



THE SUFFOLK
INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY
AND
NATURAL HISTORY.

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Suffolk Institute of Archaeology
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FOR THE

COLLECTION & PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

ON THE

ANCIENT ARTS AND MONUMENTS

OF THE

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.



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* * The illustrations marked thus * are in the letter-press.

† Kindly lent by Dr. Fairbank, of Doncaster. See "Yorkshire Architectural Society," Vol. xviii., p. 185.

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ERRATA.

Page 435, line 5, for 3 Ed. III., read 3 Ed. VI.

IPSWICH: PAWSEY AND HAYES, THE ANCIENT HOUSE.

THE "STONEING CROSS" OF DOWSING'S
JOURNAL.

AN INQUIRY INTO THE MEANING AND APPLICATION OF THE
TERM, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE ANCIENT STONE
CROSSES OF IPSWICH,

COMMUNICATED BY

THE REVD. C. H. EVELYN WHITE,
Curate of St. Margaret's, Ipswich.

It is not a little surprising that no real attempt has been made, as far as I am aware, to investigate the term "Stoneing Cross," which has come down to us in the well known "Journal" of William Dowsing, the Parliamentary Visitor, who, acting under a warrant from the Earl of Manchester, did so much damage to our Suffolk Churches (1643-44). Probably those who have been struck with the expression, have contented themselves with the bare conjecture that a cross of stone only is meant, and that it is immaterial of what character; while it may be that the very term as it occurs again and again, surrounded by circumstances of uncertainty, only favours this surmise. It is quite time that we should, if possible, arrive at some satisfactory conclusion with regard to its meaning and application, and this perhaps can be best determined by reference to the established usage of the time, and in no place so suitably as that of our own county of Suffolk.

The first impression I had on becoming acquainted with the term, was that a particular kind of cross was referred

to, but as a mere conjecture it was valueless alone. It remains with me still, but has been considerably strengthened by the discovery in old records of the *very* term, applied in the *exact* way in which my predilections had inclined me, and this, I think, goes far towards clearing up the difficulty. On the contrary, any other allusion to a Cross of a recognised different character, I have chanced to meet with, is quite as precise in its designation of another kind, making it apparent, I think, what the acknowledged custom was in the matter. The term "Stoneing Cross," I am inclined to imagine, is synonymous with a wayside, churchyard, or similar erect Cross of Stone, set up for the main purpose of inspiring devotion, and perhaps to answer some useful end beside. Altogether I trust that in working out the subject on unexplored ground, which, I must confess, is of a somewhat frail nature, I may not be accused of drawing inferences of a too general character from insufficient premises, it is far from my desire to do so.

There is no need to dwell upon the deep-rooted objections that every Puritan had to any representation of the emblem of our faith, whether "in glass" or "of iron," "of wood," or "of stone." That it was an object of special aversion is too well known, and accordingly the Cross was demolished wherever practicable *sans cérémonie*. This was done to a large extent at a time following immediately on the Reformation, but as a rule, one form of Cross in particular, that generally known as the wayside or churchyard Cross escaped destruction, only, however, to fall a prey later on to the indiscreet zeal of the Puritan faction. It seems probable that much of the mischief in this respect was wrought ere Dowsing entered upon his special work, and this would account for the want of exact reference in his Journal to this phase of spoliation. Indeed so thoroughly was the design carried out, that there is scarcely an instance in the whole of Suffolk of even the remains of such a Cross existing, though many beautiful and interesting examples are to be met with elsewhere. Suffolk at one time must have

abounded with them, and there is every reason to think that the old Crosses of East Anglia were inferior to none for elegance and beauty. However this may be, they have long since disappeared, and, speaking generally, even where they have been known to exist, we are left in ignorance as to the date of erection and the general character of the structures.

The term is used by Dowsing six times, orders being given by him to take down a "Stoneing Cross" at Washbrook, Needham Market, Haverhill, Copdock, Capell, and Bedingfield. The "Stoneing Crosses" destroyed at these places are said respectively to have been "on the top of the church," "on the chancel," "on the outside of the church," and "on porch, church, and chancel." Although I am not prepared in any one case to say that the expression "Stoneing Cross" can be applied to such a cross with strict propriety (for clearly reference is made to gable or pinnacle crosses), I am nevertheless inclined, in the face of this to assert, that I believe the term was more *specially* applied to a standing Cross of the kind we usually denominate Wayside or Churchyard Crosses, and being so often used in connection with these larger erections, came to be used by Dowsing to denominate that, which although of a totally different character, so far bore resemblance to the other, in being of the same material, and therefore in the truest sense, a "Stoneing Cross." That in each of the cases mentioned the Cross was "of stone," and is therefore termed a "Stoneing" or "Stonen Cross," no one needs to have any doubt.

The Reformation encouraged and developed the Saxon element of our tongue, and the affix *en* became far more general than it is now or likely again to become. Instances of adjectives in *en* formed in substantives will readily occur to the mind. '*Stonen*' among other similar adjectives has now fallen into disuse, it has an ugly sound to a cultivated ear, but formerly it was without doubt frequently used. It is now quite natural for us to say "a *Stone Cross*." Not so, however, "a *Wood Cross*." "A

Stonen Cross ” and “ a Wood Cross ” would not now be used by us in describing a cross formed of either material. The careless way in which our forefathers spelt their words a century or two ago, quite regardless of precedent, will help us to understand that the path which lay between a “ Stonen Cross ” and a “ Stoneing Cross ” was one of the easiest that could possibly be taken.

Again, I think it extremely improbable that the term “ Stoneing Cross ” would be used in the ordinary way in such an indiscriminate manner as some might be led to suppose, to designate any kind of cross, without the slightest distinction, and moreover, for my own part, I can readily understand that the term as applied in Dowsing’s ‘ *Journal* ’ arose in great part from ignorance of an expression, the precise meaning of which was by no means clear even to those who made use of it. In the only other instances in which I have met with the term, it has been applied according to what I believe was its received acceptation, viz., to these large erect stone crosses, and not otherwise. For instance, in the earliest Register Book belonging to St. Matthew’s Parish, Ipswich—an extremely interesting volume by the way—I find the following among the burial entries :—

I. “ 1564. Md that a murdered mā unknowne whoe laye wounded at the Stonng Crosse and there deptd and was buried 2 Maye.”

II. “ 1589. A pore weuch from Ward’s at the Stonnge Crosse ye xxv of Januarie.”

In the old Churchwardens’ book of the same parish, the same “ Stonnge Crosse ” is probably referred to in “ a Cattalogue of all the wrighting that belong to St. Mathew’s parwich in Ipswith ” (*sic*) as appears from these entries :—

III. “ A Deede of Sale of a House nere Ston=Crosse made from Joseph Poole, senr. and junr. sould for £11 to Susan Scott, of Ipswich, in 1659.”

IV. “ An Indenture from Susan Green, of Arrington, for the Sale of the House near Ston=Cross, being 33 foott in length and 12 foott in breadth, sould to Robert Bell, a Tanner, in Ipswich, in 1668.”

Nothing is now known of these deeds or the houses alluded to, beyond this bare mention of them.

The following from the Court Books of Ipswich (14th July, 1603—1st James I.) probably contains an allusion to the same "Stoning Cross." The entry was occasioned by the ravages made by the much dreaded plague which visited the town in 1604, and with a view of taking extra precautions against the dire sickness making further inroads among the people:—

- V. " * * it is agreed that there shall be warding ev'rie daie in the weeke at the places hereafter named, att Stoke Bridge, att Handford Bridges, att Mr. Durrell's House, and att Stoning Crosse, by two sufficient householders at ev'rie of the said places, who shall examine such men as are suspicious or to be suspected for bringing the sicknesse into the Town, &c."

This last entry favours the supposition that the 'Stoning Cross' stood in some prominent position in the outskirts of the town, probably in the neighbourhood of the main road from London, known still as the "London Road," in the parish of St. Matthew's; and here travellers would halt on their way to and from the metropolis. Evidently the Cross was a kind of resting place, and may have served as a preaching cross, erected, perhaps, at the expense of one of the several well known monastic establishments. The murdered man, in 1564, fled, in all probability, to the Cross for refuge from the fierce attack of some robber. These crosses, we know, were often regarded as places of sanctuary, and robbers invariably respected them, provided the cross could first be reached. The poor fellow probably trusted to the clemency of his assailant, but was sadly mistaken; or he may have crawled to the cross from the place of assault, that he might die there, as recorded in the register. The "pore wench from Wards" (at whose inn she had probably for a time sojourned) dying at the "Stonng Crosse" was evidently on her journey, and resting at this wayside cross, in the highest sense "finished her course."

We are sufficiently assured of the position, it may be, of the chief among these stone memorials, as to speak of it with absolute certainty. I refer to the cross erected in 1510, by the famous Ipswich citizen, Edmund Daundy, and which stood in the immediate vicinity of the Town Hall. This, although usually termed a "market cross," is *not* identical with the curious old wooden structure with cross and dome supported on Doric pillars, and surmounted by the figure of Justice; it is a strange and unaccountable mistake, into which most writers and others have fallen, in thinking that it is so, and I am glad of this opportunity of pointing out the error. Daundy's Cross was, without doubt, a stone cross pure and simple, consisting perhaps of a stone shaft only, and little else, except in the way of ornamentation. It was most likely demolished within a hundred years from the time of its erection, when the cross, made familiar to us by the engraver's art, was erected mainly at the expense of a townsman, Mr. Benjamin Osborne (or Osmund as it is sometimes given), who was probably influenced in his generosity by very different feelings to those that moved Edmund Daundy to the like act.*

Daundy's Cross was perhaps built upon a spot which had previously been occupied by one of those more ancient crosses known to have been erected on various sites in the town, with the object of marking out into divisions the wards and leets which at an early date were thus distinguished, viz :—East Gate, West Gate, South Gate, and North Gate, like in this respect to Bury St. Edmund's, where the four so-called 'Town Crosses' are known to have stood in similar positions. There were other crosses besides these, as is evident from the records in the Town Books, specifying the various boundaries, where it is stated that "Eastgate extended from the Northgate on the east side down Brook-street as far as a Stone Cross called Lewy's Cross—probably some kind of memorial—and taking a turn to the left reached as far as the Common Fosse near the Friar's preachers, with Cary-street, Thing-street, and Caldwell;" (or St.

Helen's-street.) The utility of such crosses as furnishing accurate and reliable data in determining boundaries, &c., is obvious, they, however served, not merely as landmarks and signs, but, in all probability, were mainly intended for the purpose of assembling the people together, to hear from the lips of the preachers of the various orders the doctrines they were so assiduous in promulgating. In another entry in the Municipal Records, made in the 19th Edward IV. (1479) mention is made of the *round crosse* which stood somewhere between the Town Ditch and the Black Friars Bridge; it most likely was one of those crosses used to denote the precincts of some religious house or other, of which there were several in Ipswich. This is all I have been able to discover respecting the stone Town Crosses in Ipswich, properly so called.

As to Churchyard Crosses, the information is of the most scanty description. That a cross formerly stood in St. Margaret's Churchyard is evident from an expressed desire to be buried near it, but doubtless a handsome stone cross adorned the entrance to each several church. The following, however, furnish sufficient proof that crosses were formerly erected in the churchyards belonging to St. Peter's and St. Nicholas'. In 1508 (December 7th). William Harecourte directed in his will "My body to be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter. * * Also I give to the said Church a Crosse, to be made according to the Crosse in St. Nicolas Churchyard or better, and that to stand over my buryal or grave." In 1522, Jois Steward desired that his body might be "buried in the Churchyard of St. Peters on the south side of the Crosse." Every other mark of the former existance of these ancient Stone Crosses has been, either by the ravages of time or the wilfulness of man, effectually obliterated.

The Cross of past days formed a central spot in mediæval life around which successive generations gathered, either with superstitious reverence to say an *Ave* or a *Pater*, to wrangle over some purchase or sale in noisy mart, or to mingle in game and dance in true English style. Raised by the piety and devotion

of our forefathers, and sustained by their immediate successors, those who came after them rejoiced that they were in a position to destroy, as they did in a most ruthless fashion, these material adjuncts of a system they held in abhorrence. Apart from all this, these ancient memorials of a departed period, as they cast their dark and long drawn shadows o'er some quiet retired spot, must have lent a charm to the scene, and moreover served to mark with a forcible solemnity the silent onward march of time. But, *tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*, the substance and the shadow have alike fled, and the once familiar roadside Cross may no longer be regarded by us either as a witness or help in matters of religion, or as a refuge and guide to the wearied and perplexed wayfarer, and all circumstances considered, we are content it should be so. *Suum cuique.*

I have only to add in conclusion that if this paper shall in any way serve to elucidate a matter of some interest and as I think of no little importance, the purpose with which it is written will be fully answered.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE.

*This "Market Cross" was built entirely of timber, and at the time of its demolition in 1812, was in such an excellent state of preservation that its removal was effected with some difficulty. It was octagon in form, measuring some 27 feet in diameter, and supported by eight pillars, above each of which certain coats of arms were carved, among them the arms of the town, and of the well-known families of Daundy, Bloss, Sparrowe, and Longe. Beside these there were two tradesmen's marks, with the initials C. A. and B. K. M. On another shield was the following inscription:—"Benjamin Osborne Gave 44 poundes To the Building of this Cross." The Cross was surmounted by a figure of Justice, presented by Francis Negus, Esqre., who represented the town in Parliament in 1717, 1722, and 1727, and from whose seat at Dallinghoe the figure was brought. To the top of the figure the height of this Cross was about 50 feet. There are several entries in the town books with regard to the building of the Cross, &c., from one of which it appears that on the occasion of the proclamation of Charles II, the town, to commemorate the restoration of the Stuarts, had the Cross richly painted and gilded.

ROMAN BRITISH REMAINS, FOUND AT
HAWKEDON, SUFFOLK.

In January, 1880, an interesting find of an amphora, containing portions of two small figures and some score or so of iron nails, was made by some men who were draining on the Glebe Farm at Hawkedon. My attention having been called to the circumstances by Mr. Henry Porteus Oakes, I wrote to the Rector, the late Rev. Orbell Oakes, who at once obligingly sent all the objects to me. I have since had the opportunity of showing them to Mr. Augustus Franks, and he has most kindly sent me the communication printed herewith.

The thanks of our Society are especially due to Mr. Franks, who has, in the midst of pressing work at the British Museum, found time to prepare this notice of the objects for our proceedings.

The two accompanying illustrations, by the respective artists, have been given kindly to the Society, and the objects themselves have found a fitting home in the Bury St. Edmund's Museum, to which they have been courteously presented by Mrs. Orbell Oakes, the widow of the late rector of Hawkedon.

EDW. M. DEWING.

REMARKS UPON AN AMPHORA AND TWO FIGURES, FOUND
AT HAWKEDON, JANUARY, 1880.

BY

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Roman amphoræ may be divided into two principal classes :—

1.—The well known wine amphora of classical antiquity, derived from Greek models. It had a slender body, pointed base, and two long handles, which were sometimes stamped with inscriptions. Such amphoræ have been frequently found in Italy, but less often in England.

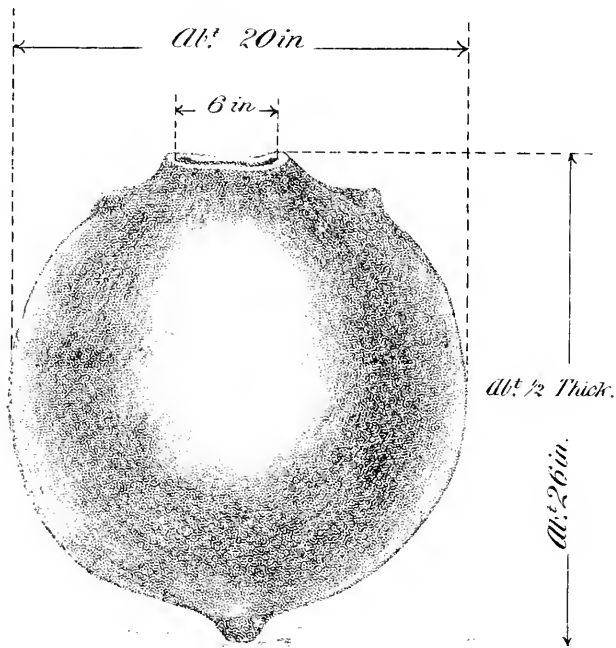
2.—An amphora with a large globular body, rounded base with a slight projection in the centre, two shorter handles, and a short neck.

It is to the second variety that the specimen under consideration belongs, though the handles and neck have been anciently removed.

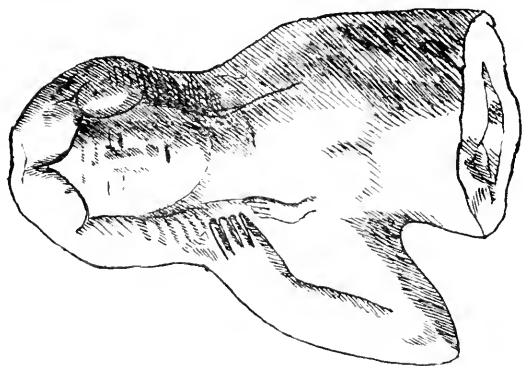
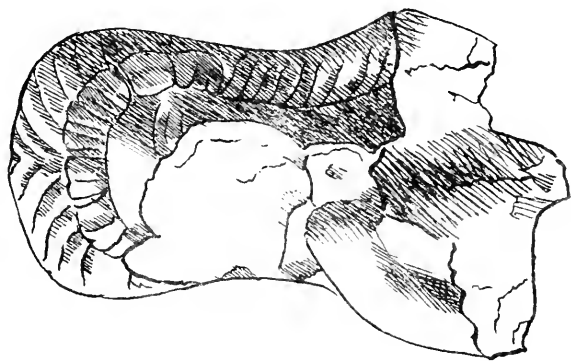
Amphoræ of this description have been found from time to time in England, and often in connection with sepulchral deposits.

A vessel of this kind was found at Lincoln, the neck and handles of which had been removed to allow a sepulchral urn to be introduced. It is engraved in *Archæologia*, *XII.*, *pl. xiv.*, *p. 109.*

Another was found with some remarkable sepulchral deposits at Southfleet, in Kent; the neck was broken off, but traces of the two handles remain. It is preserved in the British Museum, and is about 21 in. in diameter. It is engraved in the *Archæologia*, *XIV.*, *pl. vi.*, *p. 37.*



Amphora found at Hawke don. Suffolk.
January. 1880.



E. 2. 2.

Terra Cotta Figures found in an earthen Vessel at Hawkedon.
Original Size.

One found at the Bartlow Hills, Essex, had retained its neck and handles, and was found filled with earth, ashes, and small fragments of bone ; its height was 22 in. Engraved in *Archæologia*, XXVII., pl. xxxviii., fig. 7.

At Deveril-street, Southwark, an urn was discovered, enclosed in a huge outer urn, no doubt one of these large amphoræ. See *Archæologia*, XXVII., p. 412.

An amphora, 21 in. in diameter, wanting its neck and handles, was found at Old Ford, Stratford-le-Bow, in which was enclosed an urn. See *Archæological Journal*, VI., p. 76. It is now in the British Museum.

In the same Museum are two specimens from the collection of London antiquities formed by Mr. C. Roach Smith (Cat. Nos. 32 and 33). One of them is perfect and 21 inches in diameter, and was found in the City, near Lothbury. The other, 22 inches in diameter, had lost its neck and handles. There is likewise a third specimen, perfect, 20 inches in diameter, found in Beverley-road, Colchester.

The Hon. R. C. Neville describes in his *Antiqua Explorata* an amphora of this kind, of which the top had been removed, and which had been found at Chesterford, enclosing the bones of a bird.

More examples might no doubt be cited, but those given above are sufficient to show that these amphoræ have been found not unfrequently in England.

As to the two fragments of pipe clay figures they seem both to represent Venus, and are of a kind that has previously been found in England, but not very commonly.

In the British Museum are fragments of 18 figures of this kind, mostly found in London. They have been noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in his *Illustrations of Roman London*, p. 109, where several are figured. Some of these

are evidently of the same type as the two from Hawkedon; the right hand is arranging the hair, the left down at the side supporting the drapery. In the same work Mr. Smith has reproduced a perfect figure of this kind, borrowed from *Tudot, Figurines en Argile Gallo-Romaines*, Paris, 1860. The original having been made at Moulins, where moulds for such figures have been found. See also an article on "Romano-Gaulish Fictilia," in *Collectanea Antiqua*, VI., p. 48.

From the frequent occurrence of this figure of Venus and the general similarity of the examples, it was probably a well-known type of the goddess, derived from some celebrated statue.

The de Greys of Little Cornard.

COMMUNICATED BY
THE REV. GEORGE CRABBE,
RECTOR OF MERTON, NORFOLK.

It has been suggested to me, that some notes which I have from time to time made on the connexion of the de Greys of Merton with Great and Little Cornard, might be worthy of a place in the Journal of the Suffolk Archæological Society. I have therefore made an attempt to arrange these notes in order, and if they are dry and uninteresting to most readers, I hope they will be found useful if ever a complete history of Babergh Hundred is undertaken. They are chiefly taken from documents in the Muniment Room at Merton Hall, Norfolk.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SUBJECTS TREATED OF IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

The early de Greys of Cavendish and Cornard.	Names and Notes from its Records.
The family of de Cornerth.	Caxton's Manor, in Little Cornard.
The Manor of Great Cornard.	Notes and Names from the Rental of Richard de Caxton.
Manor of Grey's Hall in Great Cornard.	Dates of the Courts of Caxton's.
Manor of Abbas Hall in Great Cornard.	Notes from the Court Rolls of Caxton's.
Manor of Little Cornard.	Minor Notes and Names from do. 1349 to 1414.
Court Rolls of Little Cornard Manor.	Notes and Names from Rental of Caxton's, 1475.

TABLE OF SUBJECTS (CONTINUED).

Names from Rental of do. c. 1480.	Advowson of Little Cornard.
Notes from Rental of Caxton's, 1515.	Pedigree of the Frowyks, lords of Peacocks.
Rentals of Caxton's, 1486 to 1694.	Lords of the Manor of Peacocks from 1583.
Manors of Catcheleigh, Appylgar, Folybrok, and Caneworth.	Notes and Names from Rental of Peacock's Manor, c. 1340.
Value of the Estate of Caxton's.	Notes as to Grey's Hall.
Value of the Manor of Caxton's.	Sketch Pedigree of de Grey of Merton.
Peacock's Manor, in Little Cornard	
Lords of the Manor of Peacock's Hall, 1333 to 1552.	

The Early de Greys of Cavendish and Cornard.

The de Grey family, supposed by some genealogists to be descended from Arnulph, lord of Gray, in Normandy, who was living circa 970 (see the Norman People, London, 1874, p. 270); and by others to be descended from the Picard family of Croy (see Collins, Banks, Playfair, and Burke,) no doubt had an ancestor, Anschetil de Grai, who came over with the Conqueror.

The genealogists mention many distinguished members of the English de Grey family, before the Cornard de Grey's branched off from it.

This branch became lords of Grey's Hall, in Cavendish, about 1250, (see Page's Suffolk, p. 929), but the first documentary evidence we have of its existence is dated 13 Ed. I. (1285), when William de Grey [of Cavendish] had free warren ⁽¹⁾ in Cornard Magna and Parva, Cavendish and Newton. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19,077, p. 259, et. seq.

(1) License of Free Warren gives a right to taking game on specified lands, and to exclude others from taking it. The right of Free Warren could only be conferred by the Crown. It does not appear that the Crown could grant it to one person over the lands of another. Nat. Cycl.

Another document is dated 16 Feb., 30 Ed. I. (1302). In this, Thomas de Grey, grandson probably of the above William, was granted by the King free warren on lands in Bures, Gavendish, Denardeston, Parva Cornerthe, and Stanefield, all in Suffolk, and in Heneham-Sibill, in Essex. See pedigree of de Grey, page 39 *infra*.

This, it is believed, is the Thomas de Grey of Grey's Hall, afterwards called Colt's Hall, in Cavendish (1), who [before 1306, according to Blomefield] married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Cornerth, and thus added the manor of Great Cornard, and lands in Little Cornard (2) to the de Grey estates.

This match appears to have been considered an important one by the de Greys, as, during the following 400 years, they bore the arms of Cornerth, viz., Az. a fess between two chevrons or., instead of their own.

The de Greys held land in Cornard before the marriage with Alice de Cornerth, as appears by two deeds in the Bodleian Library.

Charter 1454 (c. 1270-80) William de Grey, of Cornerde, remits and quit-claims to John Carbonel all his right of communication with a meadow of the aforesaid John's, called Chilton medewe, near Subir.

Charter 364 (c. 1270-80), William de Grey, of Cornerth remits and quit-claims to John Carbonel, all right of common in a field called Chilton medewe, near Subyre.

(1) Page states that the manor of Grey's hall in Cavendish passed from the de Grey family soon after 1371. We know that they then possessed it, for Sir Roger de Grey, in his will dated the Monday after Dec. 21st, 1371, states that he had granted it to feoffees. On the 15th May, 21 Ric. II. (1398) there was a writ to inquire of whom the manor of Greys [in Cavendish] was held the reversion of which Thomas late Duke of Gloucester acquired in fee simple of Master Thomas Grey, clerk, and which reversion—by reason of the said Duke's forfeiture—pertained to the King. In 5 Henry IV (1403-4), "Rex concessit Johanni Pelham Militi in feodo, Manerium de Caundish Grey" Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19077, under Cavendish.

(2) Cornard is always now spelt with an (a), but I do not find this spelling earlier than the beginning of the 17th Century. The name from the 13th Century to the 16th, inclusive, is always written Cornerth or Cornerd.

The Manor of Great Cornard.

This manor appears to have been aliened by the de Grey family to the Convent of Malling, but not as Page states [History of Suffolk, p. 935] so early as 1317, for in a rental of the date 1362 in the muniment room at Merton, Norfolk; Roger de Grey is said to be the owner. The heading of this rental is as follows:—

Cornerd Magna—Comp. Will'i Smethe s' vient' (1) Rog'i de Grey in maner' suo ibid' a fest' S'cti Tho' Ap'li anno r r Ed. tertii post conquest' xxxv^{to} (2) usque [ad] f'm S'i Mich'is anno p'd'i Regis Ed. xxxvi. p. xl. septi' (for 40 weeks).

In this accompt Fulco de Grey is mentioned, and the Abbess of Malling. Fulk was probably the younger brother of Roger.

In the 11th Ed. II. (1317-18) there was an exchange of divers lands in Cornerth Magna, &c., between the Abbess of Malling and Thomas de Grey. Brit. Mus., Add. MSS., 19077, p. 259, et seq.

The Manor of Greys Hall in Great Cornard.

There is in Great Cornard still existing, a mansion called Greys Hall, standing probably on the site of the old manor house, so that the memory of the ancient connexion of the de Grey family with the parish has not been entirely lost. The manor belonged to the Cornerd family.

Domina de Cornard owned it 9 Ed. II. (1316) Brit. Mus. Ad. MSS., 19077 p 259 et seq.

In 14 Ed. II, 1321, Thomas de Grey and Alice his wife d. and h. of Sir Richard Cornard, knt., owned it. Ib. In 24 Hen. VII (1508—9) it had passed to the West family. Thomas West ten. Maner' de Greys cum p'tin' in Magna Cornerd, Newton, &c., Edm. West est filius et heres. Esc. 24, H.VII. Brit. M. Add. MSS. 19077 p. 272, et seq.

(1) Serviens of a manor=Serjeant or bailiff. *Seeborn's Village Com.* p. 56.

(2) Sir Thomas de Grey, the father of Roger was alive on the Wednesday before the Feast of St. Ambrose, in the 39th Ed. III., as appears by a feoffment deed at Merton, so that he must have given up his Great Cornard property during his life, as he did his Merton and Caxton's manors. (see Court Rolls of those manors, 37th and 38th Ed. III.)

The Manor of Abbas Hall, in Great Cornard.

Thomas de Grey was lord before 1316. B.M. Add. MSS. 19077. In 1316 the Abbess of Malling held the Manor by purchase from Thos de Grey. Ib.

The Manor of Little Cornard.

The earliest notice of this Manor, that is at Merton, is contained in a Caxton's Manor book [C C F A], in which certain entries in the Court Rolls from the 20th to the 23rd Ed. III. (1346-48) are transcribed, as are also those of the Courts of 14 Hen. IV. (1412-13) and 1 Hen. V. (1413-14). This may show that at the above dates Caxton's and Little Cornard Manors both belonged to the same lord, the representative of the de Grey family.

But apparently Little Cornard Manor had not yet come to the de Greys in 1322, for in Sir Thomas de Grey's Inquisitio P.M., in the part that relates to Little Cornard, nothing is said of the Manor.

"Item dicunt quod idem Thomas de Grey et Alicia uxor ejus conjunctim tenuerunt per quendam finem in Curia Domini Regis levatum unum mesuagium et unam carucatam et 60 acras terre et unam acram prati et 60 solidos redditus cum pertinent' in Parva Cornerde," &c.

The Rev. F. C. Cass, in his admirable history of South Mimms, states that in 7 Ed. III. (1333), John Somersham held the Manor of [Little] Cornard. He also certainly then held that of Peacocks in Little Cornard. See *infra*, page 33.

The Manor of Little Cornard must, however, soon after have passed to the de Grey's, for it is stated in Sir Roger de Grey's will, dated 22nd Dec., 1371, that he

“ eit enfeoffe Monsieur William Baude [and others] en les Manoies de Cavendysshe, peti Cornerthe,” &c.

It returned before 1485 to the descendants of John Somersham, the Frowyks of South Mimms. In 1426, Thomas de Frowyke held Peacocks Manor and the Advowson of Little Cornard (see page 33, *infra*), and he probably also held the Manor of Little Cornard. Mr. Cass, *S. Mimms* p. 96, says that in the will of Sir Thomas Frowyke, of Gunnersbury, proved 10 Nov., 1485, the Manor of Little Cornard, in Suffolk, was left to his widow for life, with remainder to his son Thomas in tail, and an ultimate remainder to his son Henry in tail. Mr. Cass says that Sir Thomas probably purchased Little Cornard of his cousin Henry, [who was son of Thomas de Frowyke, of South Mimms, and Elizabeth Ashe his wife, grand-daughter of John Somersham.] This account exactly agrees with the list of the owners of Peacocks Manor, so that we may believe that from at least a date soon after Sir Roger de Greys will, the Manors of Little Cornard and of Peacocks descended together.

In 21 Hen. VII. (1505-6). The Manor was still in the Frowick family, who also still held the Manor of Peacocks in Little Cornard. (See *infra*, page 34.)

Hericus Frowyk miles ten. man. de Corneard parva de Rege et de honore de Clare p serv. igno. Thomas Frowick est filius et heres. Esc. 21 H. VII. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077, p. 276.

From Cass, *S. Mimms*, p. 98, it seems that soon after 1505, the year of Sir Henry Frowyke's death, the two Manors became separated, that of Little Cornard going to the descendants of the 1st wife of Sir Henry Frowyke, the Spelmans of Narborough; and that of Peacock's going to the descendants of his 2nd wife, the Fishers. (See *Pedigree infra*, under Peacock's Manor).

I have no further notice of the Manor of Little Cornard till the 38th Eliz. 1596, when it had passed from the Spelmans and was vested in the White family. For in that year, as I am informed by George Mumford, Esq., of Little Cornard, Peter and John White conveyed it to Edward Curtis and John Chayce. Mr. Mumford also informs me that in 1637 it was held by Sir Robert Crane, of Chilton, and passed in that year to the Newman family. Nothing seems now to be known about it.

COURT ROLLS OF THE MANOR OF LITTLE CORNARD.

Certain extracts from the Rolls of this Manor are included in Book [C C F A,] taken from the Courts of the 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, Ed. III. ; 14th, Hen. IV. ; and 1st, Hen. V.

SOME NAMES AND NOTES FROM THE COURT RECORDS OF LITTLE CORNARD MANOR.

1346	John de Quedwelle John Pecok John Hankyn Christina le Seyler Henry le Clerk	John Hoggassak Thomas le Prophete John atte Stoure John Gernegan William de Harewell
<hr/>		
1348	Richard Cuckow Dominus Roger, Vicar de Assington John le Lytle William le Lytle Ada Meryot Richard Materas Sir Andrew de Bures, Knt.	A wood of Thomas de Cornerth, called le Herst Sternysfeld Bernewaldysheych (Bernwoldshill) Robert Hamond Ralf le Gardener
<hr/>		
1412	Field called Carlvsfeld William Kyngesbery Tenement called Harwell Ladycroft	Snakescroft Wattyscroft Schorsteyfeld Alfredmedwe

23rd Ed. III. (1349). The year after the Black Death, 24 deaths are recorded, and it is remarkable that in one Court there were three people who died without any claimants for their land, showing, I suppose, that the whole of each family had perished in that terrible plague.

John le Fuller lately died owning half an acre of free land and no one comes to take it up.

William le Bret held of the lord a messuage and a croft and no one comes to take it up.

Mabel le Lytle, who held of the lord a messuage and eight acres of customary land, and no one comes to receive the said land, therefore it is taken into the lord's hand.

Caxton's Manor in Little Cornard.

This Manor belonged to the Caxton (1) family before it came to the de Greys. For some early Rentals, probably of the date 1310—1350, have these headings:—

Hec sunt Nomi'a tenent' Ric'i de Kaxton qui tenent de feod suo in vill' de Cornerthe p'va & Buris [Bures] & redd'nt Reddit' ad festa S'ti Mich' S'ti Andr' Pasch Rogacionu' & S'ti Joh'nis Baptist' ut pr inferi'.

Caxston-Rental d'ni Thom. de Grey milit de ten'tibus suis que q'nd' fuer' Ric'i de Caxston p'tinent' ad man' s'm in Corneth p'ua.

Rental d'ni Thom. de Grey milit' de ten't' suis p'tin' ad maner' de Caxston.

And in a Rental of the lands of John Peock in Cornerth Parva, dated 28 Ed. III. (1354), Thomas de Grey miles holds lands lately acquired, which were those of Walter Caxton.

These Rentals seem to show that the Caxton family held their own manor, and were copyholders of Peacock's Manor, and that previous to 1354 Sir Thomas de Grey [the husband of Isabel Baynard] held Caxton's and the copyholds of Peacock's Manor that were formerly Walter de Caxton's. Whether this Sir Thomas or his father first obtained Caxton's is doubtful (2). There is no doubt that

(1) Char. 54, Hen. III. (1269-70), p. unica m.l. Richard Caketon had free warren in Cornerth Parva & Bures, Suff. Brit. Mus. Add MSS. 19077, p. 272, et seq. Inquis. 3, Ed. I., Item. dicunt q'd Ricardus de Cakiston appropriat sibi war. in pua Cornerth de novo nesciunt quo waran. Rot Hund. Vol. II., pp. 153, 195-

(2) In the MS quoted in the preceding note, it is said that "the Manor of Cawstons descended to the de Greys from the Cornherds, by the marriage of Sir Thos. de Grey, Knt., son of John de Grey, of Cavendish, with Alice, daughter and sole heir of Sir Richard de Cornherd, Knt." No authority is given for the statement, but Sir Richard de Cornherd may, perhaps, have owned the manor between the Caxtons and de Greys.

Caxton's Manor has continued in the de Grey family ever since, *i.e.*, for about 580 years, and it is now held by Thomas de Grey, 6th Baron Walsingham, of Merton, Norfolk, who is the lineal descendant of Sir Thomas de Grey, and Alice de Cornard his wife.

NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE RENTAL OF RICHARD DE CAXTON,⁽¹⁾ c. 1300.

Simon de le Cote. Richard le Webister. Harewellestrete. John le Sheppeherd. John the son of Stephen. The heirs of Dominus Richard de Weylond. Alice and Agnes de le Hyl. John Wodekoc. Land at Cuckokeshel. Robert Ferzing. Juliana and Mabilia del Broek (brook.)

The Manor is charged with certain payments.

Paid to the aid of the Sheriff for the land of the lord of Pakenham, feast of St. Andrew, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

Paid to Richard de Corenerth for the land le Bailie.

Paid to Anl? de Corenerth one lb. of cymmin at feast of St. Michael for the lands and pastures called est (east).

Paid to the heirs of Sawage at Michaelmas for the free tenement of Martin Ilricks, a yearly rent of a halfpenny, or else a pair of gloves worth a $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

DATES OF THE COURTS OF CAXTON'S MANOR.

The Court Rolls of Caxton's Manor begin 1277 and end 1619. The years included are as follows:—

5th, 10th, and 13th, Ed. I.

1st, 12th, 18th, Ed. II.

38th, 39th, 51st, Ed. III. [4th to 19th, and 23rd to 50th, Ed. III. are in book C C F A (2).]

(1) These notes, as well as those from the Rental of Peacock Manor, and the Rental of Caxtons, 1475, were kindly made for me by Walter Rye, Esq.

(2) Certain entries from very many of the Courts are transcribed into a book (C C F A) probably for convenience of reference. The book appears to be of a date about 1420, as there are no entries bearing a later date than 6, Hen. V. Most of the Court Rolls of Ed. III. reign are lost, and in such cases the transcripts are the more valuable.

2nd to 18th, Rich. II. [1st to 18th are in book c c f a.]
 7th, 9th, 13th, Hen. IV.
 2nd, 6th, 7th, Hen. V. [2nd, 3rd, 6th are in book c c f a.]
 8th to 38th, Hen. VI. Courts in 11 only of these years.
 4th and 12th, Ed. IV.
 2nd and 7th, Hen. VII.
 10th, 19th, 27th, 31st, 35th, Hen. VIII.
 2nd and 3rd, and 3rd and 4th, Phil. and Mary.
 6th, 28th, 40th, Elizabeth.
 3rd to 16th, James.
 Notes of certain Courts, 3rd James to 1720.

NOTES FROM THE COURT ROLLS OF CAXTON'S MANOR.

[In Add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 19077, p. 272, et seq., Sir Peter Braunch, Knt., who married Joan, the inheritrix of this manor, is stated to have been lord of the manor of Caxton's, temp. Jolm.]

The first court roll that is at Merton, goes back to a date probably about 30 years before Caxton's became the property of the de Greys—viz., to 5th Ed. I. (1276-7).

In the record of the Court, 23rd Ed. II^d. (1349) (in book c c f a) called Curia d'ni Thome de Grey [who was the husband of Isabel Baynard] 32 deaths are recorded. [This was the year after the plague known as 'the black death,' by which half the population of England was destroyed. See also p. 20.]

Amongst those who died was Sir John Corbet, Knt., who held of the lord 10 acres of free land—Robert, his son, was next heir, and of full age.

[The Corbet family was of Assington, and was descended from Sir Roger Corbet, Knt., 6 E. II. (1313). Brit. Mus. Add. MSS., 19124, p. 356. For a further notice of this family, see page 30 infra.]

This Sir Thomas de Grey, of 23 Ed. III., having by his marriage with Isabel, daughter and co-heir of Fulk Baynard, obtained the manor of Merton, left it is believed, Grey's Hall in Cavendish, and established himself at Merton, where the family has ever since continued.

The court of the 37th Ed. III. (1363) is called the first of Roger de Grey. I suppose he was not yet knighted. He married Margaret de Clyfton. He died 1371.

In 46 Ed. III (1372) an assignation of dower was made out of Caxton's manor, to Margaret, the widow of Sir Roger. In this document there is a description of that part of the manor house that was assigned to her, which shows us the sort of accommodation that a lady of the 14th century had to content herself with.

Caxton, To wit, Assignment of the dower of the wife of Dominus Roger de Grey, Knight, anno. 46—First, there are delivered to her, within the site of the Manor, one grange next the gate; one chamber next Strauhous; one cattle shed on the north part, with one chamber next the under solar; *Item* one other chamber in the dairy ["Deieria"] (?) on the north part; *Item* one parcel of the cart house on the south part, and a dove cote in common. *Item* there is delivered to her that part of the garden which lies on the west part, as it is divided by the other boundaries; excepting the lord shall water his beasts there, and shall have, if he wishes it, water for his expense there. *Item* there is delivered to her common rights ("communia") in the court of the said Manor, to administer her goods and chattels there, with free ingress and egress. Sum of the value per annum beyond the reprises—nothing.

Then follows the description and value of the lands assigned as the dower. The dower is said to be in the whole xi^{li} ix^s vi^d $\frac{1}{2}$, called also t'cia p's man'ii de Caxtones.

From the above we can picture to ourselves the Manor-house, which no doubt was surrounded by yards, gardens, orchards, and farm buildings. A gate [house] with a granary next it leads to the court. [The lady has, in common with the lord's family, when they reside at the Manor, the use of the hall, the chapel, the kitchens, and offices;] for her private use she has a chamber next the lord's parlour or solar (1); and, for her servants, a chamber next the straw-house, and a chamber next the dairy. For the farming of her share of the demesne she has a cattle shed, a barn, and part of the cart-house. A specified part of the garden is assigned her; it has a pond or moat where the lord may water his cattle.

The membrane of the 7th Hen. IV (1405-6) contains the notice of the first court of Fulk de Grey. He was nephew and heir of his uncles, and he married according to the Pedigrees, Eleanor Barnardeston.

In the 8 Hen. VI. (1429-30) the first court of Sir Robt. Clyfton and Alice his wife was held.

Caxtones—Prima cur' Rob'ti Clyftone milit' et Alic' ux' eius ib'm tent' die jovis in f'o S'ti Laurenc Anno rr Henr' sext' post conq' viij.^o

Blomefield says "there was in a window in Merton Church, Norfolk, the figure of Sir Robert Clifton, Knight, with a coat of arms quartered

(1) The solar (or lord's chamber situated above the cellar,) of the 12th cent., had become by the 14th cent. the lord's parlour. Hudson Turner, Hist. Dom. Ar.

with Caileys." The Clifton arms were there in Queen Elizabeth's time. See Harl MS., 901, 48. "Clifton, Or et goulis cheke a bend ermyn in chef an annelete goulis on the bende."

Blomefield says "there was in the same window an effigies of a de Grey kneeling, on his mautle, his coat armour, &c., and this

*Orate pro Animabus Roberti Clifton militis ac . . . de Grey Armigeri,
et pro bono statu Alicie nuper Uxoris eorumdem et pro quorum . . .*

by which it appears that she put it up after the death of both her husbands."

I have not been able to identify this Alice who first married a de Grey, and 2ndly Sir Robt. Clifton. It is probable that Sir Robt. de Clifton and Alice held the Manor in 8 Hen. VI. as Guardians to William de Grey of Merton. In 1st Hen. VI. (1st June), a Sir Robert Clyfton was his guardian. [See deed that date at Merton, box C]

In the 2 Hen. VII. (1486-7) it is ordered that John Tey Armiger be distrained on to show by what right he has entered into those lands and tenements which were late of Richard Parker, which the latter held of the lord by the service of 14s. 4d. yearly rent. [The Teye family was of Laver de la Haye, Essex, and one of the daughters of the house married about 1490, William de Grey, of Merton.]

In the 19th Henry VIII (1527-8) Thomas de Grey, clericus, was lord. He continued to hold his courts for his manor of Caxton's up to his death, his last court being held 21 Nov, 2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mary (1555). He died 1 Sept., 1556. It is recorded on his brass in Merton Church that he made himself priest after his wife's death, and so continued 41 years. He had given up his manor of Merton before 1532, to his son and heir, Edmund.

[“37 H. VIII., 1545, Francis Lovell was lord by grant from the Crown, but q?. Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077. No authority given.]

In the 2 Ed. VI. (1548) . . . Grey, gen. [the priest] ten. maner. de Caustens in Cornerth, de hon. de Clare p' servic' un feod. milit. Brit. Mus. Add MSS. 19077 under Cornard.

In the 3rd and 4th, Phil and Mary (1556) William Grey, gen., was lord. He was not, I believe, of the Merton House, but was a member of a branch of the family that lived at or near Cornard. He succeeded to the manor on the death of Thomas de Grey, of Merton, priest. He is, in the 6th Elizabeth, still said to be lord. There was a William

Graye buried at Little Cornard, 9th February 1572, (14th Elizabeth). John Boweling and Margaret Graye were married the — day of Nov., 1565, and Alice Graye was baptised the 2nd Sept., 1580. William's son Thomas was alive in 1601, as appears by the will of Robert de Grey, of Merton, who, in that year, leaves his Manors, of which Cackstones is one, in trust for his son William. But, "if William fortune to dye before he comyth to the age of one and twenty yeares," then the said manors are to go to "Thomas de Grey, the sonne of Will'm de Grey, late of Lytle Cornard, and to his heirs male." Thus Thomas of Cornerd did not succeed his father, William, in the manor of Caxtons. It reverted to the Merton family, to Robert de Grey, then owner of the estates.

In the 28th Elizabeth the heading of the manor court is as follows:— "Curia Joh' is fortescewe Armig'i firmarij Rob'ti de Graye Armig'i." Probably John Fortescue got a lease of the Manor in the interest of Robert de Grey, and to prevent it falling into the hands of the Government, for Robert de Grey, on account of his recusancy, besides enormous fines, forfeited by law all his goods and chattels and two-thirds of the profits of his estates. For an account of Robert de Grey and his recusancy, see *Norf. Archæol.*, Vol. IX., 282.

In the 40th Eliz. (1597-8) Robert de Grey had somehow got the Manor back into his own hands, for he is called lord, and the court was held in his name.

On the 7th Aug. 1601, the Queen "did demyse and graunte unto Danyell Curtis, gent., for 21 years, the manor and woods of Caxton's in Cornerd, p'cell of the lands and possessions of Rob'te de Grey, of Marten, Esquier, Recusant, deceased," for payment and satisfaction of the fines due to the Crown for his Recusancy, the manor then being in the tenure and occupation of Danyel Curtis, gent., and two others.

However, in 1604 King James I. discharged Sir William de Grey from all the fines due by his father, and on 26th May, 3rd James I., we find "Sir William de Graye, Knt., son and heir of Robert de Graye, Arm.," holding a court for his manor of Caxton's.

16 May, 1677. First Court of William de Grey, Arm., son and heir of James de Grey, Arm., defunct. [He was grandson of Sir William.]

17 July, 1714, Court of Thomas D'Grey, Arm., son and heir of William D'Grey, Arm., defunct.

MINOR NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE COURT
ROLLS AND BOOKS OF CAXTON'S MANOR.

23rd Ed. III. (1369) to 2 Hen. V. (1414) in Book C.C.F.A.

Robert Waryn	John le fuller
Robert Byssop de Berghholte	John de Kingesbury
John Hogsagh	Pasture called Brocholemersg
Robert atte Kerre [Carr ?]	Collesfeld
Robert Loveyn comes into court and pays a fine to the lord for marrying Alicia Osbern, bonds- woman in blood, without the licence of the lord	Mythelesfeld
John Haddelegh	Heldesfeld
Robert, son of Gilbert de Bures, mag. and Joh'na, his wife	Shoristilesfeld
Roger de Methelbourn, Vicar of Assyngton	Gilberd Stylkard
Jordan Osbern and Cristina his wife	Wood at Newenhey
Land lately of Ralf Cuckow, in the field called Cuckowysfeld	William Spyrlyng
John le hyrde	Bourtonfeld
Richard Sayher	Field of Ketyndon
John Jurdon	Bernewoldyshegh
Walter atte Stoure	Alfredemed'we
Beatrix Goodent	John Doget de Bures
William Hobelyn	Ryedesnull
Clarissa, the wife formerly of Wil- liam Aubry	Brokholes in ffollybrok (p 41)
Wood called Seiernsgrene	Rolnescroft
Land apud bonehel	Cartesfeld near Bynescrouch
Land of the fee Lattheleyghe	Wythyfeld
John le Myller de Bures	Pykerelescroft
Chyrstallonde	Edmondyshyll
Schicascroft	Bartho le Prophete
Lyekcwethyfeld	Chyrchefeld
John le Smyth, of Wythemonde- ford	Wood called Sayhersgrene
Stonenysfeld	Land at Sprouteshyll
William Hobelyn	Land called Eldereydon
Alice de Gret	Benehell
Richard Baynard (1354) receives from the lord a messuage and xij acres of land which were Ralph Gardeners	Land of the fee Lacheley
Pasture called Brettescroft	Alayneswye
Pasture in Collysfield	Godentescroft
Jordan Jamesson	fferthlyngescroft
John atte hagh	John Wysebeche
	Stephenysfeld
	Shortystyle
	Curia Rogeri de Grey
	George, parson of the Church o Cornerth
	John Coleman de Bures
	Osbernes tenement
	Peter de Burgate
	Cherebeakre
	Nateleghefen
	John Prestenhey
	John Lalleford
	Stephen Badyngor

MINOR NOTES AND NAMES (CONTINUED).

Burtonefeld	Pasture called Brokhole
William Martyn	John atte hache
John Abel	Meadow called Poundehalfakers
Henry Whissh	Land in Padefenhelb
Thomas Reydon	John Smyth, voc. palfreyman
Reginald Baldewyn	Carlysfeld
Laurence Porterose	John Gascoyne
Land on Bonhell	Land called Kelnecroft
Langelond—Longland	Land called Eldepyghtell
John Presteney	Godentysercroft
Land called Mondeshalk	Galfridus le hay
Pesecroft	William Lonenhey
Ada le Ram	Warmyngfen
Banecroft Mersh	Pesecroft, called Aboldeslegh
Land on holeshel	Alicia Bernewelle
Wood called Syttisheg	Robert Hoppesmale
Chettesacre	Chyldecroft
John de Podewelle	Manleyghwod
Walter le Sheppard	Brendeheg
John le Bret	Tenement Hygyns
Roger de le Cheker	Perronilla, sister of William Jurdon
William le Iys	Wyghtonecroft
Robert Brandon, chaplain	Richard Waldegrave, Knt (9 H. IV)
Burtonfeld	Eldeheywode
Land called Patyfenhell	

NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE RENTAL OF
CAXTON'S MANOR, 1475. [Book s.c.]

Land between the laue (Venella) called Smallemedewe lane.

Richard Parker held freely a built messuage with one croft called Bakhouse, [the origin of the name Bacchus.]

Edmuud Braye, Miles, followed by Reginald Braye, Miles. [Sir Reginald Braye, died 1503. He was at the battle of Bosworth Field, and his device was "a crown in a thornbush." He held many high offices of State. He is said to have designed Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster, and to have completed St. George's Chapel, Windsor.]

The Churchwardens (?) (Prepositi) of the Church of Cornerd hold two acres of land in the field called Cuckokefield. Thomas Frowyk arm. 8 acres formerly of John Pecok.

Fferthyngcroft. Scheters hil. Qwelpemere hil.

Peter and William Hallywell. Thomas Stoe. William Undyrwode. Abbess of Mallyng [she held at this time the Manor and Advowson of Great Cornard.] This holding of hers in Little Cornard was called Lokenheggs, and it formerly belonged to Richard de Weyland, and after him to John Pecok.

NAMES FROM RENTAL OF CAXTONS, c. 1480.

[BOOK C A F.]

Campus called Eldereydon	Fee Sylvesterys
Land called Rederode	John Podeney
Bonehyll	Bridge called Kemburnebrygge
Sunstallemedwe	Simon Lovetopp
Land called Reyerof	Fee Pecokys
Hoggescroft	Fee Cornerthalle
Venella called Smallemedwelane	Colyerscroft
Bradmedwe	Hamondyscroft
Baneroftnissh	Serlesfeld
Dominus John Culpeper milit.	Whelwrightye
Land in Haggebussh	Fee Newtonhalle
Heyghfeld	Sharneforde
Venella called Soggatyslane	Venella called Chapellane
Pasture called Brettysgardeyn	Fee Corbet
Aleynyswode in Bures	Wythyfeld
Pasture called heryotstubbyng	Qwelpesmere
Pylthershey	Serlesmedwe
Venella called holmelane	Southfenlane
Hughesfeld	Scheppcotesfeld
Wyllsfield	Spyttiswelle
Bromecroft	Gossedownne
Sayhambrok	Pecokysgrove
John de Peyton	Bermondeshegge
Fee of the Abbess of Mallyng	ffowellyseroft

NOTES FROM A RENTAL OF CAXTONS.

7. HEN. VIII. 1515-16

Among the Tenants, are

Ed'us Bray, Miles, probably Sir Edmund, who died 1539. See supra, Rental 1475.

Thomas Spryng.

Edwardus Walgrave.

Thomas Ffrowyk, Miles. I cannot identify this Frowyk. See Pedigree, page 34.

D^{ns} Will'mus Walgrave, probably Sir William Waldegrave, of Smallbridge. He mar. Margary, d. of Sir Henry Wentworth, of Wethersfield. He died 1527. Paper on the Waldegrave family by E. M. Dewing, Esq. Suff. Archæol. Vol. IV.

Robertus Corbet, Miles (1). Mention made of John Corbet, son and heir of Sir John Corbet, Knt., in 37th Ed. III.

RENTALS OF THE MANOR OF CAXTONS.

There are at Merton Rentals of this Manor, beside those above mentioned, for

2nd Hen. VII. (1486-7)

2nd and 3rd Phil. and Mary

3rd, 13th, 16th James I.

1626,—29,—33,—77,—78,—81,—87,—91.

SMALL MANORS OF CATCHELEIGH APPULGARYS FOLYBROK AND CANEWORTH.

These appear to have been subsidiary manors to Caxtons, and to have become merged in it, for I do not find their courts held separately after the reign of Richard II.

In book [C C F A] there are records of the Courts of ffullybrok, held in the 2nd and in the 3rd years of Ed. III.

Of Appylgare, held in 21st and in 23rd Rich. II.

And of Caneworth held in the 4th and in the 5th Ed. III.

(1) Several members of this family were lords successively of the Manor of Serles, in Little Corned.

Robert Corbet, Esq.

Robert Corbet, Esq., s. and h. [probably the same as the above named Robertus Corbet Miles]

Sir Richd. Corbet, Knt., died 16 H. VIII.

Jane, his widow

Richard Corbet, Esq., son and heir, died 36 H. VIII. (1544)

Robert Gurdon, Esq., by purchase, died 21 Eliz

From 21st Eliz to 1617, the lordship was in the Gurdon family.

Brit. Mus. Add. MSS. 19077 p. 276.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF PEACOCKS,
FROM 1583.

I have no record of Peacock Hall from the above date (1552), till the 25th Elizabeth (1583). Thomas Felton then held the manor. For in a document at Merton Hall, written in the early years of James I. reign, it is stated that "Mr. ffelton about the xxvth yere of the late Queen [Elizabeth] was desirous, or rather importunate, to byer the manno' of Cawsones in Suff., belonging to one Robt. de Gray, a recusant, the same adioyning to a manno' of ffelton's, called Peacock Hall, since solde awaie by him." George Mumford, Esq., the owner since 1875, informs me that in a deed in his possession another deed dated 20th Nov. 30th Eliz. (1587), is recited, in which Thomas Felton, of Little Cornard, gentleman, with two others, are engaged to pay £100 a year, presumably a charge on Felton's property in Cornard, to the wife of John Fortetine during her life.

Thomas Felton, who was, there is little doubt, of the ancient family of Felton of Pentlow, seems to have resided at Little Cornard, and probably at Peacock's manor. He had 7 children baptized at Little Cornard between 1584 and 1592. For Felton, see *Norf. Arch.*, Vol. IX, 320.

Felton probably sold Peacocks not long after this date. At any rate, as Mr. Mumford informs me, it had passed before 1596, with the manor or lordship of Cornerd, also of Little Cornard, and the advowson and right of patronage of Little Cornard, to the White family, who conveyed it in that year to Edward Curtis and John Chayce. The same property belonged in the 13th Ch. I. (1637-8) to Sir Robert Crane of Chilton, K^{nt.}, who in that year conveyed it, for £2320, to Thomas Newman, of Little Cornard, and Margaret, his wife. Mr. Mumford tells me that the Newmans between 1637 and 1659 had 3 sons and 7 daughters baptized at Little Cornard; that Margaret, wife of Thomas Newman, died May 27, 1664, and that Mr. Thomas Newman was buried 16th August, 1680; also

that Robert Sparrow and Ann Newman were married 1st August, 1749, and that Newman, son of Robert and Ann Sparrow, was baptized 19th February, 1755. This Newman Sparrow built the present Peacock Hall in 1798, and was living there in 1800. Two generations of Sparrows succeeded, and the manor and property passed by purchase to Mr. Mumford in 1875.

NOTES AND NAMES FROM THE RENTAL OF PEACOCK'S MANOR. c. 1340.

Thomas de Grey, miles. Land called Pickeryshey. John de Peyton. Metegoldieslond. Willim. de Chelliseworth.

The same Thomas (de Grey) holds 8 acres of land in the field called Popiloxne, in exchange made in the time of Dominus Willm. de Grey, and Doms. Thomas de Weylond.

Piece called Rolneshook le Cleck. Padifenhul. John atte Stoure le Reede. Field called Wyndemelnehul (Windmill-hill) near Whelpishmersh.

Notes on the de Grey's Cornard Property.

Thomas de Grey sold his Cornard Property to his brother William de Grey, Esq., in 1770, for £5785.—Receipt in box (h.)

In a paper in the handwriting of Thomas, 2nd Lord Walsingham, it is stated that his father, the Chief Justice, bought, in the year of the general election, Grey's Hall, in Suffolk, for £5700.

The following is from the *Ipswich Journal*, August 2, 1788, i.e., 7 years after the death of the Chief Justice, whose estates passed to his only son: "To be sold by auction at Garraway's Coffee-house, on the 21st August, a valuable freehold estate, situate in the parishes of Little Cornard, Newton, and Assington, comprising the manor of Greys."

From the above notes, it seems as if a manor of Greys in Cornard had been in the de Grey family till 1788.

Part of the Pedigree of de Grey, of Merton,

SHOWING THE CONNEXION OF THOSE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY THAT ARE MENTIONED IN THIS PAPER.

William de Grey of Cavendish, 13 Ed. I.

Sir John de Grey of Cavendish,

Sir Thomas de Grey = Alice d. & h.
of Cavendish & Cornard | of Sir Richard
d. 1322 | de Cornerth

Sir Thomas de Grey of Merton, alive in 39 E. III (1365) = 1. Isabel d. and coh. of Fulk Baynard
2. Alice . . . (see Sir Rogers will)

Sir Roger = Margaret
d. 1371 | d. of Sir
Roger Clifton
& brother of
Sir Adam.
She died 1399

Thos. de Grey,
clerk
dead in 1399

Fulk de Grey = Margaret
dead in 1399 | Vernon

Thomas de Grey died a minor, s. p.

Margaret, wife of Sir Thos. Shardelowe. She d. 1382

Joan = Thos. Pynelbek aged 17 in 1 H. IV. (1399-1400)

Fulk de Grey, heir to his uncles. (1399-1400) = Eleanor Barnardiston.

Richd. died a minor? 18 years old in 2 H. IV. (1400-1)

Willm. de Grey = Christian Manning
d. 1474

Grace Teye = Willm. de Grey = Mary Bedingfield
2nd wife. d. 1495

Thomas de Grey made himself Priest, d. 1556 = Elizth. Fitz-Lewes

Edmund de Grey = Elizth. Spelman
d. 1548

Thomas de Grey = 1. Anne Everard
d. 1562 | 2. Temperance Carewe

Robert = Ann de Grey, Lovell the Recusant, d. 1601

Thomas de Grey died a minor, s. p. in 1566

Sir Willm. de Grey = Anne Calthorpe
d. 1632

Sir Robt. de Grey = Elizth. Bridon
d. 1644

James de Grey = Elizth Stuteville
d. 1665

Son d. a minor

Willm. de Grey = Elizth Bedingfield
d. 1687

In book [C A F,] a Rental (c. 1480) is headed, Caxtones in Cornerth p'va cum Cateheleigh appulgarys et ffolybrok.

In a Rental of 21 Henry VI. (1443), the heading is

Caxton in	{	Cateheleigh
		Appulgares
		Holybrok

FOLYBROK

In book [s.c.] a Rental (1475), ffolybrok is said to be situated in Bures, though it is part of Caxton's.

In a Rental of Hen. VIII. it is called ffolybrook.

Robertus Lay de ffolybrok is mentioned in a Court of 4 Ed. IV.

CANEWORTH.

In Court of Caxtons 31 Ed. 3, a pasture at Kaneworthteye (1) is mentioned.

In Court 4 Rich. 2, land called Caneworth creft.

In a rental 1475 (book s.c.), field called Caneworth field.

APPYLGARE.

In a Rental of (c 1354), Dominus Willielmus Appilgare is mentioned, showing that the name of the manor was derived from its owner. Perhaps this is the origin of the name Applegate Wood, which I find in a deed of 1626. In the record of Caxton's Manor for 35 Ed. III. (1361) I find "boscum vocat' Applegareswode."

In the Court 14th Hen. IV. (1412-13) the tenement called Appylgarys is mentioned.

Court (Caxton's) 28th Ed. III. garden called Apelgares.

Court (Caxton's) 31 Ed. III., a pasture at Appelgaresgrene.

(1) In 15th and 19th H. VI. (1436 and 1440), the courts of Caxtons are held at Canefordteye, [Tye—an extensive common pasture, Halliwell.] "Worth" would be I suppose "the land near the river." It would seem as if "worth" and "ford" were in this instance interchangeable. Dr. Bennet says that the village of Rushford was always called Rushworth till early in the 17th centur

THE VALUE OF THE ESTATE OF CAXTONS.

It was worth in 25th Elizabeth (1582-3) according to a document at Merton Hall, £140 a year, but was leased to the Crown lessee during the Recusancy of Rob. de Grey at £80 a year & £80 fine. It was worth according to the same document in the early years of James I., £140 a year.

In a paper in Sir William de Greys handwriting, it is stated that the value of "the ffarms and rentes of the manor of Caxtons" was in 1624 £163 7s. 9d.

In 1769 the annual value of Caxton's, then the property of Thomas de Grey, and being in extent 269a., was £115.

VALUE OF THE MANOR OF CAXTON'S.

By an Inquisition taken at Norw. 4 Jan., 8 Car., P. M. Willi de Gray milit, he was found to die 19 Oct., 8 Car. 1632, seized of Man. Cackston al's Cawston's, &c., in Cornard P'va, &c., val. £3. 6s. 8d. Cole's Esch. vol. 5, p. 184.

In 1679 Caxton's belonged to William de Grey, grandson of the above Sir William. The following is a note in his handwriting :—

Quitt Rent Caxton's Manor.

Md. The settled Rents of my Rentall, which are payable every Mich., come to yeerly £3 13s. 2½d.

Peacock's Manor in Little Cornard.

This manor was no doubt so called from an owner of that name. It is now, as Mr. Mumford, the present owner, informs me, nearly extinct.

There is among the Merton muniments, a rental of John Pecok, dated 28th Ed. III. (1354), of his lands in Great and Little Cornard. Sir Thomas de Grey, Knt. [who married Isabel Baynard] was then a large copyholder of the Manor.

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF PEACOCK'S HALL, FROM 1333 TO 1552.

From Brit. Mus. Add. M.S.S. 19077 fo. 276.

- 7 Ed. III. (1333) John Somersham, of Asham, lord of Cornard,—William Ashe, mar. Margaret, d. and coh. of John Somersham.
- 42 Ed. III. (1368) John Pecok. He was Patron, and presented to the to the living in 1371.
- 4 Hen. VI (1426) Thomas Frowyk. Presented. He married Elizabeth, d. and coh. of William Ashe. (Clutterbuck's Herts 1, 476.)
- 27 Hen. VI. (1449) Elizabeth Frowyk, Lady of the Manor. Will dated 1455.
- 1 Ed. IV. (1461) Henry Frowyk, Esq., son and heir of Thomas and Elizabeth. He presented. Died 21, H. VII.
- 15 Ed. IV. (1475) Sir Thos. Frowyk, Knt., son and heir. (Cousin, not son, see pedigree infra.) He presented.

6 H. VII. (1490) Dame Joan Frowyk, wife of Sir Thomas. Presented.

18 H. VII. (1503) Sir Thos. Frowyk, Knt., Ch. Just. Presented.

4 H. VIII. (1512) Thos. Frowyk, son and heir of Sir Henry. (Probably a priest, see Frowyk, Ped.) Presented (1).

2 Ed. VI. (1548) Sir Michael Fisher, Knt., married Margaret, d. and coh. of Henry Frowyk.

[Man. de Peacock Hall, Michael Fisher, Miles, ten. Maner de Peacock's Hall, in Cornerth, de hon. de Clare p. servic. un. feod. milit. See Rental of honor of Clare in Duchy of Lancaster.]
Margaret Lady Fisher, widow of Sir Michael.

6 E. VI. (1552) Agnes d. and h. of Sir John Fisher, son of Sir Michael, wife of Oliver St. John.

6 Ed. VI. (1552) Oliverus St. John ar. et Agnes ux. ejus fil. et prox. her. d'ne Margaret Fisher nup. defunct. fec. Relev. p. m'nio de Peycock's hall cum p'tin in p'va Cornerth tent. de hon. de Clare p un feod. milit. c^s. Rental of the honor of Clare in Duchy Court of Lane.

(1) It appears from the above Brit. Mus. MS. that the advowson of Little Cornard always appertained to the owners of the Manor of Peacock, and it continued to do so at least till 1792.

ON A ROMAN BRITISH CEMETERY AT INGHAM, NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

No apology is I think needed in bringing to the notice of the Institute the discovery at Ingham of an ancient burial place though made so long ago as 1873, during the construction of the railway between Bury St. Edmunds and Thetford.

From year to year I had intended throwing the notes I had made into a paper for the pages of our Proceedings, but an indefinite hope that I might be able to make further excavations upon the site, and so add to my knowledge of the extent of the cemetery, and the characteristics of the people there buried deterred me. As the matter stands, had it not been for the kindness of Mr. Barham, the gentleman in charge of the railway works, who gave me prompt notice of the discovery, and kept me well informed of every fresh find, probably little would have been heard of it. To him, and the careful co-operation of the very intelligent foreman of the navvies (Allen) employed upon the spot, I am indebted for nearly all the particulars here recorded.

The site of the cemetery* is to the north of the village of Ingham in a field known as the Cow-path Breck, which is immediately to the west of the road to Thetford, and between it and the farm road to Bodney Barn, which in part occupies the line of an old trackway (the Cow-path) that once led from Ingham to Elveden and the country beyond. Here in excavating for the cutting at a point a very few feet in advance of the 5th milestone from Bury the first interment was met with. This was seen by

*The position of the Cemetery will be found carefully indicated on the new Ordnance Map of the parish.

Mr. Barham before the grave was completely broken up, who favoured me with the details respecting it.

Interment No. 1 lay $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface in a north and south direction, the head to the latter point. Iron nails were found with it, also the fragments of a globular urn of dark pottery of about three pints capacity. The men could not say how the urn lay in relation to the body, but they believed it to have been perfect when first exposed. The remains of the skull and long bones were reserved for my inspection and were those of a person of middle age and slight build, but in a too decayed and fragmentary condition to admit of satisfactory determination.

Twenty yards to the northward of this was interment No. 2; extended in a similar direction at a depth of 5 feet with the head to the north. No relic accompanied, but the skeleton was fairly well preserved and was that of a very short person. Iron nails were also found with this burial indicating a slight coffin, for the nails were of small size. Upon my first visit (Nov. 29th) I removed from the grave the leg bones of this skeleton, which, with the skull, I brought away for future examination.

Some yards further in advance, just behind where the navvies were engaged, I found in the fallen earth some fragments of a large vase of fine red pottery, having a peculiar cream-coloured paste upon its surface, and upon further search the remaining portion of it *in situ* at about 10 inches beneath the ground. The vase had contained calcined human bones, of which I took from it a few fragments. Some way off I found a vase cover of red ware which may have been deposited with the cinerary urn, but which was not of the same kind of pottery.

A little beyond this point a group of rubbish pits were met with, containing animal bones in small quantities, and the usual fragments of pottery. Some were of a coarse dark ware, bearing a stellate pattern in relief, which I do not remember having met with before in the district.

At 18 feet north of these upon the western edge of the central cutting was interment No. 3—that of a woman who had been buried in a coffin at the same depth as the previous ones found, but in a grave directed East and West. At her head, which lay towards the west, was a nicely preserved “drinking cup” of Durobrivian* pottery, 6½ inches high, ornamented with bands of markings, impressed by some wheel-like tool. Among the bones, which were badly preserved, were some dozen or more horses teeth.

No. 4. At 44 feet north of last, near the centre of the cutting, was another interment, at about the same depth and direction. The bones were much decayed and unaccompanied by relic.

No. 5. At 34 feet beyond No. 4 and upon the western edge of the cutting, another west and east interment was come upon. Body much decayed. With it was found a fragment of coarse red ware resembling Samian, which had formed portion of a bowl. Upon it in low relief and somewhat rudely executed, were the figures of two dogs of the bull, or mastiff type; probably part of a hunting scene in which the wild boar was the quarry.

No. 6. At 17 feet from last, on the opposite side of the central cutting, another interment had been found on the morning of my third visit, which I had the pleasure of seeing in position. It was that of another very short person who had been buried at a depth of some 3½ feet, in a grave with the head to the north-east, and to all appearances in a coffin much longer than was required. The skeleton was well preserved and belonged to an individual of sixty years or upwards. The skull was perfect, and with that of No. 2 supplies the only evidence we have of the racial characteristics of the people here interred. This, the last interment seen by me, occurred at a distance of 178 yards from the southern boundary of the field.

* So called from its place of manufacture, Castor, in Northamptonshire;

the Durobrivæ of the Romans.

The year 1874 had now set in, and with it a continuance of wet, wintry weather, which prevented me from visiting the place so often, and the men from taking the care they had previously done of what they found. About this time also the ganger was changed, and the fresh man, although carefully instructed by his predecessor and myself, failed to do much more than keep count of the number of graves actually noticed, twelve in all, before the limits of the cemetery were passed. These he informed me lay generally across the line of the cutting, which would be in an east and west direction, and that the bones were nearly all too much decayed to preserve for my inspection. Nails were observed in some of the graves, and in one was a vessel of pottery, which was broken up before it was noticed.

Thus, in the progress of the cutting, nineteen interments were observed, including the one after cremation, a small number considering the amount of ground disturbed. That some were overlooked during the rough operation of picking down large masses of the surface soil into the trucks to be immediately moved away, I have no doubt, indeed when we consider the mode in which the cutting was excavated, and that the work was commenced before it was well light in the morning, such a result can hardly be wondered at. To this cause chiefly I must refer the non-discovery of any coins or small articles of metal, although I cannot learn that any such were ever found upon the field during agricultural operations,* a fact somewhat remarkable considering the period at which the cemetery was in use and the proximity of the Roman station at Icklingham, where coins, and especially the small brass of the latter emperors, are abundant.

The enquiry remains as to what period and people this cemetery must be assigned. Questions, simple at first view, but not altogether unattended with difficulty. That of time seems to me to be the easiest of solution. It is to the human

*A most careful search, more than once renewed, made by myself, upon the field, has failed to discover any object—even a

shard of pottery—that would indicate the site of a cemetery or settlement in the vicinity.

remains recovered from graves No. 2 and 6 alone that we can turn for evidence tending to solve the second. These consist of complete skulls and the leg bones of both skeletons, and the humerus of No. 6, representing individuals of fair average cranial capacity, but of very short stature. Unfortunately no measurements were taken of these skeletons before they were disturbed so that we shall have to rely for an approximation of the stature upon one of the formulæ in use by osteologists for calculating the height of the individual from the length of either the humerus and femur, or the latter in conjunction with the tibia. Adopting the method given by the late Prof. G. Rolleston in describing the crania found by our esteemed honorary member, the Revd. Wm. Greenwell, F.S.A.,* which, however, is not the most liberal, a height of only 4ft. 7in. can be assigned to the occupant of grave No. 2, and 4ft. 8½in. to that of No. 6†. In the latter case the estimate is apparently confirmed by the humerus yielding corresponding results.

If these individuals could be taken as fair examples of those occupying the rest of the cemetery, the question of race would be considerably complicated. The fragmentary long bones from other graves seen by me, however, certainly belonged to persons of more average stature. It is, nevertheless, very remarkable that the only human remains preserved to us, and from graves so far apart, should present so great a similarity both in stature and head form.

The skulls, notwithstanding certain differences of detail, have a great general resemblance to each other, a circumstance usually observable in crania belonging to ancient and comparatively little mixed races. Both are slightly phænozygous, that is, the zygomatic arches are visible when the skulls are viewed in a vertical aspect. As they have an average breadth index of .80, they may be classed

* British Barrows, p. 564

† I am inclined to believe that this estimate is below the actual stature of the individuals by nearly one inch. As

with extra long femora so with exceptionally short ones, some allowance should be made.

as brachycephalic, or of the shortened oval form. This brachycephalism is due to the full development of the parietal tubers, by which the regular contour of the oval is interrupted, and a slight appearance of angularity given to the posterior region of the skulls. Their vertices also viewed from behind are somewhat roof shaped. In each case, but more especially in that of that from grave No. 6, the somewhat narrow and recedent forehead is compensated by the presence of well marked frontal tuberosities. In both also the orbits are oblique and almost lozenge shaped, whilst the nasal bones are prominent, indicating acquility, and that the organ they supported was no inconspicuous feature upon the faces of these early dwellers at Ingham.

The skull from grave No. 2 is a regularly formed, symmetrical cranium of a person from 30 to 35 years of age, probably of the male sex. It weighs only 25ozs., including the lower jaw. From the rough and granulated appearance presented by the surface of the skull, and the diaphanous texture of its parietes, particularly the temporal bones, which are thin and in places porous, it is most probable that the owner was the subject of some disease, which either caused absorption of the bony matter of the skull or greatly retarded its formation. All the sutures, including the frontal, are persistent and open so that a slight fall would in all probability completely disarticulate it. Two Wormian bones present themselves in the course of the lambdoidal suture; one of which, at the junction of the latter with the sagittal suture is seven-tenths of an inch in width. The square and characteristic lower jaw, with that of the upper, were filled with a regular and well-formed set of teeth, free from any trace of decay. All were in place at the time of exhumation, and, with the exception of the wisdom teeth, were much worn, indicative of the coarse nature of the food upon which these people subsisted.

This skull exhibits a peculiar depression which extends across the head for a distance of some six inches, imme-

diately in rear of the coronal suture. It is about an inch in width and resembles a deformation which characterises certain ancient dolichocephalic crania that have been found in the chambered barrows of Gloucestershire, North Wilts, and elsewhere, which is thought by some to have been caused by the continued use of a constricting bandage passed round the head in a vertical direction. In this case it may have been so produced in an attempt to remedy the unstable condition of the bones referred to above rather than the result of any tribal custom. The leg bones of this skeleton measures, Femur 13ins., Tibia 12 ins. The skull from grave 6 does not call for any lengthened remarks. Its weight is 2lb. 1oz., and from its size and the marked character of its muscular attachments is no doubt that of a man. All the sutures are closed and in part effaced, whilst the state of the teeth confirm these indications of age. In the upper jaw there remain only the incisors, canines, a bicuspid, and a 3rd molar. The alveoli of the other teeth are absorbed and obliterated. In the lower jaw all except the first bicuspid and the 3rd molar of the dexter side remain. All are well worn and much encrusted with tartar. Viewed in profile it will be seen that the jaws of this skull are somewhat prognathic and that the supra orbital prominences, and the frontal tubers are markedly developed. The most remarkable features on this cranium are, however, its hardness and fresh appearance, and the small size of its foramen magnum, which is lozenge-shaped, and only 1.3 in. in length by 1 inch in greatest breadth. The length of the long bones of this skeleton were, Femur 15½, Tibia 12½, Humerus 11 inches.

Appended are the measurements of the two skulls, expressed in inches and tenths, after the method adopted by the late Dr. J. Barnard Davis, F.R.S., tabulated with other well authenticated examples of Celtic crania.

	Circumference.	Internastoid arch.	Length. Glabello-inial Diameter.	Breath.	Maximum Frontal. Breath.	Height.	Face.		Indices.	
							Length.	Breath, Interzygomatic.	Breadth: Length=1.00. Cephalic Index.	Height: Length=1.00.
Ancient Briton: Green Gate Hill . . .	20·	14·7	7·	5·6	4·8	5·3	4·4	5·2	·80	·75
Ditto Heslerton	20·3	—	7·	5·6	4·7	5·4	4·7	5·2	·80	·77
Ingham Cemetery: Grave No. 2 . . .	20·3	14·2	6·95	5·7	4·7	5·2	4·6	5·	·82	·74
Ditto Grave No. 6	21·	14·6	7·3	5·75	4·7	5·3	4·9	5·	·78	·72
Average	20·65	14·4	7·1	5·7	4·7	5·2	4·7	5·	·80	·73
Average measurements of the skulls of five brachycephalic men from round barrows in Yorkshire, &c.*	20·9	—	7·	5·7	4·8	5·4	4·6	5·3	·80	·76
Ditto of 70 skulls, male and female, from round barrows in various parts of England†	20·9	—	7·	5·8	—	5·5	4·7	5·4	·80 ²	·77

* British Barrows, p. 571—599.

† Memoirs of the Anthropological Society of London, Vol. III., Table II., p. 48.

With regard to the question of race. Taking into consideration all the facts presented and the close agreement of the Ingham skulls both in general character and measurement with those of the well identified ancient Britons cited, I think it may be concluded that the individuals to whom they belonged formed part of a community of that people, who to some extent had adopted the Roman customs, including that of disposing of their dead, but who had intermixed but little with the foreign elements introduced into the country during the Roman occupation. The skull from grave No. 2 it will be seen resembles very closely indeed both in its form and measurement that of the Briton from the Green Gate Hill barrow, near Pickering, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, figured in plates 3 and 4 of the *Crania Britannica*, and to that from the barrow at Heselton Wold, in the East Riding, opened by the Rev. William Greenwell.* Both the latter are regarded by their describers as typical British skulls of the Bronze period of this country.

The other skull from Ingham with a breadth index of $\cdot 78$ accords well in this and other respects with the sub-brachycephalic skull of the Briton from a barrow in the vicinity of Stonehenge, opened by Dr. Thurnam.

The average measurements that follow in the table embracing so large a number of examples of round barrow skulls, which individually, as might be expected, differ in their proportions, confirm remarkably the opinion offered above. They show, however, that the Ingham skulls are somewhat deficient in relative heights, and in breadth of face. According to the observations of Drs. Thurnam and Rolleston the average height of the male British brachycephali was about 5 feet 8 inches†, but then it must be remembered that the individuals from whose remains this deduction is made had been accorded burial in the barrows, and were not the rank and file of the

*British Barrows, p. 579.

†Memoirs of the Anthropological Soc. of London. Vol. III., p. 73.

tribes, but most probably chieftains,* who, doubtless, as among barbarous people of the present time were chosen principally on account of their superior stature and prowess. The low stature of the two Roman Britons from the Ingham graves, as before stated, I regard as exceptional, although I think it might be shown, from even the scanty data at command, that the native population of the district at the time of the Roman invasion were a short people rather than otherwise.† It is probable too that as tribesmen of the fierce and warlike Boadicea, they would, after their revolt, be subjected to much harsh and harassing treatment at the hands of their conquerors, and their conditions of life altered. This, with the sense, of semi-servility and degradation, from which as a once free, but now conquered people, they would for a time suffer, would not fail to exercise a deteriorating effect upon the stature and physique of the race.

As to the period from which the cemetery at Ingham was in use, I am inclined to place it at the middle of the fourth century of our era. Cremation, there is reason to believe, was then, at any rate for a time, fast falling into disuse in Eastern Britain, especially among the poorer portion of the people. The old rites of Celtic heathenism, particularly those relating to the final disposal of the dead, were giving way under an indirect influence of Christianity, although it is well known that the old notions and superstitions long afterwards retained a hold upon the minds of the less civilised portion of the inhabitants.

The transition from cremation to inhumation was a gradual one; hence it is no uncommon thing to find, in Roman British cemeteries, urns containing burnt bones, mingled with apparently Christian graves, and occasionally interments which had, to all appearances, been

*British Barrows, p. 112.

†Of the two instances of skeletons uncovered by myself in barrow exploration, one a man (a contracted secondary interment) measured but 5ft. 1in., and the other, a girl of 18, only 4ft. 3in. The finding of skeletons in the Suffolk barrows is rare, most of the interments being made after cremation.

subjected to the double rite of Christian burial and heathen burning, so far as the latter could be accomplished within the narrow limits of a grave, by kindling a fire upon the coffin.*

The oldest portion of the Ingham cemetery appears to have been first intersected by the railway cutting—that which occupied the southern edge of the plateau overlooking the shallow valley in which the “water pit” is situated, and from whence, or the springs that gave rise to it, it is probable that the ancient folk derived their supply of the essential element. The graves at this point lie north and south, and it was here that the instance of cremation occurred. Further in the field the graves were oriented, which would be regarded by some persons as sufficient evidence that these people, if they had not actually embraced Christianity, were at least yielding an outward conformity to its teachings. The presence of the horse teeth in grave No. 3, however, savours suspiciously of paganism, unless indeed we are prepared to believe that they formed no portion of the interment, but found their way into the grave by accident. The finding of an urn either at the head or foot of the body has now ceased to be regarded as actual evidence of heathenism, as it is known that in later times,† when Christianity is believed to have been firmly established, similar vessels, filled with “holy water,” were so placed in the grave, under the belief that the corpse was liable to be tampered with by evil spirits, and that the “holy water” would frighten them away.

In what direction, or how far the cemetery extended, it is, of course, impossible to say; but it is probable that, were further explorations made upon the site, it would be found that the graves were disposed in groups about the field, and that the dwelling-places of those who used the cemetery were not far away; probably traces of them

* An undoubted instance of this came cemetery of Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham, under the writer's notice in the ancient

† Gentlemen's Magazine, 1864. Vol. I., p. 608.

would be found ranged along the old trackway, or adjacent to it.

Shortly after the announcement of the find at Ingham, I turned, naturally, to the indices of the volumes of our Proceedings, to see if any antiquities had previously been discovered there, when I found that, so early as 1848,* the late Sir H. E. Bunbury, Bart., had exhibited and presented to our Museum a patera of Samian ware and a Roman urn, and that, in 1850,† Mr. John S. Nunn, who then occupied the Hall Farm, gave us a quern of Herefordshire conglomerate; the two last are still in the museum. The urn is a good example of the ordinary form of vessel used for the reception of the bones after the passage of the body through the "all holy" fire. It is of coarse, ash-coloured pottery, about 9½in. high, and is labelled, "Found two feet below the surface, in 1825." The quern, a fine specimen of an upper stone, is 18in. in diameter, and remarkable for exhibiting traces of the iron rim and pin with which it was once mounted.

From enquiries made at Ingham respecting these antiquities, I was led to the conclusion that a second cemetery of the Roman age had existed there, and that it was from thence, in all probability, that the *ficilia* came. I was so fortunate after this as to meet with an old gentleman (now the Parish Clerk at Ingham), who in his youth had worked upon the Hall Farm, and remembered the discovery of the urns, and who went with me and pointed out the site of this second cemetery. It is situated at the southern extremity of the parish, close upon the Culford boundary, on land formerly heath, which rises to the north from the marshy meadows bordering the stream that flows from Livermere through Culford to the Lark. In the south-western corner of this field is a shallow depression, lying north and south, with a slight ditch in its lowest part. The eastern rise of this is the actual site of the cemetery.

Banham informed me that "it was known that things

* Vol. I., p. 24.

† Vol. I., p. 230.

were to be found there, and that about fifty years ago, one harvest time, during Mr. Worlledge's occupation, after a wet night, when they could not cart, the whole of the harvest men were set to dig over the ground, and they dug from after breakfast to the end of the day, and turned over some four rods of surface. They found about a dozen earthen pots and some earthen bottles and things. Most of the pots had bones in them, and those that were got out whole Mr. Worlledge had."

Banham remembers "no metal being found, only pottery, bits of bones, and patches of dark soil. The men dug to the depth of five feet in some places, in the hope of finding something more."

It is evident that here we have a cemetery antecedent in date to that of the Cow-path breck, in which the dead were interred apparently only after cremation, and that the "patches of dark soil" were either rubbish pits or the sites of funeral fires.

Banham's narrative tallies so well as to date with that affixed to the urn in the Museum that I have no doubt it was one of those found upon the occasion related, and was probably presented with the dish of Samian ware by Mr. Worlledge to Sir Henry Bunbury. I have since also ascertained that the quern stone was ploughed out in near proximity to this old burial place.

I have been informed that vestiges of another ancient burial place were discovered, many years ago, in the near neighbourhood, namely, in the parish of Fornham St. Genovieve, in one of the fields bordering the cross road which leads from the Culford and Bury road to Hengrave water-mill. This was during the occupation of Fornham Hall by the Duke of Norfolk, who, according to my informant, inspected the discovery, and took possession of the antiquities found. The site of this cemetery could not be far removed from the "Kingsbury Hill" referred to* by the late Mr. Gage as "the burial place, according to popular tradition, of three British kings."

* History of Hengrave, p. 10.

I do not apprehend that any of the cemeteries here mentioned, or the settlements to which they belonged, were very extensive; nevertheless, they give colour to the opinion that the Roman road to which the late Mr. Warren called attention† passed across the country somewhere in this direction.

Whilst the railway was in progress through the village of Ingham I looked with considerable interest to the cutting through of the hill upon which the church stands, in the hope that the *via* might there be intersected, and some other remains found; but in this I was disappointed. To the present all my endeavours to trace the old road beyond the copse near the little farmstead at Puttock's Hill have proved fruitless. I am disposed, however, to believe it continued westward to Ieklingham.

On the borders of Ampton Park is an old rampart and ditch, extending from the low meadows in a northerly direction nearly as far as the Hall. This may possibly have had some relation to the ancient way. If so, we might look for its passage somewhere just above the low grounds* at the termination of the bank, and in a line with a trackway that passed along the meadows immediately to the south of the second Ingham cemetery, and so onwards through Culford Park to join the line of road across West Stow heath. Further research, and probably excavation, would be necessary to determine these points, which are of some importance in connection with the topography of the district during the Roman occupation.

HENRY PRIGG.

† Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. Vol. I., p. 74. Vol. II., p. 221.

* It may be interesting to note here that a few years ago a nice little bronze spear-head was found by a man ditching in the moor near Timworth Church, and therefore not far removed from the position indicated. It is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by

2 inches in width of blade, a perfect specimen of the same type as that found during the excavations made by the Rev. Harry Jones in Barton Mere, and described by him in the "Journal of the Suffolk Institute," Part II., p. 33.

ON SOME SUPPOSED CRUCIFIXION NAILS.

At a Meeting of the British Archæological Association, held in May, 1878,* I had the honour of exhibiting two of four large iron nails or spikes, which had been entrusted to me for the purpose by the courtesy of Mr. W. N. Last, of Bury St. Edmund's, who had obtained them some years previously from a man employed in the gravel pits at Horningsheath.

As the discovery to which they refer has through the enquiries of the officers employed in the new Ordnance Survey created some interest in the locality, it is thought that a reproduction in these pages of the short paper that accompanied the exhibition would be desirable.

The nails or spikes were 13 inches long, and weighed nearly a pound each. They were oblong square in section and were furnished with laterally flat fungiform heads a little over an inch in width. The spot where they were found is some hundred yards west by south-west of the "Red House Inn."

"As they are believed to be crucifixion nails by the owner and others, and to have been buried with the person crucified, I thought it desirable they should be submitted to the Association, together with such details of their discovery as could be procured. With this view I recently visited the Horningsheath gravel pit, and was fortunate in meeting with the labourer who, over ten years ago, found the nails in question. He told me that in opening fresh ground on the eastern side of their pit they came upon about twenty-five human skeletons, which lay extended with their feet directed north-east, at from 4 to 5ft. deep, or just upon the surface of the gravel bed. With one of these were the four iron spikes, two of which were found at the head of the skeleton and two at the feet, about a foot apart. They were upright; that is, each spike had its head uppermost and point downwards, and were clear of the bones. Borcham, who well remembered the circumstances, is certain upon the position of the nails, and also that, with the exception of this and another interment, that of a man near 7 ft. in height, who had buried with him some small animal having sharp teeth (possibly a cat), nothing of any description was found with the bodies, nor

*Journal of the British Archæological Association. Vol. 34, p. 219.

any trace of coffins. The bones generally were sound and well preserved, but otherwise no clue was afforded as to the age of the burials, which apparently extend further into the field, for Boreham informed me that not long since he observed bones protruding from the face of the old working. In view of the facts thus elicited, I cannot see that we have any evidence in support of the theory of crucifixion, or that the nails had been used in any way in connection with the death of the deceased; indeed it would appear far more probable that they once held together the top and bottom boards of a rude form of coffin, all other trace of which had disappeared. The kind of protection to the body I would suggest as probable would be that it was laid between two boards of corresponding dimensions but a few inches longer than the deceased, which were supported by either ends or sides, and that the whole were held together by the long nails being passed through holes made in the top plank and driven outside the side or end boards into the bottom one. Instances of the finding of large iron nails with human remains of the Roman period in England are not rare, but have not failed to excite considerable curiosity and conjecture. The discovery of interments believed to be of this age, each accompanied by *four large iron nails*, at Bourne Park, near Canterbury,* and the discussion that followed it, in which the hypothesis of crucifixion was set up, is no doubt well remembered. In the chamber of the larger Roman tumulus of East Lowe Hill, near Bury St. Edmund's, iron nails 12 in. in length were found, which were believed by the late Professor Henslow,† who explored it, to have held together the wooden frame over which the arch of tiles was turned, but which I think with greater probability were used to fasten together the planks, between which the heavy leaden coffin there found was once enclosed. I have found similar nails, although not so large, around a lead coffin in a Roman burial place at Icklingham, partially explored by me in 1871; and also with a late Roman interment at Mitchell's Hill, in the same parish. These nails, however, had all of them round flat heads, not like those from the interment at Horningsheath, which are decidedly mediæval in character, and resemble closely the nails depicted in some of the more noted representations of the Crucifixion."

HENRY PRIGG.

*Proceedings, Soc. Antiquaries, vol. ii, pp. 79, 94.

†Proceedings, Suff. Inst. of Archæology, vol. iv, p. 279.

THE ANGLO-SAXON GRAVES, WARREN HILL, MILDENHALL.

At the meeting of the Institute, held at Mildenhall, June, 1870, I had the honour of reading a paper upon the interesting tumuli formerly existing upon Warren Hill,* the extreme western end of Mildenhall parish, and the British and Saxon remains that were found in them.

I have now much gratification in resuming the theme, by describing the results of some diggings upon the site of a small Saxon cemetery, distant but a few score yards along the top of the ridge from where the tumuli formerly stood.

The existence of this burial-place had, it appears, been known to a few individuals for some time, but its discovery was made afresh in May, 1881, in the extension of the cart-road from the highway to a new stone pit on the eastern slope of the hill. In making the necessary excavations for this, the remaining portion of a slight ridge of sand was cut through, and two graves intersected.

Through the courtesy of the agent of Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., timely information of the discovery was given me, and I very shortly afterwards had the pleasure of commencing excavations upon the spot. I found the ground in the vicinity of the roadway much broken up, and only a narrow strip remaining undisturbed to the west of the cutting. On the right, or eastern side, a larger portion of surface remained, and as it was in this that the sections of the two graves were exposed, it first claimed my attention.

The grave at the southern end, No. 1, which I have made my measuring point, was about three and a-half feet deep, and contained the remains of a man in an advanced state of decay, the bones of the lower limbs being alone discernible. He had been laid extended with his feet to the E. by S E. On his breast were the iron remains of

* Proceedings Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, Vol. iv., 287.

his shield, an umbo, or boss, with its handle, studs, and rivet plates. By his left hip a turned wooden drinking cup had been deposited, of which nothing remained except the small portions of wood enclosed within the folds of the little plates or fillets of bronze with which the cup had been strengthened or repaired. There is no doubt but an iron spear-head accompanied this interment, and that it was overlooked by the workmen when they dug away the head of the grave.

No. 2, at 12 feet north-east of No. 1, and similarly directed, was another shallow grave, containing an iron spear-head 11 inches in length, of the form usually found in the district.

Upon my second visit I turned my attention to the western ground, and effected its examination by digging a trench through it parallel to the road cutting, and about four feet from it. Here two disturbed places were met with; that to the north-east was a conical excavation, of about 5 feet in diameter and 3 deep, containing dark soil and fragments of charred wood, but no interment.

The other, which was removed 21 feet S.W. by W. of No. 1, proved to be a grave (No. 3), containing a most interesting interment. It was that of a woman who had deceased in the earlier portion of the middle period of life, but of whose frame few traces remained. She had been interred oriented in a grave about 4 feet deep, at the head end of which a large flint stone had been placed. The examination was commenced from the foot. At her middle, on left side, was an iron knife of small size, and a double hook of the same metal, somewhat resembling an anchor. It had a flat stem $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, turned over at the end to form a loop by which it was suspended to a small ring, through which doubtless once passed the girdle of the deceased. Slightly higher up was a bronze clasp of good design and workmanship, with portions of cloth adhering. On her breast was a second clasp like the first, with more cloth and much remains of wood. At her neck to the left was a fine bronze gilt cruciform

fibula, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, with much cloth of two differing degrees of coarseness adhering to it, and close by to the left and right, a penannular fibula; and between them and under the large fibula the remains of a necklace of beads of amber, paste, and rock crystal. I succeeded in uncovering a portion of this without disturbing it, and found the arrangement to be three small beads, a large one, then three other small ones, &c. Almost intermingled with the beads, but retaining the positions they occupied in life, were the enamel cases of the teeth. They appeared to have been a good and regular set, with their crowns only slightly flattened from wear. The outline of the skull and lower jaw were just perceptible in the sand and decay surrounding them, showing that the face lay turned to the north. Of the other parts of the skeleton, the left ulna, was the only bone in at all an entire condition, and that through being permeated with the ærugo of the large fibula, with which it lay in contact. It was evident from the remains of wood found in the upper part of the grave that the body had been protected from the earth so far as the lower part of the chest, by roughly-hewn boards, and from the fragments of coarse wheat straw, which I afterwards detached from the face of the bronze clasp found at the waist, that it had been covered in the grave with that substance, probably in the form of a matting.

In examining the large fibula from this grave I found that the wing ornaments of the cross had been broken off before the interment took place, and that they were sewed to the garment with double thread of about the same size as that in common use at the present day. The perforations at the chin of the lateral masks, had been utilised for the purpose, whilst a thread was passed half-a-dozen times round the neck of each limb. Within the cloth at the back of this fibula were two beads of paste and a solid ring of bronze, six-tenths of an inch in diameter, about the size of and greatly resembling a wedding ring, giving the idea that the outer cloth was the remains of a gar-

ment in which the corpse had been wrapped, with certainly the left arm flexed, and the hand between the breasts, and that the large fibula had been sewn upon this outer garment, or winding sheet. No remains of the iron acus or pin adhered to this object, which shows it to have been imperfect before interment.

Curiously enough, in removing the filling-in of this grave, I found at about nine inches above the head of the buried person, a nicely-worked ovate flint implement. As the relics of the First Stone Period abound in the gravel of Warren Hill, one, perhaps, should not be surprised at the occurrence of an example under the circumstances, seeing that the grave had been partly dug in the gravel bed. Nevertheless, the thought arises—In what light did these old Teutons, who lived nearer the Age of Stone by over a thousand years than we, regard this shapely flint? Did they pass it by as a thing of naught; or, recognising it as the work of men of by-gone days, or as a missile from the Thunder god, with superstitious awe, replace it in its tomb?

Our diggings on this side of the roadway yielding no further results, an adjournment to the eastern ground was decided upon. Here, at 12 feet E. by S.E. of No. 1 grave, and at 2 feet below the surface, we came upon a small inverted urn of black hand-made pottery. It was perfect when first uncovered, and was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, by the same in diameter. Close by it, was found one half of a gilt clasp, of smaller size than those usually found; some half a dozen small rounded beads of amber, and three brass ferules, two of which appear to have been strung upon a rolled-up strip of cloth. Some carbonised matter occurred in the neighbourhood of the little urn; but otherwise there was no trace of an interment.

At 7 feet S.E. by S. of No. 1, another urn of the same character as the last, but a little larger, was found. It lay upon its side, at about 18 inches below the surface; and close by it was the enamel shell of a well-developed second molar tooth of a very young person, but no other

remains of the body. The urn in this and the other instance contained nothing but sand. There is no doubt, I think, that they marked the graves of children of tender years, whose frames had long since returned to earth. That one tooth only should have been preserved is, however, not a little remarkable. The soil around the urn was removed in the most careful manner, and the presence of even fragmentary teeth would without fail have been detected.

After a further two days patient investigation of the eastern ground without result, the conclusion was reluctantly arrived at that nothing more was to be found in that direction. Our trenches revealed also the fact that the old surface fell away to the east, and that the gravel raisers had levelled up the slope with their siftings, which rendered the proper examination of what remained of undisturbed ground both laborious and uncertain. The work was therefore abandoned.

Thus far my own experience. Mr. Simeon Fenton, of Mildenhall, however, was one of those persons referred to as having previous knowledge of this old burial place, and he has very kindly placed at my disposal the notes he had made from time to time respecting it. These I have printed verbatim, reserving any comments I may have to make upon them to the end of the paper. In passing, however, I may remark that I consider Mr. Fenton is deserving of all credit for the care he evidently took in following up and recording the discoveries made by the gravel-raisers, and in the preservation of the objects found—by which our knowledge of the interesting character of the cemetery is enlarged to an extent that would certainly otherwise have been unattainable.

MR. FENTON'S NOTES.

For many years past, antiquities have been brought to me at intervals, by the labourers working in the stone-pits of Warren Hill; but it was not until 1875 that the

immediate site of the Saxon Cemetery came under my personal observation.

On November 24th of that year, the men sent for me, saying that they had found something. I went up and saw that they had come upon a grave, and had removed the earth from it to a depth of about 3 feet from the surface. Further examination resulted in the finding of about a pint of charred, or decomposed matter, in which was a pair of bronze tweezers, some fragments of cloth, part of a bronze ring of twisted wire, a small triangular bronze plate, with rivets, and some remains of wood. The men had previously found in an adjacent grave the boss of a shield and a spear-head, both of iron.

On the next day I went again to the spot, and following up certain indications, I found the remains of a skull about $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the surface; the grave in sand, filled up with rubble. The body was much decayed, no arm bones or vertebræ remaining. By the side of the face was a bronze cruciform fibula, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide, the verdigris from which had stained the teeth quite green. Round the fibula were the remains of cloth, and near by two circular fibulæ, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The leg bones of the body remained, but were very tender.

Nothing further of any consequence was found on this occasion.

In the following month I resumed my diggings, removing the earth to a depth of from 2 to 3 feet from the surface—came upon several cone-shaped holes, containing burnt matter. They were generally about a foot deep, and from 8 to 10 inches in diameter at top. I found also two small-sized plain urns, of black ware, one having a flat cover of the same material. These I consider to be British. I emptied the larger-sized urn of the two, and found it to contain sand only.

In the following year (1876), the men had come across another grave, and sent for me. Upon my arrival I found the interment had been broken up, but that it had

contained a fine bronze cruciform fibula, 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$, part of a circular fibula, and some remains of cloth, in which the large fibula had apparently been wrapped. From the soil removed from this grave I succeeded in finding nearly one hundred rudely-shaped beads of amber, and one paste bead, which the men had overlooked, together with four very thin discs of silver, four whole rings, about half an inch in diameter, neatly formed of silver wire, and portions of others. Of the silver discs, two were $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter, and the other pair $1\frac{1}{4}$. They are ornamented with a central fine-rayed star, enclosing a slight boss, and around the outer edge a circle of dots, formed by punching from the back of the plate.

On April 3, 1877, another burial was found, and examined by me; only portions of the skull remained. Accompanying it were three small-sized cruciform fibulæ, respectively $2\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, of differing designs. On each side of the body, where the arms had lain, was a bronze clasp, of thin plate, with hook and eye fastening, and ornamented with small punched indentations. To the clasps, cloth was attached; and I am led to think that they formed the fastenings either of the wristbands of the dress of the deceased, or of cloth bands, serving as bracelets. The left arm of this body had apparently been bent round the fragments of an urn, and near it was an iron knife, 5 inches long.

Not far from the last interment, another and a somewhat remarkable grave was met with. It was that of a lady, probably of rank. By her left side were a pair of silver bracelets, and within them were two finger rings, also of silver. The bracelets are bands of thin "latten" plate, ornamented with a central and marginal lines of small punched circlets, and their ends so overlap that they admit the passage of the hand, and spring to form when upon the arm or wrist. If flattened out, they would measure about 11 inches in length. The rings are similar to the bracelets in design, very neatly made, and they are

ornamented with a central raised band, and both their ends taper to a point, forming as it were a double ring. No other relic accompanied this interment.

Within a few yards of the graves just described, to the northward, was found the entire skeleton of a horse, which had apparently been placed in a hole upon its haunches, and then covered over. With it was a small iron buckle. It was just beside the horse, to the west, that the grave mentioned in the early part of these notes as containing the boss and spearhead occurred. All these burials were found to the left, or on the the western side, of where is now the road cutting.

SIMEON FENTON.

Mr. Fenton has favoured me with a view of the objects recovered from the graves above described, and they form, in conjunction with those found by myself, an interesting and somewhat unusual series of Anglo-Saxon antiquities. The articles of silver, from their rarity,* first claim attention, and of these again, the bracelets. So far as I can learn, such objects have been found in very few of the regularly explored Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, viz. — at

* As silver, at least in the form of coins, must have been in some abundance in this country toward the close of the Roman occupation, it is difficult to understand why so few objects in that metal are found in the Saxon graves. That they are rare can be amply demonstrated by a reference to the published reports of the results of the examination of a few of the more extensive and better explored cemeteries. Thus at Haruham Hill, near Salisbury, where sixty-four graves were opened, only three yielded silver ornaments. The same number are recorded out of the 127 graves of the cemetery of Long Wittenham, Berkshire. At Brixthampton, in Oxfordshire, there were two out of 54 graves. At Barrow Furlong, Northamptonshire, there was a solitary instance among 37 interments. Coming nearer home, of the two cemeteries explored by the Hon. P. C. Neville, in Cambridgeshire, viz., Little Wilbra-

ham and Linton Heath, the former out of the large number of 188, returns only one grave; and the latter out of 104, three graves in which small objects of silver, chiefly finger rings, were found. At Barrington, in the same county, of the 26 graves, the contents of which are described by J. Wilkinson, Esq., in the Proceedings of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society (Vol. i., p. 50), but one gave silver—the armlet mentioned above. The Kentish cemeteries are apparently slightly more productive of the metal, and it occurs in a greater variety of forms. Thus at Sarr, where 272 graves were explored, six yielded relics in silver. The 25 graves at Stowting, a single one; and the rich cemetery at Bifrons, eight out of 81. Thus of the total of 988 graves, there were but twenty-nine instances in which silver in any form occurred, or under 3 per cent. of the entire number.

Harnham Hill, near Salisbury; * Long Wittenham, † in Berkshire, and at Barrington, in the neighbouring county of Cambridgeshire. At the two last-named places, they appear to have been merely plain bands of silver, whilst that from Long Wittenham was a spiral band of the same general character as those from Warren Hill; but much broader and of superior design of ornamentation. In each case they were found in position upon the *left* arm or wrist of the female occupant of the tomb. The Warren Hill examples, according to Mr. Fenton's testimony, lay together at the left side of the body, with the finger rings in their midst, as if they had been deposited in a small box or coffer. There is, however, no difficulty in the supposition that they occupied their places upon the wrist and hand of the deceased at the time of burial, and had fallen together upon the decay of the bones, and the pressure of the surrounding earth.

The Saxon lady had evidently been laid in her tomb in all the dignity of her ornaments—

“ earm-reáde twá, hrægl and bringas.”

The absence of the fibulæ, &c., the almost invariable accompaniment of the best interments, can, I think, only be accounted for by the supposition that the head of the grave, at some previous time, had been dug away by the workmen and these objects overlooked.

The spiral rings ‡ that accompanied this burial are seven-tenths of an inch in diameter, and of better make than those usually found in Saxon graves. A comparatively few instances, however, are on record of their discovery. When they occur they accompany the remains of females, and are often found in pairs, and mostly upon the left hand, and where the bones are sufficiently well preserved and due attention has been given by the

* “Archæologia,” xxxv., 475.

† *Ibid.*, xxxviii., 338.

‡ The spiral was apparently the form most in favour among the Teutonic and cognate races at this period. Whether any belief was symbolised by it, or any talismanic virtue attributed to it, I will not venture to say, but it is certain that

the majority of the finger rings found in the Saxon cemeteries of this country are in this form. For Scandinavia, see Engelhardt; “Denmark in the Early Iron Age,” pp. 11-15; Worsaae's *Præhistorical Antiquities of Denmark*,” p. 59.

explorer, generally on the third finger, which would appear to have been the ring finger then, as now. That these rings, whether of brass or of the precious metals, were the betrothal rings of the deceased, is, I think,* very probable, for it is almost certain that such were in use in Western Europe, both in heathen and early Christian times.†

“ A shield for the soldier,
A shaft for the robber,
A Ring for the bride.”†

The small rings of silver wire mentioned by Mr. Fenton as occurring with the beads in the fourth grave examined by him, are too small for finger rings, and unless they were ear-rings, of which I have examples of the same form in bronze wire, I can only suppose them to have formed part of the necklace. Similar rings were found in a like position in one of the women's graves at Linton Heath,‡ and also at Sarr, in Kent.

Of the silver discs found with the above, we have an exactly similar example in our Museum from the cemetery at West Stow. The mode in which they were used as ornaments to the female dress is, however, very problematical, and it is much to be regretted that Mr. Fenton had not the opportunity of seeing the position they occupied upon the body. As they present no perforations by which they could be sewn to the garment, it is possible they were set in frames of some perishable material and were worn strung about the neck in the same way as the golden bracteates, that are occasionally found in the Jutish and other Saxon cemeteries of this country.

The Fibulæ from Warren Hill present no new types.

* In one of the two graves at Harnham Hill yielding silver finger rings, were a silver spiral, and a plain ring of

† “With us * *. In the espousals the man first presents the woman whom he betroths with the *arrha*, or espousal gifts, and among these he puts a ring

gold exactly resembling a modern wedding ring.—“*Archæologia*,” vol. 35, p. 265.

upon her finger.” Nicholas I., Pope, A.D., 860. *Responsa ad Consulta Bulgarorum*. (Labbé, vol. viii., p. 517.)

‡ *Codex Exoniensis*, Gnomie Verses, p. 341.

§ “*Archæological Journal*,” vol. xi., p. 97.

That from grave No. 3 is the finest of the series and closely resembles one in our Museum from West Stow Heath,* and also another in my own collection from the ancient cemetery of Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham. Its form is that of a Latin cross, with the limbs terminating in grotesque horned masks, surmounting four oblong tablets, which originally were covered with thin laminæ of silver. Upon its stem below the bow, which is so characteristic of Anglian fibulæ of the long form, are wing ornaments somewhat resembling the sacred eye of the Egyptians. The Warren Hill fibula, though so much like the others mentioned, did not come from the same mould, being lighter in make. It is evident, too, upon examination that unlike them, the lateral masks were not cast in a piece with the stem, but are furnished on the back with eyelets, like the shanks of buttons, through which, and a perforated plate upon the back of the centre of the fibula, an iron pin passed, which held all together, and to which the acus was attached. The contrivance was a somewhat frail one, and it is not surprising that in wear its parts came asunder.

The large fibulæ found by Mr. Fenton are "moth shaped," and like many found in this district of East Anglia, terminate in a rude and grotesque representation of a horse's head. The smaller fibula resemble those from West Stow, shown in figures 2, 4, and 5 of plate 8, and 1 and 4, plate 4, of the first volume of our Proceedings.

Clasps of thin bronze plate, such as those found by Mr. Fenton near the wrists of the occupant of his 5th grave, are not unfrequently found in Anglian cemeteries, but those of moulded bronze, especially the more ornamental ones, are somewhat rare. The examples from grave No. 3 are of a pattern not previously known to me. They are $2\frac{1}{3}$ inches in length, and resemble small fibulæ, and it is not improbable that like the large fibula they accompanied, they were originally gilded. From the position

* See Plate XLIA, vol. 2, of the "Col- Suffolk Institute," Plate 6.
lectanea Antiqua," and vol. 1. "Proc.

they occupied upon the body, and the fact that in the hollow back of the largest half of each clasp were the remains of a strip of wood, it is concluded that they formed the ornamental fastenings of a boddice, which was strengthened in front by a sort of busk.

Portions of the cloth of which this garment was composed still remain attached to the Clasps, by the thread, with which they were originally sewn to it. The fabric is of wool and of the substance of a medium flannel, whilst that of the outer garment, to which the large fibula was sewn, is a twill of open texture. Both stuffs are now a rich brown in colour, and what remain, without doubt, owe their preservation to some property evolved from the oxidation of the metal with which they were in contact. This fact will explain Mr. Fenton's supposition that the larger fibulæ found by him were deposited wrapped up in cloth.

Of the iron relics from Warren Hill, the shield fittings from Grave No. 1, from their completeness, are worthy of some notice. The boss, which is of the form most usually found, viz., basin shaped, terminating in a projecting button,* is 6in. in diameter, inclusive of the rim. It was secured to the shield by five circular studs, three quarters of an inch in width. Beneath the boss was the strip of iron that formed the handle by which the shield was held, the hand being at the same time protected by the boss. In the oxidation of the lower side of the rim of this are preserved traces of the woodwork of the shield, which was apparently constructed of seven or more narrow boards, the joints of which were strengthened by a dozen slight iron cramps of 1½ in. in length. Six of these I found in position in the soil of the grave where the lower half of the shield had rested.† Besides these were a small half round buckle of iron that had probably belonged to the guige, or strap by which the shield was slung over the shoulder of its bearer when not in use, and two larger studs, 1½ in. in diameter, the exact applica-

* See Fig. 6, Plate 19, vol. 1, Hewitt's "Ancient Armour, &c."

† It is generally believed that the Anglo Saxon shield was covered with leather, but there are no traces of such on the iron work in this case.

tion of which is now difficult to determine, but as the rivets of these have wood attached to them, and were found near the boss, it is possible they were used on the inside of the shield for the better securing of its handle. This view is rendered probable by other indications, which it is not necessary here to detail. From careful measurements made of the various attachments of the iron work to the wood work of this shield, I have ascertained that the thickness of the boards composing it did not certainly exceed four-tenths of an inch. This conclusion is established by my own observation in another instance, and by a reference to the shield boards that formed part of the hoards of arms, &c., found in the mosses of Thorsbjerg and Nydam, in South Jutland, described by Conrad Engelhardt.* The heaviest board there found was only about three-and-a-half tenths of an inch in thickness, which proves, I think, that these arms of defence could be of little avail when opposed to heavy cutting weapons,† but were useful only in the hands of a dexterous warrior for warding off the darts thrown by his adversary, or turning the home thrust of his spear. Under these circumstances one is not surprised to read that the "war-board" was frequently shattered in the conflict, and that the warriors matched in single combat had three shields at their disposal, which were borne by attendants and handed to them, so soon as the ones in use became no longer servicable.

* "Denmark in the Early Iron Age," p. 49. In the description of the Gothic shields referred to, M. Englehardt says that "they were circular and flat, their diameter ranging from 22½ inches to 44 inches. In the centre was the opening for the hand, across which was inserted the wooden handle. In front of the opening was the boss of metal, concave on the inside. * * * How the eight or ten boards of which the shield was composed were kept together, we cannot tell. One fragment with a covering of thin leather, and only one, was brought

to light, but such a cover appears insufficient to hold the boards in their places even if we presume that the shields were usually strengthened in this manner. In one instance only, among the many hundred boards which were found, small square pieces of wood (or dowels) projected from the edges so as to fit into notches made in the next board. On one board traces of an iron mounting was found, but its form could not be recognised, the iron being much corroded."

† One of the bosses of shields found in the Saxon cemetery at Barrington had been cut nearly into two parts by a blow

from a taper axe. (Cambridge Antiq. Society's Reports, vol. ii., 9.)

The two little vases found by Mr. Fenton are counterparts of those which accompanied Interments Nos. 4 and 5, examined by myself, and I have no doubt were deposited under like conditions, namely, at the heads of the graves of children. I have similar vessels which were found under just the same circumstances at Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham, and there are one or two others of the same character in the Museum from the cemetery of West Stow. It is evident that they were not designed for sepulchral purposes, but are culinary vessels, the prototypes in fact of the pipkin. The urns that are found in Saxon graves accompanying the unburnt body, and which Mr. Kemble believed to have held either "holy water," or (in the case of pagans) the broth of boiled horseflesh,* are in the majority of cases of another form, and more or less ornamented. Unless indeed they cover some occult piece of heathenism yet to be discovered, I regard the little vessels as those in which the food of the infant was prepared, and from which they ate it. Thus, as the full grown man was buried with his shield and weapons, and the housewife with her ornaments, and insignia of office, so, in some cases, there was placed in the grave with the child, the little porringer (possibly filled with food) he was accustomed to use. Regarding this hypothesis as well founded, the custom would appear to be confined, so far as I have been able to ascertain at present, to the western district of East Anglia. The occurrence of these vessels in childrens graves is confirmed by the researches of the Hon. R. C. Neville, in the cemetery at Little Wilbraham, who remarks† that "amongst the numerous urns found (over 100) not more than a dozen can be attributed to culinary or domestic purposes, and three or four of these were with infant skeletons."

The finding of the skeleton of the horse at Warren Hill is very interesting, and suggestive of the slaying of the animal at the funeral of its master. The number of cases of horse burial that have come to light in the Saxon

* *Horæ Ferales*, p. 222.

† *Saxon Obsequies*, p. 9.

cemeteries of this country are very few, and the greater part of them, if not the whole, appertain to the districts settled by the Angles, and especially to East Anglia, which can now claim three out of the four cases of which I have been able to find any record. An instance of horse burial came under my own observation in the Saxon portion of the old cemetery at Mitchell's Hill, Icklingham, more than once referred to in this paper. A second is recorded by Sir Hy. Dryden as occurring in the Saxon burial place at Barrow Furlong,* explored by himself. In these two instances the grave of the horse does not appear to refer immediately to any other, but to have been a little apart from them, occupying a place upon the northern verge of the cemetery, which was, in fact, the position in which the horse-grave at Warren Hill was found. This is suggestive rather of a possible consecration of the ground for burial purposes, by the slaying of the animal as a sacrifice to the gods, and after its flesh had been partaken of by the assembled worshippers, the burial of its remains as a first offering to Loki's dreaded daughter Hel, the goddess of death.

At Little Wilbraham† the evidence of the horse having been slaughtered over the grave of its rider, and afterwards interred by his side, is more complete, and may rank with those instances elsewhere, as in Denmark, where the practice of horse burial more constantly prevailed.‡ “In Teuton, belief, says Mr. Wylie,§ the warrior rode his steed to Valhalla,” but as no one went thither but those slain in battle, it may with probability be inferred that the individuals with whom the horse is found buried, so met their end, and also that they were somewhat above the rank of ordinary persons, certainly freemen and the heads of families,|| or as in the case at

* Archæologia, vol. 33, p. 334.

† (Grave No. 44) Saxon Obsequies, p. 9.

‡The greater part of the few barrows of the iron period which have hitherto been examined in Denmark, contain not

only the remains of the warrior but also those of his horse. Worsaae. Trans by Thoms, p. 100.

§ Archæologia Vol. 36, p. 146.

|| Saxo Grammaticus says that Frotho prescribed to certain tribes which he had conquered that every head of a

family who fell in battle should be buried with *his horse* and arms.

Wilbraham, when the warrior was interred with his shield, spear, and sword, of the rank of thane.*

A few words, by way of conclusion, as to the probable condition and surroundings of the little community of half Christian, half Pagan Saxons, whose graves are the subject of this paper. In all likelihood they were the family and dependants of some well to do petty chieftan to whom this outlying portion of the mark had been allotted for his alod, and whose dwelling places were on the hill side, not far removed from the little run of water at its foot.

The aspect of the country immediately around could not have differed materially then, from what it did two centuries ago, when we know it to have been given up as a habitation to the bittern, lapwing, and rabbit, and nothing met the eye but a weird waste of fen, moor, and heath, unbroken by anything save, here and there, a self-sown thorn or elder tree.

In this apparently uninviting spot the lot of these early settlers was cast, and here doubtless they passed their not altogether uneventful lives, subsisting by the pasturing of their cattle, sheep, and swine upon the heath and moorland, and the tillage of such portions of the same as were suited for cultivation. From thence, also, to the little cemetery on the top of the overlooking tumuli crowned hill, the site of which is marked by an aged elder tree, they bore the several members of the commune for burial when life's short dream was over; a bleak spot at the best of times, across which the varying winds eddy, and one to which, in the days of old, the bardic song† would have been very applicable. "A tree stands alone on the hill, its leaves whirl around with the wind and strew the graves of the dead. At times are seen here the ghosts of the departed, when the musing hunter alone stalks slowly o'er the heath."

HENRY PRIGG.

* *Horæ Ferales*, p. 207

† *Ossian*.—*Carrie-Thura*.

CLARE PRIORY.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK, AND ESSEX ARCHEOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE,

By REV. H JARVIS,
Vicar of Poslingford, August 8th, 1878.

PRESIDENT:
LORD JOHN HERVEY.

The Earls of Clare, the possessors of the ancient Castle, now in ruins, were the founders of Clare Priory.

The first of this family that settled in England was Richard, son of Gislebert, surnamed Crispin, Earl of Eu and Brionne, in Normandy. This Richard Fitz-Gilbert—for so he was called—was at the battle of Hastings, and received lands and honours for his services. One of his titles was Richard de Tonbruge, from the town and castle of Tonbridge, in Kent, one of the ninety-four manors said to have been granted to him by the Conqueror. And he was also called Richard de Clare, from his manor in Suffolk, which became the chief seat of his family, and in virtue of which his heirs bore the title of “De Clare.”

This Richard de Clare had four sons,* Gislebert, Roger, Walter, and Robert, of whom Robert was the ancestor of Robert Fitz-Walter, the leader of the Barons in their conflict with King John. But from his eldest son, Gilbert, surnamed the Red Gilbert, the third in descent was Richard Earl of Clare, who married Amicia, daughter and eventually sole heiress of William Earl of Gloucester, who died in the twentieth year of the reign of Henry the Second. A.D. 1173.

The grandson, then, of this Richard Earl of Clare, who was Richard Earl of Hertford—Earl of Clare—and Earl of Gloucester, in right of his descent from the aforesaid Amicia, was the founder of Clare Priory.

He is quaintly described by Matthew Paris as “a very fine gentleman.” But, notwithstanding his devotion in

* Camden's Britannia.

founding the Priory, his life was not a prosperous one. He married Margaret, the daughter of Hubert de Burgh, which so highly displeased the King, Henry the Third, that he compelled him to procure a divorce.*

In the forty-second year of the reign of Henry the Third, Walter de Scoteney, his seneschall and chief councillor, administered poison to him and his brother William. Of this William died; but the Earl with difficulty recovered. However, he also eventually was thought to have died of poison, given to him at the table of Peter de Savoye, the Queen's uncle, in the forty-sixth year of the reign of Henry the Third.

The Monastery, which he founded, was a Friary, of Friars Eremites, of the order of St. Augustine. This order Richard de Clare is supposed to have brought into England. Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, says, "The Friars Eremites were seated at Clare in A.D. 1248, probably by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, Lord of the Honour of Clare, who brought this kind of mendicants into England." The next date we meet with for the founding of a house of this order is at Woodhouse,† in 1250; after which follows Oxford, in 1252; and it is probable that their first residence in England was at Clare. Their habit was a broad-sleeved white tunic and scapulary, when they were in the house. But in the choir and when they went abroad, they had over the former a cowl and hood, both black, which were girt around with a black leathern thong.

Within the first forty years after the founding of the Priory (1286), considerable grants and gifts of lands were made to the Prior and Brothers of the order. The record of these is found in certain manuscripts in the Harleian collection of the British Museum, bearing the title of "A

* The matter is obscure. Margaret died 1237. Richard married Maud de Lacy 1238, when about 16 years old. The question of a previous marriage is uncertain, though Henry made it a grievance against De Burgh that he had married his daughter to the King's ward, De Burgh denied this. (Arch. 7, xxxvi. 126.)

† Mackenzie Walcott's *English Minsters*, Vol. ii, p. 250.

Registry of the Deeds of the Monastery of Clare," and the heading of the first of these is, "Carta mortificationis." It is an alienation of certain lands by the King, and consists of twelve acres of land and meadows, situated in Clare, Ashen, and Belchamp St. Paul, for the benefit of the Prior and Brothers Eremites of the Order of St. Augustine, at Clare, and for the enlargement of the Prior's manse, to be held in mortmain, and is attested by the King at Dover, A.D. 1364. Other deeds are records of grants of lands, made by Matilda, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford, for the repose of the soul of Richard Earl of Clare, her husband. And similar ones are made by other persons, who were inhabitants of Clare. The attestations to these deeds furnish us with an indication of the proportions to which the influence of the monastery at this time extended. According to the custom of the times, some affix to the name is commonly found, descriptive of the calling of the persons attesting; such as Walter le Palmer (pilgrim), Galfrid the Cellarer, Richard Pierres the Chapellar, Richard le Hert, (hermit), &c. Then there was a falconer, a huntsman, a carpenter, a wheelwright, a miller, a keeper of the graneries, &c., showing that at this early time in the history of the Priory, the monks were possessed of a numerous retinue of officers, necessary for the management of a considerable establishment.

But, to return: To this Matilda, before alluded to, it is that the ancient roll refers, when it says:

- Q.* "But leterally, who was telle me,
This Richardis wiff whom thou praisest so?"
- A.* "The Countess of Hertford and Mauld hight she,
Whiche whan deth the knotte had undoo
Of temporal spousailes, betwixt hem twoo,
With divers parcels eneresid our foundatioun,
Liche as our monumentys make declaratioun."

These "whimsical lines," copied by Weever from a roll in the possession of his friend Augustus Vincent, Windsor Herald, are in dialogue, and the pictures of a secular Priest and Friar, are curiously worked on the roll of

parchment. "The rubric, or the title in red letters," says Weever of this roll, "is as followeth:—'The dialoge betwix a Secular askyng, and a Frere answering, at the grave of Dame Johan of Acres, sheweth the lineall descent of the lordis of the honoure of Clare, fro the tyme of the fundation of the Freeris in the same honoure, the yere of our Lord a M. cccxlviii., unto the first of May, the yere a M. cccclx.'"*

Joan of Acres was the second daughter of King Edward the first and Queen Eleanor. She was born in the Holy Land, in the first year of her father's reign, at a city named Ptolemais, commonly called Acres, where her mother remained during the wars her father had with the Saracens. She was married at the age of eighteen, A.D. 1290, to Gilbert, Earl of Clare and Earl of Gloucester, the grandson of Richard de Clare, who founded the Priory. She built the convent Chapel and dedicated it to St. Vincent, as we learn from the aforesaid roll.

"Wherefore in honoure, O Vincent of the,
To whom she had singuler affectioun,
This Chapel she made in pure devotioun."

Outliving her husband, she made choice for the second time of one Ralph de Monte Hermer, or Mortimer, some time her late husband's servant. She left by her first marriage one daughter, named Elizabeth, who built the Chapter House, the "Dortour" or Dormitory, and the "Fraitour," or Refectory. This daughter Elizabeth married Sir John de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. And it is from her that we may date the founding of Clare College in Cambridge. Or, to speak more correctly, "she rebuilt and endowed University Hall, in Cambridge, after its total destruction by fire, and it has since been called Clare Hall." On her death she left an only daughter named Elizabeth, who was married to Lionel, son of King Edward the third, who, with his lady, was buried in the Priory Church.

We may, therefore, conclude that the convent Chapel

*Weever's Ancient Funeral Monuments, Clare, p. 734

or Church (Ecclesia is the word used in the MS. deeds) was built about the year 1296. And the other buildings from the years 1310 to 1314, a little before the death of Elizabeth, wife of Sir John de Burgh, whose arms, with hers, were to be seen in the windows of the three houses which she built.

“ As shewith our wyndowes* in housis thre,
 Dortour, chapitre hous, and fraitour, which she
 Made oute the ground, both plauncher and wal,
 Q. And who the rofe? A. She alone did al.”

At the time of which we are speaking—the 14th century—the town of Clare was a place of considerable importance. It was a fortified town, the favoured abode of royalty, with its Castle and two Pories; its upper gate and nether gate, its great bridge and little bridge, and its municipal authorities, one of whom was dignified with the title of seneschal† of the town. But besides these institutions, it had also three churches, and it is important to observe the distinctness with which they are mentioned. There is one which is spoken of under the title of St. John the Baptist, which was the church belonging to the alien Priory of the Benedictine Monks of Bec, within the castle enclosure. This was founded in the beginning of the 11th century, with seven prebends, and removed afterwards to the College of Stoke-by-Clare. The

* A description of these windows, taken from the Lansdown MSS., in the Harleian collection of the Brit. Mus., No. 639, art. 20, fo. 104, is as follows :

In Clare Priory, in the Convocation House :

On the south side, in a window,

Two escutheons of Bueher, and underwritten, Johannes Bueher, Archidiaconus, Essex.

In the next,

Two escutheons ermine, charged with three lions rampant, or, underwritten, Dona de Cotterill.

In the next,

Two pendants of shields, a bend of silver, between two cotices, or, dancette,

under an old fashioned helmet, covered with a chappe, parted per pales, or, and sable-lined gules (red), twixt two wings, the one painted or and argent, the other sable and argent downwards, underwritten, William Clopton.

Another,

Argent a chief G. (dexter base), and two crescents, or.

And at the end of this house,

One glazed, with England and France in borders.

Another, with Clare and Ulster.

Another, with Clare, Ulster, and Bardulph.

And St. George there pictured.

† MS. deeds, fol. 19b.

Monks of Chipley Abbey, in the parish of Poslingford, Clare; a small Priory of Austin Canons, "dedicated to the blessed Virgin,"* were also assigned to the same College in 1468. In the neighbourhood of this alien Priory, in December, 1866, a gold pectoral Cross was found at a spot known as the Lady's Walk. It has been suggested that this precious relic formed part of the jewels of Edward III., and had probably been given to his grand-daughter Philippa, only child of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, who married Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, 1368. The Duke of Clarence, who died in the same year, was buried in the Priory Church, and his daughter, heiress of the De Clares through her mother, Elizabeth de Burgh, resided for some time after her marriage at the Castle.

The Cross is appended to a gold chain 2ft. long, and itself measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It is delicately worked on both sides, and where the links of the cross are conjoined a fine oriental pearl is affixed. On one side is a representation of the Saviour, over the head is a scroll inscribed I.N.R.I. Beneath the plate which bears the crucifix is a small cavity containing a fragment of wood and stone. It has been conjectured that these relics represent portions, the one of the True Cross, the other of the rock of Calvary. The Cross is now the property of the Queen, and is preserved among her Majesty's jewels and relics of ancient art at Windsor. The 25th volume of the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute* contains a paper from the pen of the late Mr. Albert Way, F.S.A., fully describing and illustrating the Cross.

This Church of St. John the Baptist, as I have said, was in the Inner Bailey. Another is evidently referred to as the church of the place, and answers to the present parish church, though not, perhaps, in its present form, which is in a later style of architecture. Possibly the Crypt, or Mortuary Chapel, still existing, may represent the only remains of the ancient

* Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

Church. But the third, which was founded by Dame Joan at the Priory, is always spoken of as the "Church of the Brothers," or the "Convent Church." "*Ecclesiam dictorum fratrum*," or, "*in ecclesia conventuali*." It is with this latter that we are now chiefly concerned. The nearest approach to certainty in regard to its site is contained in Taylor's *Index Monasticus*, in which he says "the Conventual Church in which so many persons of distinction are interred, is situated at the north east side of the Priory;" and by the furniture and vestments which are enumerated in a deed, assigning them to the care of one John Bachelor, the sacristan, to be preserved for the use of the "altar of the blessed Virgin," we obtain an idea of its distinction. These were all laid up in "one great chest" and "one little chest," and after affixing with due solemnity the Convent seal, the deed concludes with the words, "given at our Chapter House on the third day of the month of August, 1361.

In this church Joan of Acres was entombed. She died in her Manor of Clare, the tenth day of May, 1305, "when Edward the Second and most of the nobility of England were present at her funeral."* And in deeds bearing date 1307 and 1308, mention is made of suffrages "for the soul of Dame Joan, once Countess of Gloucester, daughter of our most serene Prince Edward, the illustrious King of England, whose body rests buried in the Church of the Brothers, of the Order of St. Augustine, at Clare." "In the Church," says Kennet, "is still seen the carved railing that surrounded her burial place," and some have supposed that this railing is the beautiful screen, adorned with monograms, which now encloses a pew on the south side of the Parish Church.

Here also, says Weever, in the Austin Friars by his mother, was interred the body of Edward Monte Hermer, eldest son of Joan of Acres, and her second husband.

Next we learn that Lionel, Duke of Clarence and Earl of Ulster, in Ireland, was buried in the chancel of this

* Grose's *Antiquities*.

Priory Church, together with his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir Wm. de Burgh. She “departed this world, in the year 1363, and he about five years afterwards.”*

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, died at Alba Pompeia, in the Marquisate of Montferrat in Piedmont, on the vigil of St. Luke the Evangelist, A.D. 1368, in the forty-second year of his father’s reign.† First he was buried in the city of Pavia, hard by Augustine the Doctor; and afterwards interred at Clare, in the Convent Church of the Austin Friars, in England. Lionel bequeathed, by his will, his body to be buried in England, in the aforesaid Church, before the high altar; and gave thereto a black suit, with all belonging thereto, as also his black cloth, embroidered. Accordingly, in one of the Harleian MS. deeds, bearing date 1377, mention is made of the expenses of his funeral obsequies, and † “ten marks were appointed to be paid in complete discharge of all the expenses incurred for the aforesaid funeral.” The deed concludes with the words, “In the year of our Lord 1377, on the 12th day of the month of September, in the chapter-house of the aforesaid Convent.”

The following extracts from a volume of Robert Aske’s collections, written in the reign of Henry VIII. furnish us with the names of the distinguished persons whose remains rested in this Church.

“In Sir Thos. Phillips’s Library (Fol. 94b). The names of the nobles buried in the Freire Augustyn’s, of Clare. Sir Richarde Erle of Clare, Lionell Duke of Clarence, Dame Joane of Acres, Sir Edmond Monthermer, son of the said Joane; John Weyburgh, Dame Alice Spencer, Willm. Goldryche, Sir John Beauchamp, Knight; John Newbury, Esq.; Willm. Capel, and Elianor his wyfe; Kempe, Esquire; Robert Butterwyke, Esquier;

*Stow.

† Camden’s Annals of Ireland.

‡ MS. deeds, fol. 42b.

The Lady Margarete Scrope, daughter of Westmereland ; Joan Candyssle, daughter of Clopton ; Dame Alianor Wynkeperry, Sir Edmund last of the Mortimers, Erle of Marche, Sir Thomas Gily, and his furste Wyfe ; Lucy, Wife of Water Clopton ; Sir Thomas Clopton, and Ada his Wyfe.”

Whether, at the dissolution of the Monastery and destruction of the Church, these remains of the illustrious dead were exhuned and removed, and, if so, in what spot they now rest, I have been unable to determine. During the late restoration however a handsome monumental slab recording the death of one of the Priors has been brought to light.

Upon what may be called the domestic history of the Priory, little is recorded. The Prior evidently occupied a position of dignity and influence, whilst there are instances of individual monks who rose to considerable eminence.

Henry Bederic, a native of Bury St. Edmund's, who was a monk of Clare Priory, it is said, shewed so ready a capacity and zeal after learning, that his superiors sent him to the English, and afterwards to foreign universities, where he acquired such distinction that he became a Doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris. After his return to England he became greatly renowned for the eloquence of his preaching. His great reputation raised him eventually to be Provincial of his Order throughout England. He was also author of several works on Theology, and flourished in the reign of Richard the second. John of Bury, also a Monk of Clare, is mentioned in Kennett's history among the men of learning in the reign of Henry the seventh.

Thus far of the pre-Reformation history of Clare Priory. It has been brought down to the year 1389.

The present remains of this once noble foundation now claim a brief notice in conclusion.

Part of the buildings is said to have been burnt down and rebuilt in the reign of Henry the seventh, and the

present front is supposed to be of that date ; but the hall door and the little court at the south eastern end of the present building, with its handsome groined roof and window, in which, not long since, in ancient stained glass, was a representation of a head of our Saviour, now destroyed, and the stone staircase ascending from it, are without doubt a part of the original building. So are the windows of the Chapter House, lately opened out on the Eastern side of the Cloisters. Of the Cloisters themselves, now in ruins, certain arches are still remaining on the South side, and the record remains, that they, with the Chapter House, were dedicated by William Bishop of London on the 19th February, 1380. Leading from the Cloister Court are three doors. One of these opening to the North, led into the Church. On the eastern side of it still remains the stoup for holy water for the use of those entering from the Cloisters. The Church itself extended nearly east and west, along the northern side of the Monastery, and, judging from the only existing remains, must have been of fine proportions. All visible trace of it has now been lost, with one exception. An exception, however, sufficient to indicate with certainty its locality, and affording a significant representation of its character. On removing a coating of old plaster on what was the south wall of the church, some very interesting and beautiful stonework was exposed to view, which proved to be the sedilia of the church, with pointed arches and capitals in the early English style of architecture, the seats still remaining in solid oak. At the time it was discovered, these retained their ancient position, but being hopelessly decayed, as soon as they were exposed to the outer air, the whole of the woodwork crumbled into dust. The stonework, however, still remains, and has been rendered as secure as possible, by the present proprietor.

The door adjoining, and opening from the cloisters to the east, probably led to the Chapter House and dormitory spoken of in the "roll," and in all likelihood situated contiguously to the church, as was usual for the con-

venience of the monks, at the midnight services. At the south eastern corner of the Cloister-garth, or court, is a third door of similar character and dimensions. This is supposed to have led to the Refectory, which almost invariably skirted the southernside of the Cloisters, as the Chapter House and Dormitory did the eastern, and the Church the Northern.* There are still ruined walls and buttresses in this locality, which are the remains of these buildings, but the fabrics themselves have long since disappeared.

The infirmary, however, remains still further to the south-east in the fine building which has recently been restored. Here, then, we must rest, until further light can be thrown upon the subject. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the 20th day of January, 1493, Roger Drury, Esq., of Hawstead, in Suffolk, left, by his will, to the Friars of Clare, thirteen shillings and fourpence, showing that the Monastery continued to be occupied by the Friars in this reign, and there is no reason to doubt that it continued to be a Friary till the dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was granted by King Henry the Eighth to Richard Friend. At his death it passed, through his sister, Thomasine, wife of Thomas Barker, into the family of that name. In the year 1604 we find the Priory the property of Thomas Barnardiston, Esq., who wainscotted the large room at the south end of the gallery. And amongst the carvings over the fireplace in that room we find his initials and the date of the year, as above stated. In 1655 it was the property of Sir Thomas Barnardiston, Knight, who was created a baronet in the fifteenth year of the reign of Charles the Second, in 1663.

It continued in this family for many years, until, in the year 1745 we find it again in the possession of a member of the Barker family, viz., Joseph Barker, of Clare. He, at his death, left it to his sisters, Martha and Lydia, jointly. The former married William Shrive, Esq.; the

* Mackenzie Walcot's English Minsters, vol i, p. 551.

latter, Mr. Sayer, afterwards Serjeant-at-Law. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Shrive, their moiety descended to their only son, William Shrive, as heir-at-law, who, in the year 1778, purchased Serjeant Sayers' moiety, and became the sole proprietor ; bequeathing it, at his death, to John Barker, Esq., in 1803, in whose family it has continued down to the present time.

ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH OF EYE, SUFFOLK,

COMMUNICATED BY THE LATE
G. A. CARTHEW, Esq., F.S.A.

In Sir Bernard Burke's "General Armoury" it is stated that "the Town of EYE has no armorial ensign, the seal (he says) has the word 'Eye' under an antique ducal coronet." Now, I have before me an abstract from a grant of arms made to this Borough, and signed by William Dethick, Garter, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, shortly after its incorporation; but where I took it from I find no note of—probably in the Corporation Records. And although in these reforming days it is not unlikely that the Borough itself, as such, will ere long cease to exist; and it will be too late for it to use a new Seal, yet as an archæological fact it is worthy of preservation, and I send you a copy of my imperfect note in the hope it may lead to the discovery and care of the original Document.

This was in Latin, engrossed on Vellum and begins "OMNIBUS &c. INSPEXIMUS"—a charter of Queen Elizabeth incorporating the Borough of Eye, in which was recited one of Edward son of Ethelred of divers franchises to his men of Eye, and that Eye passed out of the possession of the Lord Malet formerly Lord of *Heya seu Eye* into the hands of William the Conqueror and Kings William II, Henry, Stephen, and John, and that King Henry III granted divers liberties &c. to Richard his brother, Earl of Cornwall, and Lord of the Honor of Eye, and the said Lordship came to King Edward, son of King Edward; but in the Reign of Edward III, Robert Ufford

Earl of Suffolk was Lord of the Honor of Eye and temp. Edward IV., *William de la Poole* Duke of Suffolk, on whose fall Kings Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI and Queen Mary, successively held it. Queen Elizabeth by letters patent 14 Novr. A.D 1574 reg. 17, made it a corporation as the “Bailiffs Burgesses and Commonalty of the Town and Borough de Heya vel Eya “and they should enjoy certain rights and privileges and have powers to make laws *ac etiam habeant communem aulam vocatam ex antiquo syppeway et quod non alicubi placitamtem insi sibi solebant scilicet apud sypweyam* and have a common seal. Whereupon Garter, at the request of the Bailiffs &c. granted them a shield of the ancient ensigns and the arms of St Edward King of England viz.—*Incampo coeruleo crucem floridum aureum quatuor merulatis avibus interpositam unacum insuperiori aquilam albam alis distensam rosarin ramicualis cum rosis simillariis suffultam &c. Et ulterioris supra cassidem pro crista vel Trophæo E corona solis imperiali auro gemmis intante stellam Innocentie Jovis oculo pervigeli munitam elamydeque seu palludiment, cour layniis abutraque ventillantibus et hoc symbolo supra Scripto “occulus in coelum”* with the arms blazoned in the margin Dated or Given in the College of Arms 23 April A° 34 Elizth. A.D. 1592, the official seal of Garter is appended and his autograph signature. The initial letter O is in gold and within it is suspended a shield bearing argent a fess vaire gules & or between 3 Water bouquets sable which is the coat of Dethick and over that are the Royal Arms with white and red roses.

On either side under the Arms of the Borough are rows in a double column of Shields with the names of their owners, containing

On the left those of
 SIR GEORGE REVE Knt & Bart
 THOMAS DEY Esq^{re}
 THOMAS LANGLEY Esq^{re} viz.
 (argent a cockatrice sable, crested
 beaked and membered gules)

On the right those of
 THOMAS CORNWALLIS, Miles
 NICHOLAUS BACON, Miles
 ————WISEMAN

MILES EDGAR, GENT

{	GRIMSTONE (arg. on a fess sable 3
	mullets pierced or and in dexter chief, an ermine spot

FRANCIS BLAND GENT

(argent on a bend sable three pheons of the field)

HEMMINGE Quarterly vert and gules, over all a lion rampant sable.

CUTLER. Quarterly, 1 and 4 on a fess cotised or between three dragons heads erased of the second a Cock and two doves volant gules. 2 and 3 wanting.

There is one other coat the bearings of which were almost obliterated but seem to have been Quarterly 1 and 4 per pale . . ? and gules on the dexter side a lion rampant of the second, 2 and 3 gules five barulets and a canton.

These ten or eleven shields were doubtless the arms of the then Bailiffs and chief inhabitants of the Town.

GEORGE A. CARTHEW, F.S.A.

[Sometime previous to his lamented death in 1882, the late Mr. Carthew placed this paper at the disposal of the Suffolk Institute, with a view to its publication in the printed proceedings. An opportunity of inserting it has only just been found: it is therefore printed without undergoing revision of any kind, which a painstaking antiquary, like Mr. Carthew, would in all probability have desired.

In an old MS from among the Town Records of the Borough of Ipswich (*temp. Eliz.:*) I find the following:

Arms of Eye

Az. a cross floy between 4 martlets, arg., in chief a bird between 2 branches arg. crowned

Crest

On a Crown Or a Sun in its glory of the 1st in the centre an eye.

Seal.

The Word 'Eye' under an antique ducal coronet.

The Grant of Arms to which reference is made, does not appear to exist among the Borough Records of Eye.

C. H. E. W.]

SUPPLEMENTARY PAPER
ON
THE ANCIENT CROSSES OF IPSWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE
REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, HON. SEC.

Since writing my paper on "The Stoneing Cross," and similar ancient monuments formerly existing within the Borough of Ipswich, I have observed in Ogilby's well-known Map of the Town (*date* 1674), a reference to "Stoneing Cross Street," an ancient way which of course derived its name from the "Stoneing-Cross" to which I have already drawn attention. The conjecture (for it was little more which I then hazarded, as to the Cross standing in the neighbourhood of the London Road, may be said from this to receive positive confirmation. The "Stoneing Cross Street" is placed on Ogilby's Map, a little to the left of the Handford Bridgeway; which, says the reference, "300 feet further divides itself North West to Claydon $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and forward to Bury St. Edmund's 20 miles, and West to Bramford." The question as to the position of the Ipswich "Stoneing-Cross" is thus settled beyond doubt, and the points raised in my previous paper are in consequence invested with greater interest.

From the counterpart of a grant in perpetual fee-farm of four-pence, by the "Bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of Gippeswic" of a piece of common soil in St. Margaret's parish to Robert Hall, Clothier (12 Eliz:), and deposited among the Archives of the Borough, we are made acquainted with, probably, a Way-side cross; the existence of which previously escaped my notice. The

“piece of common soil” is therein described as opposite to a certain place in which there was formerly a certain cross, “*in quo quædam Crux quondam scituta fuit.*”

In the ancient perambulation of the franchise and liberties of Ipswich (1352-3, 26 Edw. III.) as given in the fifth Book of Richard Percyvale’s Great Domesday Book, mention is made of several Crosses (all probably of Stone) standing within the town boundaries, but in positions which cannot be readily identified. It is clear that *the Stoneing Cross* is one of the number, being here alluded to as standing in the highway, “as the wayis partyñ that gou to hadlegh & Stoke naylond.” The other Crosses may be severally described as (1) “the Crosse that stante be Robt Andrewes” (Qy. Gusford Hall) in the vicinity of Stoke hill wood, (in Bacon’s *Annals of Ipswich*, but not elewhere, this Cross is said to belong to the prior of S^t Peter’s Ipswich) (2) “the Crosse that stant in Whytton Streete,” (3) “the Crosse that stant be mangeardys ook by the high way that goeth from Ipsw^{ch} unto Tuddenham” (4) “a Crosse that stant in the way from Russhmē halle onto humbyrdowney lane.” (5) “a Crosse that stant in the highway between Yippiswich and Russhmē.”

There is a very general impression that the workmanship of ancient Stone Crosses was chiefly of foreign origin, and judging from some of the best remaining examples to be found in England, this undoubtedly was the case. The belief receives additional confirmation from words in the Ipswich Little Domesday Book, where it is expressly stated (Customs of the Key) that “*off every pece of ston entayle or marble (wrought of marble) as of thurwys (coffins) coverclys (coffin-lids) crossys, stonys or funtyys (fonts) and other such maner of Stonys that comyn with ynne the fraunchise of the town for to sellyn*” one half-penny should be charged. The probability is that the demand for such wrought stone work in mediæval days was largely, if not almost entirely, drawn from continental sources.

I alluded in a foot note appended to my former paper, to the somewhat lavish adornment of the Old Market Cross (incorrectly called "Daundy's Cross") standing near the Mote Hall on the Corn Hill, upon the occasion of the proclamation of King Charles II.; and the entries made at the time in the town books. I have since had an opportunity of inspecting these accounts, together with four receipts for payment made, duplicate copies of which, and the original receipts, were exhibited at the recent Ipswich meeting, with other documents of a similar character. Some of these are of quite sufficient interest to merit a place in our printed proceedings, that I need offer no apology for their insertion.

A.D. 1662. Adornment of Ipswich Town Cross. Disbursements one ye 29th may 1662 for the Towne of Ipsw^{ch} p. Edw Gaell and Rob^t Alldous.

To James Blith for the use of Clothes to adorne the Cross and Gallery one ye hill	}	00	17	06
To 3 of James Blyths men for carring the Clothes— naylinge them up & takeing down	}	00	03	06
To two Porters for watching & drawinge y ^e bears ..	..	00	04	06
To tho: Haggis for settinge up y ^e flaggs & takinge them downe & his atendance y ^e day	}	00	02	00
To Tho: Warden for his helpe y ^e day .. .. .	..	00	01	06
To the Gunners y ^e day before to drinke by M ^r . Clark's order	}	00	01	00
To Cudbart Carr his men for fetchinge flaggs from Harw ^{ch}	}	00	02	06
To a porter for fetchinge poles match & other thinges ..	..	00	00	08
To severall disbursments if dig in y ^e field amongst y ^e Porters & other helps	}	00	05	06
ffor y ^e use of 2 Raw Clothes for y ^e boaths .. .. .	..	00	05	00
p ^d for heddinge up y ^e powder on a Cask w ^{ch} was left and sett up in y ^e magazine	}	00	00	06
p ^d for porters helpe to set up y ^e carriages againe ..	..	00	01	00
p ^d to my ptner Allduss w ^{ch} he layd out for drink for y ^e helpe y ^t day	}	00	02	00
p ^d to Edw: Pattiston as by his bill Appears .. .. .	..	01	14	08
To Abraham Chinnery as by his bill apears .. .. .	..	01	05	04
To Jno Blomfield Whealewright as by his bill .. .. .	..	01	05	00
To Edw Hulinge for adorninge y ^e Cross .. .. .	..	00	06	06
To Hen: Skinner for 200 peny Rowles 16s. 8d. & y ^e use of the field 5s. is 21s. 8d. as by his Receipt appears }	}	01	01	8
To Phillip Dod for 150 Peny Rowles .. .. .	..	00	12	06
To M ^r . Baylife Jowers for 2 hogseide of Beare .. .. .	..	02	00	00

To Hen : Pattiston & Jno Beardwell for theare care about y ^e Great Gunns by order	}	01	00	00
To Henry Younge for Carriage of y ^e Great Gunns ..		00	15	00
To M ^r Miles Wallace for Nayles used about adorninge y ^e hill	}	00	02	00
To Joseph Palmer for 33 ^b new sheat lead for Aprons for Great Gunns at 2½ p. ^{lb}		00	06	10
To M ^r Baylife Burroughs as by bill for powder & other things	}	05	05	03
To M ^r Hen : Cussons for powder		04	11	04
To Tho Warner Senio ^r for him selfe & men to drink ..		00	06	08
		<hr/>		
		22	19	09
		<hr/> <hr/>		

Receipts for payments are preserved as follows:—

Recevd may ye 31 st 1662 of Ed: Gaell for clothes used to adorne y ^e Crose and gallery for y ^e towne y ^e 29a may last past Seventeene Shillinge Sixpence. I say	}	s.	d.
		17	6
James Blyth.			

July 18th 1663.

Rec: of Henry Gosnold now and before five pounds for cutinge of Justice y ^t stand upon the Crose. I say rec ^d	}	£	5
Thomas Millman.			

Augst 15th 1663.

Rec. of Henry Gosnold Eight shillings for 24 ^b of oyron worke, stays staples & speeckins used aboute Justice upon the Crose.	}	s	viiij
<i>his</i> Tho: T. A. Amner <i>marke.</i>			

1663

M ^r Henery Gosnold his bill as followeth :	£	s.	d.
It: for painting and Gilding the uper part of the Crose	}	8	0 0
More for Repaireing the Severall Beasts at the Towne howse for M ^r Borrows in the Longe Gallery		2	0 0
by me	John Brame.		

Many interesting pieces of the quaint and curious carved work that embellished the old Cross consisting of

human faces, &c. of a rather grotesque character, are in the Ipswich Museum, other fragments, (among which may be mentioned an artistic carved spandril illustrative of the once popular bull-baiting) have passed into private possession. The "beasts" in the long gallery at the "towne howse," mentioned in the last of the above receipts, were it may be supposed of a like nature.

It would appear that the figure of Justice, for the carving of which, as we have seen, a payment of £5 was made in 1663, was the original image; that which succeeded it, being the figure brought from Dallinghoe and presented by Mr. Francis Negus, M.P., for Ipswich, some fifty or sixty years later.

In the Suffolk Collection in the British Museum, known as "Reyces," is the following account of the Daundy arms, which I mentioned in the previous paper as appearing with other armorial bearings upon the Cross of more recent date:—

"The coate of Dandy standeth upon Ipswich Cross in lead in two severall places, viz.: quarterly, a mullet in the first quarter, on one of the places under the escochion is written in old Pres C. Dandy and for profe of the cullers, it is affirmed that it is wrought in old hangings in the cullers as is above sett downe, impalled with the severall matches of this familie, and is affirmed for truth by Charles Humfrie, this 23rd of May 1625."

The prominence given to these arms, served to connect Daundy with the later Cross, which perchance had some of the ornamentation of the former placed upon it, and which may have led to its being so generally denominated "Daundy's Cross." Bearing in mind that Osborne's Market Cross was erected about the same time that this "affirmation" was made, it is not easy to see at what precise period the older Cross gave place to the more recent one. It is difficult to say which Cross (if indeed either) was standing between the time of Osborne's bequest in 1610 of £50 towards the erection of the Cross, and the time when his executors paid over the sum of money (or, as it happened, only a portion of it) *eighteen* years afterwards.

I should have mentioned that there is in St. Mary Stoke parish a house occupied by Captain Lacon, known as the "*Gold Rood*," upon the site of which, or in close proximity, formerly stood a famous miraculous Cross or Rood, which in all probability, owing to its decorated character, received the designation, which previous to the erection of the house (which is modern) was retained in the "*Golden Rood Lane*," and still clings to the locality.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE.

SUFFOLK WILLS FROM THE
PREROGATIVE COURT OF CANTERBURY.
WHETCROFT OF SUFFOLK.

COMMUNICATED

By J. J. MUSKETT, Esq.

Even a desultory examination will show that the Suffolk wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury are, as a rule, of a higher class than those to be met with in the Registries at Norwich, Ipswich, and Bury St. Edmund's; of more importance as regards the wealth and social status of the testators; and decidedly more interesting as witnessing to ancient usages and to subtle traits of personal character. The admirable volume of "Bury Wills" edited by the late Mr. Tymms, F.S.A., might easily be supplemented by a selection from the archives of the Court of Probate, Somerset House; auto-biographical, sentimental or piquant according to the bias of the long forgotten writers. The will of Henry Whetcroft, a Master in Chancery in the reign of James the First, is scarcely a fair example, as coming from the hands of a lawyer and pervaded with the verbosity and long-windedness of his profession. But amid the profusion of its words the reader lights upon such curious details as the family history of the Whetcrofts and their connection with the Willoughbys; the precise arrangements for the felling and lopping of timber, an important matter when firewood was not yet supplanted by coal; the affectionate memory of his wife, and the careful preservation of the trees she had been wont to walk under and to call the Pillars of Hercules; the matter of the new buildings at Doctors Commons;

the careful provision for the future studies of his young children, or their binding out to merchandise and trades—an universal custom with the gentry of the time; and the final commendation of himself, his “pore estate thus sett at a staye” to the merce of his “good Saviour.” There are, as is just said, too many words with it all. There was a question of giving extracts only with suitable comment. But it seemed a pity to mutilate so well written and characteristic a document: the more so that the number of ancient wills which have found their way into print is relatively very small.

No pedigree of the Whetercrofts of Suffolk is to be found amongst the Harleian MSS, nor, it is believed, in the records of the College of Arms. Davy makes but scant mention of them in his Suffolk Collections. The parish registers of Wherstead, of Eye and of Witnesham, as copied by Jermyn, have singularly few Whetercroft entries. Indeed the brief genealogy which accompanies this paper and which has been compiled by its writer is, not improbably, the only connected record of the family, which mated, it may be remembered, with the Shermans, the Colts, the Appletons, the Cloptons and the Glemhams, and was clearly of good standing. The claim to a Lincolnshire ancestry has some support in the wills of Richard Whetecroft [Cur. Prærog. Cant. 29. Bodfelde] and of Robert Whitecroft [Ib. 19 Porch] his brother, both of Conyngesby in that county, both merchants of the Staple at Calais, and both desiring to be buried in the parish church of their native place.

There were Whetercrofts, Aldermen and gentlemen of Eye, for one or two generations later than the time of our testator; but with this exception they seem to have soon disappeared from Suffolk. It would be satisfactory to know if any descendants, even on the female side, are still to be found in the county.

J. J. MUSKETT.

WILL OF HENRY WHETCROFT. CUR. PRÆROG. CANT. 76 COPE.

In the name of God Amen. I Henry Wheteroft of Whersted in the county of Suff, Doctor of lawe and one of the Maisters of the Chauncery (haile of body and of pfect memory, thanked be God therfore) onely haueing in mynd the frailtie of all fleshe and an honest care (as God hath made me able) to provide for all those our children which he hath pleased to send me [and] my late loveinge wife Elizabeth Glemham (sole sister of S^r Henry Glemham of litle Glemham in the county aforesaid her sole brother, Knight) that is to say our six children now liveinge, Philip, Henry, Robert, Anthony, Glemham and Barbara; for though my wife wer left a younge widowe of Mr. Jennings, she left no issue behinde her but of me, neither haue I or hope to haue any but of her, and as before w^{ch} for the true love I bare her and in due regard of our posteritie I will, godwillinge, provide for as herein followeth. ffirst I bequeath my soule to Allmightie God, my maker, Redeemer, and onely Saviour. And my body to be buried by my late good wyfe in the chancell of the parish church of Whersted aforesaid, or else, where it shall please God I appoynt hereafter next, this thirteenth of July One Thousand six hundred and fourteene, I doe frustrate, dissanull and for ever make voyde all former will or willes and every peell of them w^{ch} I haue any wayes made before the said Thirteene of July, and will and ordayne that this only of the Thirteenth of July shall be accounted and taken for my last will and Testament, wherein I bequeath unto my daughter Barbara, my youngest childe and onely daughter, five hundred poundes of good and lawful money of England when she shall accomplish the age of one & twentie yeares, or at her day of marriage wth the liking and consent under the hand writeing of her honorable Alyes S^r Henry Glemham Knight, S^r Calthrop Parker Knight and their now ladies, the worthy ladye Bāning, my wōr: and beloved nephew M^r Thomas Glemham, my deare freind and Kynseman M^r Edmond Jenney, my loveing brother M^r George Wheterofte and of her brothers Philip and Henrye or the more pte of them that shalbe livinge at her betrothing in mariage beforesaid. And I further will in the behalf of my daughter that the said five hundred poundes with the assistance of my sonne Henry and other freindes be leuyed by [my] Executor or his Executor or the Assigne or Assignes of Either of them or by any their Servants or deputies wth all meeete and necessary provision in that behalfe (if in my life tyme I shall not otherwise take order for it or haue it by me or due to me) by the felling and sale of all the wood called Toppwood that is twenty one years growth or above, or groweing and being in the severall places of my ground as hereafter followeth. That is aboute fyve and twenty score trees viz^t of all such trees as haue bin formerly topped groweing and being on a peece of coppye ground called ffresson heath, and of one peece more north to the same adjoyning some tyme Bonds and of one peell of ground lyeing yet more north haueing the said Bonds peice and Holbrooke pke of the south, w^{ch} is the very peece

(of pte whereof Stoyles vallye tenement in Whersted standeth) and of the toppes of a Groue betwixt Stoyles pytells and of the toppes of all the oakes and Ashes that haue bin formerly topped from the South east corner of Hetherofte to London rode at the South west corner of Heatherofte aforesaid, and of all from the said West corner that haue bin formerly topped groweing alongst London rode aforesaid untill the grownd or whynnery pytell in the occupation of Steven Legy, and of all the toppes of my Grove upon Panington heath and besides of the bodies & toppes of the greatest trees standing upon the peell of ground before mentioned, that Stoyles vallye tenement standeth on, neare unto Legy his grove and Stoyles tenement aforesaid, and of the bodies and toppes of all the oakes (except som smale ones here and there for staks and such like in and about the said Stoyles pytells (excepting allwayes all the bodyes of all the younger and smaler oakes in the Grove betwixt Stoyles Pytells or about the said Groves and every of them that be tydye and good to beare toppes for fyinge, and also of all the boddies and toppes of all the oakes of greatenes and age about Heatherofte aforesaid to the number of twelve score and tem on the East side of London rode, and besids of the seventeen score and tem of the greatest trees for age or growth in and about all my groundes on the westside of London rode aforesaid, exceptinge those about my yarde and gardens, and exceptinge two my long new entrye groweing in or about the midst thereof; w^{ch} my said good wyfe was wont to walke to, and shee called them Hercules' pillers: of all these trees aforesaid to be stubbed and taken downe and sould, besids all the xxv score to be topped or stowed as before, the number will be after five score to the hundred six hundreth w^{ch} stubbed trees besids the toppes of them and of others appoynted to be lopped at v^s the loade, all charges borne, will amount to fower hundred poundes: and the toppes aforesaid for cubit and such like after the rate of vi^s viij^d the loade, all charges borne will amount to one hundred pounds. And if the money of all these trees and toppes before willed to be stowed and lopped and taken downe will not rase and be sufficient both to make my said daughters portion, and make up (where they shall be broken by felling, stubbing or sloweing any the aforesaid trees) all the needfull fences so broken, and for the well layeing them with good quicksett of all sorts and hanging them conveniently for preservation. Then I will that the bodies of all the trees in Panington grove, though somewhat young, and more of the owldes trees where they may best be spared in my grounds of the East and Weast side of London rode in the places aforesaid be taken downe indifferently to supply what wanteth in that behalfe. Provided allwayes that in all the west side the roade last remembered there be not taken downe more than twentie score besids those in Panington grove ledst they that have my houses hereafter on that side Wherstead bescanted of fyinge for the same. Item I will and bequeath to my sonne Phillipp Whetercroft a Capitall Messuage or howse wherein I dwell in Wherstead aforesaid called or knowne by the name of Rayners or

Rayners & Swannes wth seven croftes inclosed lyeing by antient dooles round about the said messuage and two acres or more w^{thout} the said inclosure on Panington heathe wth the broadway leadeing from the said inclosure to the said two acre pece or more together wth all other my lands, tenements, feedings, inclosed or not, and hereditaments that I haue or haue right unto in any other mans use or possession, lyeing on the westside of London rode, in which side my foresaid messuage is scituate in Whersted, for and during his naturall life without impeachment of waste. And after my sonne Phillips decease I will my said messuage or howse, lands, tenements and hereditaments wth all other the appurtenances to my said sonne Philip, his heire male and his the said heires heires for ever. Provided nevertheles if my sonne Phillip shall thinke good to marrie it shall be lawfull for him to make A joynter of all the said messuage, lands, tenements & hereditaments to him bequeathed, or any peell thereof to his wife or wives. And my will is his said wife or wiues shall inioye her or their ioynter soe made for her or their naturall life, any thinge in this my will to the contrarye not wthstandinge. Except allwayes and reserved out of this grant or gifte to my sonne Philip all my goods whatsoever not herein devysed to him by speciall wordes either wthin dores or w^{thout}, and all the brome now groweing upon the premises to be taken of in convenient tyme and the alotement of trees and woods before specified for my daughters portion to be taken downe and for the makeing good the fences thereby hurte wth all, my will and mynde is, shall be to the use of my will, any thinge, heretofore to the contrary not with standinge. Item I also will and bequeath to my said sonne Philip and his heirs for ever my messuage or tenement called the Bull scituate in the parish of St Mary at the Key in Ipswich wth all the easments both of water, yarges, gardins, buildings and all other the appurtenances therevnto belonging or with the same occupied, and all my household stuffe and implements whatsoever there nowe is in the occupacōn of one William Male, for the yearly payment for rent and otherwise of Twenty poundes; viz^h five poundes quarterly, who for better securitie of the said payment hath desired and vsed to pay every quarter five poundes beforehand. Item I will to my sonne Henry and to his heires for ever my messuage or tenement called Stoyles scituate on Stoyles Valye together wth my Tenement wherein the widowe Tyler dwelleth in Whersted aforesaid wth all other my lands, pastures, feedings, woodes, wayes, hereditaments, lyeinge and beinge on the east-side of London rode in Whersted, ffresson and other townes thereto adioyning, both free and bonde, and one pece of ground lately peelled out by one Steuen Payne or his assignes from the residue thereof lycing home to my gate; my ground called Swannes toward the west wth all and all other I inioy or haue right vnto on the east side of London rode aforesaid; except and allwayes reserued out of this graunt the alotement of trees and wood to be taken downe of any of the premisses for my daughter's portion as hath bin before declared. Item I will the dyehowse and other my tenements wth their appurtenances vtensells and easments

whatsoever now buylt where my late orchard was in the rapish of St Mary Key in Ipswich, if it please God I live not till the lease come into my handes, and buyld it otherwise my selfe, shall be sould to the best benefit of my will, though by reason they buylt the howses there be but xl^s reserved yearly to me and my heires in the grand lease for some few yeares yet to come, it is worth Twentie poundes yerely to be lett. And if it may not be sould for three hundred poundes at least before my sonne Robert hath served all his prentishood, Then I will it to him and his heires if he thinke good to take it for and in lew of his portion herein bequeathed. Yf he desires his portion rather, Then I will my Executor or Executors or his or their Assigne or Assignes shall sell it to the best benefit and pay his said legacie accordinge to my will and mynd herein declared; and if any overplus be, that it be to the use of this will and Testament. Item I will my Jewells, my plate, the vtensells that were my wives of good worth for her lyeing in and other vses, together wth my Bookes at my howse, my howsehold stuffe and implements whatsoever both lynnne, woollen, Bedding, Bedstead, tables, hangings, brasse, pewter and all other my vtensells and goodes within dores and without either for myne ownself or howse or otherwise. Except my goldringe with my seale of Armes, my wives marrying ringe, my wives virginalles w^{ch} also were her mother's and my great Iron Chest w^{ch} was my fathers and Ancesters honestly pryed by the assistance of my sonne Henry, and Inventorye shall be sould to the use of my will. I will also that all my geldins, mares, coltes, mylch Kyne and fatte Kyne, young Bullockes, weānells, swyne and such lyke be sowld for the best benefit of my will. I will also my Tymber in my yard and about my ground ready felled in Whersted, if I shall not live to buyld it owt either at Whersted or at my messuages or tenements in Ipswich, shall be also sould to the use aforesaid, except that which is cleft for postes rayles and pales and all that have been framed, w^{ch} I will shall be and remayne to the use of my sonnes Philip and Henry. Item whereas I have for many yeares yet to com from Trinity hall in Cambridge one lease for a buyldinge to be don at their howse called the Doctors Coṃons in London, w^{ch} I was hindered to pforme by the evill will of some that are nowe dead, vnder the Coṃon Seale of the said Colledge; I will the said lease shall forthwith be sowld to my wōr: and especiall good friend Doctor Jeames iudge [=Judge] of the Audience, or to some other he shall thinke good of, or in his great kyndnes to me ever shewed wishe to it. And because the buyldinge I had provided for that place cost me a great deale of money, and it would ever haue bin behouefull for the company there, I hope by his good meanes the rest of my wor: freinds of the Coṃons will be pleased my Executors should make some good valew of it towards my younger Childrens portions. Item of the money that shall growe and arise of all these sales and prisements aforesaid and of the rents herein reserved to the vse of my will and of the money I shall haue by me at my death or due unto me, exceptinge for my daughters portion before devysed, I will shall be raysed my three younger

sonnes portiouls, viz^t fower hundred markes of good and lawful money of England w^{ch} I bequeath to my sonne Robert wth in three monethes after his prentishood ended if it please God he serve out his prentishood, and not before, if not (then he refusinge the dye howse and Tenements to him bequeathed when he have accomplished the age of ffoure and Twentie yeares, then my will is that his portion shall be paid him by my executores and the dye house and tenements aforesaid to be sold towards the payment thereof to the best Comoditie. Item for my youngest sonnes Anthony and Glemham, if I in my life time or my executor's or his execut or assigne after my death buye not for either of them dureing their severall lives vpon good assurance of lands quarterly to be paid either of them sufficient Rent chargs of Twentie poundes a yeare so that eache and either of them may receive quarterly five pounds for their mayntenance at studdy, or elsewhere it shall please God dureing life. Then I will to my said twoe sonnes Anthony & Glemham three hundred markes a peece when they shall accomplish the full age of XXI yeres successively. Item I give to Bridget my Kynsewoman Tenn poundes wherof she and her husband ought me xx^s in full satisfaction of all demands. Item I give to my Brother Cowlte my furred night gowne of clothe. Item I give to my mayd Aune Ward x^s. I also give to my servant Henry Mawling about five poundes that he oweth me of good debt. Item I will to my sonne Philip my gold ringe wth my seale of Armes as my fathers was left me, whereof I wishe he should take good heede bicause my ffathers was stolne from me, and if my said sonne or any other of my bloud desire to know of their gentry and the Antiquitie thereof, they must inquire in Lincolnshire (from whence my Grandfather cam into Suff wth his espeeiall and honorable freinds the Lord and lady Willowghbye*) for the heires of one M^r Hall (that was in great favour for Auditeing, survaying and such like with them and the Dutches of Suff: their daughter) who bought of my father then newly come of age, and haveing never seene Lincolnshaire, two severall purchases of Wheteroft lands there for good prices, and vsed in that behalfe the helpe of the then lady Willowghbye, who had formerly mayntayned my father at Cambridge & Oxeford wth her grandchildren the two Dukes of Suff and alowed him there, then but a child or young boy fowerscore poundes in one yeare for expences, as my self haue heard him report, which said M^r Hall upon the said purchases brought him certaine knowledge of the armes of his Ancestors w^{ch} we ever and now beare; viz^t Sables, two Garbes wheat proper wth a bend betwixt Argent the crest a Garbe wheat proper) wer standing to be seene in Cuninsbye Church in the Countye of Lincolne where our Ancestors lye

* "The Lord and lady Willowghbye and the Dutches of Suff: their daughter"—Davy, Add. MS. 19.155. fo. 324^b quoting Collins' Peerage, says, William Willoughby, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, eldest son of Sr Christopher Willoughby, died 17. H. 8. and was buried at Mettingham. By Lady Mary Salines his wife, a Spaniard, he had issue Catharine sole daughter and heiress who married 1st Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk and 2^{dly} Richard Bertie, Esq^{re} from whom descend the Barons Willoughby d'Eresby."

buried: and further that there was a Religious house of the name of Wheterofts founded by some of them, as he then also understood. Item I will & bequeath to my second sonne Henry my great Iron chest which was his grandfathers, whereof I hope he will haue a care because he can not get one so faire for a great deale of money, and also my sattyne sute and my veluet coate hoping he will followe his studdye and be so wise that he may use them. Item I will to my daughter Barbara one fayre silver and guilt spoone w^{ch} shee nowe hath to use, her mothers maryeing ringe to me, and her mothers and grandmothers virginalls, beinge well mended and trymmed by my executor for her. Item I further will that every of my sonnes and my daughter haue, as they shall growe of age, one pretty goldringe in honorable remembrance of their worthy mother, worth at least Tenn shillings. Item I will a like gold ringe to my nephew Mr John Shermā and to each of my nephewes and neice, my Brother M^r George Wheteroft his children and to my nephew John Wenlock a ringe of x^s and I will my nephew Henry and neeces, my sister Edwards children xij^s iij^d a peece if their father shalbe content (according to right) that my executor or his executor or his Assignes or the Assigne of either of them shall take and fell downe, cutt owt and cary away one greate oake growing by his yarde neare the saweing pett there at their or either their pleasure as I should haue don upon iust and due consideracōn pformed. Item I will my sister Sherman, my sister Colte, my sister Spleton, my sister George, my sister Edwards, my sister Wood & to every of them a Ringe of Tenn Shillings price. Item I will that all my fower younger children be maynteyned vntil they shall attayne their severall ages, wherein their severall portions shall successively grow dew (if other order be not taken in that behalf either by payinge of marriage money, bynding prentice or purchaseng of Annuities as hath byn declared or otherwise mayntayninge them to their likeinge, and that my daughter haue for mayntenance as her oste and ostis and I am agreed, or further as cause require; and if by any meanes she happen to be removed from whence shee is, or shall grow bigg in stature, Then I will for her maintenance sufficient allowance accordingly. Item to my sonne Robert vntill he be bound prentice yearlie mayntenance, and to Anthony and Glemham vntill their severall Rent chargs be purchased or their portions paid I will the like yearely mayntenance. And I hartely desire and will that my sonne Robert may wth convenient speed be bound to a merchant in London, if it please God to rayse him vp soe good friendes as will place him wth some honest M^r there or els to some othe good trade as it shall please God. And I will that the money that must be disbursed for bindeing him prentice, or any other my younger sonnes, if any shall not prove fitt for learninge shall be allowed out of the profitts aforesaid, as well of my daughters portion as otherwise yet as thriftely as may be, haueinge most care of his or their well placeinge wheresoever. Item I ordaine and make my sonne Philip my sole executor, if he shall enter bonde in one thowsand poundes to S^r Henry Glemham Knight and

Sr Calthrop Parker his neare Alyes wth convenient speed within one moneth (being of age) after my decease both to prove my will and doe accordinge to honesty and good conscience and the trust I repose in him, else he to be no executor. And then I make my sonne Henry my executor being lawfully bound as his brother should haue bin: whom I will to haue a diligent care that in all these great disbursements he deale wth the advyce of his unckle Sr Henry Glemham Knight and of Sr Calthrop Parker his neere Alyes and worthy freindes whom I ordayne and make my supravisors of this my testament, to whom I give for A Remembrance of good will fortie shillings a peece, desiringe them of their counsell and countenance to my executor and the rest of my children. Item I give also to my honorable ladies desiringe them to haue care of my daughters bestowinge in marriage (to whose loue and care I comitt her) the wydowes myte, xx^s a peece. Item I will if any of my children dye before their portion or portions shall grow due to them or any of them, if such childe or children leaue issue behind them lawfully begotten, he, shee or they to haue the portion of their Auncestor or Auncestors when either of them shall accomplish XXI yeares of age or otherwise. I will such portion or portions (my legacies being made up) to the full to them that be vnpayed, to remayne equally to be devided amongst my children as they successively come of age, for avoydinge of question wherein I have thought good to expresse their severall ages. Inprimis Philip was borne the cleventh of June being Wedensday in Whittson weeke Anno 1595; Henry was borne the second day of March beinge the Thursday after Shroue Sunday anno 1597; Robert was borne the sixteenth day of July on Monday the day after St Sweetings day Anno 1599: Anthony was borne the Twentieth of february in the morning being Shroue Munday Anno 1603: Glemham was borne the Two and Twentieth of November, fryeday senate before Andrew 1605. Barbara was borne the ninth of March in the mornjnge, beinge Thursday Anno 1608. Item I will that all my children haue a reuerend regard (yet but with a discrete remembrance of their parents and of Sr Henry Glemham, both bicause he is their unkle and by their good cariage towards him, some thinge may be brought to his mynde that he knoweth hath bin and is amisse both for their good and his owne if it so please God. Then if I dye before I surrender to the vse of my will my cobbyhold land, vizt about fower acres called ffreston leath and about sixteene acres called Whersted heathe, as by the old coppies appeare (though the latter be most false abutted) then I will my child upon whom the law cast it shall doe all actes to assure it to such pson as I haue appointed it in my will at such said psons charge before he haue his legacie if he be of age, and if he haue received pte thereof yet the residue to surcease while he haue don as before is appointed. Item whereas my father hath granted out of my said houses and landes one rent charge of iij^{li} x^s yearly to be due and payable to the Bayliffes, Burgesses and Comons at Hallowmas to the reliefe of certayne poore in Ipsw^{ch} entering longe since of a peece of the obliged premises for the

said Rent charge, being next the late Comon priyve, and employeing the same to their owne vse, the charge whereof hath bin proved and allowed in their Towne comon accountes followeing; and the same peece still they hold to their vse as their owne wth my father vsed for a carte gate way to his orcheyard, nowe buylt wth tenements and A dye house, or if not extinct by entrye and useinge as their owne one other peell of ground, parte also of the obliged premises lying west of the said Orcheyard and nowe by the towne granted to Austen Parker and by him inclosed, my will is that Whersted howses and landes given to my sommes Philip and Henry shall paye either of them xxiiij, iiij^d a peece towardes the discharginge of the same; The Bull or the owners thereof xxiiij^d iiij^a; my orcheyarde now built with houses xx, till amongst the owners of them all some order be taken for the freeing of their severall estates of the said payments. And if in the meane tyme any of the owners of any of the peells be driven to paye the hole in Rente charge or any other charge thereby groweing by negligence or default of any of the other pties as before is declared, Then I will that it shalbe lawful for him or them that soe make payment of the whole some forthwith at their pleasure to distreyn him or them or any occupier of his or their parte that made defaulte, and the distresse or distresses so taken to cary away and keepe till the said ptie' or ptt'es' and all cost charges, damages, be to the full allowed, contented and paid, notwithstanding any thinge in this my will to the contrary. Item I will my sonne Henry my best gowne Item I will to my sonne Philip my grograyne gowne and best cloake, best veluet Jacket and two of the best sutes of apparell to dispose of at his pleasure. Item because I am not lyke to leave behinde me any guide but young men and children, I will for bringing my body honestly to the ground that whersoever it please God to call me, it be don in some morning eerly, w-hout any great solemnitye, yet afterward my executor to give as cause require. I will for the more full pformance of this my will that the rents of the Bull especially that is now (saucing honest deductions) be used and taken for and dureinge the space of Tenn yeares next after my decease to the vse and pformance of this my last will and Testam, if there shall not otherwise fall out to be sufficient for all poynts, and not otherwise. Lastly I hartely desire my supravisors of their loveinge help countenance and furtherance to my Executor, my sonne Philip and the rest of my children from tyme to tyme especially dureing their nonage. And I humbly beseech God (my pore estate thus sett at a staye) to blesse my indevours as he hath graciously done and to grant me peace and patience and therewith perfect Charitie and true faith in Jesus Christ, and so my good Saviour I yeeld my soule to thy mereye at thy good pleasure. In Wittnes that this is my last will and Testament and determinate dysyre I haue subscribed my hand to every sheete there of :

Probat :apud London.....Curia prerog.....Cant.....
 primo die mensis July A. D. 1616. Juramento Philippi Wheterofte filij
et exor.

PEDIGREE OF WHELCROFT OF SUFFOLK.

Arms, Sa, a bend arg. between 2 garbs or. Crest. A garb or, charged with a market Sa.
 Seventeenth Century MS.
 quodam pines Sir J. Blois.

Whetcroft, or =
 Whetcroft came from
 Lancashire into Suff-
 folk with Lord and Lady
 Willoughby.

William Whetcroft, of Ips = Alice Whetcroft, of
 wich Gent. Will Cur. ep
 widow. Will Cur. ep.
 Probate 26th May same
 year. Request to the poor
 of Ipswich. Names Robert
 Friar of Wangford, his
 nephew

Richard Whetcroft
 clerk, Parson of Wit-
 nesham 1581, Will Cur
 ep. Norw. dated 30
 July 33 Eliz. Probate
 7 Oct 1591. To be bur-
 ied in Winesham
 Chancel. Advowson
 of Winesham to his
 brother William Rec-
 tor of Winesham 15
 June 1577 on presen-
 tation of Henry Whet-
 croft LL.B. his brother.

Barbara ux Mr Tho: Sher-
 man. A widow in 1591.
 Had son Mr John Sher-
 man. 1595, & a son, William
 Sherman. Buried in
 Vaxley Church. Page's
 Suffolk p. 506.

William Whetcroft =
 apparently a clerk. No
 date. when his bro-
 ther Richard wished
 him to be next parson
 of Winesham. Rector
 of Winesham Decr
 13, 1591. on presen-
 tation of Henry Whet-
 croft, LL.B. his brother

Bridget 1589. 1591 Charles Whetcroft 1591

Mr. John Jennings = Elizabeth sole sister of Sir
 Fordeley Gent. 1. hus-
 band. His Will Arch.
 Suff. is dated 13 March
 32 Eliz. Probate March
 1590.

Francis Jenyns only
 child. ob. 3. p. In his
 will dated 26 Sept 1608
 [Arch Suff.] he leaves
 all to Elizabeth Whet-
 croft his mother. Pro-
 bate 15 Decr same year.

Philip Whetcroftes
 born 11. J uno 1595

Henry Whetcroft
 born 2 March 1597

Robert Whetcroft
 born 16 July 1639

Anthony Whetcroft
 born 20 Feb. 1603

Gleham Whetcroft
 born 22 Novr 1605

Barbara youngest
 child & only dau'r
 born 0. March 1608

William Whetcroft =
 apparently a clerk. No
 date. when his bro-
 ther Richard wished
 him to be next parson
 of Winesham. Rector
 of Winesham Decr
 13, 1591. on presen-
 tation of Henry Whet-
 croft, LL.B. his brother

Agnes yet un-
 married in 1591
 in his will her-
 brother Richard
 calls her "Anne
 als Amy." she maun John Colt 3d son of John Colt
 of Foxled Esq; whose Will, dated 8 March 1595, is
 given in Howard's Harveys Visitation of Suffolk
 vol. II. 33. 34. 41.

Bridget 1589. 1591 Charles Whetcroft 1591

Mr. George Whet = Mary d. of William Clop-
 croft of Aye Co. Suff- ton of Iiston & relict of
 His mother left him William Smyth of Thom-
 her houses there 1589 don. Harl. MS. 1560 fo.
 [his descendants seem to have continued in Eye for several gen-
 erations]

Elizabeth prob-
 ably youngest
 dau'r
 of Sir Henry Parker Lord
 of the Marshes and one
 of the Chancery. Will Cur.
 Chancery Cant. 76. Copy
 13 July 1614. Probate
 1 July 1616

NOTES ON LAVENHAM CHURCH AND PARISH.

COMMUNICATED
BY E. M. DEWING, Esq.

The Lordship of Lavenham has been held from the time of Henry II by the family of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, Hereditary High Chamberlains, founders of the Priory of Earls Colne, and of Hedingham Castle in Essex which they made their chief residence. In Lavenham, they possessed as a residence the manor house, the foundations of which may yet be seen in the grounds of Lavenham Hall. From time to time the Earls occupied this house, and doubtless much of the prosperity which Lavenham anciently enjoyed was owing to the patronage and protection of this powerful family. Their care for its higher interests are shewn by the grandeur and magnificence of the parish church.

The De Veres continued owners of Lavenham until the reign of Elizabeth, when Edward De Vere, 17th Earl of Oxford, sold Lavenham to Paul d'Ewes, the father of the Antiquary Sir Simon d'Ewes. Stow relates that this reckless Earl rode into London to his house by London Stone with eighty gentlemen in a livery of Reading tawny, and chains of gold about their necks, before him; and one hundred tall yeomen in the like livery, to follow him, without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue boar embroidered on their left shoulder. He is said to have been the first who brought perfumed gloves and such fineries out of Italy into this kingdom.

But the chief interest for our present purpose lies in the history of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Earls, all of whom were named John.

John, 12th Earl, a stout Lancastrian and friend of Henry VI, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Sir John Howard; but neglecting to obtain the license of the crown for the marriage, he was fined £2000. This marriage brought the Barony of Plaitz to the De Veres. This Earl, with Aubrey his eldest son, was beheaded by Edward IV in 1461.

John, 13th Earl, second son of the preceding Earl, married for his first wife Margaret Neville, daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, and sister of Richard Neville, the "stout" Earl of Warwick who fell at Barnet Field. Margaret was the Granddaughter of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, whose only daughter, Alice, married Richard Neville, son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife Joane de Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt and Katherine Swynford, bringing into that family the Baronies of Montacute and Monthermer. On the death of Thomas, the father of Alice, the earldom of Salisbury became extinct, but it was revived in favour of her husband, who thus became Earl of Salisbury.

John De Vere married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scroop. The earl after the battle of Barnet, where he was associated with his brother-in-law the Earl of Warwick, fled the country and was until the death of Richard III in banishment in Picardy. At this time his countess is said by Speed to have been in such poverty, "that she had to live upon charity and the work that she made with her needle." When Henry of Richmond decided upon the invasion of England, the Earl, who had escaped from his prison at Hammes, was one of the first to join the Prince. At the Battle of Bosworth Field he commanded the vanguard and mainly contributed to the victory.

As soon as Henry was seated on the throne the Earl was restored to the honours and possessions of which he had been deprived, and to which were added numerous other manors forfeited by the adherents of Richard the 3rd. He was also made Constable of the Tower and

Lord High Admiral, and on the accession of Henry VIII he was restored to his hereditary office of Lord Chamberlain. It is told of the Earl that when Henry VII visited him at Hedingham he entertained the king so sumptuously and made such a display of his retainers, that the king in some alarm said "By my faith, my lord, I thank you for my good cheer, but my attorney must speak with you." And the result was that his lordship had to pay 15,000 marks for his display.

The Earl was a knight of the Garter, and died 1513, having been fifty years Earl of Oxford.

He was succeeded by his nephew John, 14th Earl, a man of diminutive stature and nicknamed Little John of Campes, Castle Campes in Cambridgeshire, being his usual place of residence. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, but dying without issue in 1526 the Baronies of Badlesmere and Plaitz fell into abeyance.

This Earl was succeeded by his cousin John, 15th Earl, one of the nobles who addressed the pope in favour of the king's divorce from Queen Katherine. The second son of this Earl, Aubrey De Vere, married Margaret, daughter of John Spring, of Lavenham, and upon the extinction of the descendants of John, the 16th Earl, Aubrey's elder brother, the descendants of this marriage succeeded to the Earldom. But this noble family which had played a leading part in the history of England from the time of the conquest was destined to live but comparatively a few years more. In 1702 the title became extinct on the death of the 20th Earl without male issue.

The first recorded notice of the family of Spring in connection with the parish of Lavenham occurs in the year 1459. But looking to the position these eminent wool merchants held at this period, it is probable that the family had been established here earlier. Thomas Spring, the first of the name, died in 1440, leaving by Agnes his wife a son, Thomas the second, whose monumental brass is preserved in the vestry. He died 1486,

leaving by his wife Margaret two sons, Thomas third of that name, and James. Also a daughter Cecilia. The effigies on the brass represent four sons and six daughters, but the above-mentioned sons and daughters are the only children named in his will.

By his will, which is in Latin, he gives his soul to the Omnipotent God and his body to be buried in *Vestibulo eccl'ie Beati Petri Ap'li De Lauenh'm*. He gives to the Rector *p'och mee xv.s ut p'e oret p'an'a mea ..* To his spinners, fullers and tenters, *filatrib', fullonibus et tentoribus meis*, 100 marks to be distributed at the discretion of his executors. For the building of the Tower, *ad edificationem campanil in stepyll ecclie p'och de Lauenh'm*, he gives 300 marks. He also gives 200 marks towards the repair of the roads around Lavenham. After gifts, *fratribus ordinis minoru' de Babwell, de Sudbury* and *ordinis Augustiniensis de Clare* he declares his wife Margaret and his son Thomas his residuary legatees and his executors. Margaret the wife appears to have died before her husband according to the date of her death recorded upon the brass. His will was proved Sept. 12, 1486.

Thomas Spring, the third of the name, surnamed the rich clothier, made his will 1523, and it was proved in July, 1524. In it he styles himself Clothmaker and "verely knowing that there is no thing more sure or more certeyn to any creature in this Wretched World than deth..... And nothing more vnsuer and vncerteyn than the dreadful houre therof,.... Item, I bequeth my soule to almighty god to his blessed moder mary and to all the holy company of hevyn. And my body to be buried in the Church of Lauenh'm before the awter of Saint Kateryn where I will be made a Tombe with a parclose thereabout at the discre'on of myn executors. Item, I will that Immediately after my decease in as hasty tyme as it may be conueniently doon there shalbe a thousand masses songen for the welth of my soule." Then after bequests to the ffreres in Thetford and the nonnes of Thetford, and the townes and parishes in which he has

landes and ten'ts to haue a masse w^t Dirige in euery church, he "geve and bequeth to the fynysshing of the Stepul of Lauenh'm two hundred pounds." He then makes various bequests dividing the bulk of his property between his wife Alice and his eldest son. But a special bequest is made towards the marriage of his daughter Bridget then a young girl and perhaps a favourite child. Bridget, afterwards became the wife of Aubrey de Vere and Grandmother of the 19th Earl of Oxford.

Alice, the widow of Thomas the rich clothier, was his second wife and daughter of Thomas Appleton, by Margery, daughter and heir of Robert Crane of Stonham. She survived her husband about fourteen years, her will being proved in 1538. It is a somewhat lengthy document containing many references to Lavenham. She directs that her body may be buried by "my late husbunde Thomas Sprynge Esquier afore the aulter of St Kateryn w'in the parishe church of Lavenham." There are various bequests for masses for "to be songe Daily w'in the parish Church of Lavenham.....at which masses I will other my Doughter margaret Rysby, orells my son William Rysby to be present and to offer at euery of the said masses a penny. also I will that there be ordained xiii poure folk to be present at the said Diriges and Masses.....there to praye for my husbonde Thomas Spryng, and all christen, of which nombre I will six to be those poure men which be my late husbond's bedmen and myn and the other vii to be poure women and widowes every one to have every day a penny." To the alter of St Kateryn she gives a vestment and a messe book, and directs masses to be said for her own, her husband's, her father's and her mothers souls, at the said aulter. To the churchwardens of the said church of Lavenh'm for the tyme being and for the Reparacions of the same church vi.li xiii s iiii.d She directs an obite or anniuersary to be kepte w'in the parish church of Lavenh'm by the terme of twenty years, the

charges thereof she relynquyshes unto the discretion of her sonne in lawe William Rysby and Margaret his wife. She further gives to the poure folke euery yere for the space of fyve yeres viii Loods of woode to be delivered in and at the feast of Cristmas. She also gives ffourty pounds to th' amending of the high wayes betwene Lavenh'm and Groton.

Alice appears to have possessed more, than one house in Lavenham. One of these houses, Branches with its farm, she gives to her daughter Bridget, and she further doubles the bequest of her late husband to this daughter "so beyt she bestowe herself in mariage to such a husbonde other by hir frends councell or hir own, as will assure her of a hundreth m'rks in good Lande by the name of Joynto^r afore the Day of hir mariage or for terme of hir lyfe, with assurance made unto hir for Joyntour, Doon and p'fourmed." Bridget doubtless carried out the wishes of her parents when she married Aubrey De Vere.

The extent of the possessions of the Spring family appears from the numerous manors of which Sir John Spring died possessed in 1549. The schedule comprised the manors of Brentillighe, Eldnewton, Mylding, Whatfield, Netherhall, Brettenham otherwise Willehams, Cockfield, Hepworth, Pepers, Bowers, Barrards in Whatfield, Woodhall, Lenhall, and divers hereditaments in Suffolk, with the manors of Bukenham and Thompson in Norfolk. (*History of Hengrave.*)

The parish of Lavenham was divided into three Manors; viz., Lavenham Overhall, Lavenham Nether Hall, and Lannams. These three manors have been from time immemorial held by the same Lords, and have been so long united that it is not certain that they could now be distinguished. On the execution of the 12th Earl by Edward iv, when the vast possessions of the Earls of Oxford were all forfeited, these manors were granted to the Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard iii. On the accession of Henry viii the Lordship was restored

and remained in the Earls of Oxford until 4 Eliz. 1562, when Edward de Vere, 17 Earl, sold it to Sir Thomas Skinner, Alderman of London, who in the 43 Eliz. 1601 alienated it to Isaac Woden. In the 9 Jac 1. 1611, Paul D'Ewes became Lord by purchase, and he was succeeded 6. Charles I. 1630, by his son Sir Symonds D'Ewes.

The rectory was appurtenant to the manor and valued in the King's Book at £20 2s. 11d. The Earls of Oxford presented until near the end of the 16 century, later presentations being by the D'Ewes until 1713, when the rectory was purchased by the master and fellows of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge, for the sum of £710 15s. 0d.

The following list of rectors is taken from the Davy MSS.

- 1302 NIC. DE WYTCHERCH. Aliciam Vere Com. Oxon.
 1312 ROB. DE ELMHAM. Rob, de Vere com. Oxon.
 1334 RIC. DE STOKE. Joēs de Vere
 1354 WILLIAM DE LAVENHAM. Same
 1361 JOēs DE PELHAM. Under will of Matilda de Vere Comitessa
 1386 JOēs POLAND. Same
 1400 JOēs PYGOT JUN^r. Same
 1416 JOēs SADDLE. Ric de Vere
 1444 WILL. FALLAM. Aliciæ com. Oxon. dñœ de Lavenham
 1453 WILL. MORTON. Joēs com. Oxon.
 1459 GEO. VERE. ad Coll. dm. Epi. p laps
 1462 JOēs WALTER. ad præs. Dm Rg
 1475 HEN. BOOST.
 1477 THOM ASHBY.
 1486 JOēs GIGGLES from St. Mich. Crooked Lane, London. John Vere
 com. Oxon.
 1497 THOM. APPLETON. Same
 1508 THOM. STACKHOUSE. Com. Oxon.
 1529 WILL. BASSE. Robt. Drury Mil. pat. per Inquis.
 1558 CHTOF. CHAPMAN ad pre. altij John Vere com. Oxon.
 1559 WILL DAY S.T.P. Præpos. Eton ad præs. Dñœ Rñœ min. ætate
 Ed^{ds} com. Oxon.
 1571 WILL RAINOLDS AM Ed. com. Oxon.
 1578 HEN COPPINGER S.T.P. ad præs. Will. Greenhall pro. hac vice
 1662 GUL. GURNALL ad præs Thōe Bowes de Bromley
 1679 ROG YOUNG ad præs. Willoughbei D'Ewes Bart.
 1688 CAR. TURNER. Simond D'Ewes Bart.
 1710 WILL. KINNERLEY. Same

1729	THOMAS WRIGHT AM	Thom. Gooch STP Ma ^r et Soc. Coll. Gonv. et Caui, Cantab.
1730	JOHN SQUIRE AM	Cantab.
1763	JOHN DAVY	Do.
1792	JAMES BUCK	Do.
1825	RICHARD JOHNSON	Do.
1855	J. M. CROKER	Do.

John Giglis or de Liliis a Luccese was collector of the Apostolic chamber in England and Canon of Wells. He was appointed Bishop of Worcester by a bull of Pope Innocent viii in 1497, when he resigned the living of Lavenham.

In 1578, William Rainolds, the then rector, having joined the Church of Rome, the living was presented to D^r. Coppinger whose monument is now on the north wall of the chancel. D^r Coppinger held the living for 45 years, but not without great trouble and cost. The patrons, the Earls of Oxford, claimed exemption from the payment of tithes for their park. This D^r. Coppinger successfully resisted, though at a cost of £1600, no mean sum in those days. He was the fourth son of Henry Coppinger, of Buxhall, a family now represented by the Rev. Henry Hill, of that place; he was elected a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and a Prebendary of York. He was also Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, but resigned the latter preferment when presented to the living of Lavenham, 1578.

On the death of Henry Coppinger in 1623, the living was presented to his second son, Ambrose, who died 1644 and was buried at Buxhall. This rector's name is omitted from the above list. About the year 1639 he had for his curate William Gurnall, who had just taken his degree at Cambridge, and who afterwards became a fellow of his college, Emanuel. On the death of Ambrose Coppinger, in 1664, Gurnall was at the request of the parishioners presented to the living by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and the appointment was confirmed by an order of the House of Commons. In the above list the presentation purports to have been made by

Thōe Bowes. Sir Thomas Bowes married a sister of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and was probably a trustee. Gurnall continued to minister as a Presbyterian for eighteen years, until the year 1662 when the Act of Uniformity was passed. In August of that year he took the oath, by which he declared his previous ordination invalid, and gave his assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer. On the 22nd of the same month he was canonically ordained, and confirmed as incumbent of Lavenham. He was the author of "*The Christian in Complete Armour*" a popular theological work published at intervals during the Commonwealth. His conformity naturally excited doubts of his sincerity and he seems to have accepted his new position with some mental reservation, for among other matters he could not bring himself to wear the surplice and kept a curate to perform those duties which necessitated the use of this vestment. The length of his sermons no doubt made amends for his irregularities and it is to be hoped that the curate was not mulcted of the surplice fees. He died 12 Oct., 1679, and was buried at Lavenham.

Such a rich and prosperous town, an important centre of the wool trade, as Lavenham was in the 15th and 16th centuries, could not be without its Guilds, of which there were three, viz.: The Guild of St. Peter granted by John, 15 Earl of Oxford in 1547, having its hall in High Street; the Guild of the Holy Trinity granted by John the 16th Earl, with its hall in Prentice Street, and the Guild of Corpus Christi granted by John the 15 Earl 1529, with its hall in the Market place.

This hall of the Corpus Christi Guild is a fine specimen of the timbered house of the time of Henry vii or early Henry viii, for there seems to be a doubt whether it was built expressly for the Guild. Part of the building is still inhabited, and what was probably the hall and offices of the guild is still used as a granary or wool store. It has served successively as the Town Hall, the Bridewell, and the Workhouse. Beneath are

cellars, in one of which tradition says, that the aged martyr Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh, was confined for a night when on his way to the place of his martyrdom, Aldham common.

The parish church of Lavenham, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, consists of a chancel with a vestry at the east end, a nave with aisles extended eastward, a south porch, and a magnificent tower at the west end. The length of the church is stated to be 156 feet, the width 68 feet, the Tower being 141 feet high and its width 42 feet. There is, however, some difference of opinion respecting the exact height of the tower, Mr. Biddell of Lavenham Hall stating the height to be 137 feet.

With the exception of some decorated work in the chancel, the church was built near the close of the perpendicular period, somewhat later than the two fine churches at Bury St. Edmund's, but contemporary with its rival at Melford and the glorious chapel at Cambridge, which was not completed before 1534.

Commencing with the chancel we have an excellent east window, with fine flowing tracery of the decorated period, and on the south one window of three lights of the same period. On the north side traces of a similar window, now blocked by the Coppinger monument, may be observed.

It is stated by Ryece, a Lavenham man, born 1628, that the east window had four escotcheons, two whereof are with Springe clothing mark, and two are with this coat.

*Argent on a chevron between 3 mascles gules, 3 cinquefoyles or.**

At the nether end of the window was this written:—
Orate pro animabus Thomas Spring et Alicie uxoris ejus
qui istas fenestras vitreas fieri fecerunt Anno Dm̄ 1527.
When Sir John Cullum made his church notes, circa 1770
the east window had the following escutcheons, Copinger,

* These arms were granted to Thomas Spring de Laynam in com. Suffolk, temp. Henry VIII.

D'Ewes impaling Clopton, D'Ewes, D'Ewes impaling Symonds.*

The east end within the altar rails is the oldest part of the building and almost the only remaining part of the earlier church. The fine chancel arch and piers, are also a part of the earlier church. On the south side the junction of the new and old work is very evident; near the piers is the moulding of an earlier window, at the back of which the stair leading to the rood loft has been built; one of the shafts of the pier has been cut away to admit the door opening on to the rood loft. A second door on the south led to the rood loft gallery which crossed the south aisle. The piers themselves have been almost encased in the new work; this is very obvious in the base mouldings. In connection with this I may add that when the late restoration was in progress the workmen came upon what may have been the foundations of this earlier church, about one foot within the lines of the present building.

In the chancel are some fine old stalls with misereres, the subjects representing, a woman milking herself, two cranes picking at a human head, a pelican feeding her young, a man holding a pair of bellows as a fiddle and using his crutches as a fiddlestick, a man playing a stringed instrument, a man with a hood on his head sitting. On the floor is the brass of a child swathed in its *chrysom* or the white cloth with which infants were invested immediately after their baptism, bearing the following inscription:—*Inmatura morte, nisi quod a Deo Opt. Max. ita decretum, ex misera hac vita ereptus die ix Julii, diebus a nativitate decem, a baptismo quatuor, Clopton D'Ewes armiger, filius et hæres apparens Simond's D'Ewes equitis aurati, et dominæ Annæ conjugis suæ filicæ unicæ et hæredis Gulieni Clopton militis; beatam cujus animam fide mediis sibi optime cognitis imbutam æternus (ut confiditur) miserecordiarum pater inter beatum sanctorum chorum in cœlis elocavit.*

* By favour of G. Milner Gibson Cullum, Esq.

Several large slabs mark the burial places of members of the Culpeck, Nevill, Buck, Tyrell, Steward, Day, and Squire families.

Attached to the east end of the chancel is a vestry built by Thomas Spring the second, in which, as we have seen, he directed that he should be buried. His brass with his mark in an escutcheon represents himself his wife and ten children kneeling and in shrouds; it has the following inscription. Orate p̄ aīab Thome Sprynge qui hoc vestibulū fieri fecit in vita sua Et Margarite uxor' ej' qui quidam Thomas obiit septimo die mensis Septembris Anno Domini mill̄mo CCCCLXXXVI et p̄ d'ca Margarita obiit — die mēs — A° d̄m millmo CCCCLXXX — quor' aīab pp̄icet' ds' Amen.

On either side of the chancel are chapels, extensions of the aisles and divided from the chancel by screen work. That on the north has some excellent flint panel work, though it cannot compare with its sister chapel in the beauty of its details. On the exterior is the remains of an inscription in fine bold lettering, which shews that this chapel was built by Simon Branch and Elizabeth his wife *Simonis Branchi et Elizab. istam Capellam* is all that now remains. In 1580, according to Stow, a John Branch sprung from this Lavenham family was Lord Mayor of London. According to Reyce's church notes there was in this chapel "upon a marble grave stone under a statue of brass this epitaph, orate pro anima Clementi Heigham qui obiit xxvj die Septembris A^{no} D^{mn} milimo ccccc cujus animæ propicietur Deus Amen. Above arms of Heigham on a single escutcheon."

The chapel on the south side, which is 35ft. 3in. long by 20ft. 5in. wide, was built by Thomas Spring the rich clothier, and Alice his wife, as appears from an inscription below the battlement which runs thus Thome Spring armig. et alicii uxoris [qui istam*] capellam fieri fecerunt Anno Dom. milimo ccccc vicessimo

* Sir John Cullum's MS.

quinto. The chapel, therefore, was not completed at the time of Thomas Spring's death, 1523. In the east window there were 4 escocheons, 2 with the Spring clothing mark, and two with the Spring arms, and at "the nether end of the window was there written, Orate pro animabus Thomæ Spring et Aliciæ uxoris ejus qui istas fenestras vitreas fieri fecerunt Anno dñi 1527." (*Breviary of Suffolk.*) The roof this chapel is very fine, the cornice composed of foliage and shields bearing the arms and initials of Thomas Spring. The principals spring from stone shafts, on which are small statues. The cornice is carved, having shields bearing the arms of Spring, his crest (a stags head holding in the mouth a sprig of vine) and the letters T and S. Under the window runs a rich string course of leaves and fruit, and the door leading into the chapel has the founders arms carved in the spandrils. On the parapet are shields also bearing the Spring arms.

The wood work throughout the church is singularly fine. Screen work of great beauty separates the Branch and Spring chapels from the chancel and aisles; there are also many old seats with fine poppy heads and rich panelling. The rood screen is of oak, the earliest wood work in the church. In the south aisle is a seat of late screen work sometimes associated with the De Veres. In the heads of the arches are shields, now for the most part blank; but the centre shield has a crest, a dolphin bowed upon a helm. Upon shields on the west side Davy gives the arms of Spourne, *Sa a chevron or betw. 2 dolphins embossed & effrontè in chief or a crescent in base az.* and of Clare. Sir John Cullum gives shields in the south window of the church bearing the arms of Spourne, De Vere for the 13th Earl, and Spring.

In the north aisle is a chantry chapel, now known as the Spring seat, an enclosure of screen work of the most exquisite details. It is a rare specimen of the semi classic style which came into fashion in the reign of Henry viii. An illustration of this chapel appeared in

the Builder, Feb. 8, 1879, and attention was there drawn to the surface ornaments of the mouldings, the hollow reticulated carving of the uprights, the panels once covered with rich interlacing tendrils and leaves, the heads ornamented with figures of hogs and animals and shields bearing the arms of Spring. It was suggested that this chantry chapel was probably the work of foreigners, and that the work resembles the canopy work over the stalls of Henry VII chapel usually assigned to Flemish workmen. The carving of these chapels is not cut out of the solid, after the manner of the other wood work at Lavenham, but is made up of separate pieces of wood either attached to the main structure by wooden pegs or fitted into grooves something after the method of modern cabinet makers. In some of the hollows traces of colouring remains, but the body of the work does not appear to have been painted.

The date of this chantry chapel can be pretty nearly fixed. Thomas Spring, who died 1523, directed by his will, proved July 1524, that his body should be buried before the altar of St. Katherine, and that his tomb be made with a *parclose* thereabout. In the report of the Commissioners on Public Records for 1837, p. 59, there is a notice of a licence for Thomas Jermyn, Esquire, exor. of Thomas Spring, deceased, to erect a chantry in the church of Lavenham, temp. Henry VIII. The chantry was, therefore, not erected until after 1524, and probably not until after 1527 when Sir William Waldegrave the co-executor of Thomas Jermyn died; for if Sir William Waldegrave had been living his name would have probably been upon the license. Again, Alice the widow of Thomas Spring, directed her body to be buried by her late husband, afore the altar of St. Katherine. Alice died 1537, and it is a fair assumption that the *parclose* round the tomb was completed before her death. If the work had been still unfinished, Alice, who in her long and carefully drawn will had so evidently her late husband's wishes and desires at heart, would surely have made provision

for its completion. In the window of this chapel is a quarry with the arms of Spring.

Against the wall of the north aisle is a brass with the following inscription.

Continuall prayse these lynes in brasse
 Of Alleine Dister here
 A Clothier vertuous while he was
 In Lavenham many a yeare
 For as in lyefe he loved best
 The poore to clothe and feede
 So withe the riche and all the rest
 He neighbourlie agreed
 And did appoynt before he died
 A* yearlie rent
 Whiche shoulde be every Whitsontide
 Amonge the poorest spent.

et obiit Anno d^m 1534.

Dister and his wife are represented kneeling with six children behind him. A label from his mouth has, In manus tuas Domine commendo spiritum meum.

The nave measures 91ft. 6in. by 25ft. 9in. and is divided into six bays of very beautiful proportions. The capitals of the pier shafts are finished with a delicate Tudor flower, and the spandrils of the arches are filled with good panelling; above is a rich cornice and a band of quatrefoils in lozenges and blank shields alternately.

The roof of the nave was formerly painted, and over the rood loft the intersections of the beams were ornamented with the following arms and emblems. 1. Vere supported by an angel. 2. An eagle with a label across it, emblem of St. John. 3. A bull with wings couchant with a label, emblem of St. Luke. 4. An angel holding a shield

Quarterly 1 and 4 Quarterly 1 and 4 Montague
 2 and 3 Monthermer
 2 and 3 Neville

* Spiäll. *Callum MS.*

5. The letter **Ƨ**. 6. An angel holding a label, the emblem of St. Matthew. 7. A winged lion couchant with label, the emblem of St. Mark. 8. What appears to be Spring's mark. (*Church notes* 1826.)

The clerestory has large three light windows with transoms, giving an extent of fenestration which has suggested to some authorities the idea of Flemish influence. The higher lights still contain a few pieces of stained glass, notably the mullet of the De Veres, sad remains of what must have been a fine example of heraldic decoration. I gather from Kirby that when he visited Lavenham previous to 1748, when his Historical account of that church was printed, these windows had then been destroyed; but happily notes of them have been preserved in the MS. of Sir John Blois, a copy of which is among the Davy MSS. According to the Blois notes there were 58 coats of arms illustrating the numerous and princely alliances of the De Veres.

1. Gu. a fesse between 6 martlets O.
2. Bohun, E. of Northampt, with the mullets.
3. A. a cross G.
4. O. a cheveron G. empaled by Vere.
5. Per pale O and V. a lion rampant G.
6. V. a lion rampant A.
7. G. 7 maseles O. 3. 3. 1. empaled with Ufford.
8. Barry undeè of 6 B. and A.
9. Monnacute.
10. Ufford.
11. A. a chief indented B.
12. Per pale G. and B. a lion rampant A.
13. O. 3 tortoises, 2 and 1 a label of 3 points B.
14. Erm. like amulets *with one another*, Gu. qu. if Lo. Molins
15. A chief indented Sa. with 3 beasants.
16. Gu. a bend A. with 3 coquils purpur
17. Vere and Howard, empaled with B, a bend A. quarter A a salt. ing^d G.
18. Vere emp^d. with party p. pale O. and V. a lion rampant G.
19. Vere & V. a lion rampant A.
20. Vere, & the 7 maseles. See 7.
21. Vere, emp^d with Samford.
22. Vere, emp^d with Mortimer.
23. Bary of 6, A. and B emp^d with O. a bend betw 6 martlets G
24. O. a mauch G. empaled with, G. a bend A.

25. Vere empaled with that bend.
26. That bend empaled with A. a fess G. with 3 plates.
27. Vere quarters 17 Coates.
28. A. a chevron and a bordure ingragled S. a chief gu. with 3 mullets pierced A.
29. That Coat impaled with A. a chief indented S.
30. Mortimer.
31. Barry of 10. A. and G.
32. O. a fesse between 2 chevrons G.
33. Howard.
34. Scales.
35. Warren.
36. Plais.
37. Arundel.
38. Lozengy, A. and B. empaled by Scales.
39. O. a lion rampant B.
40. G. a cinquefoil Erm.
41. B. 3 5 foyles O.
42. Gu. a cross moline A.
43. Vere quarters Howard, and empaled with Montague quartering Monthermer and Nevil.
44. Vere quarters B, 3 caps like crowns O. 2 and 1.
45. Vere, and Barry of 10 A. and G.
46. Vere and Ufford, with a flower de lis
47. Plantagnet, and O. a lion rampant sa. le double queue
48. Vere and O. 2 bars G.
49. Bulbeck, and a Coate Barry
50. The Coate with mascles, empal. with a 5 foyle erm.
51. Ufford, empal^d with Norwich.
52. Courtney, with O. a lion rampant B.
53. Scales, and B. 3 5 foyles O.
54. Also with Courtney and Arundel.
55. And with 3 bends G. and Ufford.
56. Vere quarters G. a bend A. with 3 coquils S. the quarters Clare.
57. And A. a chief indented S. with 3 bezants.
58. And he quarters Ufford and Arundel and Scales, and Warren and Seageaux, and Howard, and Barry of 10 A. and G.

MS. Church Notes pen. Sir. Blois p. 292.

I am indebted to the Rev. H. L. Elliot for having most kindly prepared the following illustrations of these arms.

1. *Beauchamp* of Essex and Berkshire.
2. *Bohun* of Northampton.
3. *Vere* of Addington, Northamptonshire.

4. *Vere* impaling *Stafford*.
[Sir George Vere, younger brother of the 13th Earl mar. Margaret dau. of W^m Stafford of Frome co. Dorset.]
5. *The Earl Marshal*. *Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk.
6. Vert a lion rampant arg. [vulned on the shoulder gu.] *Bolebec* or *Bulbeck*.
7. *Ferrers of Groby* (as heir of De Quincy) impaling *Ufford*.
[The 3rd Baron Ferrers of Groby, mar. Margaret dau. and co-h. of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk.]
8. Probably, Barry wavy of 6 arg. and az., for *Samford*, or *Sandford*.
The coat is quartered by Vere.
9. Montacute
10. Ufford
11. Arg. a chief indented az. ? *Glanvill*.
12. per pale gu. audaz. a lion rampant arg. *Norwich*
13. or three torteaux, two and one, over all a label of three points az.
Courtenay
14. ? erm. three annulets one within the other gu. ? *Fytton*
15. [arg] on a chief daucetly sa three bezants ? *Bavent* ? *Walton*.
16. gu on a bend arg three coquils [? coquilles, or scallop shells, az. or] purple. *Bissett*. [This coat was quartered by Wentworth. The Wentworth motto "En Dieu est tout," is still in one of the Clerestory windows.]
17. Quarterly 1 and 4. *Vere*. 2 and 3. *Howard*
Impaling,
Quarterly 1 and 4 azure a bend arg. [but *or*. a crescent for difference. *Scrope*] 2 and 3 arg. a saltire engrailed gu. *Tiptoft*
[The second wife of the 13th Earl was Elizabeth dau. of Sir Richard Scrope, Knt. and widow of W^m Viscount Beaumont. I believe that this marriage was celebrated after 1507, but am not sure.]
18. *Vere*, impaling *Bigod*. [For the 2nd E. of Oxford]
19. *Vere*, impaling *Bolebec*. [For the 3rd E. of Oxford]
20. *Vere*, impaling *Quincy*. [For the 4th E. of Oxford.]
21. *Vere*, impaling *Samford*. [For the 5th E. of Oxford]
22. *Vere*, impaling *Mortimer*. For the 6th E. of Oxford]
23. *Grey* [of Codnor. ?] impaling, *Furnival*
24. *Hastings*, impaling, *Foliot*. [For Sir Hugh Hastings of Gressing Hall, Norfolk, who mar. Margery dau. of Sir Jordan de Foliot, sis. and co-h. of Sir Richard, and Thomas Foliot.
Sir Hugh was a son of the second Lord Hastings by his second wife. See extinct Peerage under "Hastings E. of Pembroke."]
25. *Vere*, impaling *Foliot*. [Alphonsus de Vere, father of the 7th E. of Oxford.]
26. *Foliot*, impaling, arg. on a fess gu. three plates. ? *Ettum*.
27. *Vere*, quarterly of 18.
28. ?

29. The same, impaling, *Harsick*.
30. *Mortimer*.
31. [Barry of 10 arg. and gu. was borne by *Thornell* of Suffolk; but I think this may be intended for] *Baddlesmere*, i.e., arg. a fess between two bars gemel gu.
The 7th Earl of Oxford mar. Maud dau. of Bartholomew, Lord Baddlesmere, and sis. and one of the co-hs. of Giles, Lord Baddlesmere, Baron of Leeds, Kent.
32. *Fitz Walter* 33. *Howard*. 34. *Scales*
35. *Warren*. 36. *Plai.* 37. *Arundel*.
38. *Scales*, impaling, Lozengy arg. and az.
39. or a lion rampant az. Probably for *Percy*. [Sir Hen. Percy, of Athol, mar. (as her second husband) the dau. of W^m Lord Bardolf, and widow of the 5th Baron Scales.
40. *Bellomont, Earls of Leicester*.
41. *Bardolf*
42. *Beke* of Eresby,
43. Qtly. 1 and 4. *Vere* 2 and 3. *Howard*
impaling, Qtly 1 and 4 *Montague* 2 and 3 *Monthermer*
2 and 3 *Nevill of Salisbury* (i.e. *Nevill* with a label
gobony arg and az.
[For the 13th E. of Oxford and his 1st wife. She d. 1482.]
44. Quarterly 1 and 4 *Vere*
2 and 3. az. three crowns or [a bordure arg.]
The latter is a coat of augmentation, granted by Richard II. to Robert de Vere, Marquis of Dublin, and 9th Earl of Oxford. It is composed of the arms of St. Edmund, with a white bordure for distinction. On a shield on the Porch it is borne in the 1st and 4th Quarters.
45. *Vere*, impaling, *Baddlesmere*. (see No. 31.)
[For the 7th Earl.]
46. *Vere*, impaling *Ufford*
[For the 8th Earl]
47. *Plantagenet*, impaling, *Welles*.
[For Sir John Welles, K.G. Viscount Welles, who mar. Lady Cecily Plantagenet, dau. of Edward IV.
The Lady being of Royal Descent, her arms are placed to the dexter.]
48. *Vere*, impaling, *Harecourt* ??
49. *Bulbeck*, impaling,
50. *De Quincy*, impaling *Bellomont* of Leicester. [Sayer de Quincy, mar. Margaret, dau. and co-h. of the Earl of Leicester, and was shortly after created E. of Winchester.]
51. *Ufford*, impaling *Norwich*
[For Robert de Ufford 2nd Baron de Ufford, who mar. Margaret sis. of Sir John Norwich.]
52. Quarterly 1 and 4. *Courtenay* 2 and 3 *Ridvers*

53. *Scales*, impaling *Bardolf*
 [For Robert de Scales 5th Baron Scales]
54. *Scales*, impaling, Quarterly 1 and 4 *Courtenay* 2 and 3. *Arundel*
 [For Robert de Scales, 2nd Baron Scales, who mar. Evelina dau. of
 Hugh de Courtenay, and sis. of Hugh E. of Devon.]
55. *Scales*, impaling Qtly 1 and 4. *Walisborough* 2. and 3. *Ufford*
 [For the 7th Baron Scales, who mar. Emma, dau. of John Walis-
 borough.]
56. }
 57. } ?
 58. }

We have just seen that the arms of Neville for the first Countess of John 13th Earl, were upon the roof over the rood. The same arms are also upon various parts of the building. With the exception, therefore, of the upper part of the Tower, the Church would appear to have been all but completed during the life time of the first Countess, and we can well imagine, how, after all the trials and troubles of her early life, she would watch the progress of the work and anxiously look to the time when she should see its completion. The Countess, however, died before the Clerestory received its glass, for the work must have been done after the Earl married his second wife. According to the Blois list, on the 17th shield, De Vere impales Scroop and Tiptoft the arms of the second Countess, and as the Earl died in 1513 the glazing of the Clerestory and completion of the nave must be assigned to the first decade of the 16th century.

Passing out of the church the south porch arrests attention, rich as it is in architectural and heraldic ornamentation. The front and buttresses are panelled, the decoration being quatrefoil and trefoil shaped flowers, similar to those repeated on the battlements. In the centre above the arch is a canopied niche, on either side of which are three shields encircled by the garter, and bearing the arms and quarterings of four Earls of Oxford. In the spandrils of the arch are boars, the cognizance of the De Veres, and on the plinth of the buttresses, mullets. As years pass away these coats carved in stone become more difficult to read. But some years ago

accurate drawings and notes were made by Miss Johnson, the daughter of the late rector. As these drawings and notes have been kindly placed at my disposal, I have thought it desirable to record them in our proceedings. In one or two instances I have supplemented them from the Davy MSS.

Commencing from the west the first shield is that of Robert 9th Earl, who was created Duke of Ireland by Richard II. He married Philippa daughter and heiress of Ingelram de Courci, Earl of Bedford, and granddaughter of Edward III. Quarterly 1 & 4 az. 3 golden crowns within a bordure, 2 & 3 De Vere impaling De Courci, Quarterly 1 & 4 Barry of six vaire and gu. 2 & 3 a fesse.....*

The second shield is that of Aubrey, 10th Earl, who married Alice daughter of Lord Fitzwalter. De Vere impaling Fitzwalter, a fesse between two chevrons.

The third shield is for Richard 11th Earl and Alice his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir Richard Serjeaux. De Vere impaling Serjeaux. quartering Warren, 1 & 3 arg. a saltire sa. between 12 cherries slipped proper. 2 & 3 Checky(?)† Kirby describes this shield as De Vere impaling Neville.

On the fourth shield is that of John the 12th Earl De Vere impaling Howard. At the base of this shield are 2 boars passant each charged with a mullet.‡

The fifth shield bears 1 & 4 Quarterly, 1 & 4 De Vere, 2 & 3 Howard, 2 & 3 Quarterly, 1 & 4 gu. six escallop shells arg 3 2 1 Scales, 2 & 3 Lozengy§

This is the shield of John, 13th Earl. The shield has for supporters boars, and the Earl quarters Howard in right of his mother, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Howard, the elder half brother of Sir Robert Howard who married the heiress of Mowbray, and was the ancestor of the Dukes of Norfolk. In her right the Earl

* A fesse in chief a file of 11. points. Kirby. † and ‡ Davy MSS.

§ Kirby describing this shield gives De Vere impaled with the arms of Howard, *Duke of Norfolk*, including the demi lion on an escutcheon granted as an augmentation after the battle of Flodden Field.

quarters also the arms of Lord Scales her grandfather.

In the 9th volume of the Journal of the Royal Archæological Institute is an illustration of the seal of this Earl of Oxford, a beautiful specimen of the seals of the time of Henry vii. Vere quarters Howard with antelopes for supporters, the crest a boar. The late Mr. Gough Nicholls, the writer of this article in the Archæological Journal, adds, that the boar was from the earliest period of heraldry one of the cognizances of the family, and that it alluded through the Latin *Verres* to the surname of Vere.

On the sixth shield this Earl impales with the arms of De Vere and Howard those of his first wife, Margaret Neville, daughter of Richard, Earl of Salisbury. 1 & 4 Quarterly, 1 & 4 De Vere, 2 & 3 Howard, 2 & 3 Quarterly, 1 & 4 Scales, 2 & 3 impaling. 1 & 4 Montacute quartering Monthermer, 2 & 3 Neville a saltire and in chief a label of 3 points. On the dexter side of this shield is a boar, on the sinister side a harpy, on its breast a mullet.

Remains of this and other badges of the Earl may be recognized in the clerestory windows. Besides the mullet there is an example of *the Juck*, or windlass for bending the bow; this device is possibly a rebus upon the Christian name of the 13th Earl. Other examples are those of the *Chair of Estate*, a badge of the office of Lord Chamberlain, and of *the fiery cresset*, or fire beacon, a badge of the Lord High Admiral. Both these offices were held by the 13th Earl. In a late number of the Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society is a paper by the Rev. H. L. Elliot, in which the subject of the badges and devices of the De Veres is ably treated and illustrated.

This Earl was a learned and a religious man as well as a munificent one. According to Weever he contributed largely to the finishing of St. Mary's Church, Cambridge. Greatly also he must have contributed towards this Church of Lavenham, this beautiful porch

being in all probability more especially his work. It was probably built while his first wife was yet alive, for the arms of his second wife are absent, this would appear to fix the date somewhat before the close of the reign of Henry vii.

The great feature of Lavenham Church is its unrivalled tower. This is best seen from the approach by Lavenham Hall, whence its bold simplicity and noble height may be best appreciated. Passing into the church by the great western door, the interior of the tower is seen to be decorated with an arcade beneath which runs a stone bench. A newell staircase with a good door and an admirable hand rail cut out of the solid masonry leads to the belfry, which boasts of a peal of eight bells second to none in the county. The great tenor bell is one of the finest ever cast in the foundry of "Colchester Graye." The following is a record of the inscriptions on the bells taken in 1826.

1. Miles Graye made me 1625
2. Henry Pleasant made me 1702
3. Hic mens usus erit populum clamore vocare 1603
Richardus Bowler me fecit
4. Henry Pleasant made me 1703
5. Jacobus Fuller et Antonius Hormesbye
Gardiani Ecclesie de Lavenham
Richardus Bowler me fecit 1703
6. Henry Pleasant made me 1702
7. } William Dobson Founder 1811
8. }

The western door has a segmental pointed arch, the soffit of which is richly panelled with quatrefoils. On the exterior, the doorway is deeply recessed; it has an ogee dripstone beautifully crocketed, which passing through the string course appears again on the upper side and was originally terminated by a finial. The mouldings are rather poor, the caps are octagonal and bell shaped, and the bases are exceedingly stilted, pointing to the rapid debasement of the style.

In the Eastern Counties buttresses built at the close

of the sixteenth century are frequently ornamented with elaborate flint work. The example of St. Mary's, Stratford, lately visited by our Society, will be in the recollection of many members, where the initials and trade mark of the founder are used for ornamentation. At Lavenham the buttresses have shields bearing arms. Upon the western buttresses are these arms as given in the Davy MS. *2 swords in saltire in chief a mullet in base the letter p. 2 swords in saltire between 2 fleur de lis and in chief the letter p and a sun or star in base. 2 swords in saltire, in chief a crown, in base a p. 2 Keys in saltire, wards upwards.*

It has been suggested by high authority that the 2 Keys standing alone may refer to some gild of St. Peter. But the gild of St. Peter, at Lavenham was not granted until 2 Edw. VI., and the buttresses must have been finished before this date. The same authority inclines to the opinion that the other arms are but examples of what the late Mr. Gough Nicholls called "sham Heraldry" and there I must be content to leave the question.

Round the base of the Tower is a rich panelled band in compartments, which are ornamented with foil work of varied detail: also with shields, some bearing the initials or trade mark of the Springs, others the arms of De Vere and Howard for the 13th Earl, or of Montague and Neville for his first countess.

The Tower appears to have been left in an uncompleted state. It now ends in a parapet having panels with coarsely executed shields bearing the arms of Spring *arg. a chevron between 3 mascles gu.* This coat was not granted until after Henry VIII had been some years on the throne, and it will be remembered that Thomas Spring, who died 1523, left by his will £200 to the finishing of the steeple. Can it be that the work was hindered by the question of the King's divorce, the fall of Wolsey, and the looming storm of the reformation?

It remains but to call attention to the parapet of the nave which is a pierced battlement with openings,

partly filled up with a large conventional leaf, perhaps a Tudor flower, rising upwards; the intermediate spaces are enriched with boldly carved foliage in square panels. The coping is continuous, differing from that at St. Mary's Stratford, which is only used in its legitimate horizontal position. This points to later work.

In conclusion, mention must be made of a tomb in the church yard which bears what Kirby calls an "odd jingling epitaph" over one John Wiles, Batchelor, who died A D 1694

Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse quod esse.

Esse quod est non esse, quod est non est erit esse.

The following translation appeared in the Gentlemen's Magazine 1840, p. 321. "That which has been, is the same as that which is: that which has not been is the same as that which has been. To be is the same as not to be; that which is not, is not, it will be, to be."

A more amusing interpretation appeared some years ago in Blackwood's Magazine, on the supposition that the name of the deceased was Toby Watt.

That which was Toby Watt, is what Toby Watt was not; To be Toby Watt is not to be what Toby Watt is; Toby is not, he will be.

According to the reviewer in Blackwood the relatives of John Wales (or Wiles) borrowed the inscription, which is said to exist elsewhere.

In Horsham Church, Sussex, is the same distich, with these lines after it

Vita malis plena est pia mors pretiosa corona est

Post vitam mors est post mortem vita beata

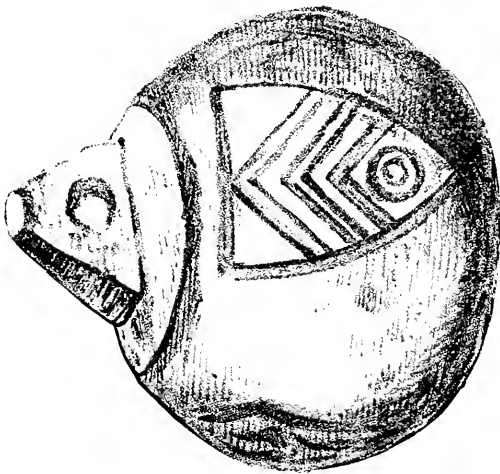
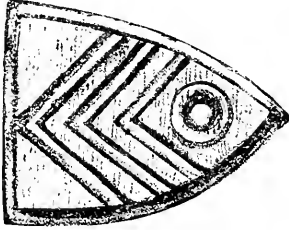
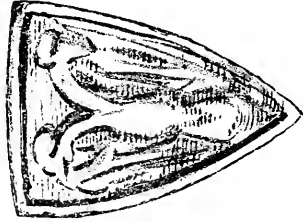
Cullum MS.

I cannot close these few crude notes better than by expressing pleasure in the thought, that this noble work of the de Veres and the Springs has fallen into the care of the ancient house of Gonville and Caius. Under the fostering love of that College, and more especially owing

to the energy of the present rector, a former distinguished fellow of the college, very much has been done towards restoring the building to its original condition and beauty. The de Veres and the Springs have passed away, and there can be no renewing of the many heraldic emblems and devices which, in the pride of their heart, these families scattered broadcast over the building. But we may hope that the day is not far distant when the work of restoration shall be completed, and when these windows shall again be filled with rich stained glass; then, and not till then, will the visitor be able to realize all the beautiful combinations of colour and form, of stone and glass, which in the 16th century were the glory of the parish church of Lavenham.

EDW. M. DEWING.

This paper was prepared for the meeting of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, at Lavenham, August 7, 1877.



ANCIENT STEELYARD WEIGHT FOUND AT CLAYDON, NEAR IPSWICH.

ANCIENT STEELYARD WEIGHT.

(temp: XIII Century.)

COMMUNICATED BY THE

REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, HON. SEC.

An interesting, and as far as I am able to ascertain, unique specimen of the Weight or Equipoise formerly used at the end of the beam in that mode of weighing, called the Auncel Weight, as used in the thirteenth Century, was recently found at Claydon, near Ipswich, in the grounds of F. Hale, Esq., embedded in the soil at a depth of something like twelve feet below the surface. From the spot where it was discovered, (by the side of the lane, near to, and leading from the high road to the church,) I am inclined to think it may have been accidentally dropped by merchants, into a then existing ditch; both the nature of the soil, and the surroundings, favour this conjecture. In no other way can I account for the Weight being found at such a spot, or at so great a depth, it having apparently remained undisturbed from the very first, and there being no trace of any ancient occupation to connect the relic with former days.

The Weight has an outer coat of bronze, very thin, and is filled with lead. At the base the surface metal is completely worn away, and the rough material appears. It weighs 2 lbs. and half an ounce, and measures in height to the top of the attachment $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Its circumference at the broadest part is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There has of course been a diminution from the original weight, consequent on the wearing away of the lower part, but I am unable to express any opinion as to the extent of the loss.

The Weight is bell-like in shape, and exhibits around its body three armorial escutcheons, which may be thus described :—

1. A Lion rampant (Poictou)
2. The double headed Eagle of the "King of the Romans"
(Richard II, son of King John).
3. Three Chevronels and an annulet in base.

The two former bearings are by no means uncommon, but I have been unable positively to identify the latter, and no such arms are recorded to any one in the College of Arms. The three chevrons appear on the well known shield of the Clare family, while the annulet as a mark of cadency would denote the fifth son. Some clue may I venture to think, be found in the fact that Edmund of Almaine, Earl of Cornwall, the son and successor of Richard Plantagenet, second son of King John, intermarried with Margaret de Clare, daughter of Richard, Earl of Gloucester. Margaret de Clare was divorced from Edmund in 1294 and Edmund himself died A.D. 1300. I am, however, quite unable to say *why* this Weight was impressed with this particular shield.

In a parliament at Westminster under Richard I. (1197) it was ordained that the Weights and Measures throughout the land should be uniform, and that the custody of the Assize or Standard Weights, &c., should be committed to certain persons in every City and Borough. The Weights consequently may have borne in different districts, the peculiar stamp of the chief person having authority in such matters, or have carried his arms.

Through the aperture which stands out from the upper part of the Weight, the suspending hook passed, which beside serving the purpose of a handle, was doubtless found convenient for keeping a number of such Weights together.

As to the particular use to which this Weight was put I have but little doubt. During the reign of Edward III. the town of Ipswich is known to have advanced considerably in wealth and importance, owing in a large

measure to the countenance given by the King to the wool trade. The King himself had extensive stores of this commodity in the town. Two thousand bags of wool, made up of gifts to the King, were by his authority shipped from the port of Ipswich, in the charge of Brabant merchants, in order to facilitate his designs against the French, the wool thus collected being placed under his seal. So great was his concern with regard to the wool traffic, that he allowed no merchant to export or sell wool without his express permission. An order concerning the weighing of wool in the Town of Ipswich, (37 Edward III. A.D. 1363) granted permission on the petition of "Our beloved merchant John de Wesenham," that he and his partners having much wool, hides, and sheep skins, in the town of Ipswich and its neighbourhood, might be allowed to embark them to "our town of Calais." "And therefore" the licence proceeds, "we command you, that you, with the weights and other instruments appointed for the weighing of wool in the said town * * go personally to the said port of Ipswich and weigh all the wool of the said John and his partners which are in the same place and its neighbourhood, etc." The King likewise granted to John de Portrare 184 bags of wool from the port of Ipswich in part payment of £2500 promised to be paid him for the redemption of the two Crowns of Queen Philippa which were held by him in pawn. The collection of such immense stores of wool apparently made from the adjacent villages and towns, in small quantities, would involve constant use of the Steelyard and authorized Weights, which were probably called into requisition at some special halting place in each locality that furnished its quota.

In the old Chamberlains' Accounts of the Borough of Ipswich, now in private possession (1464, 3 Edw. IV.) I find the following entry:—

Itm̄ payd for mendyng of y^e weytys in y^e Wulle hows . . . xxj^d

Later on (A.D. 1474) it is ordered that the wool

weights of the Town shall be according to the custom of London. The Bailiffs were also especially enjoined to try Weights twice or thrice in the year. In the Great Domesday Book (*Liber Quintus*) the following regulation of an early date is laid down:—

“ffor them that use to sell by weight or mesure

“And that all psones usyng to by or sell by weight or by mesure shall have ther weights & mesurys ensealed accordyng to the Standard of o’ soūaigne lord the Kyng upon peyn̄ of forfeiture of all suche goodes so weyed and mesured And Impsonment of the trepasour at the first tyme And at y^e secūde tyme upon payne of forfeiture of the same goodes And the body of the trepassour to stonde upon the pillory And the thirde tyme upōn payne of forfeiture of the same goodes And the body of the trespasour to forswere the Towū by the space of a yere and a day.”

Although the Weights used at these several periods were altogether of a different character, (seeing the Steelyard Weight, owing to great deceit practised in its use was prohibited by Statute in the 34th year of the reign of Edward III., and the even balance or scale commanded to be used in its stead) yet it is evident from the whole of the foregoing that an extensive use was made of the Standard Weight in weighing the wool, brought largely from the neighbourhood to the common depository in Ipswich, the weighing apparatus accompanying the ‘staple’ in the manner indicated. In this way I venture to think the Weight in question may have been used in the locality where found, and then lost.

Bronze equipoises of a very similar kind were in use among the ancient Romans: one having a remarkably fine head of the Emperor Hadrian was exhibited at the meeting of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology held at Bury Saint Edmund’s, January 26, 1859.

Two Steelyard Weights found near Norwich, four sided, and with the handle sloping off to a point forming an integral part of the Weight itself, and pierced by a hole for attaching to the beam, were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1832* A similar Weight is described and engraved in the Archæological Journal

* Archæologia, vol. xxv, p. 589.

(Vol. ii, 203). One found at Lewes, without the upper portion, is figured in Appendix *E* to Lower's *Curiosities of Heraldry*, where there is a lengthy account. Though varying in form, and found in different localities, they appear in date, workmanship and material, and with slight exceptions, heraldic bearings, identical. The Rev. C. R. Manning tells me that he possesses a similar Weight, with the perforation for attachment at one of the angles. Mention is made of such a weight in Price's *History of Oswestry*: a Bronze Steelyard Weight was dug up some years ago at Toddington, Beds. (see *Gentlemen's Magazine*, vol. xiv, 3rd series, p. 49, 1863). A leaden heater-shaped Weight, impressed with the Royal Arms, was found at Croyland near the Monastery, and a bronze Weight of like form, which is mentioned with other examples in the *Archæological Journal* (Vol. xvii, p. 165) has a square perforation for the purpose of suspension, in one case in the upper part of the shield, and in the other at the lower extremity. A Steelyard Weight in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries has around the edge the angelic salutation, *Sub Maria etc.*; this was found with another like Weight at Wharfedale in Yorkshire.

In conclusion I have to express my obligation to Mrs. Cotton, of Silent Street, Ipswich, for having brought the Weight to my notice, and for so kindly furnishing me with an excellent drawing of the same with the armorial bearings, (from which my own is taken) and which together were exhibited at the recent Ipswich meeting. My thanks are equally due to F. Hale, Esq., of Claydon, in whose possession the Weight remains, for allowing me to inspect the place where it was discovered, and generally for his kind attention.

THE OLD INNS AND TAVERNS OF IPSWICH:

THEIR MEMORIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

COMMUNICATED BY THE
REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, HON. SEC.

It is little more than half a century ago since our gentle Suffolk Poet, Bernard Barton, told in elegant verse of the "ling'ring reliques" of a celebrated Ipswich Inn,* that with many a similar hostelry "speak of proud and long past hours,"—

"These tell a plain unvarnished tale
Of wealth's decline and pride's decay."

The lapse of well nigh eighty years has only intensified the thought to which utterance is here given, and is continually making itself felt in the mind and experience of the Antiquary. And inasmuch, to use the words of the same Poet,

"Truths which no attention wake
When Poets sing or Parsons teach,
Perchance may some impression make
When thus a public house may preach."

it will not appear strange, quite apart from a purely antiquarian stand point, that with little or no interest in the ordinary concerns of an Inn or Tavern, I am desirous of gathering some few at least of the perishing memories of the more interesting of their number, and and the varied associations surrounding them.

If this hastily compiled "holiday" paper shall in any degree succeed in recording the fast dying memories of a bygone age, and in rescuing from oblivion some of those smaller details relating to a somewhat common

* The Tankard.

place subject, the pleasure of preparing this paper will be considerably enhanced. I have at odd times indulged myself in glancing—it has been little else—at the past history of the town, and noting whatever appeared to be worthy of permanence. The result thus far has been a series of “pictures of the past” of which this attempt to pourtray a special phase of mediæval life, may claim to occupy a prominent position. The past of an ancient town like Ipswich, seems specially to call for separate and distinct treatment of its numerous parts, in order that full justice may be done to the several features of its social and corporate, as well as its mercantile and religious life. Although I have here only sought to investigate the special points of the subject with which we are more immediately concerned, and do not pretend to treat it exhaustively, yet I trust that something may be found both interesting and useful, which if not positively new to some, may nevertheless prove acceptable.

I need scarcely dwell upon the important part that the ancient hostelries have played in the history of our old English towns, and Ipswich, is far from being an exception. The influence formerly exercised by these houses on the life of the inhabitants, must have been very great, while the actual well-being of the place may be said to have largely depended upon them. The position of Ipswich as an important maritime town, and taking a front place in the trade of mediæval times, as well as having a great attraction for travellers, gave to it an eminence and distinction, shared by few towns of similar size, if indeed by any. The religious houses, with their different dependencies, made the town a convenient and welcome halting place, if not an habitual resort for a large number of the religiously disposed; while as a great wool mart, from which extensive exports were continually being made, it brought together crowds of merchants and others intent on the more secular concerns of life. It follows as a matter of course that Inns and Taverns abounded at a very early period of the town's

history. Social life when Ipswich first sprang into being in Saxon days, was at a very low ebb, indeed, about as unsociable a thing as it is possible to conceive. Added to the wretched accommodation of which the poorer classes were obliged to avail themselves, it must be confessed that the ale-house, with its irresistible attractions, greatly increased their sorrows, although apparently ministering to their comforts. In these early days, such houses were pretty numerous, and became the frequent resort of the people, and too often the scenes of such riot and disorder, as to lead to regulations being enforced of a somewhat stringent character. Of course there is no positive evidence as to the number or character of such houses which at the time existed in Ipswich, but the foregoing facts as to the high position held by the town at a subsequent period, sufficiently warrant us in supposing, that the number, compared with the population, was by no means small, while in point of character, it was, all things considered, probably neither better nor worse than the ordinary run of such houses in other places.

It may be as well to observe at the outset, that there is a broad distinction between an Inn and a Tavern or Ale-house, although they have come to be regarded as well nigh synonymous terms. An Inn is a very ancient institution, the history of which goes back to a very remote period, concerning which it is impossible to speak at all positively. It is certain that there was a time when the Inn, as we generally regard it, did not exist. In the hospitable days of the heroic times, travels were never undertaken for commercial or other business considerations, and there was consequently no real need of the Inn. As its name implies, an Inn is a house set apart for the accommodation of strangers, who for the time being find therein a home, but the Tavern is really a place for the consumption, by the numbers who congregate there, of the wine and other intoxicating drinks, sold by the Taverner who keeps the house. These houses which were known to the ancients as 'wine shops,'

continue to be known as ale-houses. Somehow or other, the distinction has almost if not entirely ceased, and both are now comprehended under the familiar and more generic term of 'Public house.' Certainly houses of either class are more or less for the use and accommodation of the public, but when it is borne in mind that the Public house, as such, has even from the very remote Roman period, had a sort of infamy attached to it (even to the incurring of certain disabilities) affecting alike the person who kept, as well as those frequenting it, the larger term in its universal application is to be regretted. But as in all else, there have been frequent changes in public opinion, and the keepers of Taverns have not unfrequently held positions of trust and importance in town affairs, and stood high in the estimation of their neighbours. Although there are on record instances as early as the 13th century, of keepers of Taverns being for instance, returned to Parliament, it is more than probable, that innkeepers have all along felt that the position was one of such peculiar difficulty, as to cause them to abstain from seeking to occupy offices of dignity and authority. While the Tavern has undergone but little change, it is quite otherwise with the Inn. The chief Inns of mediæval Ipswich undoubtedly were the monasteries, and it was to one or other of these that travellers would resort for rest and refreshment while pursuing their journey. At an early period of our history no lodgings, in the ordinary sense of the word, were to be had. Later on we find two distinct classes of Inns, known respectively as *hosteltries* and *herbagies*. In the one, master, servant, and beast, found accommodation under one roof, but the herbager only provided for the guests proper. Houses were to be met with, both in the town and in the suburbs, chiefly intended for the reception of the rather numerous class of strolling entertainers, consisting of itinerant musicians, theatrical performers, jugglers, tumblers, rope dancers, ball players, wrestlers, &c., who seem to have paid frequent visits to

the town. It was a very prevalent custom in the middle ages among the upper classes to keep "open house" and quite irrespective of condition, all were welcome to the bounty provided. Travellers of the better class would find no difficulty in securing a comfortable lodging and all proper provision, in the houses of certain of the town-folk moving in their own condition of life, and for such conveniences, the traveller would on leaving, render to his host a suitable recompense. To give an example of this latter usage, an old poem, published by the Early English Text Society, (*Floyre and Blanchefleur*) after recounting the adventures of hero and heroine, who, while seeking each for the other

"To a riche City they bothe ycome
Whaire they have their inn ynome."*

proceeds to relate, how at the house of

"a burgess that was wel kind and curteis"

first the one, and then the other, unconscious of the footsteps of each, took up their abode. They in turn left, the last to quit, first receiving tidings of his beloved,

"tooke his leave and wende his way
And for his nights gesting
He gaf his host an hundred schillinge."

In mediæval days, during the reign of superstition, the far-famed shrine of "Our Ladye of Ipswich" in particular, and other like religious attractions, were the means of drawing to the town an immense concourse of pilgrims from all parts of the land. The accommodation afforded by the Inn would be largely called into requisition, and of course tended greatly to increase the number, and to raise the character of these houses. At periodical times the number of devotees would be specially large, and make the finding of lodgings a matter of difficulty. Persons on such errands would usually travel in companies and frequent the same Inns, continuing throughout their sojourn in close intercourse, so that in all probability

* taken.

many of the Inns were very capacious. A good insight into Inn life upon similar occasions, may be seen in an account given by Erasmus in his well-known *Colloquy* of a pilgrimage to the sister shrine in Norfolk, "Our Ladye of Walsingham." A fragment of wood said to have been cut from a beam upon which the Virgin Mother had been seen to rest, was he says obtained from this shrine. The possessor of the relic, being questioned as to whether he had made trial of the powers of the wood (*sic*) replied "I have: in an Inn before the end of three days I found a man afflicted in mind for whom charms were then in preparation. This piece of wood was placed under his pillow, unknown to himself; he fell into a sleep equally deep and prolonged; in the morning he rose of whole mind."

A well-known Ipswich Inn, called "The Assumption," was doubtless a favorite house, especially among strangers visiting the town under such circumstances. It may have been in some way connected with the Chapel of "our Ladye of Grace," and in all probability stood not far from the building. All we know for certain is that the Inn stood in the town itself, but seeing that it was expressly provided by an act of the Great Court, that no building should be raised within some distance from the Chapel, it may be reasonably supposed that the Inn was at least not in close proximity.

The Ipswich Inns proper, in all probability maintained a high character, certainly about this time, for respectability and efficiency. Chaucers "Canterbury Pilgrims" not only sojourned at the sign of the "Chequers" in that city, but the host of the well-known "Tabard" in Southwark, from which house they set out, acted as their leader and guide, which says much for the reputation then enjoyed by persons whose calling was that only of innkeepers.

It was not until about the 13th or 14th Century, that Inns at which "refreshment" beside the ordinary board and lodging could be obtained, were introduced

into England, and it was not for some time after that they were to be found at all, except in the most important towns, among which Ipswich was of course to be numbered. Previous to the introduction of Inns, men used hospitality one to another, apparently free from anything like a grudging spirit, indeed, if desired, the duty of hospitality could be enforced by law. But as persons only travelled in those days upon most urgent occasions, the difficulty of providing for the stranger would be comparatively trifling. Of course the monasteries every where took the lead in shewing hospitality, setting apart for the special convenience of the wayfaring man, what might be termed *an Inn within*, known as the *Hospitium* or *Guest-house*, which was frequently a detached building. Over this part of a monastic establishment, a monk known as the *Hospituller* presided, generally with praiseworthy diligence. The duty of attending to the due supply of food and drink for the inmates of a monastic establishment and their dependants, devolved upon the Cellarer. In an old Rental of the Priory of the Holy Trinity or Christ Church, Ipswich (*temp*: Henry iii, 1216-1272), (a convent which enjoyed pre-eminence among the religious houses in the town and neighbourhood of Ipswich,) mention is made of one Rog'us Cellarius, paying to the Priory for premises "in paroch' S'ce Mar' de Turri" a rent of *xxi*^d at Michaelmas and Easter. It is impossible to say whether or no Roger was actually at the time Cellarer of the Convent, but as it happened that such a secular officer was frequently appointed entirely to superintend outdoor business, it is by no means improbable that he may have served the house in this vocation. Anyhow the position was one of some influence, both as regarded the town and the monastery, and the stranger would in all probability resort to him if in any special need. It is, however, even more likely that he may have sold wine from out the cellar in the ordinary discharge of his calling as a Taverner, without being in any special

way connected with the Priory. If so, it is as far as we know, one of the earliest instances on record of the exercise of the trade of openly selling liquors. It was not always the case that a Tavern was an ordinary house on the street level; it frequently was only a cellar. Some years ago a Tavern of this kind, known as "The Fountain" existed in St. Nicholas parish. In the Rental to which I have just referred occurs the name of *Robert le Tav'n' de domo Morel in paroch S'ci Laurencii*, who apparently was the keeper of an ordinary Tavern, but the house does not appear at this early date to have been distinguished by any special sign, with which we soon after become familiar. In another Rental of the same priory, probably the oldest Ipswich Inn with which we are acquainted, is mentioned as standing in Brocstrete (*Brook Street*) in the parish of Saint Margaret, facing the east end of what is familiarly known as the Butter Market, and which was designated, and continued to be so until the present century, by the sign of "The Greyhound." It was always a house of importance, and in its earliest days was of great extent as it included two separate holdings, which appear in the Rental as "*Will's Bullyng * * * pro una parte terre que fuit quonda le Greyhound*" and "*Relicta Rob'i Fuhr' pro secunda parte terre d'ci le Greyhund.*" In an assessment of the Town property (1689) it stands at £50, the identical sum at which Lord Hereford was assessed for the manor, park, gardens, &c., of Christ Church. In the Coroners Rolls of the time of Edward III, the name of Nicholas the Taverner is mentioned.

The Tavern or Ale-house of olden time, appears to have been a much frequented place of resort, and in those days, so often marked by acts of open violence, was the scene of the greatest riot and disorder. The ill effects wrought by means of some at least of the Ipswich Taverns is seen in the accounts of Inquests held about the same time over the bodies of deceased persons. One William Sorrel, is said to have fallen into the water and was so

drowned, being at the time *de vino imbutus*. Another townsman, one Hugh de Coventre, is stated to have been feloniously slain while frequenting an Ipswich Tavern. In 12 Edward iii, on the night of a certain Lord's Day as Geoffrey Costyn and Roger Bande were leaving one of the Taverns in the town (both the worse, it may be reasonably presumed, for their visit to the Tavern), Roger, wishing to lead Geoffrey "to the priory of the Church of the Holy Trinity of Ipswich, where the said Geoffrey was tarrying" (here we have an instance of the hospitality extended by the monastery, apparently to even the ill-favoured among the people) "offensive words arose between them, which led Roger to draw his knife (*mensurum*) upon his companion, causing his death: a verification truly of the words of a 15th Century Ipswich Poet

"Ale mak many a mane to draw hys knyfe;
Ale mak many a mane to mak gret stryfe."

The usages of an Inn or lodging house find a suitable illustration in the account given of an inquest held respecting the death of one, Robert Bunne, in the parish of St. Peter, at the hands of a certain John de Dersham (14 Edw: iii). They "lying together as comrades in the same bed, the one struck the other with a hatchet while he slept." The house was evidently a common Inn. It will be noticed that in these several cases no mention is made of the Tavern or Inn being known by any sign, neither is there any reference to the person keeping the house.

A MS. "Song Book of an Ipswich Minstrel" (*temp* xv Cent.), formerly deposited among the Town Records, but now in a private collection, is peculiarly rich in what are known as "drinking songs," the burden of one of these is to be found in the refrain,

"Bryng us in good ale, and bryng us in good ale;
For our blyssyd lady sak, bryng us in good ale."

Another has this heading, and continues in the same

strain throughout,

“How gossipe myn, gossipe myn,
When wyll ye go to the Wyn?”

From the last mentioned song we gather that the tavern of this time was not only a resort for those who desired to eat and drink, but with its diversified attractions was the home of what might be termed “popular entertainment.”

“Now be we in tavern sett,
A drowght off the best let him fett,
To bring our husbondes out off dett,
For we will spend tyll God more send.”

are words put into the mouth of a woman, who with other companions plainly desired to ‘drive dull care away,’ by the least likely method of accomplishing it. The rhymster gives us a gloomy picture of those who frequented an Ipswich Inn, of whom he says

“Sume be at the taverne ons in a weeke,
And so be sume every daie eke.”

It is, however, refreshing to find in a song in praise of good women, these lines concerning them,

“To the taverne thei will not goo,
Nor to the ale-howse never the moo,
Fore, God wott, thei hartes shalbe woo
To spend ther husbondes money soo.

The Taverners of Ipswich were subject to very express regulations, as far back as the time of the first compilation of the town Domesday Book (*cir* 1291). For instance no Taverner or seller of wine was to keep open his Tavern after the Curfew bell had ceased. In the 17th year of the reign of Edward iv. (1477), strangers (Dutchmen), of which there were large numbers in the town, were made to feel the inequality of man (!) in being ordered to pay for each Inn or shop any of their number might keep 20d, and for any servant receiving wages 6d. Such innkeepers or shopkeepers were also obliged to answer for their servants yearly, and were denied the privilege of entertaining merchants as guests, in default to pay a penalty of 6s. 8d., to be levied by distress for

each offence. The foreign traders who came to Ipswich were subject to the most vigorous enactments of a very arbitrary character, the result of a short sighted policy that must greatly have hindered the growth of early commerce, and retarded the prosperity of the kingdom. One of these inconveniences, which must have pressed hardly upon the strangers, though a slight one compared with some other of their grievances, was the withholding from them the right of dwelling in their own houses, and living therein after their own manner. To meet the difficulty thus occasioned, resort was had to a class of men termed *Hostmen*, with whom the 'strangers' were expected to lodge and board. Whether or no they were innkeepers in the strictest sense of the term I am unable to say. Their occupation was certainly not very dis-similar. But in addition they appear to have acted as brokers or salesmen to their 'guests,' and to have dealt very unfairly by them. In the charter of Henry iii, however, all such brokerage was forbidden. The conduct of these hostmen may be seen in the following passage from Nathl. Bacon's account of the charter as given in his "Annals of Ipswich:—

"Nevertheless, divers ffree Burgesses, minding their private gaines, tooke upon them as hoasts to marchants, and made private sale of their commodities, and many times wthout the march^{ts} consent, and kepe the fourth part of suche sales to themselves for hoastage, and buyers do buye for themselves and their Burgesses. It is therefore ordered that noe hoaste nor broker shall intermedle in such sales nor shall any $\frac{1}{4}$ th p^t be allowed or demanded" &c.

It should be mentioned, however that the early Regulations for these Hostmen are thus laid down in the little Domesday Book (Chap. xxxvii):—

"And also avise wee all straunge merchaunts coming to the forseid toum with her merchaundise that they takyn goode hostes and trewe, for zif her hostys ben sellerys of her merchaundise the hosts shal answeren to her merchauntes of the fulle; And zif they ne doon, thanne be the same execucioun azenst other wikked payers."

Further on (Chap. lx) the subject is thus continued:—

It is ordeyned by comoun counceil of the forseid toum of Yippeswich

that non of the forseid toun but if he be a burgeys of the same toun, with innen pere and commouner *be hostes of straunge merchauntz that comyn to the forseid toun be watir with her merchaundise there for to sellyn and all the hostes be counselyng to her merchauntz whanne and to whom they owen to sellyn her merchaundise, of which merchaundise eche host may han his fortie (*fourth*) part, with outyn more after the market that the merchaundise is selled, and the tothyr iij partys to other goodemen of the toun. And zif the same hostes sellyn be her owen hand the good of ther merchauntz, thanne be they holdyn to answeryn to the same merchauntz of as much as her merchandize is sold for. And although the aforesaid merchauntz sellyn her owne goodus privylich with oute counseil of her hostes nevertheless have the same hostes have the ferste (*fourth*) partie of the same merchaundise, as wel as though the same hostes hadden ben counceiours and sellers. But of merchauntz vynteres that sellyn her vynes out of celeres of what lond that they ben ne of merchauntz woderes that sellyn her woode out of taverne or out of gerner, her hostes moun no thyng takyn chalange ne cleymyn in the ferthe part of her merchaundise as it is aforsaid, by resoun of her host."

It is not surprising that laws of this character, fraught with such manifold harm to the town at large, were doomed to short continuance.

The innkeeper, although, occasionally made to feel the isolation of his position, was often times entrusted with duties apparently of some importance, as may be seen with respect to the exportation of bullion, the laws relating to which were very stringent towards the close of the 13th Century, for we find him appointed to search persons coming to the town for trading purposes, he being allowed the fourth part of any seizure, which ultimately was increased to one third. But while such duties were entrusted to him, he was considered incompetent to hold the meanest of public offices. We have an example of this in the Court Books (26 Eliz: 1584) when "William Russell, Richard Bemont, Bartholomew Fenn, and William Gilbert, were elected to be the four Town Serjeants "provided if Richard Bemont doe not leave of victualling and selling of wine before Christmas next, and use himselfe well in that office in the meane time, then shall he be excluded his office by the discretion

* A burgess residing within the town, paying scot and lot as distinguished from a foreign burgess.

of the Bayliffs, provided also that no other serjeant shall henceforth victuall within the Town upon the like paine." On the occasion of the marsh lands belonging to the town being viewed and dooled out (15 Eliz. 1573) "that the same might be demised by parcels to such as would give the most by the year," victuallers were expressly excepted.

In the reign of Edward VI. an attempt was made to restrict the number of Taverns, &c., in the principal towns in England, which however proved futile. The town appears to have exercised some jurisdiction in this direction, certainly as regards Vinteners. In 2 Eliz. 1560 William Savell and William Cooke had licences granted them under the Town Seal to sell wine, as the Statute limited, within the Town. The number of Vinteners was apparently increased soon afterwards, for in granting a wine licence to one Giles Stedman (1568) it was ordered that he should be one of the three Vinteners of the town according to the Statute. In the 11th year of Elizabeth's reign we find three Vinteners, viz., Tho: Bobet, Wm. Savell and Giles Stedman, licensed by the town for that year, "provided they behave themselves." In the following year James Bedingfield and Steven Greenleaf were chosen in place of the two latter. The number of three does not seem to have been increased for some years after, as we find it remaining the same in 1603 (1 James).

The constables were allowed (1 Ed: VI.) to grant licences to the victuallers within the town, and all offenders without their licence were to forfeit 12d. for every days transgression. For a misdemeanour one William Harvy was discharged from the exercise of his calling as a Victualler (3 Ed: VI.), but was afterwards re-instated on paying a fine of Ten Shillings: such acts of the Great Court were probably of frequent occurrence. For a time at least the number of Taverns was limited, it being ordered (17th Eliz: 1575.), "that the Bayliffs and Justices shall licence only twenty Tipplers (Publicans or Tavern keepers) yerely for this Towne, and if more shall

be licensed, the Bayliffs shall forfait their fee of £5, and others offending shall forfait £5, to be levied by distress." In the "Twenty-five regulations for the government of the Town," this order is thus laid down:—

"Itm to allowe in any ward but vj typpelers to drawe beer w'hiñ the hous only for fforeyners yfe that ther be mor then 24 allowed in the towne they Mr. Baylyffs to lose ther fees, that is *vli* the man."

That the town should not suffer, by the negligence in certain matters of the men so allowed, they were required to give sufficient security. In the following year, a difference between the Master of Requests and the Town, concerning the licensing of Tipplers within Stoke parish, was referred to the "Councill at London." In the same year it appears that the Bayliffs, acting on the authority possessed by them to admit any Victualler in the Town, over and above the number prescribed, admitted one such Victualler, John Bird, and in the following year, John Minter was "allowed to tipple or draw beere according to the Statute."

In the 22nd year of Henry VIII. fines were inflicted upon several for offences in Inn-keeping, which clearly proves that some amount of care was exercised by the authorities, even in those remote days, with regard to the conduct of the Inns and Taverns of the town. It is recorded (30 Hen: VIII.) that the whole fine of Roger May for Ganniking was forgiven, saving 5*li* 6*s.* 8*d.*, provided he offend no further. Later on, (22 Eliz: 1579) an additional Victualler was allowed a licence, "in consideration he shall at the Bayliffs' appointment be helpful to cure poore men in reasonable manner;" by which is probably meant, that his house was to be regarded very much in the light of a free hospital. The town likewise exercised control over the various commodities and articles of food, from a very early period. Brewers of beer had to be specially licensed, and were forbidden either to sell beer at an under price, or to brew any beer for sale in other than the ancient

brewhouses, by continuance of ten years at the least. London beer also was forbidden to be introduced into the town, or at least sold by retailers, and the manufacture of malt was discountenanced, except in malt houses used for the purpose at least Ten years. Bakers only were allowed to bake horsbread, the Innkeepers being specially prohibited (17 Edw: IV. 1477.)

The Ipswich Great Domesday Book (*Liber Quintus*) contains the following directions:—

“ffor Brewers and Gannokers.

“And that all comēn Brewers And Gannokers shall selle a galōn of the best ale for ij^d And not above And a galon of the Seconde ale for j^d and not above upon peyn of a grevous ameyment And that all comen Brewers and Gannokers shall sell by just and true mesures ensealed accordyng to the Kyng’s Standard upon like peyn of grevous amercyments.”

The English people, according to William of Malmesbury, were in the reign of Henry ii (A.D. 1154—1189) universally addicted to drunkenness. This sad state of things was largely due to the very moderate price at which drink could be obtained. In the 11th Century the best spiced ale could be bought for Eightpence the imperial gallon. In 1251 the price was 1d. for two gallons of Ale in Cities, and three or four gallons for the same price in the Country. Ale and such like merchandise of liquor, going forth or coming into the town, was subject to a duty of 2d for every hogshead, pipe, or barrel (Doomsday Book A.D. 1340.) “The Buttulerage Boke of Ippyswiche” contains the names of several Ipswich merchants who were charged with the customs of Butlerage and Prisage as importers, among other articles, of the wine of Gascony. It is obvious that the commodities of wine and beer, were not only things of daily consumption, but that a large and extensive trade was carried on. In 1550, Holinshed calculates the first cost of tenscore gallons of beer at 20s., or not quite 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for a gallon.

It was not until the 16th Century that hops were

used in the brewing of beer, when they were first introduced from the Netherlands, and strange as we may account it, up till this time the business of brewing was almost entirely performed by females, called breweresses or alewives.

By an order of 28 Eliz: (1586) a Brewer was bound not to lay in beer to unlicensed houses, or if he refused, he was to be discharged from his trade of brewing within the town. Neither was any person allowed to set up such trade of brewing until he had given security. In the year 1581 (23 Eliz:) one of the Bailiffs, Mr. Gooding, before taking the oath of office, desired, that being a Brewer, he might have two Commoners joined with him for setting of assize of bread, beer, ale and wine, but it was not judged necessary to allow the motion.

Edward III. in the third year of his reign (1464) granted a Charter to the Bailiffs, by which an assize (or assessment) of wine and ale and all Victuals, as well as of weights and measures within the town and precincts of the same was ordered. By such an Assize the prices of bread and ale would be determined. In 1465—6 (5 Edw: IV.) it was directed that no burgess of the town should be amerced for brewing, (which refers to brewing of a private nature,) and that the 'best ale' should be sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. the quart, and 'the worst' at $\frac{3}{4}$ d. No. 16 of the twenty-five regulations before alluded to, is as follows:—

“Itm̄ that the Brewers shall brewe but too kynd of Beares upon paine to forfait the same except for p'vat mens howses.”

It was an ordinance of the town “that after Michelmesse moneth, whan men may have barlych (malt) of newe greyn, that the ballyves of the forseid toun doo cryen assize of ale by all the toun, after that the sellyng of corn be. And zif ther be founden ony that selle or brewe a zeyns the assize and the crye, be he punysshed be the forseyd ballyves and by the court for the trespass, after the fourme conteyned in the Statute of merchaundise (13 Edw: I.) of oure lord the King, and after lawe and

usage of the same toun.” (Little Domesday Book *Cap* LXXXj.)

That very great care was exercised in order to insure that the drinks should be pure and unadulterated, is evident from the following: (Ips: Litt: Domes: *Cap*. LXXXj.) “Also it is used in the forseyd toun that the ballives of the same toun, from zer to zere, in the same toun in the Sesoun bytwixen elde wyne and newe, shul takyn with hem of the best vynteres o the toun, and they shal goon and serchyn of all the tavernys and the celerys of the toun, as well of privy as of straunge, and by oth of good and trewe taverneres and of other men, and by avysement of himself, they shal tasten all the olde wynys that they fyndyn in the toun in taverne or in celer. And zif they fyndyn ony wyn that be corrupt and perlous to drynkyn for mannys body, or for to medelyn with newe wyn, a non without havynge reward to ony persone, the ballives of the toun shal doo shakyn out that wyn in the hie Street, and there in comoun sight of men dampnyn (condemn) the tunne or the pipe, and the vessell shal duelle to the baillifs for her fee.”

In the same way that no Bailiff or portman was allowed to be ‘hoste of strange merchauntes,’ so it was expressly forbidden (8 Henry VI. 1429) for “any Bayliff for the time being Bayleff, to sell Wine or Ale in his house or taverne, or too regrate victualls, eyther by him selfe or other for him, neither to let out his Taverne to any other to sell wine or ale during such time. Nor was he to hold a common T’ne in his house or nor Host’ry, nor sell horsebread, or hay, or otes, under perill of forfeiture of 10*li* to the use of the Towne, to be recovered before the next succeeding Bayliffs and sixe portmen in full portman mote, in the presence of suche offender, being duly summoned thereunto. Provided that the new elect Bayliff, having one Tunn or two Pipes of wine at the time of his election, be at liberty to Sell the same after his Election, or after

Mic: day." It was some such regulation that led to an order being made that all Chamberlins after the death of Richard ffelaw might have actions against Wm. Cady for using the trade of Common Brewer. At an earlier time, this great strictness was apparently relaxed, for among the twelve portmen 'honest and sufficient men' elected in the year 1309 "to give just judgement, and to do all other things for the profit of the Towne," we find among those chosen for the parishes of St. Mary Quay and St. Clements, the name of "Ralf le Taverner."

From "an order taken att Yepiswiche the xxviiiith day of December in the xvth yere of the reyne of Kynge Henrie the viiith by the Bailiffs and Counsell of the seid toun for the Reformacion of the mesur and weightes of ale potts, bere-pottes, otis and heie, to be had witin the seid toun from hensforth and affermyed by a greatt Court kept in the seid toun the Thursday next byfore the feste of Seynte Valentyn in the said xvten yere of the seid Kynge"—it was determined that beer and ale should be sold by measure of pots marked and sealed by the Corporation.* Penny pots and half-penny pots were consequently made, sealed, and delivered, to every Inn holder, and every such Inn keeper was also to sell oats after one and the same measure, which also was to be sealed. No wine, beer, or ale, was to be sold but by such measures, marked sealed and delivered, being rated after 6s. the Barrel.

By an order of 29 Eliz: 1587 the Constables were directed to search in Ale-houses, Taverns, and Tippling houses, for such people as they should find eating and drinking at unseasonable times, or continuing in such houses longer than to satisfy necessity, and they were to bring the offenders before the Bayliffs or Justices, in

* Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson in his Report on the Ipswich Borough Records (*Ninth Report, Historical MSS. Commission*), has apparently overlooked the fact that such a thing as a *botel of heie* is not unknown. Every bottel of hay (heie) for sale was to weigh six pounds at least, but Mr. Jeaffreson in quoting from the duplicate copy of the Little Domesday Book gives the following:—"Item, it is ordered that every botel of bere (*sic*) to be solde within every Inne of the seid toun from hensfourth shal be of the weighte of Six poundes at the leste!"

default to forfeit five shillings. At the same time it was ordered that no inhabitant of the town should be suffered to eat and drink in such houses without reasonable cause. A previous order made in 1538 (30 Henry VIII) was to the effect that every constable should bring to the Court all the Retailers and Gannikers of Ale and Beer within their several wards, presumably for the purpose of their being *licensed*, or as the expression goes (15 Henry VIII) "allowed, and in perticuler named, because none ought to be allowed in this Towne but by assent of the greate Court."

The following is an interesting entry from the Court Book, and serves to illustrate old time manners and customs, and affords information as regards the relationship of Innkeepers to the town and its inhabitants:— 3 April, 12 Elizabeth. Order "that if the innkeepers of the towne shall contynuallie have in store vi sufficient geldings for the service of the prince in postynge, then the Baylyffes for the tyme being shall avoyde all typlers from taking in horse and also avoyde Typlers from frequentinge the houses in diett or lodgyng but only to retayle unto the poore inhabitaunts and to avoyde the daylye occasions evylly practysed to greet hurte and daunger of the inhabitaunts of the towne."

The evils connected with "tippling" were probably in these days not so regarded, at least with any very great strictness, yet apparently not in any way connived at, for a bill was read in the Court (9 Eliz: 1597) "against such as have common access to alehouses and loyter in tippling houses in the Towne." Ten years after, (4 Jas 1607,) a law of a far more stringent character was put into force, "for any person found tippling in Inne or Ale house by any officer of the Town or Parish, unless good cause could be shewn to the contrary, was to forfeit 12d to the poore. Or if the person was found playing at any unlawful games or idly spending his time in such an house he was to forfeit 12d for every such time."

The drinking habits of the people of Ipswich made

so strong an impression on the mind of the celebrated town preacher, Samuel Ward, as to lead him to preach his famous "Woe to Drunkards," and the pictures he draws therein of men making jests and songs on their ale bench, &c. are evidently drawn from his Ipswich experience.

In the following year Innkeepers and Victuallers of the town were ordered not to brew their own beer, nor buy any from London, or other place out of the liberties of the town, under forfeiture of 6s. a barrel for each barrel so received, and to take all their beer from the brewers of the town: the object of this regulation requires no explanation. In the year 1610 (8 James) it was ordered "that no person should use any brewing in any house within the town for sale other than in ancient brewhouses by continuance ten years at least, unless such as have been apprentices there unto for seven years at least under forfeiture of £10 each month, to be levied by the Chamberlins."

There are instances on record (11 Eliz: 1569) of Beerbrewers being fined by the Headburrowes for disorders against the order set by former Bayliffs, but having submitted themselves to the Court, the matter was referred to the Headburrowes to consider thereof. The 'disorders' to which allusion is thus made, evidently were such as affected the assize of ale, for in 23 Eliz: 1580 we find mention made in the Court Books that several Brewers having been fined by the Headburrowes, for selling beer for undue prices, had their fines remitted, on being bound in obligations not to sell beer by retail, nor to sell to any p'son above the rate set by the Bailiffs. The town seems to have derived much benefit from the maltings, and the exercise of the malster's calling on the part of foreigners, acting as it was thought, prejudicially to the interests of the townsmen, it was ordered (23 Henry VII. 1508) "that noe forrainer alien shall by him selfe or any other, malt any barley, otes or other graine, under the penalty of 6s. 8d. for every quarter soe malted."

The special regulations which were put in force by the appointment, (directly from the King,) of Commissioners to take the oversight of Inns, &c., within the town, is illustrated by the following from the Assembly books :

87.—16. James I. Licence by Sir Gyles Mompesson Knt., Gyles Brugges and James Thurbane asquires, His Majesty's Commissioners for continneinge keepinge or erecting of Innes and Hosteries to Thomas Burrage to keep an inn at his dwelling-house in Ipswich under the sign of "The Three Coonyes" during the lives in survivorship of his wife Elizabeth Burrage, Edmond Greenleafe and John Greenleafe.

In the time of Charles I. an order was made suppressing a large number of taverns which were declared to be unnecessary, and a source of great evil to the country. In the reign of Charles II. the laws were very vigorously enforced against ale-house keepers and others who offended. To such an extent indeed were the penalties carried, that an order was made, "that no persons shall be permitted to keep ale-houses, that shall not every Sunday repair to their parish Church, and there abide orderly and soberly during the whole time of divine service, and shall not likewise produce a certificate that they have at least twice in the year last past, received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the Church of England."

About this time there were frequent Royal proclamations issued and read in parishes Churches with the view of diminshing and preventing, among other vices, that of excessive drinking. Also against playing at dice, cards, or other games, on the Lord's Day, either in public or private houses. It was expressly ordered (9 Wm. III.) that every care should be taken to prevent all persons keeping taverns, chocolate-houses, coffee-houses, or other public-houses, whatsoever, from selling wine, chocolate, coffee, ales, beer, or other liquors, or receiving, or permitting guests to be or remain in such their houses in the time of divine service on the Lord's Day.

It is said that the Cavaliers professed to distinguish

themselves from the Roundheads, by contrasting their own drinking powers with the more abstemious habits of their rivals.

The entrance into the town in olden days of the mighty ones of the earth, was usually followed by a gift of wine, which the Chamberlains paid for out of the town money. Seven marks were thus paid to John Smith, Vintener, for one tun of wine given to the Duke of Suffolk; indeed the Chamberlains yearly accounts teem with such entries.

It is worthy of notice that among the list of Ipswich traders, who were formed into companies under their respective callings, and thus attended the processions of the famous Ipswich Guild of Corpus Christi, no place is found either for Taverners or Innkeepers. The nearest approach to these is the company of Brewers, who walked together under one banner with the "merchants and maryners." Later on, however (17th Eliz:), when the observance was rapidly declining, the 'occupacions' of the town were newly drawn into companies, of which there were but four—viz. Mercers, Drapers, Tailors, and Shoemakers. Into these the whole of the other trades were merged in the oddest possible fashion, the 'Innholders' finding a place in the 'Drapers' company with the 'joyners, taylors, carpenters, ffreemasons, brycklayers, tylers, carryers, caskett-makers, surgeons, clothyers, etc. It is fair to suppose, that by the earlier omission of the 'trade,' the office of an Innkeeper or Taverner was in all probability considered 'no trade,' rather than as a slight passed upon a body of men whose calling was certainly more honourable at this early period than it is apt now to be regarded. The office of Guild-holder was held by the appointment of the Town authorities, from which it appears that Thomas Bobbett was dismissed at 40s. fine, and William Smart elected in his stead. (4 Eliz: 1562.) As the same Thomas Bobbett sometime after was chosen as one of the Town Vinteners, it is probable that the Guild-holder's office was somewhat allied to the latter calling.

Among the officers of the Corporation, there were previously to the introduction of the Municipal Reform Bill, an "Ale Conner" and "Flesh Wardens," who exercised their respective functions in examining and testing the viands intended to be consumed by the public. The surname of Ale-founder is familiar in Ipswich circles, and this wemay suppose is synonymous with 'Ale-taster' or 'Ale Conner.' The office was held by one Robert Hewes in the early part of the present Century. In the Ipswich Chamberlain's Accounts, (3 Edw. IV. 1463—4) now in private possession, there occurs the name of *Alyfawndyr*, retained by one whose occupation and name were the same:—

"Itm̄ payd to Alyfawndyr's Wyff for to gulownys wyn."

Thomas Caldwell, John Myddylton, and — Wursopp, are names of other Ipswich Vinteners or Taverners to whom payments were made for wine in these accounts. In this same year William Worsop was elected Burgess for the town at the then ensuing Parliament at a daily wage, varying according to the place at which the Parliament assembled. In all probability this William Worsop was the Taverner just referred to.

On the occasion of the marriage of the Lady Elizabeth (daughter of Edward I.) in the priory church of Saint Peter and St. Paul Ipswich (8th Jan: 1296), to the Count of Holland, the King himself entering the town on the previous 23rd December, much feasting and rejoicing took place in the "King's Hall."* It is uncertain what building is here referred to, but it is not unlikely that it may have been the "Sociary," either wholly or in part which stood at the back of the Moot Hall or Tolhouse, on part of the site occupied by the present Corn Exchange, and to which the members of the Guild of Corpus Christi retired for refreshment at the conclusion of the religious observances. This building or one adjacent, afterwards, (we know not at what precise date,) became familiar as

* Wardrobe Accounts Add. MSS. Br. Mus. 7965.

“The King’s Head,” from which sign the street (King Street) took its name. One of the last remnants of a past importance was a spacious Court yard, from which the coach used to start. In the Town Books is to be found the following entry:—

“Agreed that a house shall be built upon the South of a house of ples for a kitchin, and thereabove a Society for the Guild wth a esalar under y^e house of ples; and the house above the Cellar, viz., between the house of ples *and the Tavern* shall belong to the Guild for ever.”

It would appear from an old Ipswich Assessment made in the year 1639, that in the whole town of Ipswich there were only twenty-four Inns or Taverns. The largest number were to be found in the very heart of the town, in the parish of St. Mary at the Tower; these were known respectively as—

The Griffen	The Chequers
The Swan	The Kings Head
The Castle (?)	The Three Cooneys
The Queens Head	The Royal Oak
The White Horse	The Black Boy
The Coffee House.	

In St. Margarets parish were

The Greyhound	The Cock and Pye
<i>(Both in Brook Street)</i>	
The Two Neck’d Swan	
<i>(in Rotten Row, or St. Margarets Street)</i>	
The Buck	
<i>(now the Running Buck, St. Margaret’s Plain)</i>	
The Woolpack	The Saracens Head
<i>(Bolton Lane)</i>	<i>(St. Margarets Green)</i>

Besides these was “The Cock” in the Hamlet of Wykes Bishop, “The Angel” and “The Bull” in St. Mary at the Quay, “The Gun” and “The Rose” in St. Peter’s, “The Seven Stars” and “The White Hart” in St. Lawrence, and “The Half Moon” in St. Nicholas parish. Comparing the population of the town at the time when the assessment was drawn up, with the

number of present inhabitants, the increase of Inns and Taverns seems very large. If the list alluded to is to be relied on as mentioning the whole number of such houses then existing, there were, two hundred years ago, but one Inn or Tavern to every five hundred inhabitants, whereas it is now one to every 179 of the population. As it is quite possible that the sign by which a house was known may have been omitted, and the name only of owner and occupier inserted, as is the case with the private houses, the number given may perhaps not be strictly correct. Notwithstanding the importance of the parishes of Saint Margaret's and St. Mary at the Tower, it seems scarcely likely that two-thirds of the whole number would be confined to these parishes, and that not a single house of this character should be found either in St. Matthew's or St. Clement's. That there were Inns in St. Matthew's parish nearly a Century earlier, is clear from an entry in the Church books concerning "The Taxacoñ of the lands and Tenem^{ts} within the parish according to the Statute made 22nd February in xiiij^o Queen Elizabeth (A.D. 1571) "for repairs of Church and payment of Ministers Wages:"—

"Of John Sherman for his message or Inne called
the Whit Lion at y^e West Ende of the mote halle vjs

Of Jemes Smythe for the mesuage next the Crowne
now in W Daltons occupacion - - iij^s

It is very unlikely that in the course of the century the number of public houses would decrease, or that the two last named should cease to exist. Certainly the Church rate book fifty years later, shews the number then to have been far from *nil*. Among those mentioned are "The Three Feathers," "The Ship," "The Little White Horse," "The Half Moon and Stars," "The Blue Bell," "The Three Kings," &c. In one at least of these houses (the Half Moon and Stars) beer brewing was carried on some years later than this early mention of the house; up to the reign of James I., however, the

manufacture of malt, &c., was expressly discountenanced.

The signs of the "Golden Fleece" in St. Matthew's parish, the "Woolpack," and at a later period the "Shears," both in St. Margaret's, remind us of the extensive wool trade formerly carried on in the town. The wool mart was from very ancient days held in the vicinity of the last named houses, trading operations being mainly confined to the Wool-house, which there is every reason to believe, occupied the site in Bolton Lane, now the stables attached to Christ Church park, from the wall of which may still be seen a projecting Ram's head, indicative of the 'staple.'

An Inn of long standing is the "Salutation," in Carr, or Cross Keys Street. There can be but little doubt that the sign, as generally used, was intended like others of a like kind—e.g., the Assumption, before referred to, to honour the Virgin Mother of our Lord, but there is no evidence, as far as I am aware, that the house dates back sufficient length of time to justify any such interpretation. The more subsequent representations of this sign shew two gentlemen exchanging the ordinary courtesies of every day life, and some such idea was probably dominant in the mind of the individual who gave the name to the existing Inn.

One of the oddest among Ipswich signs attached to an Inn or Tavern, was that of "The Dog's Head in the Pot," a house which formerly stood at the corner of Upper Brook Street, in the way leading to the Provision Market, generally known as Dog's Head Lane. The origin of this sign is singular enough to deserve passing mention. A dirty slovenly housewife was supposed to be characterized by such an epithet. In Holland, when one is late for dinner, he is said to "find the dog in the pot" viz: the empty pot, which true to Dutch manners, would be consigned to the dog after the meal had been served.

A rather singular sign is that of the "Cock and Pye," which was formerly an extensive and famous Inn,

standing partly on the site of the present rather contracted Tavern in Upper Brook Street, still known by this name. In ancient days the "Greyhound," which has been already mentioned, was in close proximity, if not in part, actually on the spot. The sign was once very common, now it is rarely to be met with. The Ipswich house formerly had a rude representation placed over the chief entrance of a huge Pie upon which a Cock was perched. At houses bearing this sign it would almost follow as a matter of course, that Cock fighting was one of the attractions offered. This vulgar and brutal sport was at its height in the 18th century and during this time, be it said to the discredit of the town, this shocking form of 'amusement' was indulged in to very a large extent, not only here but at several other taverns and such like places, the houses known as the "King's Head," and "The Fighting Cocks," in St. Helens, kept by one Joseph Clarke, being conspicuous among the number for catering to the depraved taste of a not over sensitive public, by affording opportunities of witnessing such inhuman spectacles, as those which at all times have, and while such practices exist, must continue to disgrace the English nation. Advertisements relating to these sad exhibitions being held at Ipswich houses, may be found in the old files of the "*Ipswich Journal*," couched in words which leave us in but little doubt that feelings of horror, such as would be now almost universally felt, were then exceedingly rare.

The sign of the "Bear" and also of the "Bull" witness to a like vulgar and inhuman treatment of these animals, to which all classes of the people formerly gave their countenance and support. In the Chamberlains Accounts and elsewhere there are constant references, in one form or another, to the practise of bull and bear baiting, and even penalties were imposed in the case of unbaited bulls, and rewards given to any who might discover such.

The 'Bull Stake' was on the Corn Hill and the practise of baiting this animal was one of the 'institutions' of the

town, and expenses connected therewith were defrayed out of the town exchequer. Bull baiting was purely an 'amusement' (!) mostly carried on at one or other of the Inns. As late as the year 1805 this cruel practise was in vogue at the "Fleece" in St. Matthew's.

On St. Margaret's Plain nearly facing the chief entrance to Christ Church Park, the ancient house now used as a small general shop and dwelling house, and still retaining in its exterior carved and pargetted work, marks of its former state, was known years ago as the "Pack Horse," a sign which was frequently selected for a posting Inn, and generally found, as in this instance, near a large and important mansion. The sign takes us back to a time when the itinerant trader, carrying his merchandize through the country, strapped to either side of a pack saddle was a familiar sight. Until the Fair or Wake, and following these, the introduction of Shops, the supply of 'luxuries' depended more or less on the mounted merchant with his store of good things. At this house the Park servants were oftentimes located in olden days.

Prominent among Ipswich Inns for many years past has been the famous "White Horse," sometimes called "The Great White Horse," the existence of which can be traced back to the early part of the 16th century, when it stood in a foremost position among houses of public entertainment. Not a vestige of its ancient character is now remaining; save only its name, it is thoroughly changed. In the exterior it presents an appearance far removed from anything resembling the antique, and may be said to be remarkable only for a plain solidity of white brick. As late as the early part of the present century it preserved something of its former state and condition, and then possessed its famous court yard, from which in the old coaching days the coach set out for the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. The old files of the *Ipswich Journal* abound with advertisements relating to coach travelling in the 18th and early part of the 19th centuries, the

journeys were latterly advertized to be performed "if God permit." The "White Horse" front entrance, removed some fifty years ago—extended some way into the street, and was an interesting remnant of former days, which is still remembered by some of the old inhabitants. Several persons of note have made the "White Horse" their rallying point during a sojourn in the town. In the year 1736 His Majesty King George II., stayed here. Louis XVIII., King of France, passing through the town, stayed at the "White Horse" for a short time while horses were being changed. The famous Lord Mazarene, after an imprisonment of thirty years in the Grand Chatelat at Paris, visited the "Great White Horse," in company with the Marquis of Polladore, in 1784. Our great Naval Commander, Lord Nelson, who had been chosen High Steward of the Borough in succession to the Earl of Dysart, deceased, stayed here in 1800, on his way to London. But perhaps the 'White Horse' is best known, and will be longest remembered, in connection with the name of the late eminent novelist, and his inimitable character of 'Pickwick.' A white-painted "stone statue," as Dickens called it, "of some rampacious animal, with flowing mane and tail distinctly resembling an insane cart horse," still "elevated above the principal door," will serve to remind us that, although changed, the house is still the same as that which Mr. Pickwick's mistake has made notorious.

At the West end of the Mote Hall formerly stood the *White Lion*, which is mentioned as one of several Inns existing in the 16th century, and kept by one, John Sherman, in 1571. Whether or no the said "Lion" had as I imagine, a dirty-white appearance, which was changed soon after into a coat of 'gold,' I must leave; but I first meet with a reference to the well-known "Golden Lion," (which must have stood, as now, upon the site apparently occupied by the former "White Lion,") eight years after the previous mention of the latter Inn, and no further allusion to it. The following

appears among the town records:—

“21 Eliz: 1579.

The signe of the Golden Lion shall now continue paying therefore yerely to the Towne 1*d* rent.”

This payment was evidently required for the privilege of being allowed to place a sign post upon ground belonging to the town, after the manner it may be supposed of many country Inns of the present day. About this time shopkeepers generally were required to hang out signs from their shops, other inhabitants being allowed to do the same. The Inns in many cases appear to have placed their signboards prominently forward, often setting them upon town soil, for which a small rent was demanded. Inns claiming this advantage in the year 1528 were the “King’s Head,” “The Turke,” “The George,” “The Angell,” “The Tabard,” “The Dolfin,” “The Griffin,” “The Whit Hors,” and “The Assumption;” the latter three paid the sum of 6*d*. yearly, all the rest 1*s*.

A noted Inn was “The Griffin,” certainly existing far back in the 16th century. It stood partly on the site of the present “Crown and Anchor” Hotel, and Messrs. Footman’s drapery establishment, known as the ‘Waterloo.’ It was in the Griffin yard, that previous to the erection of a Theatre, stage plays were frequently performed by the Duke of Grafton’s and other companies. In the latter part of the last century, the house was kept by one, Selby, whose family were legatees under the extraordinary Will of the eccentric Lord Chedworth, to a total sum of £14,500. His lordship had a special love for the drama, and several actors and others benefitted under his will. Much of Lord Chedworth’s time appears to have been spent in this house.

“The Chequers,” to which ancient house reference has been already made, stood also on the site of the “Crown and Anchor,” and afterwards became known as the “Rampant Horse.”

In the middle of the last century, a principal Inn was that known as the "Bear and Crown," which was the leading 'yellow' house, just as the "White Horse" was the 'blue' house, and formed a great rendez-vous for political partizans at a time when party feeling ran high. This house, which occupied the site where Messrs. Collins' upholstery premises now stand, some years ago became absorbed in the 'Suffolk Hotel.' The "Bear and Crown" and the "Golden Lion" likewise, were noted as great coaching houses in the days of slow travelling.

About the same time the "Three Tuns" was a well-known house on the Cornhill, adjoining the old Mote Hall on the east. It appears in the engraving by *Frost*, of the Ipswich Market Cross, as a plain building, with its painted sign board placed against the front of the house, while over the door is a horn lantern: benches and posts were afterwards placed in front of the house, which will serve to give some idea of its rather rural surroundings.

The corner house on the Cornhill leading into Westgate or St. Matthew's Street, now occupied as a tailor's place of business, was formerly known as the "Bell Inn." This 'Bell corner' was the scene of laying the first stone of a new pavement in the year 1793, under an act that had been obtained for "paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the town of Ipswich."

These six last-named Inns have all passed away, giving rise, it is said, to the following lines, which, as they appear to be otherwise applied in different places, are probably only an adaptation to the particular circumstances of these Ipswich houses; here they are made to assume a prophetic form, the old "Rampant Horse," or as it is now known, the "Crown and Anchor," being the alone survivor.

*"The 'Rampant Horse' shall kick the BEAR,
And make the GRIFFIN fly,
Turn the BELL upside down,
And drink the THREE TUNS dry."*

Two or three of these signs still remain attached to other houses. One of these, the "Old Bell," is over Stoke Bridge at the corner of Bell Lane, in St. Peter's parish, and has upon it the marks of being a very ancient house, and there is some quaint exterior carving, notably a corner post, upon the upper part of which is carved a 'Bell.' This identical piece of carving is evidently modern, and is, I am informed, the work of a former eminent Ipswich wood carver, Mr. Ringham, who, finding the old part—it is said to have had a representation of a Sea-horse—much decayed, treated it in the manner described. It is asserted that the "Sea-horse" was formerly the sign of this Inn, and that the late Mr. Cuthbert had this information from old inhabitants who remembered the house being so called. This may have been so: but the "Old Bell" is evidently no very modern Inn, and if the house at present bearing this sign has only assumed the name of late years, it is almost certain that a house bearing the same sign stood in the immediate vicinity. That the "Old Bell" Inn existed in the parish of St. Peter as far back as the year 1639 is clear from the town Assembly Books, where it is mentioned that "the posts lately erected by John Cole, Ship Carpinter, in the Streete before his house in Peter's parish, *against the Bell* shall stand at the rent of 6d." It is very probable that the "Old Bell" Inn originated in the Bell Foundry, which formerly stood here. In the memorandum of the boundaries of the four Letes contained in the Ipswich Doomsday Book (*temp.* Ed: II) reference is made to "*la venele qe est appele Boulfonerelane en le parosse Seynt Pere,*" an interesting fact worthy of special attention from those interested in campanological studies.

The well known sign of the "Chequers," has still a representative in a small beerhouse in New Street, St. Clement's (which, by the way is one of the oldest streets in the town). It is one of several similar houses, occupied until recently by private individuals of some standing, but the only remaining evidence

of ancient work is to be seen in the exterior doorway, and the carved gables. The origin of this once popular sign is worthy of mention. It is sometimes said to be a representation of the Coat of Arms of the Earls of Warenne and Surrey, who bore *Chequer or and azure*, and in the reign of Edward IV. enjoyed the privilege of licensing Ale houses. But it is far more likely that an explanation which throws considerable light upon the usages of the middle ages, is nearer the truth. It was customary for merchants to use a counting board marked with squares, upon which counters were placed to facilitate arithmetical calculations. Such a board was used by money changers to indicate their calling, and in process of time, innkeepers in certain cases adding this to their ordinary calling, would use the sign. The neighbourhood of the market would of course be the place where such a sign would most probably be found.

A famous Inn of ancient days was the "Angel," which stood on the Quay in St. Mary-at-the-Quay parish. It was a fine roomy old building, said once to have been a house of Cistercian monks, though I believe this statement is without any foundation; it has for very many years been used as a Malt house. It was *the* Inn for the neighbourhood, as far back as pre-Reformation days, and was frequented by the parishioners of the adjoining parish of St. Clement's, especially in their perambulations at Rogation-tide; permission was granted to place the "Angel Post" upon town soil, in consideration of a yearly payment of 1s.

In St. Lawrence Street, facing the East end of the Church, formerly stood an Inn of some renown, known as the "White Hart." It was a great posting establishment, and had quite a picturesque appearance with its quaint bow windows, street posts and old gateway, the spandrils of which latter were ornamented with the wood carving of a dragon. I am a little inclined to think that the ancient Inn known as the "George" may

have stood here formerly, or that at least this entrance, decorated with the familiar Dragon, may have formed part of that building. The custom of the town in imposing a rent for any street projection, or incursion upon 'town soil,' is exemplified in the following extract from Nath: Bacon's *Annals of Ipswich*.—

“(Friday), 9 *February*. [1638.] *Assembly*.

Steven Bloomfields ineroachem^t upon the Streete leading to Marg^{ts} against his house, p^t of the White Hart, by erecting 2 bay windowes and setting of 2 posts in the Streete, is confirmed at 4^d rent.”

We have still on the South side of the Butter Market, adjoining Sparrow's well known 'Ancient House,' an Inn which goes by the name of the "Waggon and Horses." Upwards of 300 years ago it was called the "Waggon." This sign leads me to observe that formerly, as I have already intimated, these houses received their designation with a more real application to the immediate surroundings of the locality, than seems to be the case now. The old Butter Market must have been the scene of much waggon traffic in the days when waggons were the only means of conveying articles of produce to a busy centre.

Coffee-houses were an introduction of the 17th century, very soon after the "wakefull and civill drink" found its way into this Country. Though highly esteemed as inducing sobriety in one form, the consumption of this and other like beverages in such houses, bought about another form of intemperance, which was fraught with rather serious consequences to the state, if we may judge from the fact that they were closed by royal proclamation in 1675, being characterized as 'seminaries of sedition;' but this order was annulled by a subsequent proclamation made a few days after. The upper and middle classes seem frequently to have resorted to the Coffee-house to learn the news, which they there discussed with a freedom, evidently distasteful to those in authority, who were however powerless in the matter. Several such houses were to be

found in Ipswich, the best known being 'Gooding's Coffee House,' which stood in Tavern Street and Tower Lane, on the site now occupied by the Chemists corner Shop. It was a curious old building, with much interesting carved work of the 16th century; a corner post made familiar to us by the drawing of George Frost, the Ipswich Artist, being specially worthy of mention. Much of this ancient work has been re-instated in the Cliff Cottage and the adjoining house, subsequent on the Coffee house being dismantled to make way for "modern improvements"(!) 'Gooding's Coffee House' excelled as a house of entertainment. The military, who were formerly stationed here in large numbers, especially frequented it, and had sumptuous repasts beneath its roof: it was also much used for public and other gatherings. "Scrutton's Coffee-house," existing in 1728, was also well known. Earliest among 'Hotels,' in Ipswich, was the house known as 'Bamford's Hotel,' which existed in 1804.

In Northgate Street, a corner house standing on the right hand side of the passage leading to the Church of St. Mary at the Tower, was until lately known as the "Royal Oak." It is chiefly remarkable for its antiquated appearance, and a highly ornamental corner post, which represents on one of its faces a smith striking upon an anvil, and on the other a well executed carving of a man's bust, with elaborate carved work below, makes it specially interesting. Not so very long ago the house was occupied as a private dwelling, to which primitive state it has again returned. A house of far greater importance, bearing the same sign, was many years ago situate in Tavern Street, where it occupied part of the site upon which Mr. Corder's drapery establishment now stands. It possessed a spacious court yard. Tavern Street, as its name implies, was virtually a street of taverns, which fact will serve to afford some idea of the state of Ipswich a century or so since.

Beside the houses already mentioned, one of the most important and extensive, was that known as the

“Mitre,” standing at corner of Dial Lane. Its position, in what may be termed an ‘ecclesiastical neighbourhood,’ sufficiently accounts for its name, which in some cases is not so very evident as in this. Special interest is attached to the house by reason of its having formed part of an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, remains of which were discovered below the street level in the year 1846, and again brought to light during the past year in the course of extensive alterations. A drawing of these “*remnants of antiquity, which had escaped the shipwreck of time,*” was made soon after the former discovery, and is preserved among that part of the Fitch Collection, which is to be found in the library of our Suffolk Institute of Archæology, at Bury St. Edmund’s, and is there called the “Chapel of St. Mary Magdalene:” I am unable to say what authority there is for this name. The remains are best described as two subterranean chambers, one of which lay beneath Tavern Street proper, and the other in Dial Lane, a third chamber further down the lane, communicated with the latter by an early English doorway, but this can only be described as an uninteresting vault. The communication was probably continuous, and most likely led to the premises of the Carmelites or White Friars, which occupied a portion of the Old Butter Market. A second doorway of similar character, but of larger dimensions, in all probability communicated with St. Lawrence Church. The roof of the chamber nearest Tavern street was groined, and an opening in the wall on the North side, presented the appearance of a piscina or water stoup. A greater part of this underground structure had apparently been utilized by the former occupiers of the Mitre Tavern, and a number of broad vaulted arches of massive brick work, some feet thick, were evidently put together with mortar such as would have been used two centuries or so back.

“The Cross,” was a former well known Inn or Tavern on the Cornhill, in the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Tower; it

probably received its name from the Market Cross: or it may be, from the fact that it was one of the most noted houses which the parochial perambulation processions used to frequent during the observance of the Rogation days, (otherwise called "Cross days,") when according to ancient custom the usual "beating of the bounds" took place, and a 'cross' mark, graven upon pillar and post, indicated the several boundaries. Probably the cross being carried in the procession in former days, caused the days to be denominated 'Cross-days.' The various ceremonies having come to an end, a visit was paid to the tavern, where a repast more or less bountiful, awaited the company. The old parish books have many entries of payments made on account of these observances, *i.e.*, in St. Clement's accounts

1628	For bread and beare at goodie Cowel's uppon the perambulation daie for the boys	0	9	0
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In the Churchwardens' accounts of St. Peter's parish

1702.	Spent at y ^e Man in y ^e Moon when we went about y ^e parish	0	1	8
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But compared with other such entries the amounts here charged are extremely modest. All forms of entertainment for the people were formerly held in one of the large rooms of an Inn; the famous Mr. Pinchbeck, for instance, exhibited in 1730 a mechanical piece of work at the 'Cross' Tavern, described as "a masterpiece of art and ingenuity." The 'Cross Tavern' received the corpse of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dysart, High Steward of the Borough, where it lay in state on the 25th March, 1770. It was then the principal Inn of the town and of large extent, occupying the house where the late Mr. Neale afterwards resided, as well as that adjoining, and over the entrance at the opening leading to the Tower Ditches and called 'Cross Yard.'

In the parish of St. Mary-at-the-Quay, at the corner of Foundation Street and Lower Brook Street, stands the "Half Moon" public-house. It is said formerly to

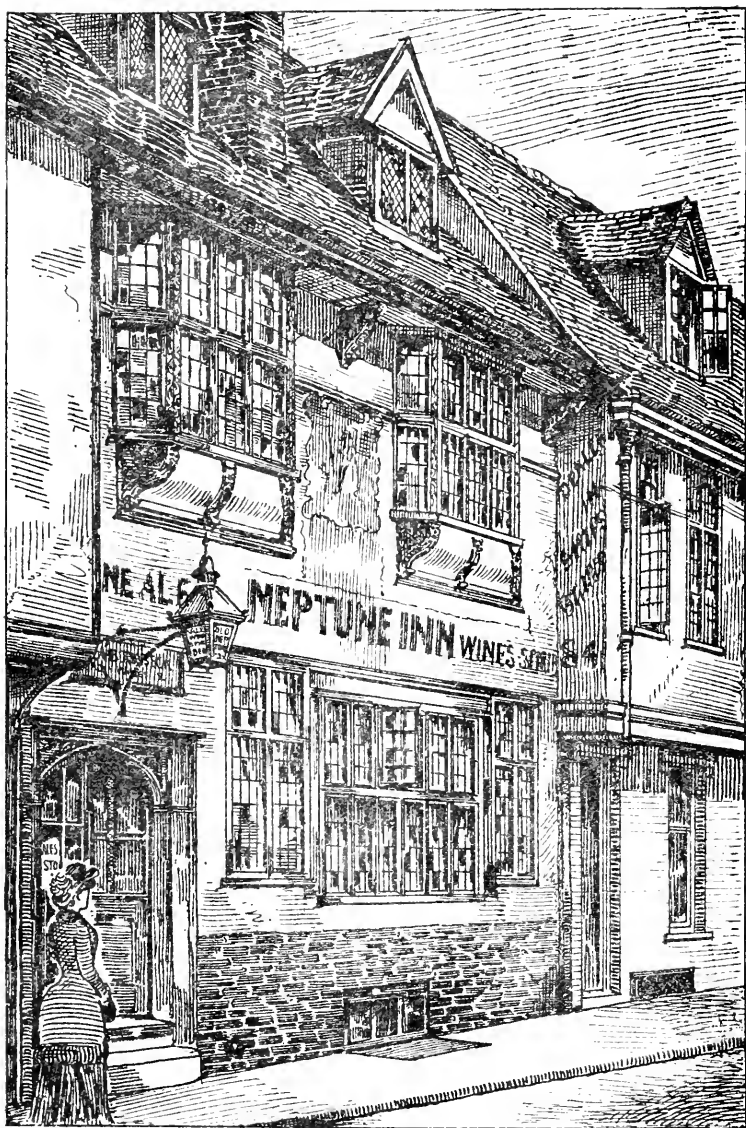
have been the residence of the great Henry Tooley, "whose deeds bespeak him blest," but there is no evidence for such an assertion. The house itself has become remarkable, mainly on account of the roughly carved corner post with its exceedingly grotesque design, which forms the subject of a satire, largely prevalent in mediæval times. It represents a fox in monastic garb, discoursing to a number of geese, while a companion is seen running off with one of the goose fraternity. The old story of "*Reynard the Fox*," doubtless suggested the illustration, which was considered exceedingly apt.* Similar representations are to be seen both in wood and stone in several of our Cathedrals and parish Churches, and seem to have been intended as a reflection on the secular clergy or parish priests, who were greatly disliked by their more secluded brethren, the monastic or regular clergy. It was also a favourite subject for illumination, and figures in the border of the Bayeux tapestry. When it is remembered that this house stood immediately facing the extensive range of building belonging to the Order of Black Friars, and in such close proximity to the parish Church on the one hand, and the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul on the other, the keenness of the invective conveyed by this satire will be understood. Both parties seem to have engaged in this sort of thing to a large extent, but the carving in question was probably wrought at the instance of a well-to-do townsman, who had reason to upbraid the rapacious conduct of the regulars, and chose to do it in as offensive a form as possible. In the same house is an upstairs room, oak panelled throughout, with a handsome carved mantel piece in a good state of preservation. The ceiling has oak beams, the whole being plastered over and ornamented: no other ancient work remains. The house has been used as an Inn for upwards of two hundred years.

* That a wolf is intended, in allusion to the legend of St. Vedast, and not a fox, is extremely doubtful.

The "Neptune" in Fore Street, St. Clement's, was once a grand house, and most likely, originally occupied by one of the leading merchants, the greater number of whom seem to have resided in this district. Its exterior is quaint and striking; its handsome bay windows, filled with diamond shaped panes, and carved wood work, upon which the date 1639 appears, being singularly interesting. It retains much of the beautiful old work, which originally adorned its interior, several of the rooms being rich in oak carving, wainscoted and ceiled, special care and skill, as was so often the case, being lavished on the chimney pieces. One of the front rooms of the upper part, has the plastered ceiling divided into compartments, and ornamented with the tudor rose, &c. There is some old work at the back of the house, but apparently of later date than the other part. The accompanying illustration will give some idea of the characteristic features of this house.

The "Malsters' Arms," in Quay Street, is approached by a long court yard, in which fluted pillars, with ornamented caps, quite Corinthian in appearance, stand prominently forward: this type of work is elsewhere to be found on the premises. There are a series of apartments in a most dilapidated state, approached by a rickety staircase from the yard. In one of these rooms, in which as I write, mattress makers are employed, the walls are lined with the familiar wainscot, but besmeared with white wash, and greatly dilapidated. There is also a handsome carved chimney piece, formerly richly gilded and coloured, chiefly of deal, but inferior to many which are to be found in this neighbourhood. It is in process of removal to a more congenial resting place at Felixstowe, the residence of Mr. Felix Cobbold.

One of the most noted of Ipswich Taverns is the "Tankard" in Tacket or Tankard Street, which although still standing, is despoiled of its original beauty. Here previous to the transformation into a Tavern, resided Sir Anthony Wingfield, one of the



W. H. & I. COLLINORIDGE.

JOHN. S. CORDER, DEL.



Executors of Henry VIII. The house must at one time have been a magnificent building, and the interior decoration simply superb. Formerly the large room, (that on the ground floor,) was richly wainscoted in oak, and adorned with flower wreaths and other devices; including the Wingfield Arms, (encircled with the motto of the Order of the Garter,) male and female heads (some of which stand prominently forward,) the monogram **H & A.** (*Henry and Annie*) &c. &c. On one of the panels is a curious representation of our Lord's Temptation in the Wilderness, the Tempted and the tempter appearing on the summit of a rock. But the *chef d'œuvre* is the chimney piece, a curious and magnificent work of art, which unless seen can scarcely be appreciated and understood. The interpretations of the various subjects thereon depicted, have been as varied as they are certainly strange, probably each and all are wide of the mark. The local histories, both by Clarke and Wooderspoon give full accounts; the former has an excellent drawing by H. Davy. Some years ago in 1843, the late Mr. J. C. Cobbold had the complete work removed to Holy Wells, where it may be seen very carefully restored to almost its pristine glory, and completely encircling the study. Thus the last portion of this ancient historical mansion disappeared from its original home: it is, however, satisfactory to know that it is likely to be better cared for where it now remains, and certainly will be jealously preserved.

The "Coach and Horses" in Upper Brook Street, in the parish of St. Stephen's, is comparatively modern, but it is said to stand on the site of an ancient mansion in which Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, sometime resided; the assertion however rests upon very uncertain testimony.

The "Galiot Hoy" in Fore Street, St. Clement's (now the "Prince of Wales") ceased to be called by the former name in 1843. A popular fair was formerly held on what was then a wide expanse of ground in front of

this house, which brought together large numbers of people, and was the scene of much busy excitement upon the occasions of the fair being held. As might be expected from the sign, the house is situate in the vicinity of the Quay. An application for a licence for this house was once refused on the ground that the then applicant had been "convicted and imprisoned as a Cheat!"

The "Admiral's Head" in St. Margaret's parish, is an old Inn, probably the sign was originally intended to mark the gallantry of Admiral Vernon, and unlike many other similar signs, has retained its original designation throughout, although in a more generalized form. It frequently happened that Admiral Vernon was in the course of the ever constant ebb and flow of public opinion, called upon to do duty for some other public character. Lord Macaulay in his biographical essay of *Frederick the Great* speaking of his popularity after the battle of Rosbach, says, "the sign painters were everywhere employed in touching up Admiral Vernon into the King of Prussia." Anyhow the British Navy and its gallant commanders, have always had a foremost place in popular estimation.

The beerhouse known as the "Portobello," in Lower Orwell Street, is one of the few houses which still display a painted signboard, depicting the subject which the sign is intended to illustrate. A board over the doorway, which although unable to lay claim to high artistic merit, graphically represents the memorable engagement of Admiral Vernon's ship, which resulted in the subsequent capture of Porto Bello in the year 1739.

One of the most remarkable of public house signs is "The Case is Altered," which sufficiently indicates its suitability to changed circumstances, however much public opinion may waver. It is consequently to be met with in all parts of England, and is made to suit every kind of 'altered circumstance,' but the sign appears to have originated in Ipswich. The house so named is situate

on the Woodbridge Road, and was it is stated, built in 1815 to accommodate the troops quartered in the vicinity. The original sign, whatever it may have been, was removed on the declaration of peace, and the present one substituted, inasmuch as the barracks were pulled down, the soldiers disbanded, and unfortunately for the keeper of the house, the tavern was left forlorn and neglected. There are, I believe, variations of this story, but enough has been said to illustrate the oddity of the sign.

The "Crooked Billett" is a curious sign, of which no very satisfactory explanation is given. It is mostly used in country places, but a house bearing this name was as near to the town as Great Whip Street, in 1841. Handford Hall, an old farm-house near the 'Seven Arches,' was at one time licensed as the "Crooked Billett." There is a very general impression that the idea may have originated in a ragged or even pastoral staff. A house near Bridlington having this sign, has an untrimmed stick suspended over the door, with a rhyme which begins,

"When this comical stick grew in the wood, &c."

A representation of this sign found in the Harleian Collection resembles more than anything else, a limp leather band, short and broad, with the ends rounded off. The 'crooked billett,' is I am told, not an unfamiliar term for a short log of oak used in the process of fish curing, and it may be that some such article gave rise to the name as used for an Inn sign. I am a little inclined, at the risk of being thought venturesome, to suggest quite a different explanation. In Heraldry, &c., the billett is a small oblong figure supposed to represent a *billet* or letter. A crumpled letter, and a crooked billet, may without any great stretch of the imagination be taken as one and the same thing. Soldiers on furlough had generally a document in their possession, and impoverished persons ("rogues and vagabonds" they were more commonly termed) had also a "pass" to enable them to reach their home or "settle-

ment"; ere these found their way into the hands of inn-keepers and others for whom they were intended, and at whose houses such people would be probably billeted, the papers they possessed would most certainly present the appearance of 'crooked' billets. Anyhow a log of wood or a crumpled paper document, are strange objects for Inn signs, and certainly not the most picturesque or interesting object than can engage the palette and brush of a sign painter, or the chisel of a wood carver.

There was formerly a house in the Fore Hamlet, St. Clement's, which had the sign of "Wilkes' Head" intended to signalize the part played by John Wilkes in 'writing down' the Marquis of Bute. Public opinion held Wilkes in such very high esteem at the time, that his head monopolized many a sign board. But his fame was short lived, certainly in this direction, for as early as 1784—a few years after being put up, the sign had altogether disappeared.

The "Elephant and Castle" in the lower part of Silent Street, was a fine old Elizabethan Mansion, which previous to its conversion into an Inn, was first the mansion of 'Lord' Curzon, and generally alluded to as "Lord Curzon's house." Previous to its final destruction his name was to be seen in the form of a *rebus* on the wood work of a back gate. Afterwards the house came into the possession of the Bishop of Norwich, being granted for his use in the reign of Edward VI. During the Dutch wars in the latter part of the 17th Century, the house was used as an hospital for those who suffered in the sea engagements or other sicknesses while serving the nation; for sometime afterwards it was used as a malt-kiln, and has now become altogether a thing of the past. Its best remembered feature was a stately porch built chiefly of red brick, which projected some way into the street, and beneath which vehicles used to pass. In 1517, Henry's Queen, Catherine of Arragon, stayed in this house, and the King himself slept here when he visited Ipswich in 1522.

The "Ram Inn," standing partly in Quay Street, and on the Quay, is an ancient and curious house, concerning which there is a tradition (for which, however, there is no evidence) that the great and benevolent Henry Tooley was born there. A previous occupier of "The Ram" was one Noah Bloomfield, a Bell-founder, who advertized his incoming by stating that he had fitted up the house "in a genteel manner but intended to carry on the Bell Foundry as usual." A hundred years ago witnessed many a feud owing to hostilities engendered by the times. A circumstance of this character happened 12th December, 1778, which resulted in the death of the landlord of the "Ram Inn," a Mr. Thomas Nichols, in consequence of a scuffle between the press gang and a number of men assembled at the adjacent "Green Man" Inn.

The "Cross Keys," in Carr Street was a well-known coaching house, and for some time gave a name to the Street, but its present designation is as ancient as any locality in Ipswich, and can be easily traced back to Saxon times. Upwards of a century ago, two other public houses besides those already alluded to, but now swept away, were to be found in this same street, viz. "The Prince Eugene" and "The Three Crowns."

The following appeared as an Advertisement in the *Ipswich Journal* of 1736:—

"Whereas an Act passed the last Session of Parliament, entitled, 'an Act for suppressing Spirituous Liquors'; there is a clause inserted, that any person or persons that Sell Beer, Ale, or any other excisable Liquors, without first taking a Licence, shall be sent to the House of Correction. And by an Act passed 3rd of Charles II, Chap. 3, that any person or persons sell Ale or Beer without a Licence, he, she, or they, shall forfeit 20s. to be levied by distress and sale of goods, and converted to the use of the poor of the parish, where such offence is committed. This is to certify that if any person or persons presume for themselves, or any other person or persons whatsoever to sell or utter to sell any Ale, Beer, or any other excisable Liquors, without first obtaining such a Licence, shall after this publication be prosecuted as the law directs,

By the Innholders of Ipswich."

It seems that steps were universally taken to prevent an infringement of the act alluded to, which was designed to restrain the excessive drinking of spirituous Liquors. It certainly ought to have had the happy effect proposed, since it confined the retailing of those 'pernicious Liquors,' solely to persons keeping Victualling Houses, Inns, Coffee Houses, Ale Houses, and Brandy Shops, and who exercised no trade whatever. Selling any quantity under two gallons was deemed retailing, and a Duty after the rate of 20s. per gallons was payable thereon. The persons who retailed had to enter themselves in the Excise Office and to pay £50 down for a Licence, to renew it yearly, and be licensed moreover by two or more Justices. The act of selling Liquors on a Bulk in the Streets, on a Wheel-barrow, or stand in the Field, and in Boats on the water, was entirely prohibited, as likewise was the giving them away to Servants, &c. by Chandlers and other Shops, or the paying any part of Workmen's Labour in these Liquors.

Among the Inns and Taverns of the past, not otherwise alluded to, may be mentioned: 1756, "The Crown and Chequer" (*St. Margaret's Green*), "The Dyer's Arms" (*Cock's Lane*). 1744, "The Sheers" (*Bolton Lane*). 1735, "Cherry Tree," "with 38 cherry trees and 400 gooseberry and currant bushes," "Noah's Ark" (*St. Clements*), "The Rummer" (*Cornhill*). Also "The Musical Clock," "The Potter's Arms" (*Potter's Field, St. Helens*), "The Insolvent Beer House," "The Jobbers Home," &c. &c. The sign of the "Pedestrians Home" may now be considered as one of the signs of the past, it having been recently changed to that of "*The Mountain Ash*." Strangely enough the house is kept by one named *Pollard* (!) I do not suppose that a pun is intended, but, as in days gone by, a certain *John Drinkwater* intimated his name to the public by a "*Fountain*," such a conjecture would not be very far fetched. In the engraving of St. Matthew's or West Gate, —given in *Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales*, there

is on either side the representation of a two storied shop or Inn having a sign board. I have not been able to indentify this house: if an Inn, it is probably one of those already mentioned.

The famous Wolsey is remembered (but only recently) in "The Cardinal's Hat," and the preaching monks in the same way, by "The Friar's Head."

At almost every period of its history, the Inn and the Tavern present a lively, but constantly varying scene of diversion and employment, with many phases of which we are no longer familiar. The hours that would otherwise have hung heavily, were enlivened by song and story, and the greater the proficiency of a companion in either of these respects, the more would he be likely to obtain the esteem of his fellows. It was at the Inn that the farmer would come in contact with purchasers for the corn, &c., which he would sell by sample; it was here also that the pedlar disposed of his wares. Even on the introduction of the weekly market which was obtainable by a royal grant, the practise of dealings of this nature continued, indeed may be said, at least in some quarters, still to exist, illustrating the well known, and to antiquaries, most refreshing proverb, that "old customs die hard."

The following curious minute which is found in an old licensing minute book under date 19th September, 1839, is worthy of a quainter age than our prosaic nineteenth Century:—

"James Adams, keeper of the Orwell Ale-house, in Lower Orwell Street, in the parish of Saint Mary Key, appeared, and having expressed his determination to treat the Magistrates with proper respect, both in their official capacity, and as gentlemen for the future, a license was granted to him to keep the said house for the ensuing year."

Several Tavern Clubs, both of a social and political character, were formed in Ipswich during the 18th century, at a time when such societies held a prominent place in the affections of certain classes of the people throughout the country. Their tendency, if we are to judge some of them only by their designations, must

have been far from elevating, indeed the ill favoured names bestowed upon most of these Clubs seems really to have been characteristic of the institution itself.

It only now remains for me to add in conclusion, that the Inns and Taverns of Ipswich, as it needs scarcely be said, are now for the most part entirely changed in nearly every aspect, and especially as far as the buildings are concerned. It is only where the Inn or Tavern is still located in some one or other of the former residences of opulent inhabitants who lived in a bygone age, and in a part of the town now given over for the most part to the poorer classes, that the barest evidence remains which may serve to give some idea of their antique character and surroundings. The Inn of ancient days was not apparently behind other habitations, either in point of architectural beauty or building construction. The court yard was deemed in most cases a necessary adjunct to a fully equipped Inn, with an external staircase leading to the principal rooms, such as is still to be met with in some of our country towns. Of course the arrangements of a house varied greatly, according to the locality in which it was situate, and the requirements of those frequenting it, but as a general rule the sleeping apartments, as also the dining and other rooms, were shared very much in common by the visitors. The interior of an early Inn, as we find it represented in old engravings, shew the beds placed side by side around the apartment after the manner of a ship's cabin, offering probably less privacy, and not fewer inconveniences. The furniture, &c., it is enough to say, was scanty and simple, but amply sufficient for the requirements of an unrequiring age. The rooms presented an exceedingly quaint, and oftentimes picturesque appearance; this was specially the case with the principal apartments, which were, as in some of the houses previously mentioned by name, heavily timbered and wainscoted throughout, and the ceiling often artistically treated, and only the long low windows, filled with the curious lozenge panes, lighted the rooms, which were rendered unusually dark

by the internal fittings. In the common room where the company gathered, the drinking vessels and ordinary utensils of a Tavern or Inn,—bright metal tankards, horn cups, &c.,—would be arranged against the dark outline of the walls, flanked by the oaken settles, black with age. The exterior may be best understood by the few remaining examples of mediæval domestic Architecture that are still left to us, especially in the neighbourhood of the ancient streets and lanes. But while few towns possess such interesting specimens of the dwellings of their ancestors as the Borough of Ipswich, there are perhaps none that can lay claim to such a rich inheritance in old institutions, surrounded as they are with memories and associations of the past so well worthy of record. A conviction that not the least in point of interest are those connected with “the old Inns and Taverns,” has led to the pleasant task of compiling this paper.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE.

APPENDIX.

“THE ASSYSE FOR BRUERS.*”

QUANDO quarterim̄ frumenti vendit² p̄ tribus solidis vel XL. denar⁹ et ordeñ p̄ xxⁱⁱ denar⁹. vel. ijs et anena p̄ xviiij^d tue bene possūt brasiatores vendere in cinitate duas largenas bone ceruisie p̄. uno dinar⁹ et tres largenas p̄ j^o dinar⁹ in burgo extra debent vend^e quatuor largenas. pro uno deñ & bñ possunt. Nota q̄ ista assisa currit p̄. totā angliā ex p̄cepto dñi Regis et q̄ ista est assissa panis et ceruisie sedm̄ q̄ cōtinetur in scriptis mariscalcie dñi regis sedm̄ vendicōnem frumenti melioris secūdi & tēij. et tum Wastellus q̄. omēs alij panes cumseūqr̄ genis sint ponderentur sedm̄ vendicoem̄ mediij frumenti. Nec mutat^r ista assisa sine pondus panis p̄ sex denar⁹ crescent⁹ vel distrestent⁹ in vendicō⁷ quarterij frumenti et q̄ brasiator non acerestat q^a in largena nisi p̄ duodeci denar⁹ crescent⁹ vel distrestente in quarteris brasij et qui assisan panis vel ceruisie frergerint p̄. mō vice sedō et tercio. amercientur quarto vice subeat Judicem̄ sc̄ilt pistor collistrigii et brasiator tumbrell. Si quis vindiderit farina modo fallaci p̄. mō modo gravit puniet^r. Sedō annuat totā farina. Terico subeat Judicem̄ collistrigii Quarto abiuret villam simili modo de pistatorib⁵ delinquentib⁵ et carnifices q⁷ vendūt carnes porcinas sup̄ semiatas vel carnes de morina p̄. mō graniter amercient^r sedō paciant⁹ iudicii collistrigii tēio incarcerationentur et redimantur. Quarto abiurent villani et hoc fiat tunetis transgredientib⁵.”

* From Liber Tertius, Ipswich Great Domesday Book.

ON THE RECENT DISCOVERY OF A BRONZE
SWORD, AT CHIPPENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE,

WITH NOTICES OF SIMILAR DISCOVERIES IN THE
WESTERN DISTRICT OF SUFFOLK.

The greater part of the district over which the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, &c., has the nominal supervision, has been subjected for such a length of time to cultivation, by which its surface has been so thoroughly explored, that the discovery of the larger weapons of bronze is becoming more and more infrequent. Markedly is it so with the more prominent and uncommon member of the group, the leaf-shaped sword, and every instance of its discovery whether in the past or future should be carefully recorded in our Proceedings, and especially when it occurs under circumstances which admit of the belief that it was placed by design where found.

The great majority of the Celtic bronze weapons preserved in the public and private collections of this country were apparently lost by their former owners, and have been recovered in modern days from the peat of our fens, the bottoms of ancient meres and lakes, or dug from the beds of rivers, often at points where there were fords and where many a fierce encounter between hostile tribes or peoples may have taken place. Instances in which these objects in a perfect state have been found under other conditions are uncommon, and consequently worthy of the most careful notice, for from such discoveries alone can we hope in time to come to solve the question of the true age and origin of these classic weapons, and of the people who first brought them to our shores.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



Within my archaeological career two such instances of the discovery of leaf-shaped swords have come under my observation, the first some years since at Barrow, near Bury St. Edmunds; the second, the immediate cause of the production of this paper, at Chippenham, near Newmarket. This place, though not within the confines of the county, is included in the ancient bounds of St. Edmund and the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Sudbury,* and is so land locked by Suffolk as to form part of a district in which the archæologists of the two counties can well afford to meet and investigate the antiquities common to both.

The site of the discovery at Chippenham was upon the open field to the right of the road leading from the village street to Badlingham, and at about 85 yards from it and the fence separating the field from the strip of meadow land which intervenes between it and the brook. At this point, which is just below the brow of the rising ground, some men digging for gravel, in the middle of last December, unearthed the relic at a depth of about two and a half feet from the surface. It lay with its point directed to the North West and its hilt at a lower level, upon, and partly within, a stratum of picked flint stones of larger size than the average of those found in the surrounding soil, which is of a sandy nature and unprofitable for sifting. Around the handle-plate of the sword when it was first uncovered, was a blackish fibrous decay, which fell off when the weapon was lifted. This, there is little doubt, was the remains of the substance which formed its handle. Just clear of the bed of stones and some two feet further N.W. from the point of the sword, the men came upon a deposit of burnt matter, occupying a space of about two feet or so in diameter, and in quantity between two and three bushels, which they described as being "just like soot from a chimney." This they took the trouble to sift, but no fragments of bone or pottery were found in it, nor were any noticed

* Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Vol. 1., pp. 233 and 344.

in the vicinity of the sword. The position and character of the deposit I am assured of, for upon my visit to the spot shortly after the discovery, the men in pointing out the relative position of it and the sword, dug in the siftings and turned up some of the blackened soil for my inspection. At my suggestion also they continued their excavations in the whole ground beyond where the sword lay, but found it had not been previously disturbed. A few yards eastward of this point there is a slight rise in the surface of the ground in which some thought they saw the traces of a levelled tumulus, but after a careful examination I fear that it is far too low, ridge like, and irregular in outline to be such, but is rather the natural brow of the hill with a slightly greater increment of silt of the old river which formed the gravel bed beneath.

The Chippenham sword, which is represented in fig. 1 of the accompanying plate, is a very fine and perfect example of the broad form of the weapon. Its length is $27\frac{1}{4}$ inches, by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in greatest breadth, both of the handle-plate, and blade. The latter, except near the point, has no well defined central stem, or mid-rib, a slight fulness only traverses the middle of the blade and terminates in a point below the lozenge shaped portion of the handle piece. It is margined by a grooved and narrow feather edge, which is still perfect and sharp, except for a few inches at the broadest part of the blade where it is turned as from a blow delivered when in use upon some unyielding substance. The handle-plate is slightly flanged at the sides for the better retention of the material of its handle, and is perforated with nine holes in three sets for the attachment of the same, which was in place when first the sword was seen, and of the form of which there are indications in the erug of the hilt.

The discovery at Barrow was made in the spring of 1850, or 51, by some labourers engaged in widening a ditch by the side of the foot-path leading from the Great Green to the Rectory, and not far from the north-east

corner of the meadow in which is the moated enclosure of the old Hall.* Here at a depth of some two or three feet below the surface two leaf-shaped swords were found lying side by side. As in the Chippenham case they lay surrounded by stones and much blackened earth. It was currently reported also that they accompanied the bones of a large framed man, but this particular is not confirmed by the enquiries instituted in the village some time ago by myself and more recently resumed, nor by the Rev. William Keeling, the rector of Barrow, who in 1871, wrote in answer to my enquiry, "I was not present at the finding of the two swords, but remember afterwards observing a quantity of black soil (the natural soil being clay) at the spot where the labourers found the swords: leading me to suppose that an interment had taken place there. I do not recollect any other relics being discovered." These seem to be the facts of the case, and as the men who made the discovery are either dead, or gone away from the village, and no account of it was apparently published at the time, it is unlikely that any additional information can now be obtained.

In the neighbourhood it is generally believed that a battle took place not far from the site of the discovery, and it is not at all improbable—for Barrow is just outside the line of the ancient entrenchment known as the Black Ditch, and the ridge upon which the Hall stands is a commanding position, and one which would not fail to be occupied by the warriors engaged in defending the territory defined by the dyke. Odds and ends of arms too, are occasionally ploughed up, and it was not long since that a fragment of blade of a bronze sword was so recovered. Indeed the name of Barrow is so suggestive of earthworks, that it is very probable the formidable moat† with its rudiments, or remains, of

* The spot will be found carefully indicated upon the new large scale map of the Ordnance Survey.

† Not far from this, I have ascertained the existence of two considerable ancient burial places of undetermined age. As, however, Roman coins are occasionally found upon the surface of one of the sites (the Mill field) and urns with ashes, &c., have been met with in draining it, it may probably be referred to the period of the occupation of the country by that people.

ramparts is of much more ancient origin than the Hall of the Passelews and De Barewes it once enclosed.

Upon this point it may be interesting to quote further from Mr. Keeling's letter, he adds, "there is little doubt, I imagine, that the ground between the spot in question, and Barrow Bottom was a battle-field, for I remember hearing of bones formerly being found by the side of the hollow road which used to run across the open field and Barrow heath into the present high road from Bury to Newmarket, not far from the site of the large tumulus, which once stood on the rise of the hill from Barrow bottom."*

Of the Barrow swords one was presented to the Bury Museum† by the Rev. Mr. Keeling, and forms the subject of the engraving No. 2 of the plate. It is shorter by one inch than the weapon from Chippenham, but is the more elegantly formed of the two, characterised as it is by its lunetted hilt, bevelled blade, and well marked mid-rib, which extends from the sharp point, to the margin of the elongated slot which here served the purpose of the three rivet-holes in the grip of the handle-plate of the other specimen. Its blade is two inches in greatest width, and the points of the lunette of the handle plate are $2\frac{1}{16}$ inches apart. Upon the latter above the six rivet-holes can be plainly seen the surface covered by the hefting. This weapon is now coated with a dark green patina and is perfect with the exception of its feather-edge, in which are many small gaps and bruises on both sides from hilt to point, showing I think that it had taken its part in some close and deadly conflict.

The second sword was formerly in the possession of Goddard Johnson, Esq., of East Dereham, the brother of the then occupant of Barrow Hall, and is believed to be the one which passed, some time after his decease, into the collection of the Rev. Wm. Greenwell,

* When this tumulus was removed in 1813, among other things found in it were some iron cusps of Spears referrible to the "late Celtic" period. Two of these are in the Bury Museum. See Vol. II. Suffolk Institute Proceedings, p. 207.

† Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Vol. II, p. 277.

F.R.S. of Durham. It is engraved one fourth size in fig. 343, page 279, of Dr. Evans' work on British Bronze Implements, where it is described "as a remarkably fine sword ($27\frac{1}{2}$ inches long) from Barrow, Suffolk, in which the long slot in the hilt plate is combined with ten small rivet holes. The central ridge on the blade is well pronounced, and the blunted part of the blade near the hilt is engraved or milled diagonally. The number of rivets is here larger than usual."

In reviewing the evidence afforded by these cases, meagre as it is, one can hardly help being impressed by the coincidence presented, which indicate, I think, that the swords were buried with some care and under similar circumstances. They were lying apparently directed to the same point of the compass* and were perfect swords when committed to the keeping of the earth, and not broken or useless weapons, thrown aside to be re-cast. In both cases they were associated with stones† and carbonised earth, and the site of their burial was not far removed from an ancient boundary dyke, in some fray in connection therewith, the chieftains who owned them, may have fallen. It is to be regretted that the evidence as to the finding of human remains in the Barrow case was so incomplete as to compel me to reject it, otherwise it appears to afford the most natural solution of the question, why these perfect, well balanced weapons, so superior to the iron ones that succeeded them, should have been thus hid away in the ground. The non occurrence of any bones in the Chippenham burial would to my mind have presented no difficulty, for in porous soil, as I have shown elsewhere, human bones, unless cremated, frequently decay entirely and leave scarcely any evidence of their former presence. In making these observations I am aware that no instance has been

* The ditch in the side of which the swords were found lies N.W. and S.E. and my informant, who was on the spot in the afternoon of the discovery leads me to believe, they lay along it.

† For the occurrence of stones in the graves of the latter part of the bronze period; see Kemble's *Horse Ferales*, p. 45.

recorded of bronze weapons of this type having been found in this country, or in Ireland, in tumuli, or in graves associated with human remains; but may not this have arisen from a want of due observation on the part of the finders, in the exceptional cases referred to at the commencement of this paper, who eager to secure the relic of value have been careless as to its surroundings? In Scandinavia a good proportion of the leaf-shaped swords of bronze have so been found. Thus in the tumulus, Treenhoi, near Ribe, in Jutland, cited by Sir John Lubbock,* on the left side of the corpse, which had been buried in woollen clothing which was remarkably preserved together with portions of the body itself, was a bronze sword 27 inches long, in its wooden sheath; and another burial in the same tumulus yielded with a javelin head of flint, and smaller articles of bronze, a second sword of that metal. So there appears some ground for the belief that in this country also; these objects may have been interred in some cases with their deceased owners.

Two or three other leaf-shaped swords are known to me to have been found in West Suffolk. One of these, a perfect weapon in citron coloured bronze of the second or narrow form of Sir Wm. Wilde,† is preserved among the antiquities at Hardwick House and was found, over a hundred years ago in cleaning out the river Lark at Icklingham.‡ This specimen is 24 inches and two tenths long, seventeen tenths of an inch in greatest width of blade, and 2 inches and two-tenths across the lozenge. It is furnished with a handle-plate of the same form as No. 1, perforated with six rivet holes, in the uppermost of the two in the grip the bronze rivet still remains, and is about six-tenths of an inch long. The blade has no mid-rib, but its faces are smooth, sloping away from a slightly thickened centre. The feather edge is sharp and intact.

* Prehistoric Times, p. 29. † Catalogue of the Museum, Royal Irish Academy, p. 443.

‡ Suffolk Institute Proceedings, Vol. I, p. 24.

In the Norwich Museum is another specimen of the same form, which was found at Woolpit, and was presented by Sir R. Beever. This is 21 inches and eight-tenths long, and is proportionately narrower than the last. It has the handle plate perforated for seven rivets and its blade is strengthened by a flat mid-rib, which terminates in a point in the handle just by the upper rivet hole of the tang. The conditions under which it was discovered are not recorded. Another example was obtained from near Mildenhall in 1851, by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society,* but further than "it was broken in half" no particulars of its form or dimension are given.

The leaf-shaped bronze swords found in the British islands and France present a considerable resemblance, which suggests a common origin, whilst from those found in Denmark and the adjacent countries of the continent, they differ chiefly in the greater beauty of their form and manufacture, and also in the circumstance that they were hefted with a material liable to decay such as wood, horn, or bone, and not like those of Northern Europe, the majority of which have handles of bronze, more or less ornamented. Very few weapons retaining their handles have from this cause come to light in the British isles, probably not many more than a dozen examples are recorded, and these chiefly Irish. Of these again only three are leaf-shaped swords of the types shown in the illustration, and the material employed in their hefting appears to have been deer's horn and bone of the whale.

The handles although mostly attached to the handle plates with rivets of bronze were in many cases, I am led to think, secured by pegs or plugs of wood, or of such material as the handle: or that the plates of bone, &c., were laced or braided on to the tang, through the perforations in the same, with cords of leather or gut. If this were not the case, the bronze rivets would be found with the swords oftener than they are.

*Abstract of Proceedings, Vol. 1, p. 7.

In elegance of outline the British sword bears comparison with those represented upon the painted Greek vases, which is suggestive of the models for these weapons, if not the art of casting them, being derived originally from an Eastern source, possibly by the agency of early intercourse with the traders of Phœnicia. Authorities are mostly agreed that this form of weapon was brought into use in Western and Northern Europe at a comparatively late stage in the Bronze period. On the other hand, there are some, of whom the late Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., was the principal exponent, who contend that with the celts and other instruments of bronze, they came to us at a still later period, and are essentially Roman.* These gentlemen have, however, failed to show why so many of these objects should be found in those countries where the Roman legions never penetrated, and so few in Italy, the country of their supposed derivation.

Regarding the leaf-shaped swords as undoubtedly Celtic or in our case as British, I incline to the opinion that they may have been first brought hither by the Belgæ or some kindred people from the opposite shores of the continent, who are thought to have invaded this country and settled in it, some two or three centuries prior to the first Roman invasion, and of whom we may have traces in the lines of dykes which traverse West Suffolk and the neighbouring county of Cambridge.

In Ireland where these weapons are apparently much more common than in this country, having probably continued in use to a later period, they with other bronzes are attributed by some to a people known in the legends as the *Tuatha de Danann* who in remote times entered Ierne as conquerors and colonists subduing and coercing the older inhabitants, the *Fir-bolgi*, whom, if they ever existed, must have been people of the later stone-period, for the former race as smelters of ore, and workers in

* Journal of the British Archæological Association, Vol. 22: 80. The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon, p. 74.

copper, bronze, and gold, were regarded by them as a race of magicians.

In this paper I have intentionally omitted all reference either to the bronze rapier, or to the leaf-shaped and triangular sword-daggers of the tumuli, of which forms some few examples have been found in the district; for the reader will have inferred from my observations, that I consider them to be antecedent to the type of weapon treated of in the foregoing pages, although no doubt they continued to be used by some tribes until long after the introduction of the more perfect weapon.

HENRY PRIGG.

Whilst these pages were passing through the press, information reached me of a further discovery at Chippenham in close proximity to the spot where the bronze sword was found. In the early part of last month, it appears, the gravel-raisers were set to work the same pit in an eastward direction, and after a few days digging, exposed what would seem to have been an oblique section of a short and shallow trench, trending West by North West, or thereabouts. In this at about two feet from the surface, they found lying near each other three portions of a bronze leaf-shaped sword, or swords, for it is not clear that the fragments belonged to one weapon, and a leg bone which the finders assert was human, but which I think was more probably that of some animal. At a distance of about four yards, N. W., from these they came upon a deposit of blackened earth and charcoal, in which were many flints and pebbles bearing the marks of fire, and among them several crude lumps of metal, either copper or bronze, the entire weight of which was near upon five pounds. Mingled with the disturbed soil the workmen found some few fragments of pottery, reddish yellow in colour and very friable, which from their description was probably of Celtic fabric.

From a careful inspection since made of the pit and my previous knowledge of it, I am led to the conclusion that the spot where the sword was found is aligned with the two later discoveries to the North West, and distant from the deposit of the lumps of metal about ten yards. It is evident also that in the remains of the hearth and its surroundings we have the site of an extemporized primitive foundry, the proximity of which to the buried sword tends not a little to weaken the supposition of the latter having been laid in the earth besides a corpse, although, why deposited, it is difficult to imagine.

The perfect sword with the other relics, are in the possession of W. M. Tharp, Esq., of Chippenham Hall, whom it is hoped will allow a careful analysis of the lumps of metal to be made to ascertain their true character, as well as of the fragments of Swords. Also that the excavation which it is purposed to make through the ridge in the rear of the pit, will set at rest the question of its origin, and at the same time yield further evidence of the ancient occupation of this sun-bathed grassy slope.

H. P.

THE IPSWICH 'DOMESDAY' BOOKS,
AND ESPECIALLY CONCERNING PERCYVALE'S
'GREAT DOMESDAY BOOK,'
WITH THAT PART OF 'LIBER SEXTUS' CONTAINING THE
TAXES PAID TO THE KING'S GRACE BY EVERY TOWN
IN SUFFOLK.

COMMUNICATED BY THE
REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, HON. SEC.

The ancient Borough of Ipswich, besides possessing a rather remarkable and extensive collection of Rolls, Charters and Letters Patent, Deeds, both private and municipal, as well as other miscellaneous writings of varied worth, is fortunate in having among the town Archives, several books, both written and printed, which are of special value and importance, alike to the antiquary and historian, and of no small account in the eyes of the intelligent burgess, who rightly regards each as a link in the silver chain that connects the present with the past. The interest which attaches to these volumes may be said mainly to centre in those, known respectively as the 'New' or 'Great' Domesday and the 'Old' or 'Little' Domesday Book, concerning which, and especially the former, I desire to draw attention.

The ancient laws and customs of Ipswich, dating from a very early period of the town's constitution and history, were originally contained in certain Rolls, once the cherished inheritance of our forefathers, but which, alas! were in the 56th year of the reign of Henry III.

abstracted from the "Comyn Hutche or Chestre" and, regardless of the grievous injury inflicted thereby upon the town, purloined by a certain notorious Town Clerk ("*un faus comun Clerk*") one, John le Blake, of whom, and the precious Rolls, it is almost needless to say, nothing further was heard. 'Men of the East' are proverbially '*wise*,' so that it is no cause for surprise, that we find the Ipswich townsfolk soon after this occurrence, deputing to twenty-four of their number, the task of compiling afresh an account of the ancient usages of the Borough, of the extreme importance of which they thus appear to have been fully sensible. These revived customs, ordinances and regulations, were embodied in the volume since known as the "*Domesday des Leyes e des usages de Gippeswiz*," but more commonly as the 'Little Domesday Book,' and appears to have been completed in the 19th year of Edward I. This work, however, seems very soon after to have disappeared, but not before two official copies had been made sometime during the reign of Edward II., and these were a little later on, increased to the number of three.

Of the fourteenth century transcripts, one is an octavo volume, containing within its leather covers, ninety-one leaves of vellum, upon fifty of which, appear in a neat hand, a copy in French of the former Domesday Book, while sundry other matters, of a later period, occupy the remaining forty one skins.

The other transcript, or duplicate copy, is apparently the work of the same penman, and also contains on the leaves not used for the original purpose of the book, much interesting matter of a subsequent date.

A third transcript of a similar character, and executed probably *about* the same time as the two copies just mentioned, but every way inferior to them, found its way some twenty-five years ago into the hands of the British Museum authorities,* under circumstances

* "*Le Domesday des Leyes et Usages de Gippewiz 19 Edw: I. Br: Mus: clvii. B. Add MSS. 25,011.*"

detailed at length in the Report recently made by Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson for the Historical MSS. Commission (Appendix ix, p. 242). Beside the French text, this copy has an English translation, and is easily accessible to the student in an admirable edition published in the Roll series,* which has an able introduction, pointing out especially the importance of the Ipswich Domesday as a unique volume among a rare class of documents: valuable foot notes, explanatory of obsolete terms, &c., are to be found on nearly every page.

In addition to this volume, a fifteenth century copy of this Domesday, was, at the same time as the other transcript mentioned, purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, in whose custody it remains.

This latter volume was in all probability the precursor of the 'new' or 'Great' Domesday Book, so called from having been compiled in the 12th year of Henry VIII, and owing also to its great size, compared with the earlier transcripts of the former Domesday. Except only in point of priority of date, the Great Domesday Book of Richard Percyvale, (formerly one of the Portmen of the Town,) is a volume of far greater interest and importance than the earlier volumes to which allusion has been made, and supplied, what must have been a long felt want, in giving (to use the words of the compiler) "*as many of the old grants, liberties, ordinances, laws and good constitutions,*" as he could find "*prescription or good matter of record for, with divers and sundry other matters right necessary to be had and known in the town and borough of Ipswich.*" (see Prologue.)

The Great Domesday Book is a finely written thick folio, bound in old embossed calf, measuring 16 in. by 12 in. and containing 271 leaves of vellum, the whole being divided into seven Books (preceded by the prologue) which are as follows:—

LIBER PRIMUS, contains the Charter granted in the first year of the reign of King John, followed by records

* The Black Book of the Admiralty, Appendix, Part ii, vol. ii, 1873. Edited by Sir Travers Twiss, Q.C., D.C.L.

of succeeding grants, &c., as far as 13 Edward I. This book is mainly taken up with matter contained in the Little Domesday Volume and consists of twenty-one vellum leaves, and one leaf blank. (It is preceded by five blank leaves, upon the back of one of these a memorandum is written.)

LIBER SECUNDUS, has an English rendering of the eighty-three chapters contained in the earlier volume, where it is given in French; to these ordinances and regulations affecting the municipal life, twenty others of a latter date are added in Latin, the most remarkable being those for the proper ordering of the religious observances connected with the famous Merchants Guild of Corpus Christi. This book occupies no less than fifty-eight leaves: there are beside seventeen that are plain.

LIBER TERTIUS, is taken up with

(1) An Ordinance for the regulation of the *beremen* or *Wyndraggers* (porters) as laid down in the Little Domesday.

(2) The Toune Custumes belonging to the Kynge's fee-ferme.

(3) The Assise of weying of brede after the Statue of Wynchester.

(4) The Assyse for buers.

This book contains fifteen leaves, with one left plain at the end.

LIBER QUARTUS, has in Latin "the constitucion for Corpus Christi procession and in what maner the Maundy shulde yerely be kepte with other dyuers remembraunces requesyte to be had in memory;" followed by an order "how euery occupacion or craftesmen shuld ordre themselfes in their goyng * * * in the same procession." There are also between 30 and 40 other distinct entries consisting of copies of Indentures, acquittances, enrolments, grants, extracts, memorandums, &c., &c., the whole occupying seventy-eight leaves, 18 or 19 of which are written in a late (bad) hand (*temp.* Eliz: and Ph: and

Mary) and two blank leaves. Three leaves that follow, which may also be said to form part of Book iv, contain in several different hands, various oaths added at a subsequent time to those which appear in Book v. so as to meet the requirements of after legislation, viz.

- (a) The Bailiffs (as to Impanelling Juries.)
- (b) Justices of the Peace.
- (c) Searchers of Leather.
- (d) Sealer of Leather.
- (e) Fleshwardens.
- (f) Wardens of the Foundation (29 Sep. 1623)
- (g) Town Treasurer.
- (h) Clavigers.

The fourth book is thus by far the largest portion of the several divisions marked in the volume, and has the widest range of subjects.

LIBER QUINTUS, is by reason of its contents, that part of the book which in former days was most frequently called into requisition, and from it, the markets &c., were periodically proclaimed. It consists of twenty leaves, which bear marks of long continued usage, at the end of which are two blank leaves, and contains "alle the othes that eury bayliff, portman, burgeys and alle other officers be wonte to swere when they be admyttyd into ther romys and offices with other dyuerse articules that the bayliffes of this towne be bounde to se obserued and kepte and to proclayme them eury yere in dyuers places of this Town with the Libertyes of this town by water and by land."

LIBER SEXTUS, may claim to be regarded as a book possessing more general interest than the others. The greater part of the contents of this portion, is taken up with matters relating, not to Ipswich only, but to the whole County of Suffolk *i.e.* (1) Taxes paid by every town in Suffolk to the King's Grace. (2) List of Knights' Fees of the Honors of Lancaster and Leicester in the County of Suffolk. It contains also, (a) a curious heraldic

description of the arms borne by divers Sovereigns ; (b) a quaint memorandum of ancient lineal measurements, and what I have elsewhere spoken of as, (c) a " Rhyiming Chronicle of the Kings of England," (William I. to Edward IV.), and attributed to Lydgate, the Monk-poet of Bury,* which brings the sixth book to a conclusion. There are in this part, twenty leaves, three of which remain blank.

LIBER SEPTIMUS, is the last book: it contains the Charter confirmed to the town in the 3rd year of Henry VIII. with another Charter relating to the Admiralty, and sundry other matters, written upon nineteen leaves, and there are beside, nine leaves at the end left plain.

The character and contents of the Great Domesday Book, as well as the object and design of its predecessors, may, it is thought from this description, be deemed of sufficient interest to lead many to desire a further and fuller acquaintance with the volume, such as a study of the book in its entirety can alone give.

It will be seen that the Great Domesday Book, is in point of fact, what in process of time the earlier Domesday volumes were inclined to become, a veritable *olla podrida*, for, if not exactly a receptacle for " odds and ends," many of the entries there made, cannot but be regarded as altogether foreign to the original purpose for which such a book was designed. We have, however, abundant cause for satisfaction, that the Great Domesday Book, is in respect of its varied contents, just what it is; the antiquary especially will be sure to find pleasure in the preservation of such quaint things as some which are here recorded, and which might otherwise have disappeared altogether. This feature is prominent in, and indeed may be said in a great measure to be confined to, the sixth book. Beside all this the inhabitant of Suffolk may find therein matters of some importance to the whole County, which perhaps point to a position, more or less one of pre-eminence, which may have been

* East Anglian, *New Ser.*, vol. I., pp. 38, 41.

occupied by the town of Ipswich in the reign of Henry VI. and have caused the Borough to be regarded also as a 'remembrancer' and custodian for the County at large. The section which best illustrates this conjecture, is the following account, also from the sixth book, of the "*taxes paid by every Town in Suffolk to the King's Grace*," which deserves to be made accessible to all who are interested in the history of the County. Of such taxes it may be said, that originally the amount payable to the King was uncertain, being levied by fresh assessments at each grant made by the Commons, but in the 8th year of Edward III. new taxations were made, by virtue of the King's Commission, of every township &c. in the kingdom, which quite settled the tax payable in each several case, and for the County of Suffolk, is that here recorded.

Richard Percyvale's Great Domesday Book. 12 Henry iii. - 15-1

Liber Sextus.

“HERE BEGYNNETH THE VIth PARTE OF THIS BOKE
AND FIRST FOLOWITH WHAT TAXES EȚY TOWÑ
IN SUFFOLK PAYETH TO THE KYNGS GRACE.

Villa de Giŕp̄o cū hamleta de Wyks Ufford hamleta de Wyks Episcopi hamleta de Stoke et hamleta de Brokys halle LXIIII <i>li</i> xs <i>vd</i> Et Inde p̄ donatz in Anno xxxij ^o Rege henrici sexti p̄ dictā dm̄n			
Regem	_____	xxli	
	Et sic Remān	_____XLIIII <i>li</i>	xs <i>vd.</i>
Unde hamleta de Wyks Ufford soluit	_____	xxvjs	viiid.
Item hamleta de Wyks ep̄i soluit	_____	xxiiijs	
Item hamleta de Stoke soluit	_____	xvs	
Item hamleta de Brokys soluit	_____	viijs	
Item Burgus Giŕpi soluit resid viz	_____	XL <i>li</i> xvjs	ixd
Burgus dunwici soluit	_____	xij <i>li</i>	
Burgus de Orford soluit	_____	x <i>li</i>	
Burgus de Eye soluit	_____	viii <i>li</i>	xxd.
S̄m Burgoꝝ ð̄ dict cū hamlets-IIIj ^{xx}	_____	xii <i>li</i> xxs	ijd

The hundred of Samford.

Kyrketoñ alias Shotley _____	<i>iiijli</i>	vjs	<i>ijd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xvs	
freston _____		xxjs	<i>iiijd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		ixs	
Stratfford _____		XLVIjs	<i>iiijd</i>
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem _____		XIjs.	
Berhölt _____	<i>vli</i>		
Unde p donatur p dict Regem _____		vijjs	<i>viiid</i>
Horkysted _____		XXXIjs	<i>viiid</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	<i>viiid</i>
Capell soluit _____	<i>iiijli</i>	vs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		XXVjs	<i>viiid</i>
Tatungston soluit _____		XXXs	<i>ivd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict Regem _____		xs	
Whersted soluit _____		XXXjs	<i>oñ</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		VIIjs	
Copdok soluit _____		XLjs	<i>vjd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		XIIjs	<i>iiijd.</i>
Wenham Magna & pua sol _____		Ls	<i>vjd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxxs	
Holton soluit _____		xxxvijs.	<i>vid.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xs.	
Bentley soluit _____		XLs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs.	
Holbroke soluit _____		XLjs.	<i>xd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
Sprowtoñ soluit _____	<i>iiijli</i>	XIIIjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xs.	
Hegham soluit _____		xxxvijs.	<i>vjd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		vijjs.	<i>vjd.</i>
Hynlyshm soluit _____		LIIjs.	<i>ijd ob</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē. _____		xs.	
Burstall soluit _____		xxvs.	<i>vijq</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs.	
Selley soluit _____		XLVIjs	<i>viijd</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		XIjs.	
Reydon soluit _____	<i>iiijli</i>	vijjs	<i>ijd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		XVIIjs.	
Branthm soluit _____		LVjs.	
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		XIjs	<i>iiijd.</i>
Belstead pua soluit _____		XXXVjs	<i>iiid.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictu Regē _____		xs.	
Stuttoñ soluit _____		XLs	<i>vid.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regē _____		xs.	
Eūwardē soluit _____		XLIIijs	<i>viijd</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regē _____		xs.	

Belsted Magna soluit _____		LVjs	vid.
Unde p donatur p dictū Regē _____		xs.	
Chelmyngtoñ & Wolūston taxantur ad decuman	} iij <i>li</i>		
Unde p donatur p dictu Regem _____		xvjs.	
Bona mobilia hered Willi de Berham in villa de Berh̄m & Capell	}	xiijs	iiij <i>d</i>
S̄m hundred p' deī cū bona mobilia hered Willi de Barh̄m—Lxj <i>li</i> viij <i>vd.</i> p̄ Inde x ^o		iij <i>li</i>	
S̄m total—Lxj <i>li</i> vs q̄ Alloc _____	xviiij <i>li</i>	viiij	ij <i>d.</i>
S̄m de Claro _____	XLij <i>li</i>	xvjs.	xd q̄

Hundre de Bosmerç

Berkyng cū Nedeh̄m sol _____	v <i>li</i>	xvjs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Eston cū Wyllersh̄m sol _____	iiij <i>li</i>	xs.	
Somersh̄m cū flokton sol _____	iiij <i>li</i>		
Unde p donatur p dictū Regē _____		xxs.	
Blakenh̄m pua soluit _____		XXXVIIjs.	vid.
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		XIIjs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Hemyngstoñ soluit _____		XLVjs.	vj <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		XIIjs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
Beylh̄m soluit _____		Lijs.	xd.
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		xxijs.	
Blakenh̄m magna soluit _____		xxxiijs.	vj <i>d.</i>
Netylsted soluit _____		xxviijs.	vid.
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		xxs.	
Ryngesheld soluit _____	iiij <i>li</i>	iiij <i>s.</i>	vj <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		xxvjs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Ayshe soluit _____		XLiiij <i>s.</i>	
Estoñ Gosbak sol _____		xxxs.	xj <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		xvs.	
Stonh̄m Antegan cū mekelfeld sol _____	iiij <i>li</i>	xiiii <i>s.</i>	xd.
Unde p donatur p dictu Regem _____		xvijs.	viiij <i>d</i>
Stonh̄m Jernegañ soluit _____		XLVjs.	
Stonh̄m Comit̄is soluit _____		LIX <i>s.</i>	viiij <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p dict Regem _____		xxs.	
Cretyng Sā Olavi Scē Marie et Omī Scoꝝ sol _____	iiij <i>li</i>		vj <i>d.</i>
Batysford cū Badke sol _____	iiij <i>li</i>		xx <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxs	
Codynh̄m cum Croeffeld sol _____	v <i>li</i>	xiiiijs	viiij <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxs	
Bramfford cum Burstall sol _____	vj <i>li</i>	xvijs	viii <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dictum Regem _____		xxs.	
Brysete magna & pua _____		ls	ij <i>d.</i>
S̄m hundr p̄ dict ^o _____	LXiiij <i>li</i>	IX <i>s</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>

hundi^d de hertysmere.

Mendylesham soluit _____	vjli		ij <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p dietū Regem _____		viijs.	
Redgraue soluit _____	vli	xij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dietum Regem _____		xxs.	
Palgrave soluit _____		xL <i>s.</i>	ix <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p dietū Regem _____		viijs.	
Broome _____		xLij <i>s.</i>	ii <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____		x <i>s.</i>	
Westethorp _____	iiijli		
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____		x <i>s.</i>	
Rysehangyll _____		xxxv <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____		viijs	
Ocle _____	iiijli		x <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o do ^m Regē _____		x <i>s.</i>	
Cranele Cokelynge langtōn & Suddon	} Ad. x ^{ty}	xli	xx <i>s.</i> vj <i>d.</i>
Gyslynglām _____	iiijli	xiijs.	ix <i>d</i> ob
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regē _____		x <i>s.</i>	
Stutton _____		xxxviijs	
Breseworth _____		xxxij <i>s.</i>	ij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
Redelyngfeld _____		xxvij	vij <i>d</i> ob
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regē _____		xv <i>s.</i>	
Thakesle _____		Lij <i>s.</i>	ij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o do ^m Rege _____		viijs.	
Rekyng hale pua _____		xxxviijs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____		x <i>s.</i>	
Thardōn taxatur ad x ^{am} _____	iiijli	iiij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donat ^r p diet ^o Regem _____		x <i>s.</i>	
Wyeham _____		Liiij <i>s.</i>	
Unde p donat ^r p diet ^o Regem _____		v <i>j.s.</i>	
Baketon _____	iiijli	ij <i>s.</i>	viiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regē _____		viijs.	
Tharueston _____	iiijli	xiiij <i>s.</i>	iiij <i>d.</i>
Wortham _____	vli	x <i>s.</i>	vij <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p diet ^o do ^m Regem _____		xij <i>s.</i>	
Burgate _____		Lvs	x <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p do ^m Regem antediet ^r —		x <i>s.</i>	
Thornham pua _____		xviijs.	
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____			viiij <i>d.</i>
Aspale _____		xLij <i>s.</i>	
Unde p donatur p diet ^o Regem _____		v <i>j.s.</i>	
Ocolt cū Benynghm taxat ^r ad x ^m _____		Liijs	iiij <i>d</i> Ite ij <i>d</i>
Unde p donat ^r p diet ^o Regem _____		xv <i>j.s.</i>	
Stoke _____		xlvj <i>s.</i>	viiij <i>d.</i>

Wyñston	_____	XLII ^s	iijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	vjs.	
Melles	_____	XLV ^s	vid
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regem	_____	vs	vid.
ffenynghām	_____	iij <i>li</i>	xviijs.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	xij ^s .	
Wederyngsete cū Brokford	_____	iiij <i>li</i>	xs
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	xij ^s .	xd.
Cotton	_____	iij <i>li</i>	xs.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	viijs.	
Thornham magna	_____	LVIII ^s .	ijd.
Thweyte	_____	XXX ^s .	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	XII ^s .	iijd.
S ^m hundr ^d p ^o de ^e iiij ^{xx}	_____	xij <i>li</i>	vjs
Inde x ^d	_____	xij <i>li</i>	xiijs.

hundrdē de Cleydon.

helmynghām	_____	iij <i>li</i>	ixs	viijd ob
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xvjs.	
Cleydon	_____		XLII ^s	xd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____		xs.	
Akenhām	_____		XXXIIII ^s	vjd.
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem	_____		XX ^s .	
Thurleston cū Whytton	_____		LII ^s .	vjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____		XX ^s .	
Berenghūm	_____		XXXIIII ^s	vjd.
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Rege	_____		vjs.	
Westerfeld cū Swynlond	_____		XLVI ^s .	vjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____		xiijs	iiijd.
henley	_____		XLV ^s	vjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____		XX ^s .	

S^m hundred de Stowe.

Weste Cretyng	_____		XLV ^s .	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Rege	_____		xs	
Wetherden	_____	iij <i>li</i>	vjs	xjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Rege	_____		xiijs	iiijd.
Gyppyng cū Newton	_____		XXX ^s .	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____		xs.	
Onhows cū herlston & Shelond	_____		LII ^s .	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		viijs.	
ffynbregli magna	_____		liijs.	iiijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		vjs.	viijd.
Buxale	_____	iij <i>li</i>	iiijs	iiijd.
dagworth	_____		XXV ^s .	
Neuton Veta	_____		XI ^s .	iijd.
Combes cū ffynbregli pua	_____	vj <i>li</i>	xs	vjd ob cf.

Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____	xiijs.	iijd.
Thornhey	_____	vjli	xs.
Stow merket	_____	iiijli	xixs.
haule taxat, ad x ^{am} .	_____	vijli	viijs.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xs.
Sm hundr ^d p dict	_____	xLiijli	vjs
Inde x ^{ma}	_____	vijli	viijs.

hundr^e de hoxoñ.

horam cū Alyngtoñ	_____	iiijli	vjs	iiijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xxvjs.	viijd.
Kelsale cū Carlton	_____		XLVjs.	
Sylham cū Ershañ	_____	iiii	xiijs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regm	_____		xxs	
Laxfelde	_____	vli		
Badyngham	_____	vli		xviijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xs.	
Tatynghstoñ cū Brundyssh	_____		LXXiiijs	iiijd.
denyngtoñ	_____	iiijli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xs	
Wylvey	_____		LVIjs.	
Bedynghfeld cū Southoll	_____	iiijli	iijs	ijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xiijs	iiijd.
Stradbroke cum Wyngfeld	_____	ixli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		XLs.	
Bedfeld cū Saxsted	_____		Liijs	iiijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xs.	
Waybred cū Wetherysdale	_____	iiijli	xiijs.	iiijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xvjs.	
ffresyngfeld cū Wetyngham & Chebenhale hamelette	_____ } _____ }	viiijli	xs	iiijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		Ls	
Mendham cum Metfield	_____			vij ob
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xxvjs.	viijd.
hoxoñ cū debenham	_____	xjli		viijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xxxiijs.	xd
Wyryngworth cum Sohñ	_____	vli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regem	_____		xs	
Sm hundr ^e p dict ^o	_____	iiijli		xvjd ob

hundred de Blything

Bronfeld cū pesenale et mell	_____	iiijli	xixs	xid
Walpole cū Syptoñ & Cokley	_____	iiijli	vs.	ixd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xvs	
Upstoñ cū henenyngñ	_____		XLvijs	xd
Bramstoñ cū Stobene	_____	iiijli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xxvjs	
Medyltoñ cū ffordle	_____		XLiijs	vd.

Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
Hensted _____		xxxvjs	id.
huntyngfeld cū lynsted _____	}	iijs	iijd.
magna & pua _____			
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxiijs	
henghām _____		xxviijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xs.	
Sotertoñ _____		xxijs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		iijs	
Eston _____		xxxvjs	viijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
Southcone _____		xxixs.	vid.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	
Southwolde _____	iiii	xiijs	id.
Thornyngtoñ cū Wenastoñ _____		XLIXs.	iijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xijs.	
Westhale _____		Liijs.	
Unde p donatĩ p dict ^o Regem _____		xs.	
Chedestoñ cū Blyford _____	vli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o doñ Regem _____		xxs.	
Benacere Bulcamp cū Bregg ^l _____	vli	vjs.	viijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xijs	
hasylworth _____	iiijli		id.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xijs	
Onehale cum frostendoñ _____	iiijli	xjs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xs	
Blyburgh cū Walberswyke _____	vjli	xiiijs	xd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xvjs	
Wrenhām _____	iiijli	viijs.	
Reydon _____	iiijli	iijs	ob q
Westyltoñ _____	vli	vijs	vid.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
leystoñ cum Sysewell _____	viiijli		xvj d.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xs	
Northalys _____	ixli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xviijs.	
Cratfeld _____		LIs.	viijd.
Unde p donatur p dictū Regem _____		xiiijs.	
Dersham cum Yoxford _____	vli		xiijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xviijs.	
Wycett Rumbrugh Speksale & holtoñ _____	vjli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxxs.	
Sīm hundre p dict ^o _____	q vli	xvs	
hundre de Waynford			
Wyrlynghām cū Cone _____	iiijli	iijs	xd.
Unde p donatur p idem Regem _____		ixs	

Rynglesfeld cū Redeshm̄	_____	XLIIIs.	vi <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIjs.	
Sotyrlc cū chadynefeld & Wyllynghm̄	_____	v <i>li</i> xvjs.	
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIjs.	
Bungey	_____	v <i>li</i> vjs	v <i>jd</i> .
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regē	_____	XXVjs	
Beclys	_____	xiii <i>li</i> IIIjs	ii <i>jd</i> .
Bersham in Shipmedowe	_____	ii <i>li</i> XIIIjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIjs.	
metyngham	_____	XLIXs	IX.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	xs	
Ilketsale	_____	v <i>li</i> XIIjs	viii <i>d</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XXVjs.	
Weston Elw & Upredeshm̄	} _____	iii <i>li</i>	xvs.
Taxatur ad x ^{am}			
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XXs.	
Southelm̄m	_____	xiii <i>li</i> XIIjs	iiii <i>d</i> o <i>b</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	iii <i>li</i>	
S̄m hundre p dict ^o	_____	LXV <i>li</i>	vii <i>jd</i> o <i>b</i>
Inde x ^{ma}	_____	iii <i>li</i>	xvs.

hundre de lothynglond

Blundestone	_____	Lvs	x <i>jd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege'	_____	XVjs.	
Olton cum flyxton	_____	XLVIjs.	vii <i>jd</i> o <i>b</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	xs.	
heryngflete	_____	XXXs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	VIIjs.	
Askeby	_____	XXIjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	VIIjs.	
Bradwelle	_____	XLIIjs	ii <i>jd</i> q.
loude	_____	XLs	vii <i>jd</i> o <i>b</i> q.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege	_____	xs.	
Belton	_____	ii <i>li</i> XIIIjs	ii <i>jd</i> q.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Rege	_____	XIIjs	ii <i>jd</i> .
Burgh	_____	xvs	v <i>jd</i> .
hopton	_____	XXXIIjs	vii <i>jd</i>
ffretoñ	_____	XLs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIjs	
Gunton	_____	XXIXs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIjs.	
Corton	_____	ii <i>li</i>	xv <i>jd</i> .
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIIjs	ii <i>jd</i> .
Somletoñ	_____	LIjs.	vii <i>jd</i> .
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	xs.	
lowystoft taxat ^r ad x ^{am}	_____	ii <i>li</i> xvs	iiii <i>d</i> q.
Gorlestoñ taxatur ad x ^{am}	_____	Lvs	x <i>d</i> o <i>b</i> q.

Reyston cū Gorleston	vli	iijs	iijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē		xxs.	vjd.
pua Jernemuth cū Northull	ii/li	xvjs	viiid
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem		xxs.	
S̄m hundre p̄ dcī	xlii/li	xixs.	ijd.
Inde x ^m	v/li	xjs.	

hundre de Mutford.

Kessynglond	vli	viijs.	vijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē		xxs.	
pakefeld cū Kyrkeley	ii/li		ijd o ^b
Gyssylham cū pte de Reysshemere	ii/li	iijs	iijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem		xiijs	iijd.
mutford cū Banabye et	} ii/li	ijs.	
pte Reysshemere			
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē		xiijs	iijd.
Carleton		liis.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē		xs.	
S̄m hundre p̄ dict ^o	xvii/li	vijjs	jd o ^b
Itm xxiiij s o ^b p mañys de Cretyng & mekylfeld que fueñ abbie de Grasteno Aliengine hie Incipit libtas S̄a Edmundi & villa de Bury S̄ci Edī			xxiiij/li

hundred de Babbergh.

Stoke	ii/li	xvs	vjd.
Cavendessh		¶ ix s	viijd. o ^b
Waldyngfeld magna	ii/li	vjs	viijd ob q ^d
Unde de xx ^o bono ^z August ^o le Waleys		xiiij s	iijd.
Neylond	ii/li		
Cornherde magna		XLviijs	vjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem		xij s	iijd.
Cornherde pua		XLis	ijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem		xs	iijd.
Newton		XLvijs	ijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem		xvs	
lausille	ii/li	xvijs	viijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege		xs.	
Illey combust		LVij s	ijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē		viijs	
Bures	ii/li	iijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege		viijs.	
Oerthest		XXXviijs	viijd.
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem		iijs.	
Somton		XXXiijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege		viijs.	iijd.
Alfeton		XXiijs.	ixd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem			xxjd.

Asyngtoñ _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>vd.</i>	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regem _____		<i>vijjs.</i>	
Syymplyng _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>iijs.</i>	<i>iijd oñ</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xs.</i>	
Boxtede _____		<i>xxxvjjs.</i>	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>vs.</i>	
Polstede _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>iijs.</i>	<i>viijd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>viijs.</i>	
Westone _____		<i>xliijs.</i>	<i>iijd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xs.</i>	<i>xd.</i>
Prestone _____		<i>liijs.</i>	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xviijs.</i>	<i>iijd.</i>
Waldyngfeld pua _____		<i>ls.</i>	
Boxford _____		<i>xlixs.</i>	<i>ixd oñ</i>
Cokefeld _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>xvs.</i>	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xvjs.</i>	
Unde de xv ^o bonoꝝ Barthi Burgherssh _____		<i>xxs.</i>	
Aketon _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>xliijs.</i>	<i>iid obq</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xiijs.</i>	<i>iiijd</i>
Groten _____		<i>xlis.</i>	<i>viijd oñ</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xs.</i>	
Stansted _____		<i>xliijs.</i>	<i>viijd q</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>vjs.</i>	
Illey monachꝝ _____		<i>liijs.</i>	<i>iijd oñ</i>
Meldyng _____		<i>lijs.</i>	<i>iijd oñ</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>xijs.</i>	
Edwardeston _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>xiijs.</i>	
lavenham _____	<i>vijli</i>	<i>vjs.</i>	<i>vd.</i>
Glemefford _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>xvs.</i>	<i>vjd</i>
Melleford _____	<i>vijli</i>	<i>vis.</i>	<i>vd.</i>
Sutbury _____	<i>xviiijli</i>	<i>xliijs.</i>	
Sñ hundre þ̄ deī _____	<i>xixli</i>	<i>xixs.</i>	<i>xd oñ q</i>

hundrdē de Cofford.

Bylstoñ _____		<i>lviijs.</i>	<i>oñ</i>
Aldham _____		<i>xviijs.</i>	<i>oñ</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regem _____		<i>xs.</i>	<i>oñ</i>
Elmesset _____		<i>xlvjs.</i>	<i>iiijd.</i>
hegham _____	<i>vli</i>	<i>viijs.</i>	<i>iijd.</i>
Ketelbreston _____		<i>xxxiijs.</i>	<i>ijd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		<i>vijjs.</i>	
Kersey _____		<i>lvjs.</i>	<i>ixd.</i>
Reddyng _____		<i>xxxiijs.</i>	<i>xd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		<i>vijjs.</i>	
Chelesworth _____		<i>xxvjjs.</i>	<i>oñ q</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____			<i>xijd oñ q</i>
Watefeld cū Naketoñ _____	<i>iiijli</i>	<i>xliijs.</i>	<i>iijd.</i>

Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	XIIjs	vd.
ſemere	_____	XXjs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	vs.	
lelesheye	_____	XXXVIjs	IIId.
leyham	_____	XLvs	VIIjd oḅ
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Vjs	IIjd oḅ
Thorpmoricus	_____	LVjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Vjs.	
hadley	_____	VIIj <i>li</i>	Xs
Brethm̄	_____	Ls	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Vjs	
Watheshm̄	_____	XXXVIjs.	IIIIjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	VIIjs.	
ſm̄ hundre p̄ dei	_____	XLVI <i>li</i>	XId oḅ q
hundred de Theugowe			
ffornh̄m Om̄i Scoꝝ	_____	XXXVjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		XId
Chelmyngton	_____	IIIj <i>li</i>	Xs.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XXs.	
Ikeworth	_____	XLIXs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	VIIjs.	
Brokeleye cum Rede	_____	LVIIjs	VIIjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Vjs	
lakford	_____	IIj <i>li</i>	Xvs
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	XIIjs.	VIIjd.
Saxh̄m	_____	XXXVjs	IIId.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Xjs	Xd.
hemgrave	_____	XXVIIjs	IXd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	vs	XId.
hornyngē herthe magna	_____	LIIjs	IIId.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	VIIjs.	
hargūe	_____	LIs	VIIjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Xs	
Kenton	_____	XXXs	IIId oḅ
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	IIIs	
Saxham pua	_____	Ls	Ijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____	Vjs.	
hausted	_____	LVs	VIIjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	IXs	
Rysby	_____	IIj <i>li</i>	XIIjs
Westele	_____	XLIIIs.	IIjd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	Vjs.	
hornyngē herth pua	_____	XIXs	jd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	IIIs	VIIjd.
Barwe	_____	IIj <i>li</i>	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	IXs	

fflemptoñ _____		xxxvijs	ij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	xd
Whepsted _____	ii <i>jl</i> i		jd
S̄m hundrē þ̄ deī _____	lxvi <i>jl</i> i	ixs	ii <i>jd</i> o <i>b</i>

hundred de Thedwardestrē

Bertoñ _____	vii <i>jl</i> i	xis	vd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____	ii <i>jl</i> i		
heggesete cū Beketoñ _____	iii <i>jl</i> i	iijs	vii <i>jd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		iijs	vii <i>jd.</i>
levermer magna _____	ii <i>jl</i> i	xixs.	vd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs.	
Wolpett _____		xliijs	ii <i>jd</i>
Creukeston _____	ii <i>jl</i> i	xvijs	vd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		iijs	ix <i>d.</i>
Ratlesdeñ _____		xlxl <i>s.</i>	sicvii <i>jd.</i>
Roughm̄ _____	iii <i>jl</i> i	ijs	ii <i>jd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vij <i>s.</i>	
Tostoke _____		xls.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		ijs.	
ffornh̄m _____		xlvijs	v <i>jd</i>
Whelmethm̄ magna & pua _____		lijs	ii <i>jd</i> o <i>b</i> q
Unde p donat' p dict ^o Regem _____		vij <i>s.</i>	ii <i>jd.</i>
Geddyng cū ffelsh̄m _____	iii <i>jl</i> i	iijs	ii <i>jd</i> o <i>b</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		xjs.	vd.
Tynworth cū Ampton _____	iii <i>jl</i> i	xjs	ii <i>jd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	ii <i>jd.</i>
Thurstoñ _____		lvij <i>s</i>	vii <i>jd</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		ijs	viii <i>d</i>
Stanfeld cum Bradle pua _____	iii <i>jl</i> i		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vij <i>s</i>	xd.
pakenh̄m _____	v <i>li</i>	xiijs.	v <i>jd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		ixs.	v <i>jd.</i>
Bradefeld monachoꝝ _____		xlvs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vs	vii <i>jd.</i>
Bradfeld Seyntkelere _____		xxij <i>s.</i>	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		ijs.	
Rosshbrook _____		xxviijs	ii <i>jd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vs	v <i>jd.</i>
S̄m hundrē þ̄ deī _____	lxi <i>jl</i> i	vij <i>s</i>	ij <i>d</i> o <i>b</i>

hundrē de Blakeborune.

Ixeworthe _____		xlvs	ii <i>jd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	vii <i>jd.</i>
hopton _____	iii <i>jl</i> i	iijs	v <i>jd.</i>
helderle _____		xxxiijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vij <i>s</i>	ii <i>jd.</i>

ffakenham pua	_____	xxxixs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	vij ^s .	
Stanton	_____	xvjs	vij ^d .
leūmere pua	_____	liis	vd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	xjs.	
Eustone	_____	liijs.	
Inghm	_____	xlvs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	ixs	ix ^d .
Weston	_____	liiij ^s	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____	xiijs	iiij ^d .
Berhm	_____	iiij ^{li}	vjs.
Aysshefeld magna	_____	xlj ^s .	
hepworthe	_____	iiij ^{li}	iiij ^d .
Rekyng hale	_____	xlviij ^s	j ^d .
Elineswell	_____	liijs	vj ^d .
Norton	_____	iiij ^{li}	vs
Berdewelle	_____	vij ^{li}	ij ^d .
Aysshefelde pua	_____	liijs	iiij ^d .
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xl ^d .
Coneweston	_____	iiij ^{li}	ix
Capston	_____		xl ^s
Bernynghm	_____	iiij ^{li}	xij ^s
Reysshe worth	_____		xvj ^s
Euateshale	_____		liijs.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		iijs
Troston	_____	iiij ^{li}	viijs
ffakenhm magna	_____		xlj ^s
laughm	_____		xxxjs.
Telvehm	_____		xlviij ^s
Stowelangtofte	_____		xxxvj ^s
hunteston	_____		xxxvijs.
Ixworth thorpe	_____		xxxvj ^s
honeweton	_____		liijs
Wattlefeld	_____		liiij ^s
Walshm	_____		lvjs
Westowe	_____	iiij ^{li}	
Wrydewelle	_____		xlj ^s
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xs
Culford	_____		xxxiiij ^s
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xiiij ^s .
S ^m hundre þ ^r de ^r iiij ^{xs}	_____	xv ^{li}	xvs

hundre de lakford.

Mildenhale	_____	xj ^{li}	xs	j ^d ob q.
Brandon	_____		xvijs	iiij ^d .
Iklynghm	_____	vj ^{li}	ijs	viiij ^d .
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regem	_____		ijs	vij ^d .

lakynghethe _____	vj/i	xixs	ixd q ₈
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xviijs.	
heryngeswelle _____	iii/i	xiijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xjs	vijd
Eryswelle _____	vij/i		ixd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxijs.	vjd.
Eluedene _____	iiij/i		
heghm̄ _____		.xlijs	iijd o ^b q ₈
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____			xvd o ^b
Donham _____		liijs	iijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xs	vjd.
Cavenh̄m _____	ii/ji	iijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		xijs	iijd.
Wrydlyngtoñ _____	v/i	xs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		xxs.	
ffrekenh̄m _____	iiij/i	xiijs	iijd o ^b
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		ixs.	
Wangford _____		lvjs	vd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____			xviijd.
Tudenh̄m _____	iiij/i	iijs	jd q ₈
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem _____		xvs.	
Bertoñ pua _____	ii/ji	xs	iijd.
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem _____		xs	vjd.
S̄m hundre de p̄ deī _____	lxxiiij/i	xvjs	vjd o ^b
hundre de Ryssebregge.			
Denh̄m _____		xlxs	vd.
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
haūhill _____	vj/i	xvs	viijd o ^b
Kedyton _____	ii/ji	viijs	viijd.
Depdeñ cū Cheldebergh _____	ii/ji	xiijs	iijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regē _____		xiiijs	vijd.
Bradley pua _____		xxxs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vijs.	
honedoñ _____	iiij/i		xxiijd o ^b
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vijs	viijd.
Unesdene _____		xxxijs	iijd.
Bernerdestoñ _____		xlvijs.	
Thirlowe magna _____		lvijs	iijd q ₈
Wykh̄m Broke _____	viiij/i	iijs	iijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		xxs.	
Stradeshyll cū denarestoñ _____	ii/ji	xiiijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		vjs	viijd.
hakedone cū Thurstantoñ _____		xlijs	iijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		ixs.	
Clare _____	v/i		
Wrotyng magna _____	ii/ji		vd

Stanefeld _____		XLIIS	IIjd
Wydekeshoo _____		XXIXS	IXd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		VIIJS.	
Multoñ _____	IIIj <i>li</i>	vjs	VIIId
pollyngworth cū Chopeley _____		LIIJS	Ijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		VIIJS.	
Thirlowe pua _____		LVS	IIjd oþ
Datham cū Tunstall _____		LVIJS	IIjd.
Stoke Chilton and Boyton _____	v <i>li</i>	IIS	IXd oþ q
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		XVIIJS.	
Wrotyng pua _____	IIj <i>li</i>	IIJS	xd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o do ^m Regem _____		VJS.	
Bradley magna _____	IIj <i>li</i>	XS	XId oþ
Wetheresfelde _____	IIIj <i>li</i>	VJS	oþ q
lydgate _____	v <i>li</i>		xvd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		VIIJS	
Gayslee cū Nedh̄m et kenford _____	v <i>li</i>	IIJS	IIjd.
Coulyng _____	IIIj <i>li</i>	XIIIJS	q
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		XS	
S̄m hundre þ dei III ^{xx} _____	XVIj <i>li</i>	XVS	Vd oþ
Ixnung dī hundre _____	XIIIj <i>li</i>	IIIJS	Ijd
Unde p donatur p dictū Rege _____		XS.	
Bona mobilia Johis Tendryng invent ^o in villa de Stokenaylond polsted and Sprowtoñ ad xv ^m p se ad Summam		XXS	IXd.
S̄m dī hundre cū bonis mobilibz _____	xv <i>li</i>	IIIJS	XId.
S̄m To. ^{te} libtatis Scī Edmundi cū dī hundre de Ixnung & bonis mobilibz Johis Tendryng	XIII ^{xx} <i>li</i>	XIIS	oþ q

hic incipit libtas Scē Etheldrede

hundre de plomesgate

Benhale Saxmūdh̄m and ffarmh̄m _____	IIIj <i>li</i>	xiiijs	v <i>d</i> .
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		XXS	v <i>jd</i> .
Aldeburgh cū haswode _____		LVIJS	VIIjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		XS.	
Ikne cum Chesylford and Onynglborth _____		XLVIJS.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		VJS	
Sternefeld _____		XXXVJS	Ijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		VIIJS	
Glemh̄m pua cū Stratford _____		XLVIJS	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		XIIJS	IIjd
Glemh̄m magna _____		XLIJS.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		IIIJS.	
Sudburne _____		LIIIJS	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		XXS.	

Rendh̄m cum Brosyerd _____	iiij <i>li</i>	iijs	<i>xd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		xiijs	
Blaxhale cū pte de Tunstall _____		liiijs	<i>xd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	
Snape cū fireston _____		liiijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xiijs	<i>iiid.</i>
Cranlyfford cū Swystlyng _____	iiij <i>li</i>	xijs	<i>vd.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		viijs.	
Perh̄m _____		xliiijs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		xjs.	
Wanynsden cum pte de Tunstall _____		lijs	<i>ixd.</i>
S̄m hundrē p̄ dei _____	xxxviij <i>li</i>		xiiij <i>d.</i>

hundrē de Wylford

Alderton _____		liiijs.	viiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xjs	
Baudesey _____	vij <i>li</i>		xij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxxiijs	iiij <i>d.</i>
Sutton _____	iiij <i>li</i>	vjs	viiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs.	
Boyton cum Capell _____		xxxvijs	vj <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
Rameshalt cū Bromeswell _____		xLjs.	
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs	
hollyse cū Chatysh̄m _____		xliiijs	iiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xxjs	
Wykh̄m cū petryste and loudh̄m _____	iiij <i>li</i>	xijs	iiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xjs.	
Boulge debaehē and Dalanghoo _____		xliiijs	iiij <i>d.</i>
melton cū Ufford _____	iiii <i>li</i>	iijs	iiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		viijs.	
Bredfeld taxatur ad x ^{am} _____		xvijs	v <i>d.</i>
S̄m hundrē p̄ dei _____	xxviii <i>li</i>	xijs	vj <i>d.</i>
Inde x ^{ma} _____		xvijs	v <i>d.</i>

hundrē de lose

hachestōn _____		xlvjs.	
letheryngh̄m cū Chaffeld _____	iiij <i>li</i>	iijs	vj <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē _____		xiijs	
Estōn cū Ketelbreḡh _____		liijs	vij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		vjs.	
Unde de x ^{ma} de bonis August ^o waleys _____		xjs	vij <i>d.</i>
Cretyngh̄m cū Brandestōn and Monewedene _____	4	xjs	viiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Rege _____		viijs	
Aysshe _____		xLjs	
Rendelesh̄m _____	iiij <i>li</i>	viijs	viiij <i>d.</i>
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem _____		xjs	

Sohm cū Kenton	_____	iiijli	vjs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xijjs	
fframlyngm̄	_____	iiijli	xiijs	iiijd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xs.	
Eyke	_____		xlvijs	viijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xxs	
hoo dalanghoo & Wodbregg	_____	iiijli	xxs	xd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xijjs	
Marlesford cū pte de Butle	_____		xlvijs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xs	vjd.
S̄m hundr' þ̄ deī	_____	xxxvli	xiijs	vijd

hundr' de Carleford.

Wytleshm̄	_____	iiijli	vjs	iiijd.
Ryssehmere cū Alesborne	_____		xlvijs	ixd
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xviijs	xd ob
Playford cū Brightwell	_____		lvijjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xs.	
Todynem cū Culpho	_____	iiijli		
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		ixs	
Grondesburgh cū burgh	_____	iiijli	xvijs	ḡ
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xs	
Belyngē magna & pua	_____	iiijli	vjs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xs	
hakeston	_____		lvjs	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xijjs.	
Clopton	_____	iiijli	vs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xiijs	iiijd.
Martleshm̄	_____		lviijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xs.	
ffoxhole cū Kesgraue	_____		xxxjs	vjd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regē	_____		xijjs	
Otleigh	_____	iiijli		xd.
S̄m hundr' þ̄ deī	_____	xxxvli	iijs	vd ob

hundr' de Coleneyse.

Tremley and Tremley cum Altestoñ	_____	vijli	vjs	xd.
Unde p donat ^r p dict ^o Regem	_____		xxxiijs.	iiijd.
Naketon leuyngtoñ & Strattoñ	_____	iiijli	xiijs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xiiij	iiijd.
Kyrketoñ ffaltenh̄m Bucleshm̄ & Olmeslee	_____	vijli	vjs.	
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xl.	
Waltoñ & ffylechestowe	_____	vjli	iijs	viijd.
Unde p donatur p dict ^o Regem	_____		xxxiijs	iiijd.
S̄m hundr' þ̄ deī	_____	xxiiijli	xs	vjd.

the assessment was made. To give a solitary instance, drawn almost at random from the Hundred of Lothingland: the villages of Belton and Corton are each taxed at only a few shillings less than the adjacent town of Lowestoft, which itself could then have been little more than a fishing village.

The names of places as formerly written, additions made thereto, and the mention of places no longer to be found recorded in lists of Suffolk parishes, *etc.*, are in many cases well worth notice.

A tax imposed on every parish in the Kingdom, in the year 1370, was at a *uniform* rate, the larger in each Hundred being commanded to help the smaller.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE.

ON A SET OF "ROUNDELS" OR, OLD ENGLISH
FRUIT TRENCHERS; *temp. xvith Cent.*

COMMUNICATED BY
ERNEST H. WILLETT, Esq., F.S.A.

The set of Old English Fruit Trenchers, or as they are sometimes called "Roundels," which are here described, were purchased by the Rev. James Beck, of Bildeston, at Clare, in this county, in the month of June last.

They are small circular discs of lime or some other light wood, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, quite plain on one side, but on the other ornamented with wreaths of scroll work of Arabic design intermingled with conventional fruit and flowers, painted in water colours. These wreaths are surrounded by a gilt border and in turn enclose a Distich or Poesie written, apparently with a reed pen, in old English characters.

The Trenchers which are 10 in number are contained in a wooden box, made expressly for them, and which, when the set was complete, held 12. The box itself has at one time been decorated also, but the ravages of time have left scarcely any traces of the decoration.

The Distichs or Doggerel Rhymes are all different, each verse conveying in barbarous and mis-spelt language, some moral aphorism or advice against greed, gluttony, miserly tendencies, family differences, vain hopes, etc., which are quaint in their way, but not always very polite



If that thou
wouldest fayne saed
bed bee. Whoose a wife
meete for thy degree
For Geomen no heartt see
sett on pride And poue
tis purse cannot yett
abide.



to the fair sex and sometimes not very intelligible in their meaning, they read as follows from 1 to 10, whilst the two last verses are taken from a similar set in the possession of Mr. Edward Frewin, of Brickwall, Northam, Sussex.

I.

*Though hungrie meales bee put in pot.
Yet conscience clean kept w^hout spot
Doth keepe the corpes in quiet rest.
Than hee that thousands hath in chest.*

II.

*Thou gapest after deade menns shoes.
But bare foote thou art like to goe.
Content thy selfe and doe not muse
For fortune saithe ytt must bee soo.*

III.

*Judge not yll of thy spouse, I y^e advise.
Itt hath been spoken by them that are wise.
That one Judge aboue in tyme to come.
Shall Judge y^e whole world bothe father & Sonne.*

IV.

*If that Dianas bird thou bee.
And stile haste kept thy chatetic. (sic)
Seeke not to thrale thy virgins lyffe.
In mariage with a cruell wyffe.*

V.

*Thow hopest for mariges more than three.
Leaue off thy hope ytt will not bee.
Thy mucke will breede thy heart suche care.
That death will come or thou beware.*

VI.

*A quiet lyffe surmounteth golde.
Though goodes great store thy cofers holde.
Yet rather death I doe beeseche.
Than mooste maister to weare noo breeche.*

VII.

*Hard is thy hope yf thou dooste not thrive.
Thy fortune ys to haue wyues fyue.
And euery one better than other.
God send the good lucke I wishe the noo other.*

VIII.

*Thy goods well got by knowledge skile.
Will healpe thy hungrie bagges to fyll.
But riches gayned by falshoods drift.
Will run awaie as streams full swift.*

IX.

*If that thou wouldest fayne wedded bee.
Choose a wife meete for thy degree
For womens hearts are sett on pride.
And pouertis purse cannott ytt abide.*

X.

*Thy fortune is full longe to lyue.
For nature doth longe lyfe the give.
But once a weeke thou wilt bee sicke.
And haue a sullen agewes fytt.*

XI.

*Content thyselſe wyth thyn estat
And send no poore wight from y^r gate
For why this counsell I the give
To learne to dyee and dyee to lyre.*

XII.

*What needes such cares oppresse thy thought
For fortune faith y^r hap is nought
A shrowe thy Chaunce js for to keepe,
But better a Shrowe saie than a sheepe.*

There has been some controversey at times, as to the use made by our forefathers of Roundels, but there can be but little doubt that they were employed in the double capacity of desert plate and doyley. It is usually supposed that the plain side was used to place the fruit or sweetmeat on, but the damaged condition and the scratched appearance of the faces of a large number suggest that in many cases those who used them were careless which side of the trencher was uppermost.

There is a passage in "The Art of Englishe Poesie," published by one Sutttenham in 1589, and which is cited by a correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1797, which refers to Roundels and which seems to set at rest all doubt as to the use to which they were put.

It runs thus

“There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for New Yeaer’s gifts or to be printed or put upon banketting dishes of sugar plate or of March paines etc they were called Nenia or Apophoreta and never contained above one verse or two at the most but the shorter the better. We call them poesies and do paint them now-a-dayes upon the back sides of our fruit trenchers of wood or use them as devices in rings and arms.”

Most Roundels seem to be of the date of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the lid of the box is frequently decorated in an effective manner with the Tudor Royal Arms, enclosed in a shield and supported on either side by the letters E.R.

The set here described is of the type most frequently met with. Similar ones, more or less complete, being in the possession of Augustus W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., of Mr. Edwin Frewin, Brickwall Northam, of Mrs. Braithwaite, of Mr. Jervoise, Idoworth Park, Hants., of the Curators of the Colchester Museum, and of other persons. In fact the great similarity in design and character of writing, taken with the fact that the verses are the same, almost lead one to the conclusion that all these Roundels were from one factory. Mr. Frewin’s set is complete and the box is richly decorated and bears the Tudor arms with the cypher E.R. before referred to. Queen Elizabeth visited Brickwall, and tradition assigns this set of Roundels to her possession.

Mrs. Bird, of Upton-upon-Severn, has a very curious set of Fruit Trenchers, rectangular in form, $5\frac{3}{4}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$, and kept in a box in the form of a book, one end sliding out to allow of their insertion. This set is very complete and in an almost perfect state of preservation. It is decorated with scriptural texts and verses in compartments, the surrounding arabesques being mixed with representations of many old fashioned flowers from an English country garden.

A set in the Doucean Museum, at Goodrich Court, is very similar to Mr. Beck’s, and the Box being ornamented with the badge of the rose and crown, has led

to its being supposed to be of the reign of Henry VIII.

Mr. Henry Griffith, of Brighton, has a most interesting set, where the various flowers and fruit of an English garden are tastily portrayed, being arranged in bouquets. The verses in this set differ somewhat from those generally seen, the character of the writing is more like black letter, and the rhymes though less easy to interpret are quainter.

A most interesting set of Roundels belonging to Col. Sykes, is described by Mr. Akerman in vol. xxxiv. of the *Archæologia*. This set is of the time of James I. and is composed of 10 pieces, each painted in the centre with a different figure, such as the soldier, the courtier, the merchant, the divine, the widow, the batchelor, the lawyer, etc. Each figure is enclosed in a circle, round the outer edge of which runs a verse, on the character ascribed to the type of person portrayed. These verses, which are extremely curious, are supposed to have been composed by Sir John Davis, and are printed as from his pen in a rare book, entitled "The xii Wonders of the World, set and composed for the Violl de Gambo the lute and the voyce, to sing the verse, etc. composed by John Maynard, Lutenist at the most famous schoole of St. Julian's in Hartfordshire." *folio* Londion 1611."

ERNEST H. WILLETT.

FURTHER NOTES UPON LAVENHAM CHURCH.

COMMUNICATED BY
E. M. DEWING, Esq., Hon. Sec.

The paper upon Lavenham Church had already passed through the press, when I stumbled upon a reference to a MS. preserved in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London, containing a record of the De Vere coats of arms as they existed in the year 1594. Upon calling the attention of the Rev. Henry Elliot to this MS. he most kindly volunteered to make a copy of it, and he suggested that it should be printed as an appendix to the Lavenham paper.

The record is more extensive and complete than that given by Sir John Blois, which has been printed at pp. 120—124 of this volume; it is a small octavo, and is catalogued No. 4 in the Library of the Society.

The arms are tricked on folios 43-70, four on each page, except on folio 69, where there are three, and on folio 70, where a coat Quarterly of 18 is given. The same escutcheons are verbally blazoned on fos. 335—343.

The first six coats, numbered 1-6, the writer describes without saying where they were. They do not appear to have had reference to the De Vere family, though the sixth coat, St. George, was borne by Vere of Addington. These were probably in one of the lower windows of the church.

With the seventh coat commences the blazon of the escutcheons contained in the clerestory windows, of which it will be seen that the writer assigns 48 to the south side, and 54 to the north side, the last being "Le grandd escue of Vere, Earl of Oxford."

E. M. D.

The blazon that follows, is not given in the exact words of the MS., which is in French, but is derived from a comparison of the trickings, and verbal blazon.

Lannam ats Laveham.

1. gu. a fess betw. six martlets or 3. 3.
2. az. on a bend arg. betw. 2 cotises and six lions rampant or, three mullets gu.
3. arg. on a chevron gu., betw. three maseles of the last, as many cinquefoils or
4. arg. a chevron (plain) within a bordure engrailed sa. on a chief gu. three mullets (pierced?) of the first.
5. arg. a chev. (plain) within a bordure engrailed sa. on a chief gu. three mullets (pierced?) of the first, impaling, arg. a chief dancetty sa.
[The bordure, in this shield, is carried across the field, under the chief]
6. arg. a cross gu.
Theis escochens next following are set out in the hiest wyndowes of the southside of the body of the Church at Laveham Suff. and som are broken away.
7. Quarterly gu. and or in the first quarter a mullet arg. *Veer* or *Vere*
8. or three chevrons gu.
9. per pale or and vert a lion rampant gu.
10. vert a lion rampant arg.
11. gu. seven maseles, 3. 3. 1., or
12. barry wavy of six azure and arg.
13. barry of six or and az. an inescutcheon arg. on a chief of the second three palets between two esquires based dexter and sinister of the first. *Mortimer*
14. arg. five barrulets gu.
15. or a fess betw. two chevrons gu. *Walpole* (sic)
16. gu. a bend betw. six crosses croset fitchy arg. *Howard*.
17. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg.
18. arg. a saltire sa. betw. 13 cherries gu. slipped vert.
19. chequy or and az.
20. per pale or and gu. a lion passant in fess arg. *Plaise*.
21. gu. a lion rampant or
22. arg. three fusils conjoined in fess gu.
23. sa. a cross engrailed or
24. arg. a chief indented az.
25. per pale gu. and az. a lion rampant arg.
26. or three torteaux over all a label of three points az.
27. lozengy arg. and az.
28. or a lion rampant az.

29. gu. a cinquefoil erm.
 30. az. three cinquefoils or
 31. erm. three concentric annulets gu.
 [“3 *annellets lun desus lautre.*”]
 32. arg. on a chief indented sa. three bezants.
 33. gu. on a bend arg. three escallops purple
 34. gu. a cross moline arg.
 35. Quarterly, 1 & 4 Vere. 2 & 3. Howard.
 36. Quarterly, 1 & 4. Vere, 2 & 3 Howard, impaling
 Quarterly, 1 & 4 [arg.] 3 fusils conjoined in fess [gules]
 2 [or] an eagle displayed [vert]
 3 [gu.] a saltire [arg.] over all a label gobony
 [of the second & azure.]
 [The tinctures of this Shield are not given in the MS.]
 37. Quarterly, 1 & 4. Vere, 2 & 3 Howard, impaling
 Quarterly, 1 & 4. az. a bend or
 2 & 3. gu. a saltire engrailed arg. (sic)
 38. Vere, impaling, or three chevrons gu
 39. Vere, impaling, per pale or and vert a lion rampant gu.
 40. Vere, impaling, vert a lion rampant arg.
 41. Vere, impaling, or seven mascles gu.
 42. Vere, impaling, Barry wavy of six az. and arg.
 43. Vere, impaling, Mortimer.
 44. Quarterly, 1 & 4. Vere
 2 & 3. az. three crowns close or. (sic)
 45. Vere, impaling, arg. five barrulets gu.
 46. Vere, impaling, sa, a cross engrailed or, in the first quarter a fleur
 de lis arg.
 47. gu. three lions passant guardant in pale or, impaling, or a lion
 rampant double-tailed sa.
 48. Vere, impaling, or two bars gu.
 49. vert., a lion rampant arg., impaling, vair.
 50. gu. seven mascles, 3. 3. 1, or, impaling, gu. a cinquefoil or. [?erm.]
 51. Barry of six arg. and az, impaling, or a bend betw. six martlets gu.
 52. sa. a cross engrailed or, impaling, per pale gu. and az. a lion
 rampant arg.
 53. or a lion rampant sa.
 54. Vere, impaling, Howard.
 Theis escocheons following are set out in the hiest wyndowes of
 the body of the church of Lancham on y^e north side.
 55. or a maunch gu., impaling, gu. a bend arg.
 56. Vere, impaling, gu. a bend arg.
 57. gu. a bend arg., impaling, arg. on a fess gu. 3 plates.
 58. Vere, impaling, arg. five barrulets gu.
 59. or three torteaux over all a label of three points az. *Courtney*,
 impaling, or a lion rampant az.
 60. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1, arg., impaling, az. three cinquefoils or

61. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg. impaling, or three torteaux, over all a label of 3 points az.
62. arg. a saltire engrailed gu., impaling, arg. five barrulets gu.
63. arg. five barrulets gu., impaling, or three chevrons gu. a label of three points az
64. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg., impaling, or a lion rampant gu.
65. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg., impaling arg. three bendlets gu.
66. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg. impaling lozengy arg. and az.
67. Vere, quartering, [in the blazon, impaling,] gu. on a bend arg three escallops sa.
68. gu. seven mascles 3. 3. 1. conjoined or, impaling, sa. a cross engrailed or
69. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg. impaling, sa. a cross engrailed or
70. Quarterly, 1 & 4 Vere. 2 & 3 or three chevrons sa.
71. sa. a cross engrailed or, impaling, arg. a chief indented az.
72. arg. a lion rampant sa., impaling, or three bars gu.
73. erm. a cross sa., impaling, gu. a cross patonce or
74. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. arg. on a chief indented sa. three bezants
75. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere, 2 and 3. gu. three chevrons or
76. per pale or and gu. a lion passant in fess arg., impaling, gu. three chevrons or
77. arg. on a chief dancetty (or indented) sa. three bezants, impaling, or three chevrons sa.
78. arg. on a chief dancetty (or indented) sa. three bezants, impaling, gu. on a bend arg. three escallops sa.
79. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. arg. a chief dancetty (or indented) az.
80. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere, 2 and 3. per pale or and gu. a lion passant in fess arg.
81. Howard (as before) impaling, erm. 3 concentric annulets gu.
82. Howard, impaling, arg. a lion rampant sa.
83. Howard, impaling, erm. a cross sa.
84. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3 sa. a cross engrailed or
85. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere
2 and 3. arg. a fess gu., impaling, (sic)
lozengy arg. and az.
86. Howard, impaling, gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1., arg.
87. Howard, impaling, per pale, or and gu. a lion passant in fess arg.
88. Howard, impaling, arg. on a chief dancetty (or indented) sa. three bezants
89. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. gu. a lion rampant or
90. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. chequy or and az. *Warren E.*
91. Chequy or and az. a bend gu., impaling, or three chevrons gu.
92. or an eagle displayed vert, impaling, or three chevrons gu.
93. or three chevrons gu., impaling, or a lion rampant purple
94. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vere. 2 and 3. Sergeaux

95. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vere. 2 and 3. gu. six escallops, 3. 2. 1. arg.
96. Quarterly, 1 and 4. gu. a lion rampant or
2 and 3. chequy or and az.
impaling, [the impaled coat is not blazoned.]
97. or a lion rampant purpure, impaling,
Quarterly, 1 and 4. Sergeaux. 2 and 3. Warren.
98. gu. a lion rampant guardant arg., impaling,
Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sergeaux. 2 and 3. Warren.
99. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Vere. 2 and 3. Howard.
100. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. arg. five barrulets gu.
101. Sergeaux, impaling, Quarterly 1 and 4. gu. a lion ramp^d or
2 and 3. Warren.
102. Quarterly, or and gu. in the first quarter a lion passant,
impaling, Quarterly, or and gu.
103. Bohun of Hereford [no mark of cadency]
impaling, Quarterly or and gu.
104. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. barry wavy of six azure and
argent.
105. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Vere. 2 and 3. vert a lion rampant arg.
106. Quarterly, 1 and 4. az. three fleurs de lis or
2 and 3. gu. three lions pass^t guard^t in pale or
impaling, Bohun [no mark of cadency.]
107. Quarterly, or and gu. over all a saltire flory sa., impaling Vere.
108. *Veer E. Oxford.* Quarterly of 18 ; 5, 5, 4, 4.
1. and 18. Vere
 2. vert a lion rampant arg
 3. barry wavy of six azure and argent
 4. arg. five barrulets gu.
 5. gu. a bend betw. six crosses crosslet fitchy arg.
 6. gu. six escallops, 3, 2, 1, arg.
 7. per pale or and gu. a lion passant in fess arg.
 8. or three chevrons sa.
 9. arg. on a chief dancetty (or indented) sa. 3 bezants
 10. gu. three chevrons or
 11. erm. three concentric annulets gu.
 12. sa cross engrailed or.
 13. arg. a chief indented az.
 14. arg. a saltire sa. betw. 12 cherries gu. slipped vert.
 15. chequy or and az.
 16. gu. a lion rampant or.
 17. arg. a fess gu., impaling (sic) lozengy arg. and az.

Mr. Elliot has kindly prepared the following explanatory remarks on the foregoing blazon, and the subjoined pedigree, illustrating the connection of the

De Veres with the several families commemorated in these windows.

1. *Beauchamp* of Bedford and Essex
2. *Bohun* of Northampton
3. *Spring*
- 4.
- 5.
6. *St. George.* Borne also by *Vere of Addington*, Northants.
Clerestory Windows, South Side, Lavenham Church.
7. *Vere*, Earl of Oxford
8. *Clare*, Earl of Gloucester
9. *Bigod*, Earl of Norfolk, *Earl Marshal.*
10. *Bolebec*, Baron. [The lion in this coat should be,—vulned on the shoulder gu.]
11. *Quincey*, Earl of Winchester
12. *Sampford*, Baron. The coat is generally blazoned,—barry wavy of six argent and azure.
13. *Mortimer*, Earl of March.
14. *Baddlesmere*, Baron. Generally blazoned,—argent a fess between two bars gemel gu.
15. *Fitz Walter*, Baron
16. *Howard*, Baron
17. *Scales*, Baron
18. *Sergeaux*, [originally spelt *Cerizeaux*]
19. *Warren*, Earl of Warren and Surrey.
20. *Plaiz*, or *Plaise*, Baron
21. *Fitz Alan* (as heir of *Albini*) Earl of Arundel.
22. *Montacute*, Earl of Salisbury
23. *Ufford*, Earl of Suffolk
24. *Glanvill*
25. *Norwich*
26. *Courtenay*, Earl of Devon.
27. This (which may possibly be [argent?] three eagles displayed [azure?] for *Limesi*, Baron,) occurs, impaled by *Odingeels*, in Nos. 85, and 108.
 It is not difficult to imagine how a coat charged with three eagles, when represented in a window, assumes the appearance of a lozengy shield.
28. *Redvers*, Earl of Devon
29. *Bellomont*, Earl of Leicester
30. *Bardolf*, Baron
31. *Fytton*
32. *Walton* of Wyvenhoe, Essex
33. *Byssett*?
34. *Beke.* Baron of Eresby

35. *Vere*, quartering, *Howard*
36. *Vere* and *Howard* Quarterly, impaling, Quarterly 1 & 4 *Montacute*.
2 *Mouthermer*. 3 *Nevill*
For John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, and his first wife, Margaret Nevill, dau. of Richard, Earl of Salisbury.
37. *Vere* and *Howard* Quarterly, impaling, Quarterly 1 and 4. *Scrope*
2 and 3 *Tiptoft*
[The coat of Tiptoft should be blazoned,—argent a saltire engrailed gules. See No. 62.]
For John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, and his second wife, Elizabeth Scrope, dau of Sir Richard Scrope, and widow of William Lord Beaumont.
38. *Vere*, impaling, *Clare*.
For Aubrey, or Alberic, de Vere, Lord Great Chamberlain, who married Adeliza, dau of Gilbert de Clare. This Aubrey de Vere was the father of the 1st Earl of Oxford.
39. *Vere*, impaling *Bigod*.
For Aubrey de Vere the 2nd Earl of Oxford, who, (according to Leland,) married Adeliza, dau of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk.
40. *Vere*, impaling *Bolebec*.
For Robert de Vere the 3rd Earl of Oxford, who married Isabella, dau & h. of Walter de Bolebec.
41. *Vere*, impaling *Quincey*.
For Hugh de Vere, the 4th Earl of Oxford, who married Hawys, dau of Saer de Quincey, Earl of Winchester
42. *Vere*, impaling *Sampford*.
For Robert de Vere, the 5th Earl of Oxford, who married Alicia, dau of Gilbert de Sampford, Chamberlain to Queen Eleanor.
43. *Vere*, impaling, *Mortimer*.
For Robert de Vere, the 6th Earl of Oxford, who married Margaret, dau of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March
44. *Vere*, Quartering, [az. three coronets or within a bordure argent,] an Augmentation, granted by Richard II to Robert de Vere, the 9th Earl of Oxford, who was created Marquis of Dublin, and Duke of Ireland.
45. *Vere*, impaling, *Baddlesmere*.
For John de Vere, the 7th Earl of Oxford, who married Matilda, one of the sisters and coh. of Giles de Baddlesmere, Baron of Seeds, in Kent.
46. *Vere*, impaling, *Ufford*.
For Thomas de Vere, the 8th Earl of Oxford, who married Matilda, dau. of Sir Ralph, brother of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk
47. *England*, impaling *Welles*.
For John, Viscount Welles, K.G., who married Cicely, 2nd dau. of King Edward IV.
The lady's arms are placed to the dexter, she being of royal descent.

48. Vere, impaling, a coat which is probably meant for *De Couci*; Barry of six vair and gules.

For Robert de Vere, the 9th Earl of Oxford, who married Philippa, dañ. of Ingelram de Couci.

49. *Balebec*, impaling,

50. *Quincey*, impaling, *Bellomont*.

For Saer de Quincey, Earl of Winchester, who married Margaret, dañ. of Robert Bellomont, or Blachemaines, 3rd Earl of Leicester, and one of the coh. of her brother Robert, surnamed Fitz Parnel, the 4th Earl.

51. *Grey* of _____ impaling *Furnival*

52. *Ufford*, impaling, *Norwich*.

For Robert de Ufford, 1st Earl of Suffolk, of that family, who married Margaret, sister of Sir John Norwich.

53.

54. Vere, impaling, *Howard*. For John de Vere, the 12th Earl of Oxford, who married Elizabeth, the dau. and heir of Sir John Howard.

Clerestory Windows, North Side, Lavenham Church.

55. *Hastings*, impaling, *Foliot*.

For Sir Hugh Hastings, of Gressing Hall, Norfolk, (eldest son of John Hastings, the 2nd Baron Hastings, by his second wife, Isabel, dañ. of Hugh Despencer, Earl of Winchester,) who married Margery, dañ. of Sir Jordan, and sis. and coh. of Sir Richard Foliot

56. Vere, impaling *Foliot*.

For Alphonsus de Vere, (father of John the 7th Earl of Oxford,) who married Jane, dañ. of Sir Richard Foliot, Knt.

57. *Foliot*, impaling, *Ettun*.

58. Vere, impaling *Baddlesmere*.

For the 7th Earl of Oxford. See No. 45.

59. *Courtenay*, impaling, *Redvers*.

For Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Okehampton, who married Mary, dañ. of William de Redvers, Earl of Devon, by which alliance that Earldom passed to the Courtenays.

60. *Scales*, impaling, *Bardolf*.

For Robert de Scales, the 5th Baron Scales, who married Elizabeth, dañ. of William Lord Bardolf.

61. *Scales*, impaling, *Courtenay*.

For Robert de Scales, the 2nd Baron Scales, who married Elizabeth, dañ. of Hugh, and sister of Hugh Courtenay, the 1st Earl of Devon.

62. *Tiptoft*, impaling, *Baddlesmere*.

For Sir John Tiptoft, the 2nd Baron Tiptoft, who married Margaret, one of the dañs. of Bartholomew, and one of the sisters and coh. of Giles, Barons Baddlesmere.

63. *Baddlesmere*, impaling, *Clare*.

For Bartholomew, Lord Baddlesmere, who married Margaret, one of the daũs. and coh. of Thomas, 3rd son of Thomas, 2nd son of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester.

64. *Scales*, impaling, *Felbrigg*. see No. 86.

65. *Scales*, impaling, *Walisborough*.

For Thomas de Scales, the 7th Baron Scales, who married Emma dau. of John Walisborough.

66. *Scales*, impaling,

67. *Vere*, quartering *Byssett?* (through Walton, and Howard.) see No. 78

68. *Ferrers*, impaling *Ufford*.

For William, Lord Ferrers of Groby, who married Margaret, one of the daũs. of Robert de Ufford, K.G., 1st Earl of Suffolk of that family, and one of the sisters and coh. of W^m de Ufford the 2nd and last Earl.

69. *Scales* impaling *Ufford*.

For Robert 3rd Lord Scales, who married Catherine, another of the sisters and coh. of the last Earl of Suffolk.

70. *Vere*, quartering *Sutton* (through Walton and Howard.) see No. 77.

71. *Ufford*, impaling *Glanvill*

72. *Stapleton*, impaling, *Fitz Aleyn*.

For Sir Gilbert Stapleton, who married Agnes, eldest daũ. and one of the heirs of Sir Bryan Fitz Aleyn, Lord of Bedale.

73. *Boys*, impaling, *Latimer*.

For Sir Robert de Boys, or de Bosco, who married Christian, daughter of Sir William Latimer. Their daughter and heir married Sir John Howard. see No. 83.

74. *Vere*, quartering, *Walton*, (through Howard.)

75. *Vere*, quartering, *Montfichet* (through Plaiz and Howard) see N^o: 76.

76. *Plaiz*, impaling, *Montfichet*.

For Hugh de Plaiz, who married Philippa, one of the daũs. and coh. of Richard de Montfichet.

77. *Walton*, impaling, *Sutton* of Wyvenhoe.

For John de Walton, who married Margery Sutton. (Morant's Essex II. 187.)

78. *Walton*, impaling, *Byssett?*

79. *Vere*, quartering, *Glanvill* (through Ufford, Scales, and Howard) see No. 71.

80. *Vere*, quartering, *Plaiz* (through Howard.) see No. 87.

81. *Howard*, impaling, *Fytton*.

For Sir William Howard, of Wigenhall, Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas, from 1297–1308, who married Alice, daũ., and eventually h. of Sir Edward Fytton, Knt.

82. *Howard*, impaling *Cornwall*.

For Sir John Howard, (son and heir of Sir William,) who married, Joan sister of Richard de Cornwall. In Harl. MS. 1411, fo. 1, the arms of this lady are blazoned,—arg. a lion rampant sa. armed and langued az.

83. *Howard*, impaling, *Boys*.

For Sir John Howard, (grandson of Sir William,) who married Alice, dau. of Sir Robert de Boys, of Fersfield, Norfolk

84. *Vere*, quartering *Ufford* (through Seales and Howard)

85. *Vere*, quartering *Odingeels?* impaled with *Limesi?* see No. 27.

[The coat of Odingeels, should be,—arg. a fess and in chief a mullet pierced gu.]

86. *Howard*, impaling, *Scales*

For Sir Robert Howard, of Fersfield, (great grandson of Sir W^m) who married Margaret, dau. of Robert, 3rd Lord Scales. After the death of Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Thomas, the 7^h Lord Scales, that Barony fell into abeyance between the descendants of this lady, and of her sister Elizabeth, who married Sir Roger de Felbrigg. see No. 64.

87. *Howard* impaling *Plaiz*.

For Sir John Howard, (son of Sir Robert) who married Margaret, dan. and h. of Sir John Plaiz, of Tofte, Norfolk, and of Stanstead-Montfichet, Essex.

88. *Howard*, impaling, *Walton*.

For Sir John Howard, (grandson of Sir Robert) who married Joan, dau. of John Walton, and sister and heir of Richard Walton, of Wyvenhoe, Essex. (Morant's Essex II. 187.)

89. *Vere*, quartering *Fitz Alan* (through Sergeaux)

90. *Vere*, quartering, *Warren*, (through Fitzalan and Sergeaux.)

91. *Clifford of Appleby*, impaling, *Clare*.

For Robert, Lord Clifford, of Appleby (temp. Ed. I.) who married Maud, dau. and coh. of Thomas, 2nd son of Richard de Clare, the 2nd Earl of Gloucester, of that family.

92. *Monthermer*, impaling, *Clare*.

For Ralph, Baron Monthermer, who married Joan of Acres, dau. of Ed. I. and widow of Gilbert de Clare, surnamed the Red, the 3rd Earl of Gloucester; and, in her right, during the minority of the 4^h Earl, held the Earldoms of Gloucester and Hertford.

93. *Clare*, impaling, *Lacy*.

For Richard de Clare the 2nd Earl of Gloucester, (temp. Hen. III.) who married Maud, dau. of John de Lacy, Constable of Chester, and 1st Earl of Lincoln of that family.

94. *Vere*, quartering, *Sergeaux*.

95. *Vere*, quartering, *Scales* (through Howard)

96. *Fitzalan* and *Warren* Quarterly, impaling,

97. *Lacy*, impaling, *Sergeaux* and *Warren* Quarterly.

98. *Marney*, impaling, *Sergeaux* and *Warren* Quarterly

For Sir William Marney, who married Elizabeth, one of the daus. and coh. of Sir Richard Sergeaux.

99. *Vere*, quartering, *Howard*.

100. *Vere*, quartering, *Baddlesmere*.

101. *Sergeaux*, impaling, *Fitzalan* and *Warren* Quarterly.
For Sir Richard Sergeaux, who married Philippa, dau. of Richard Fitz Alan 9th Earl of Arundel, son of Edmund, the 8th Earl, by the lady Alice Plantagenet, his wife, sister and sole heir of John, last Earl of Warren and Surrey, of that family.
102. *Say*, impaling, *Mandeville*.
For William de Say, who married Beatrice, sister of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex.
103. *Bohun*, impaling, *Mandeville*.
For Robert de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, who married Maud Mandeville, dau. of Geoffrey FitzPiers.
By this alliance the Earldom of Essex, became ultimately vested in the family of Bohun, Earls of Hereford.
104. *Vere*, quartering, *Sampford*. see No. 42.
105. *Vere*, quartering, *Bolebec*. see No. 40.
106. *France Modern & England* Quarterly, impaling, *Bohun*.
For Henry of Bolingbroke (afterward Hen. IV) who married Mary, younger dau. and coh. of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, Hereford, and Essex.
The other coh. m. Thomas of Woodstock.
107. *Mandeville* impaling *Vere*.
For Geoffrey de Mandeville, 1st Earl of Essex, who married Rohesia, sister of Alberic, or Aubrey, de Vere, who was created Lord Great Chamberlain A.D. 1100.
[*The Saltire flory in the coat to the dexter should be an escarbuncle.*]
108. Quarterly of 18;—5.5.4.4.

1 and 18 Vere	6 Scales	11 Fytton	16 Fitzaleyn
2 Bolebec	7 Plaiz	12 Ufford	17 Odingeels? see
3 Sampford	8 Sutton	13 Glanvill	[Nos. 27 and 85.
4 Baddlesmere	9 Walton	14 Sergeaux	
5 Howard	10 Montfichet	15 Warren	

THE JOURNAL OF WILLIAM DOWSING,
PARLIAMENTARY VISITOR,

APPOINTED TO DEMOLISH CHURCH ORNAMENTS, ETC.,
WITHIN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK
1643-1644.

With Introduction, Notes, etc., by the
REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, Hon. Sec.

It falls to the lot of comparatively few, other than those whose lives and memories are consecrated in the affections of their fellow men, to acquire and retain so widespread a reputation (in this particular case such an unenviable one) as that which clings to the name and character of that uncompromising zealot of iconoclastic fame, William Dowsing. Judging from the scanty information we possess concerning him, it may possibly appear to some, that so uninviting a character, and one we are led instinctively to condemn, is scarcely worthy of anything likely to further perpetuate his memory, beside that which we already possess in the well-known 'Journal.' But understanding that the two or three previous editions of the 'Journal' were out of print, and copies not easily obtainable; that the 'Journal' moreover, in its complete form was but little known, and where known, was for the want of a few brief notes, not sufficiently understood, I deemed the present opportunity a favourable one for adding certain information concerning Dowsing and his family connections, as far as appear to me correct and reliable. Also some further details, and sundry notes relating to his work in the character in which he is alone known, that of Parliamentary Visitor appointed under a warrant from

the Earl of Manchester, for the demolishing of superstitious pictures and ornaments found in Churches, etc., throughout the assigned District.

Of the original Manuscript of the 'Journal' nothing is known, further than the fact that it was sold in the year 1704, together with the library of Samuel Dowsing, a son of William Dowsing, to Mr. Huse, a London bookseller. It was from a transcript of this MS. made at the time, that the edition published by Mr. Loder, of Woodbridge, (4to. 1786) and afterwards a second edition, was issued in 1818. To the transcript was added:—

“A true Copy of a MANUSCRIPT, found in the Library of Mr. Samuel Dowsing, of *Stratford*, being written by his Father, *William Dowsing's* own Hand, carefully and almost literally transcribed *Sept. 5th, 1704.*”

Mention is made in the *Suffolk Traveller* (2nd ed. p. 39) that a portion of Dowsing's 'Journal' found its way into the hands of the Editor of that work (Mr. John Kirby), but whether it was any part of the original is not clear. Up to the time of the appearance of Mr. Loder's first edition, copies could only have existed in MS., and it is not surprising that in some such copies, slight differences should be found. The 'Journal' was afterwards reprinted by Messrs. Parker, of Oxford, as a supplement to Wells' "Rich Man's Duty" and afterwards (1850) by the same in a separate form. This present edition, drawn from the several previous editions, and MS. copies, carefully compared with each other, has the several points of difference, etc., duly noted.* Loder's edition has an Introduction which is of quite sufficient interest, in its way, to merit a place here, while it may to some extent serve a like purpose:—

“TOWARD the latter end of the reign of HENRY VIII., and throughout the whole reign of EDWARD VI. and in the beginning of

* F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, with his usual kindness has placed at my disposal an interleaved and annotated edition of the 'Journal' (Loder, 1818, 4to.), with materials collected for an introduction by the late Mr. John Wodderspoon. I have occasionally availed myself of this, but as it consists mainly of notes illustrative of church ornaments, monuments, coats of arms, rood screens, brasses, stained glass, &c., and a consideration of these being outside my original purpose, I have gleaned but little fresh information from this source.

queen ELIZABETH, certain persons, of every county, were put in authority to pull down, and cast out of all churches, roods, graven images, shrines with their relics, to which the ignorant people came flocking in adoration. Or any thing else, which (punctually) tended to idolatry and superstition. Under colour of this their commission, and in their too forward zeal, they rooted up and battered down crosses in churches and church-yards, as also in other public places, they defaced and brake down the images of kings, princes and noble estates, erected, set up, or portraied, for the only memory of them to posterity, and not for any religious honour; they crackt a-pieces the glass windows wherein the effigies of our blessed SAVIOR hanging on the cross, or any one of his saints was depicted; or otherwise turned up their heels into the place where their heads used to be fixed; as I have seen in the windows of some of our country churches. They despoiled churches of their copes, vestments, amices, rich hangings, and all other ornaments whereupon the story or the portraiture of CHRIST himself, or of any saint or martyr was delineated, wrought, or embroidered; leaving religion naked, bare, and unclad."—

“But the foulest and most inhuman action of those times, was the violation of funeral monuments. Marbles which covered the dead were digged up, and put to other uses, tombs haect and hewn a-pieces; images or representations of the defunct, broken, erased, cut, or dismembered, inscriptions or epitaphs, especially if they began with an *orate pro anima*, or concluded with *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*. For greediness of the brass, or for that they were thought to be anti-christian, pulled out from the sepulchres, and purloined; dead carcases, for gain of their stone or leaden coffins, cast out of their graves, notwithstanding this request, cut or engraven upon them, *propter misericordiam Jesu requiescant in pace*.”

WEEVER'S *Discourses on Funeral Monuments*, pa. l.li.

What was thought to be left unfinished, by those Persons then in Power,—the fanatical Zeal of the succeeding Century pretty fully accomplished; a reference to this JOURNAL alone, is sufficient to shew, how far the Ignorance and Obstinaey of selfish Men may be persisted in, and carried on, against the Remonstrances of sober and moderate Reason.

In the eventful days of the Long Parliament, men in the name of religion, ran to an excess of riot that ill accorded with the spirit by which they were supposed to be actuated, and of this party, William Dowsing may be regarded as a faithful exponent. Those who had assumed authority, held out every encouragement to the lawless faction, to persevere in their deeds of ill, and consequently many were to be found ready to distinguish themselves

by acts of open violence. According to "*Mercurius Rusticus*" (p. 22)

"In Aug. 1641. there was an Order published by the House of Commons, for the taking away all scandalous Pictures out of Churches, in which there was more intended by the Authors than at first their instruments understood, untill instructed by private information how faree the People were to enlarge the meaning."

It may I think be reasonably supposed, that many of the "reliques of idolatry" were, during the interval of time which elapsed between the giving of this Order and the date of Dowsing's Commission, forcibly removed by the people, and that it was left for Dowsing to smite and not spare, at the subsequent period.

It was soon after the publication of the Order, that country committees were called into existence for the exercise of certain powers conferred upon them by the Parliament, in connection with this undertaking. At the instance, and under the direction of the Earl of Manchester, who received his commission as General of the associated counties of Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Hertford, in 1642, and resigned it in 1645, William Dowsing received his appointment as Parliamentary Visitor of the Suffolk Churches. Of the five or six associations formed in the interest of the Parliamentarian party, this is the only one that stood its ground.

A copy of the original Commission, formerly in the possession of the late D. E. Davy, has never I think been printed. It is as follows—

A Commission from the Earle of Manchester.

"Whereas by an ordinance of the Lords and Comons assembled in Parliamt bearinge date the 28th day of August last, it is amongst other things ordained y^t all Crucifixes, Crosses & all Images of any one or more psons of the Trinity, or of the Virgin Marye, & all other Images & pictures of Saints & superstitious inscriptions in or upon all & every y^e s^d Churches or Cappelles or other place of publique prayer, Churchyards or other places to any y^e s^d Churches or Chapells, or other place of publique praier belonginge, or in any other open place shalbe before November last be taken away & defaced, as by the s^d Ordinance more at large appeareth. And whereas many such Crosses, Crucifixes

other superstitious images and pictures are still continued within y^e Associated Counties in manifest contempt of the s^d Ordinance, these are therefore to will and require you forthwith to make your repaier to the seueral associated Counties, & put the s^d Ordinance in execution in euery particular, hereby requiring all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs Constables, head boroughs & all other his Ma^{ties}. Officers & loveinge subjects to be ayding & assisting unto you, whereof they may not fail at their perill. Given under my hand & seale this 19th of December 1643.”

(Signed) Manchester

“To Willm Dowsing Gen.
& to such as hee shall appoint.”

‘From a copy in my possession, nearly of the above date

D. E. Davy.’

The destruction wrought by Dowsing in Suffolk, was by no means the only task of the kind which he performed. In the same year (1643) he visited the county of Cambridge, also the University, where he entered and defaced the College chapels, demanding of each the sum of forty shillings for so doing. This abominable tryanny is set forth in a very rare and remarkable work, entitled “*Querela Cantabrigiensis; or, a Remonstrance, by way of Apology for the banished members of the late flourishing University of Cambridge. By some of the said sufferers*” (Oxford, 1646) in these words:—

“And one who calls himself *John Dowsing* (a mistake for *William Dowsing*), and by vertue of a pretended Commission goes about the Country like a Bedlam breaking glasse windowes, having battered and beaten downe all our painted glasse, not only in our Chapples, but (contrary to order) in our publike Schooles, Colledge Halls, Libraryes, and Chambers, mistaking perhaps the liberall Arts for Saints (which they intend in time to pul down too) and having (against an Order) defaced and digged up the floors of our Chappels, many of which had lien so for two or three hundred yeares together, not regarding the dust of our founders and predecessors, who likely were buried there; compelled us by armed Souldiers to pay forty shillings a Colledge for not mending what he had spoyled and defaced, or forthwith to go to Prison: We shall need to use no more instances than these two, to shew that neither place, person nor thing, hath any reverence or respect amongst them.”

In Master’s “*History of the College of Corpus Christi, with Continuations by J. Lamb, D.D.*” (1831) p. 47, is a further account of Dowsing’s work in Cambridge. An

extract from a Journal which relates his doings at this place, is far too important to pass over; I have therefore ventured to give the subject matter there contained:—

“By the greatest good fortune, the furious zeal of a bigotted fanatic has been the means of preserving to us the monument of a very considerable benefactor and great ornament to this University, I mean Dr. RICHARD BILLINGFORD, who in 1432 founded a chest as a fund for its members, which has been ever since called after his own name, put into it a hundred marks and placed it in St. Benedict’s Church, in the Chancel of which, then the only Chapel made use of for the devotions of the College, he was buried, but his tomb-stone has by some accident been since removed into the north aisle. In 1643, a fatal æra for this seat of learning, one William Dowsing, of whom an account is given by Dean Barwick in the *Querela Cantabrigiæ* p. 17, 18, was authorized by those then in power, to go through Cambridgeshire and eradicate all the relicts of superstition in the parish churches: in which progress his ignorant and mad zeal led him not only to deface all the painted glass he met with, to the great disfigurement of the windows, but also to reave and destroy all those inscriptions on brass or stone which had the precatory form (in use till the time of the reformation) before them, to the utter ruin of many monuments in this country: so that he is to be traced very exactly through most of the churches in these parts by the spoil and havock he made wherever it was his mischance to arrive. He was so well satisfied with what he was about, that he kept a journal of the reformation he made in each church; by means of which published by a worthy friend of mine from the original MS,* this tomb was happily recovered from the oblivion it has laid in ever since. It is a grey marble of about six or seven feet long, having in the midst of it the portraiture of a doctor of divinity on his knees, in his robes of Congregation and hood over his shoulders, exactly like the modern ones, with a scrole issuing from his hands, having on it, I imagine this inscription, *Me tibi Virgo pia Genetrix commendo Maria*, probably addressed to the picture of the Virgin Mary with her Son in her arms above his head, which is shaved; but as the brass from that, as well as from the scrole, with the inscription beneath him, are reaved and lost, so nothing could have retrieved it, but the following barbarous account in the journal, which I take word for word as in the original, p. 50.

“At Bene’t Temple, } There are seven superstitious pictures,
Dec. 28. } fourteen cherubims, and two superstitious
ingravings; one was to pray for the soul of John Canterbury and his wife. And an inscription of a mayd praying to the Sonn and Virgin Mary, ’twas in Lating, *Me tibi-Virgo Pia Gentier commendo Maria*; “a mayd was born from me which I commend to the oh Mary” (1432) Richard Billingford did commend thus his daughter’s soule.’

“From which particulars it is easy to gather that this must mean Dr.

* Zachary Grey, LL.D., “*Schismatics Delineated*,” 1739.

Billingsford, who, by his interpretation is metamorphosed, into a maid, recommending her daughter's soul to the Virgin Mary. The date and name are a sufficient proof of what is advanced: though it must be confessed there is as much obscurity thrown over it as the thing would admit of. In this instance however and one or two more he is of service: and had he been equally careful in minuting down the names and dates of other monumental inscriptions as in this, by the help of other lights which might have occurred, the mischief he did would not have been irreparable; but this is so singular that he deserves not our thanks. Besides it would have taken up too much of his time, which was employed from December to March in this business: especially in places where they abounded; as for instance in St. John's College Chapel, where there was no less than forty-five superstitious monumental inscriptions; an abundance that would have employed more of his leisure, than we can suppose a person of his importance in the business of reformation had to throw away."

As a record of wanton mischief, intermingled as one cannot help observing, with a desire for plunder and notoriety, such as makes it hard for the most determined enemy of superstitious ornaments to palliate or defend, this 'Journal' stands without an equal, and it is to be most devoutly hoped, that the outburst of intolerant zeal, almost bordering on barbarism, may long remain without a parallel in the history of the country.

The form of appointment of any one of Dowsing's Deputies is given at the foot of the 'Journal' in the following form:—

"Feb. 4th. By Virtue of a Warrant directed to me, by the right Hon^{ble}: the Earl of Manchester. I do hereby depute and appoint You T. D. (Qy. *Thomas Denning*) in my absence to execute the said Warrant in every particular, within the County of ——— According to an Ordinance of Parliament therein mentioned, and Power given unto me by the said Warr^t as fully as I myself may, or might execute the same In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal."

This Memorandum of appointments made, is placed at the head of the 'Journal':—

"WILLIAM DOWSING substitutes *Edmund Blomfield of Aspell-Stonham, Edmund Mayhew of Gosbeck, & Thomas Denning & Mr. Thomas Westhorp of Hundon, (a godly man) and Mr. Thomas Glanfield of Gosbrock, Francis Verden for Wangford, Suthelham, Blything, Bosmere, Sudbury, Clare, Fordham, Blackmere, and would have had Hartsmere. And Francis Jessup of Beccles, for Letherland and Shutford Hundred*

and *Bungay, Blithborough, Yoxford, and Ringshall.*”*

Of these Deputies, one a “Mr. Thomas Westhorp, of Hunden,” is referred to as “a godly man,” probably owing to his excessive zeal in the cause. The same epithet is applied in the ‘Journal’ to the Lecturer at Aldborough, and to a Churchwarden of St. Margaret’s, Ipswich, who shewed themselves ready to pull down and destroy at Dowsing’s bidding. Two other of Dowsing’s associates, Blomfield and Glanfield, appear to have been related to him by marriage. A deputy, by name *Crow*, not included among those already mentioned, appears from the ‘Journal’ to have exercised his office at Elmsett previous to Dowsing’s arrival. Whatever may be said of the others, we need have no hesitation in speaking of the Deputy “Francis Jessup, of Beccles,” as the very embodiment of ignorance, presumption, and knavery. A former Vicar of Lowestoft, the Rev. James Rowse, has left on record this account of Jessop’s visit to the parish church :

“In the same yeare after, on the 12th of June, there came one Jissope with a commission from the Earle of Manchester to take away from gravestones all inscriptions one weh hee found ‘orate pro anima.’ A wretched commissioner, not able to read or find out that weh his commission enjoined him to remove : hee took up in our church soe much brasses, as hee sould to Mr. Josiah Wild for five shillings, weh was afterwards, contrary to my knowledge, runn into the little bell that hangs in the town house. Thear wearr taken up in the middle alley, twelve peeces, belonging to twelve severall generations of the Jettors.

In the chancell, one belonging to Bpp. Scroope ; the words there, ‘Richardus Scroope, Episcopus Dromorocensis, et hujus ecclie vicarius, hic jacet. qui obiit 10 May. anno 1364.’

There was alsoe by this Jyssop taken up in the vicar’s chancell one the north side of the church, a fair peece of brasse with this inscription : ‘Hic jacet Johannes Goodknapp, hujus ecclesie vicarius, qui obiit 4^{to} Novembris, anno Dni, 1442.’”

The doings of this man at Gorleston, surpass everything of the kind on record, and the account given here, is an example of the thoroughness. which, alas ! characterized so much of the work done by these sacrilegious invaders of the churches of East Anglia.

* Gosbrock, Suthelham, Blacksmere, Letherland and Shutford ought respectively to be read as, *Gosbeck, South Elmham, Blackbourn, Lothingland and Mutford.*

GORLESTON. "In the chancel, as it is called, we took up twenty brazen superstitious inscriptions, *Ora pro nobis*, &c.; broke twelve apostles, carved in wood, and cherubims, and a lamb with a cross; and took up four superstitious inscriptions in brass, in the north chancel, *Jesu filii Dei miserere mei*, &c.; broke in pieces the rails, and broke down twenty-two popish pictures of angels and saints. We did deface the font and a cross on the font; and took up a brass inscription there, with *Cujus anime propitiatur Deus*, and 'Pray for y^e soul,' &c., in English. We took up thirteen superstitious brasses. Ordered Moses with his rod and Aaron with his mitre, to be taken down. Ordered eighteen angels off the roof, and cherubims to be taken down, and nineteen pictures on the windows. The organ I brake; and we brake seven popish pictures in the chancel window,—one of Christ, another of St. Andrew, another of St. James, &c. We ordered the steps to be levelled by the parson of the town; and brake the popish inscription, *My flesh is meat indeed, and my blood is drink indeed*. I gave orders to break in pieces the carved work, which I have seen done. There were six superstitious pictures, one crucifix, and the Virgin Mary with the infant Jesus in her arms, and Christ lying in a manger, and the three kings coming to Christ with presents, and three bishops with their mitres and crosier staffs, and eighteen Jesuses written in capital letters, which we gave orders to do out. A picture of St. George, and many others which I remember not, with divers pictures in the windows, which we could not reach, neither would they help us to raise ladders; so we left a warrant with the constable to do it in fourteen days. We brake down a pot of holy water, St. Andrew with his cross, and St. Catherine with her wheel; and we took down the cover of the font, and the four evangelists, and a triangle for the Trinity, a superstitious picture of St. Peter and his keys, an eagle, and a lion with wings. In Bacon's isle was a friar with a shaven crown, praying to God in these words, *Miserere mei Deus*,—which we brake down. We brake a holy water font in the chancel. We rent to pieces a hood and surplices. In the chancel was Peter pictured on the windows, with his heels upwards, and John Baptist, and twenty more superstitious pictures, which we brake; and I H S the Jesuit's badge, in the chancel window. In Bacon's isle, twelve superstitious pictures of angels and crosses, and a holy water font, and brasses with superstitious inscriptions. And in the cross alley we took up brazen figures and inscriptions, *Ora pro nobis*. We brake down a cross on the steeple, and three stone crosses in the chancel, and a stone cross in the porch."

At Somerleyton, Jessop removed the painted glass, and exacted the sum of 6s. 8d. for his labour. Sometimes it would appear that the Deputy wrought independently of Dowsing, at other times 'master and man' were associated together in the work of spoliation.

Concerning Dowsing himself, it is difficult to speak with any degree of certainty. Nothing in the way of a pictorial representation of him is known to exist, it is however easy enough to imagine, from the word-portraiture by which he has become so familiar to us, that his severe and relentless spirit came out strongly in his personal appearance.

There has been some difference of opinion respecting the place of Dowsing's birth. In the 'Journal,' he is alluded to as "of Stratford," (Stratford St. Mary, Suff:) but his connection with this place is unknown. It would appear, that probably during some portion of his life, Dowsing resided at Stratford, but there is no evidence to prove that the family ever settled there. Three individuals of the same name, mentioned in the Register as being interred in this parish, have apparently no connection with William Dowsing's family. It has been asserted, and "universal tradition" is said to confirm the opinion, (!) that Dowsing was a native of Pulham St. Mary, in Norfolk. Several entries in the parish Registers, in which the name of a William Dowsing occur, seem to have led to the formation of this opinion, and to the consequent acceptance in some quarters of the theory. It is, however, plain from a monumental inscription in the churchyard at Pulham St. Mary,* that a connection existed between the Dowsing's residing there, and others of the same name at Laxfield, at which latter place the Iconoclast's family were located, and where William Dowsing probably drew his first breath, and also expired.

Mr. F. C. Brooke, has inserted in his Wodderspoon collection, previously referred to, a MS. note to the

* In the churchyard of Pulham St. Mary, near the S.E. corner of the Chancel is a brick tomb covered by a slab, bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Margaret, the wife of Peter Watts, daughter and sole Heiress of William Dowsing, of Laxfield, in the county of Suffolk, Gent., obijt 14th day of February, Anno Domini, 1707."

Above is a shield bearing the arms of *Watts*, a lion rampant with a mullet for difference, impaling *Dowsing*, a fess between two lions passant.

effect that he was informed by W. Stevenson Fitch, in April 1849, that Dowsing lived at Eye; that he had in his possession Dowsing's admission as a copyhold tenant to the Manor of Eye Priory, and further that he had compared Dowsing's autograph (where this appeared is not stated,) with the one on the Eye document, and found them to be facsimiles. The date of the admission is not given, but most likely it was previous to the troublous times when Dowsing assumed the rôle of a mighty despoiler. Dowsing is sometimes referred to as "of Coddenham," but the village of Laxfield appears to be fairly entitled to the honour of having given birth to the man, who, in his mature years, did his utmost to disfigure the church of the parish in which he had been nurtured. In the course of his 'Journal,' under Laxfield, Dowsing incidentally mentions a "*William Dowsing* of the same town," as appointed to pull down the chancel steps. We find mention made of the name of Simon Dowsing, of Laxfield, as lending the sum of ten pounds for the defence of the Parliament in 1642, so that the family sympathy was clearly with the Parliamentarians.

In the Laxfield Registers *the* William Dowsing is entered as baptised 2nd May, 1596, which would make him of about the age of fifty years at the time of his visitation.

"1596. Will'm Dowsinge sonne of Wollfran & Johane was baptyzed the seconde daye of maye."

To this is appended the following note:—

"This man was by the Earl of Manchester, in the Great Rebellion, A.D. 1644, appointed Visitor of the Churches in Suffolk, to destroy and abolish all the remains of popish superstition in them. There are few which do not yet bear marks of his indiscreet zeal. 1804."

This note, it must be borne in mind, is no older than the early part of the present century, and appears to be in the neat hand-writing of the late D. E. Davy.

Dowsing seems to have been twice married. By his first wife, Thamar, he had ten children one of whom, Samuel, (born 1633, and living in 1682), is mentioned in

the introductory note at the commencement of the 'Journal.' He is likewise there stated to be "of Stratford," which is the more remarkable as his father, William Dowsing, although said to be also "of Stratford," was buried at Laxfield, and Samuel is alluded to in the Will of his kinswoman, Mary Blomefield (1682 *Suff: Archd.*), as of Neyland. The genealogical place of these Laxfield Dowsings, may be clearly seen on reference to the valuable pedigree which Mr. J. J. Muskett,—whose intimate acquaintance with Suffolk family history eminently fits him for the task,—has skilfully and most kindly worked out for me.

The earliest known reference to the Dowsing's of Laxfield, dates back as far as the middle of the 15th century, and for a long period they retained a respectable position among the yeomanry of the county.

There are several monumental inscriptions in Laxfield church and churchyard, to various members of the family. A brass has or had the following:—

"HERE LYETH BURYED THE BODY OF WILLM
DOWSING, WHO HAD ISSUE BY ELIZABETH
HIS WIFE, 4 SONES AND 1 DAUGHTER, BEING OF
ABOUT THE AGE OF 88 YEARES, DECEASED THE
SECOND DAY NOUEMBER, ANNO DNI. 1614."

There is also a brass to John Smyth and Margaret his wife, daughter of Wolferan Dowsinge, and who died 1621. A stone with a Latin inscription to Sybilla, wife of William Dowsing, who died 21 March, 1676, æt. 68. This stone bears the arms of Dowsing,—*a fess between two lions passant*, impaling Green.

The following entry without doubt refers to the William Dowsing: *—

"Mr. William Dowsing was buried the 14th day of March, 1679. And no Affidavit was given me in of his buriall according to the late Act in that case provided. And I certified the Churchwardens and Overseers of the same, vnder my Hand March 22th 1679.

W. Adamson, Vicar

* Two other Dowsings, bearing the same christian name of William, are also entered as interred at Laxfield during the latter part of the seventeenth century.

It would appear from this, that William Dowsing lived to pass fourscore years, leaving behind him a name, which although probably an enduring one, can only continue, subject to the reproaches that will be heaped upon it, not only by an ever increasing number of such as cherish with affectionate feelings the "wonders of old time," but by those who hate base injustice and cruel wrong, especially if done, as not infrequently has been the case, in the name of truth and charity.

THE
JOURNAL, &c.

SUDBURY, Suffolk. *Peter's* Parish. JAN. the 9th. 1643. We brake down a picture of God the Father, 2 Crucifix's, and Pictures of Christ, about an hundred in all; and gave order to take down a Cross off the Steeple; and diverse Angels, 20 at least, on the Roof of the Church.

SUDBURY, *Gregory* Parish. JAN. the 9th. We brake down 10 mighty great Angels in Glass, in all 80.

Alhallows, JAN. the 9th. We brake about 20 superstitious Pictures; and took up 30 brazen superstitious Inscriptions, *ora pro nobis*, and *pray for the soul*, &c.

1. SUFFOLK. At HAVER¹. JAN. the 6th. 1643. We broke down about an hundred superstitious Pictures; and seven Fryars hugging a Nunn; and the Picture of God and Christ; and diverse others very superstitious; and 200 had been broke down before I came. We took away two popish Inscriptions with *ora pro nobis*; and we beat down a great stoneing Cross on the top of the Church.

2. At CLARE, JAN. the 6th. We brake down 1000 Pictures superstitious; I brake down 200; 3 of God the Father, and 3 of Christ, and the Holy Lamb, and 3 of the Holy Ghost like a Dove with Wings; and the 12 Apostles were carved in Wood, on the top of the Roof,

which we gave order to take down; and 20 Cherubims to be taken down; and the Sun and Moon in the East Window, by the King's Arms, to be taken down.

3. HUNDEN, JAN. the 6th. We brake down 30 superstitious Pictures; and we took up 3 popish Incriptions in brass, *ora pro nobis*, on them; and we gave order for the levelling the Steps.

4. WIXO, JAN. the 6th. We brake a Picture; and gave order for levelling the Steps.

5. WITHERSFIELD, JAN. the 6th. We brake down a Crucifix, and 60 superstitious Pictures; and gave order for the levelling the Steps in the Chancel.

6. STOKE-NAYLAND, JAN. the 19th. We brake down an 100 superstitious Pictures; and took up 7 superstitious Incriptions on the Grave-Stones, *ora pro nobis*, &c.

7. NAYLAND, SUFF. JAN. the 19th. 1643. We brake down 30 superstitious Pictures; and gave order for the taking down a Cross on the Steeple; We took up 2 popish Incriptions, *ora pro nobis*, &c

8. RAYDEN, JAN. the 20th. We brake dow an Crucifix, and 12 superstitious Pictures; and a popish Incription, *ora pro nobis*, &c.

9. HOUGHTON, JAN, the 20th. We brake 6 superstitious Pictures.

10. BARHAM, JAN. the 22nd. We brake down the 12 Apostles in the Chancel, and 6 superstitious more there; and 8 in the Church, one a Lamb with a Cross X on the back; and digged down the Steps; and took up 4 superstitious Incriptions of Brass, one of them *Jesu, Fili Dei, miserere mei*, and *O mater Dei, memento mei*,—*O mother of God, have merey on me!*

11. CLAYDEN, JAN. the 22nd. We brake down 3 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down 3 Crosses of the Steeple; and one of the Chancel.

12. CODDENHAM, JAN. the 22nd. We gave order for taking down 3 Crosses of the Steeple; and one of the Chancel.

13. YKE, JAN. the 23rd. We brake down 25

superstitious Pictures; and took up a superstitious Inscription.

14. DUNSTALL, JAN. the 23rd. We brake down 60 superstitious Pictures; and broke in pieces the Rails; and gave order to pull down the Steps.

15. ALDBOROUGH, JAN. the 24th. We gave order for taking down 20 Cherubims, and 38 Pictures; which their Lecturer Mr. *Swayn*, (a godly man) undertook, and their Captain Mr. *Johnson*.

16. ORFORD, JAN. the 25th. We brake down 28 superstitious Pictures; and took up 11 popish Inscriptions in Brass; and gave order for digging up the Steps, and taking of 2 Crosses of the Steeple of the Church, and one of the Chancel, in all 4.

17. SNAPE, JAN. the 25th. We brake down 4 popish Pictures; and took up 4 Inscriptions of Brass, of *ora pro nobis*, &c.

18. STANSTED, JAN. the 25th. We brake down 6 superstitious Pictures; and took up a popish Inscription in Brass.

19. SAXMUNDHAM, JAN. the 26th. We took up 2 superstitious Inscriptions in Brass.

20. KELSHALL, JAN. the 26th. We brake down 6 superstitious Pictures; and took up 12 popish Inscriptions in Brass; and gave order to levell the Chancel, and taking down a Cross.

21. CARLETON, JAN. the 26th. We brake down 10 superstitious Pictures; and took up 6 popish Inscriptions in Brass; and gave order to levell the Chancel.

22. FARNHAM, JAN. the 26th. We took up a popish Inscription in Brass.

23. STRATFORD. We brake down 6 superstitious Pictures.

24. WICKHAM, JAN. the 26th. We brake down 15 popish Pictures of Angels and St^s; and gave order for taking 2 Crosses; one on the Steeple, & the 2nd on the Church.

25. SUDBURNE, JAN. the 26th. We brake down

6 Pictures, and gave order for the taking down of a Cross on the Steeple; and the Steps to be levelled.

26. UFFORD, JAN. the 27th. We brake down 30 superstitious Pictures; and gave direction to take down 37 more; and 40 Cherubims to be taken down of Wood; and the chancel levelled. There was a Picture of Christ on the Cross, and God the Father above it; and left 37 superstitious Pictures to be taken down; and took up 6 superstitious Inscriptions in Brass.

27. WOODBRIDGE, JAN. the 27th. We took down 2 superstitious Inscriptions in Brass; and gave order to take down 30 superstitious Pictures.

28. KESGRAVE, JAN. the 27th. We took down 6 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down 18 Cherubims, and to level the Chancel.

29. RUSHMERE, JAN. the 27th. We brake down the Pictures of the 7 deadly Sins, and the Holy Lamb with a Cross about it; and 15 other superstitious Pictures.

30. CHATSHAM, JAN. the 29th. Nothing to be done.

31. WASHBROOK, JAN. the 29th. I broke down 26 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down a stoneing Cross; and the Chancel to be levelled.

32. COPDOCK, JAN. the 29th. I brake down 150 superstitious Pictures, 2 of God the Father, and 2 Crucifixes; did deface a Cross on the Font; and gave order to take down a stoneing Cross on the Chancel, and to level the Steps; and took up a Brass Inscription, with *ora pro nobis*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*.

33. BELSTEAD. We brake down 7 superstitious Pictures, the Apostles, and 2 others; and took up 4 Inscriptions in Brass, of *ora pro nobis*, &c.

34. IPSWICH, *Stoke Mary's*. 2 Crosses in Wood, and 2 Cherubims painted; and one Inscription in Brass, with *ora pro nobis*, &c.

35. At *Peter's*, was on the Porch, the Crown of Thorns, the Spunge and Nails, and the Trinity in Stone; and the Rails where there, which I gave order to break in pieces.

36. *Mary's* at the Key. JAN. the 29th. I brake down 6 superstitious Pictures.

37. St. *Mary* Elmes, JAN. the 29th. There was 4 iron Crosses on the Steeple; which they promised to take down that Day, or the next.

38. *Nicholas*, JAN. the 29th. We brake 6 superstitious Pictures; and took up 2 Brass Inscriptions, of *ora pro nobis*; and gave order for another, *cujus anima* (sic) *propitietur Deus*; and there was the Crown of Thorns.

39. *Matthew's*, JAN. the 29th. We brake down 35 superstitious Pictures, 3 Angels with Stars on their breasts, and Crosses.

40. *Mary's* at the Tower, JAN. the 29th. We took up 6 Brass Inscriptions, with *ora pro nobis*, and *ora pro animabus*, and *cujus anime propitietur Deus*; and *pray for the soul*, in English; and I gave order to take down 5 iron Crosses, and one of Wood on the Steeple.

41. *Margarett's*, JAN. the 30th. There was 12 Apostles in Stone taken down; and between 20 and 30 superstitious Pictures to be taken down, which a (godly man) a Churchwarden promised to do.

42. *Steven's* JAN. the 30th. There was a popish Inscription in Brass, *pray for the Soul*.

43. *Lawrence*, JAN. the 30th. There was 2 popish Inscriptions, one with Beads, and written *ora pro nobis*.

44. *Clements*, JAN. the 30. They four Days before had beaten up divers superstitious Inscriptions.

45. At *Elens*, JAN. the 30th. Nothing.

46. PLAYFORD. JAN. the 30th. We brake down 17 popish Pictures, one of God the Father; and took up 2 superstitious Inscriptions in Brass; and one *ora pro nobis* and *cujus anime propitietur Deus*, and a 2nd *pray for the soul*.

47. BLAKENHAM, at the Water, *Feb.* the 1st. 1643. Only the Steps to be levelled, which I gave them 8 days to do it.

48. BRAMFORD, FEB. the 1st. A cross to be

taken off the Steeple; we brake down 841 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down the Steps, and gave a fortnight's time; and took up 3 Inscriptions with *ora pro nobis*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*.

49. SPROUGHTON. We brake down 61 superstitious Pictures; and gave order for the Steps to be levelled, in a fortnight's time; and 3 Inscriptions, *ora pro nobis*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*.

50. BURSTALL, FEB. the 1st. We took off an Iron Cross off the Steeple; and gave order to level the Steps.

51. HINTLESHAM. FEB. the 1st. We brake down 51 superstitious Pictures; and took up 3 Inscriptions, with *ora pro nobis* and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*; and gave order for digging down the Steps.

52. HADLEIGH. FEB. the 2nd. We brake down 30 superstitious Pictures, and gave order for taking down the rest, which were about 70; and took up an Inscription, *quorum animabus propitiatur Deus*; and gave order for the taking down a Cross on the Steeple; gave 14 days.

53. LAYHAM, FEB. the 2nd. We brake down 6 superstitious Pictures, and take down a Cross off the Steeple.

54. SHELLY, FEB. the 2nd. We brake down 6 superstitious Pictures; and took off 2 Inscriptions, with *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*.

55. HIGHAM, FEB. the 2nd. We brake down 15 superstitious Pictures in the Chancel; and 16 in the Church, (so called); and gave order to level the Steps in 14 days.

56. FEB. the 3d. WENHAM *Magna*. There was Nothing to reform.

57. FEB. the 3d. WENHAM *Parva*. We brake down 26 superstitious Pictures, and gave order to break down 6 more; and to level the Steps.—One Picture was of the Virgin Mary.

58. FEB. the 3d. CAPELL. We brake down 3

superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down 31, which the Churchwarden promised to do; and to take down a stoneing Cross on the outside of the Church, (as it is called.)

FEB. the 3d. We were at the Lady *Bruce's* House, and in her Chapell, there was a Picture of God the Father, of the Trinity, of Christ, and the Holy Ghost, the Cloven Tongues; which we gave order to take down, and the Lady promised to do it.

59. NEEDHAM-MARKET, FEB. the 5th. We gave order to take down 2 Iron Crosses on the Chappel, and a stoneing Cross.

60. BADLEY, FEB. the 5th. We brake down 34 superstitious Pictures; Mr. *Dove* promised to take down the rest, 28; and to levell the Chancel. We took down 4 superstitious Incriptions, with *ora pro nobis*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*.

61. STOW-MARKET, FEB. the 5th. We gave order to break down about 70 superstitious Pictures; and to levell the Chancel, to Mr. *Manning*, that promised to do it; and to take down 2 Crosses, one on the Steeple, and the other on the Church, (as it is called); and took of an Inscription, of *ora pro nobis*.

62. WETHERDEN, FEB. the 5th. We brake a 100 superstitious Pictures in Sr *Edward Silliard's* Isle; and gave order to break down 60 more; and to take down 68 Cherubims; and to levell the steps in the Chancel; there was taken up 19 superstitious Incriptions, that weighed 65 pounds.

63. ELMSWELL, FEB. the 5th. We brake down 20 superstitious Pictures; and gave orders to break down 40 and above, and to take down 40 Cherubims. We took up 4 superstitious Incriptions, with *ora pro nobis*.

64. TOSTICK, FEB. the 5th. We brake down about 16 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down about 40 more; and to levell the Steps. We took a superstitious Inscription, with *ora pro nobis*.

65. BURY St. EDMUND'S, FEB. the 5th. *Mary's*

Parish. Mr. *Chaplain* undertook to do down the Steps; and to take away the superstitious Pictures.

66. *James's* Parish. Mr. *Moody* undertook for.

67. KINFORD, FEB. the 6th. We gave order to take down a Cross, and other Pictures.

68. FEB. the 6th. At NEWMARKET, They promised to amend all.

69. COMEARTH *Magna*, FEB. the 20th. I took up 2 Inscriptions, *pray for our souls*; and gave order to take down a Cross on the Steeple; and to levell the Steps. *John Pain*, Churchwarden, for not paying, and doing his duty enjoined by the Ordinance, I charged *Henry Turner*, the Constable, to carry him before the Earl of *Manchester*.

70. *Little* COMEARTH, FEB. the 20th. There were 2 Crosses, one in Wood, and another in Stone, which I gave order to take them down; and I brake down 6 superstitious Pictures. Had no Noble.

71. NEWTON, FEB. the 21st. *William Plume*, Churchwarden, and *John Shrive*, Constable. I brake down 4 superstitious Pictures, one of Christ, and 6 in the Chancel, one of Christ, and one of the Virgin Mary; and to see the Steps levelled.

* NAYLAND, FEB. the 21st. *Henry Hill*, *Henry Campin*, Churchwardens; *Abraham Vangover*, Constable. Churchwardens promised the 6s. 8d. within a Week.

72. ASSINGTON, FEB. the 21st. We brake down 40 Pictures, one of God the Father, and the other very superstitious; and gave order to levell the Chancel; and to take a Cross off the Steeple. Constable, *James Springes*.

73. At Mr. *Thomas Humberfield's* or *Somberfield's*, I brake down 9 superstitious Pictures, and a Crucifix, in the Parish of STOKE. He refused to pay the 6s. 8d. This was in the Lord *Windsor's* Chappel.

74. FEB. the 23d. At Mr. Cap^t. *Waldgrave's* Chappel, in BUERS, there was a Picture of God the Father, and divers other superstitious Pictures, 20 at least, which they promised to break, his Daughter and

Servants; he himself was not at home, neither could they find the key of the Chappel. I had not the 6s. 8*d.* yet promised it. And gave order to take down a Cross.

75. BUERS, FEB. the 23d. We brake down above 600 superstitious Pictures, 8 Holy Ghosts, 3 of God the Father, and 3 of the Son. We took up 5 Inscriptions of *quorum animabis (sic) propitiatur Deus*; one pray for the soul. And Superstitions in the Windows, and some divers of the Apostles.

76. COMEARTH *Magna*. (Mentioned before, No. 69.)

77. GLENSFORD, FEB the 26th. We brake down many Pictures; one of God the Father, a Picture of the Holy Ghost, in Brass. A Noble.

78. OTLEY, FEB. the 27th. A Deputy brake down 50 superstitious Pictures; a Cross on the Chancel; 2 Brass Inscriptions; and Moses with a Rod, and Aaron with his Mitre, taken down; and 20 Cherubims to be broke down.—6s. 8*d.*

79. MULLEDEN, FEB. the 27th. He brake down 6 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to levell the Steps in 20 Days.—6s. 8*d.*

80. HOO, FEB. the 27th. A superstitious Inscription of Brass, and 8 superstitious Pictures brake down; and gave order to levell the Steps in 20 Days.—6s. 8*d.*

81. LETHERINGHAM, FEB. the 27th. He took of three popish Inscriptions of Brass; and brake down 10 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to levell the Steps in 20 Days.—6s. 8*d.*

82. EASTON, FEB. the 28th. He brake up one Inscription in Brass; and 16 superstitious Pictures; 3 Crosses he gave order to take down; & to levell the Steps in 20 Days.—6s. 8*d.*

83. KETTLEBURGH, FEB. the 28th. In the Glass, 6 superstitious Pictures; gave order to break them down, and to levell the Steps in 20 days.—6s. 8*d.*

84. HELMINGHAM, FEB. the 29th. Brake down 3 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down 4

Crosses; and 9 Pictures; and Adam and Eve to be beaten down.—6s. 8d.

85. WOOLPIT, FEB. the 29th. My Deputy. 80 superstitious Pictures; some he brake down, and the rest he gave order to take down; and 3 Crosses to be taken down in 20 Days.—6s. 8d.

86. BAYTON Bull, MARCH the 1st. He brake down 20 Pictures; and the Steps to be levelled in 20 Days.—6s. 8d.

87. KAYFIELD, APRIL the 3d. A Deputy brake down divers, which I have done.

88. APRIL the 3d. BEDDINGFIELD. I brake down 14 superstitious Pictures, one of God the Father, and 2 Doves, and another of St. Catherine and her Wheel; and gave order to take down 3 stoneing Crosses on Porch, Church, and Chancel.

89. TANNINGTON, APRIL the 3d. My Deputy brake down 27 Pictures, 2 were Crucifixes, which I brake of part.

90. BRUNDISH, APRIL the 3d. There were 5 Pictures of Christ, the 12 Apostles, a Crucifix, and divers superstitious Pictures. The Vicar have 2 Livings.

91. WILBY, 4 superstitious Pictures. April the 4th. 30 We brake down; and gave order to take 10 more, and the Steps to be levelled; and the Whip, and Pincers, and Nails, that was at Christ's crucifying, and the Trinity, all in Stone.

92. STRADBROOK, APRIL the 4th. 8 Angels off the Roof, and Cherubims in Wood, to be taken down; and 4 Crosses on the Steeple; and one on the Church; and one on the Porch; and 17 Pictures in the upper Window; and *pray for such out of your charity*; and Organs, which I brake.

93. *Nether*, or LINSTEAD *Parva*, APRIL the 4th. A Picture of God the Father, and of Christ, and 5 more superstitious in the Chancel; and the Steps to be levelled, which the Churchwardens promised to do in 20 Days.—And a Picture of Christ on the outside of the Steeple,

nailed to a Cross, and another superstitious one. Crosses on the Font. *Will.* (M.S. blotted) is Curate.

94. LINSTEAD *Magna*, APRIL the 5th, Here was 2 superstitious *orate pro animabus*, and *cujus anima* (sic) *propitiatur Deus*. There was 2 Crucifixes and 8 superstitious Pictures, and 3 Inscriptions of Jesus, in a Window. And gave order to levell the Steps, to Mr. *Evered*. *Will. Aldice*, Curate. D. * * * * *
Francis Evered.

95. *Cheston*, or CHEDISTON, APRIL the 5th. 2 superstitious Inscriptions, and 7 popish Pictures, one of Christ, and another of St. George.—6s. 8d.

96. HALLISWORTH, APRIL the 5th. 2 Crucifixes, 3 of the Holy Ghost, and a 3d of the Trinity altogether; and two hundred other superstitious Pictures and more; 5 popish Inscriptions of Brass, *orate pro animabus*, and *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*; and the Steps to be levelled by the Parson of the town; and to take off a Cross on the Chancel. And then the Churchwardens had order to take down 2 Crosses off the Steeple.

97. REDSHAM *Magna*, APRIL the 5th. A Crucifix, and 3 other superstitious Pictures; and gave order for Mr. *Barenby*, the Parson, to levell the Steps in the Chancel. He preach but once a Day.

98. REGINGFIELD, APRIL the 5th. The Sun and Moon; and JESUS, in Capital Letters; and 2 Crosses on the Steeple: We gave order to take them down; and levell the Steps in 14 Days.

99. BECCLES, APRIL the 6th. Jehovah's between Church and Chancel; and the Sun over it; and by the Altar, *My Meat is Flesh indeed, and My Blood is Drink indeed*. And 2 Crosses we gave order to take down, one was on the Porch; another on the Steeple; and many superstitious Pictures, about 40.—Six several Crosses, Christ's, Virgin Mary's, St. George's and 3 more; and 13 Crosses in all; and Jesus and Mary, in Letters; and the 12 Apostles.

100. ELOUGH, APRIL the 6th. We brake down

12 superstitious Pictures; and the Steps to be levelled; and a Cross to be taken off the chancel, which they promised to do.

101. SATERLY. There were divers superstitious Pictures painted, which they promised to take down; and I gave order to level the Steps; and to break in pieces the Rails, which I have seen done; and to take off a Cross on the Church.

102. BENACRE, APRIL the 6th. There was 6 superstitious Pictures, one Crucifix, and the Virgin Mary twice, with Christ in her arms, and Christ lying in the Manger, and the 3 Kings coming to Christ with their presents, and St. Catherine twice pictured; and the Priest of the Parish—(M.S. blotted)—*materna* (sic) *Johannem Christi gubernata*. *O Christ govern me by thy Mother's Prayers!*—And 3 Bishops with their Mitres; and the Steps to be levelled within 6 weeks. And 18 JESUS's, written in Capital Letters, on the Roof, which we gave order to do out; and the Story of Nebudchadnezzar; and *orate pro animabus*, in a Glass window.

103. COCHIE, APRIL the 6th. We brake down 200 Pictures; one Pope, with divers Cardinals, Christ and the Virgin Mary; a Picture of God the Father, and many other, which I remember not. There was 4 Steps, with a Vault underneath, but the 2 first might be levelled, which we gave order to the Churchwardens to do. There was many Inscriptions of JESUS, in Capital Letters, on the Roof the Church, and Cherubims with Crosses on their Breasts; and a Cross in the Chancel; all which, with divers Pictures, in the Windows, which we could not reach, neither would they help us to raise the ladders; all which, we left a Warrant with the Constable to do, in 14 days.

104. RUSHMERE, APRIL the 8th. We brake 10 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to level the Steps in 20 Days, to make their Windows; and we brake down a Pot, for Holy Water.

105. MUTFORD, APRIL the 8th. We brake down

9 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take 9 superstitious Inscriptions of Jesus; 2 Crosses on the Steeple; and the Steps to be levelled.

106. FROSTENDEN, APRIL the 8th. 20 superstitious Pictures, one Crucifix, and a Picture of God the Father, and St. Andrew with his Cross, and St. Catherine with her Wheel; 4 Cherubims on the Pulpit; 2 Crosses on the Steeple; and one on the Chancel. And Mr. *Ellis*, an high Constable, of the Town, told me "he saw an *Irish* Man, within 2 months, bow to the Cross on the Steeple, and put off his hat to it." The Steps were there to level, which they promised to do.

107. COE, APRIL the 8th. We took down 42 superstitious Pictures in Glass; and about 20 Cherubims; and the Steps we have digged down.

108. RAYDEN, APRIL the 8th. We brake down 10 superstitious Pictures; and gave order to take down 2 Crosses, one on the Chancel, and another on the Porch. Steps we digged up.

109. SOUTHWOLD, APRIL the 8th. We break down 130 superstitious Pictures; St. Andrew; and 4 Crosses on the four corners of the Vestry; and gave order to take down 13 Cherubims; and take down 20 Angels; and to take down the Cover of the Font.

110. WALBERWICK. Brake down 40 superstitious Pictures; and to take off 5 Crosses on the Steeple, and Porch; and we had 8 superstitious Inscriptions on the grave Stones.

111. BLYFORD, APRIL the 9th. There was 30 superstitious Pictures; a Crucifix; and the 4 Evangelists; and the Steps promised to be levelled, and begun to be digged down; a Cross on the Chancel they promised to take down; and a Triangle on the Porch, for the Trinity; and 2 Whips, &c. Christ and a Cross all over the Porch.

112. BLYBOROUGH, APRIL the 9th. There was 20 superstitious Pictures; one on the Outside of the Church; 2 Crosses, one on the Porch; and another on the Steeple; and 20 Cherubims to be taken down in the

Church, and Chancel; and I brake down 3 *orate pro animabus*; and gave order to take down above 200 more Pictures, within 8 days.

113. DUNWICH, APRIL the 9th. At *Peter's* Parish. 63 Cherubims; 60 at least of JESUS, written in Capital Letters, on the Roof; and 40 superstitious Pictures; and a Cross on the top of the Steeple. All was promised by the Churchwardens to be done.

114. *Allhallows*. 30 superstitious Pictures; and 28 Cherubims; and a Cross on the Chancel.

115. BRAMFIELD, APRIL the 9th. Twenty-four superstitious Pictures; one Crucifix, and Picture of Christ; and 12 Angels on the Roof; and divers JESUS's, in Capital letters; and the Steps to be levelled, by Sir *Robert Brook*.

116. HEVININGHAM, APRIL the 9th and 10th. Eight superstitious Pictures, one of the Virgin Mary; and 2 Inscriptions of Brass, one *pray for the soul*, and another *orate pro animabus*.

117. POLSTEAD, APRIL the 15th. Forty-five superstitious Pictures; one of Peter with his Keys. 2nd a Bishop's Mitre on his head.—6s. 8d.

118. BOXTEAD. We had 6 superstitious Pictures.

119. STANSTEAD, APRIL the 15th. 5 superstitious Pictures.

120. LAXFIELD, JULY the 17th, 1644. Two Angels in Stone, at the Steeple's end; a Cross in the Church; and another on the Porch, in Stone; and 2 superstitious Pictures on Stone there. Many superstitious Inscriptions in Brass, *orate pro animabus, et cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*. A Picture of Christ, in Glass. An Eagle, and a Lion, with wings, for 2 of the Evangelists; and the Steps in the Chancel. All to be done within 20 Days; the Steps, by *William Dowsing*, of the same Town.

121. TREMBLY, AUG. the 21st., 1644. *Martin's*. There was a Fryar, with a shaven crown, praying to God, in these Words, *misere mei Deus*; which we brake down; and 28 Cherubims in the Church; which we gave order to take down, by Aug. 24th.

122. AUG. the 21st. BRIGHTWELL. A Picture of Christ, and the Virgin Mary, that we brake down; and the 12 Apostles painted, in Wood; and a Holy Water Font; and a Step to be levelled; all which, we gave order to be broke down, and Steps to be levelled, by Aug. 31st.

123. LEVINGTON, AUG. the 21st. The Steps only to be levelled, by Aug. 31st. And a double Cross on the Church.

124. UFFORD, AUG. 31st. (See *No.* 26.) Where is set down what we did, JAN. the 27th. "30 superstitious Pictures; and left 37 more to brake down"; and some of them we brake down now. In the Chancel, we brake down an Angel; 3 *orate pro anima*, in the Glass; and the Trinity in a Triangle; and 12 Cherubims on the Roof of the Chancel; and nigh a 100 JESUS—MARIA, in Capital Letters; and the Steps to be levelled. And we brake down the Organ Cases, and gave them to the Poor.—In the Church, there was on the Roof, above a 100 JESUS and MARY, in great Capital Letters; and a Crosier Staff to be broke down, in Glass; and above 20 Stars on the Roof. There is a glorious Cover over the Font, like a Pope's Tripple Crown, with a Pelican on the Top, picking its Breast, all gilt over with Gold. And we were kept out of the Church above 2 hours, and neither Churchwardens, *William Brown*, nor *Roger Small*, that were enjoined these things above three months afore, had not done them in May, and I sent one of them to see it done, and they would not let him have the key. And now, neither the Churchwardens, nor *William Brown*, nor the Constable *James Tokelove*, and *William Gardener*, the Sexton, would not let us have the key in 2 hours time. New Churchwardens, *Thomas Stanard*, *Thomas Stroud*. And *Samuel Canham*, of the same Town, said, "I sent men to rifle the Church;"—and *Will. Brown*, old Churchwarden, said, "I went about to pull down the Church, and had carried away part of the Church."

125. BAYLHAM. There was the Trinity in a Triangle, on the Font, and a Cross; and the Steps to be levelled, by the Minister, in 21 days.

126. NETTLESTEAD, AUG. the 22d. An Inscription in the Church, in Brass, *orate pro anima*; and 6 of the Apostles, not defaced; and St. Catherine with her Wheel; and 3 superstitious Pictures more, 2 with Crosier Staves, with Mitres; and the Picture of St. George, St. Martin, and St. Simon.

127. SUMMERSHAM. The same Day. A Cross in the Glass, and St. Catherine with her Wheel, and another Picture in the Glass in the Church; and 2 superstitious Pictures in the Window; and a Holy Water Font in the Church; and on the outside of the Chancel Door, *Jesus. Sancta Maria. Jesus.*

128. FLOUGHTON, AUG. the 22d. A Holy Water Font in the Chancel.

129. ELMSETT, AUG. the 22d. *Crow*, a Deputy, had done before we came. We rent apieces there, the Hood and Surplice.

130. OFTON, AUG. the 22d. There was a Holy Water Font in the Chancel; and the Steps; and some Crosses on the outside of the Church, and Chancel; and we gave order to deface them. We gave order to have them all defaced, and 2 more in a window of the Church; and 2 Stone Crosses on the top of the Steeple. All which we gave order to mend all the defaults, by Saturday come 'Sennight. At *Ipswich*, at Mr. *Coley's*.

131. BARKING, AUG. the 21st. There was St. Catherine with her Wheel. Many superstitious Pictures were done down afore I came. There was Maria's on the Church Door.

132. WILLESHAM, AUG. the 22d. An Holy Water Font in the Chancel; the Steps were levelled; and had been so once before, by a Lord Bishop's Injunction; and by another Lord Bishop after commanded; testified to me, by him that saw it done, Mr. *John Brownbridge*.

133. DAMSDEN, AUG. the 23d. Three Crosses in

the Chancel, on the wall, and a Holy Water Font there; and the Chancel to be levelled by Saturday S'ennight after.

134. WETHERINGSETT, Aug. the 26th. 19 Crosses. 16 about the Arches of the Church; and 3 on the Porch; a Picture on the Porch a Triangle for the Trinity, to be done. *Thomas Colby*, and *Thomas Eley*, Churchwardens. Constables, *John Sutton*, and *John Genkthorne*.

135. MICKFIELD, Aug. the 26th. 2 Crosses. And the Glasses to be made up by Saturday come three weeks. And 10s. to be paid to the Poor within that Time; and the rest afterwards.—4s. 6d.

136. HORHAM, Aug. the 27th. In the Chancel a Holy Water Font; and the Steps to be levelled; and there was the 4 Evangelists; and a part of a Crucifix; and divers Angels, 8; and other superstitious Pictures; and, *orate pro animabus*; and on a Grave Stone, *cujus animæ propitiatur Deus*. All which I brake up; and gave 20 days to levell the Steps, and make the windows. And in the Church, *orate pro animabus*; and divers superstitious Pictures; and a Triangle on the Font; and a superstitious Picture.—6s. 8d.

137. ALLINGTON, Aug. the 27th. In the Chancel, was Peter pictured, and crucified with his heels upward; and there was John Baptist; and 10 more superstitious Pictures in the Church.

138. WALLINGWORTH, Aug. the 27th. A Stone Cross on the top of the Church; 3 Pictures of Adam on the Porch; 2 Crosses on the Font; and a Triangle for the Trinity, in Stone; and 2 other superstitious Pictures; and the Chancel ground to be levelled; and the Holy Water Font to be defaced; and Step levelled in 14 days. *Edmund Dunstone*, and *John*—Constables. *Will. Dod*, and *Robert Bemant*, Churchwardens.—3s. 4d.

139. HOLTON, by *Halesworth*, Aug. the 29th. 2 superstitious Pictures in the Church; and I † H † S the Jesuit's Badge, in the Chancel Window; promised by the Minister, *Mr. Wm. Pell*.

140. WANGFORD, AUG. the 28th. 16 superstitious Pictures; and one I brake. 14 still remain; and one of God.

141. WRENTHAM, AUG. the 28th. 12 superstitious Pictures; one of St. Catherine with her Wheel.

142. HOXNE, AUG. 30th. 2 Stone Crosses on Church, and Chancel; Peter with his Fish; and a Cross in a Glass Window, and 4 superstitious ones. The Virgin Mary with Christ in her Arms; and Cherubims Wings on the Font. Many more were broken down afore.

143. EYE, AUG. the 30th. Seven superstitious Pictures in the Chancel, and a Cross; one was Mary Magdalene; all in the Glass; and 6 in the Church Windows; many more had been broken down afore.

144. OCKOLD, AUG. Divers superstitious Pictures were broke. I came, and there was Jesus, Mary, and St. Lawrence with his Gridiron, and Peter's Keys. Churchwardens promised to send 5s. to Mr. *Oales*, before Michaelmas.

145. RUSSINGLES, AUG. the 30th. Nothing but a Step. The Pictures were broke before.

146. METTFIELD, AUG. the 30th. In the Church, was Peter's Keys, and the Jesuit's Badge, in the Window; and many on the top of the Roof. I. for *Jesus*, H. for *Hominum*, and S. for *Salvator*; and a Dove for the Holy Ghost, in Wood; and the like in the Chancel; and there, in Brass, *orate pro animabus*; and the Steps to be levelled, by Sept. the 7th. Mr. *Jermin*, the Gentleman in the Town, refused to take the Inscription, as the Churchwardens informed, whose Name is——.

147. DINNINGTON, SEPT. the 26th, 1644. Angels in S^r *John Rouse's* Isle, and 2 Holy Water Fonts; and in *Bacon's* Isle, 9 Pictures of Angels and Crosses, and a Holy Water Font, and 2 superstitious Inscriptions of Christ; the Spear and Nails, on 2 Stools, at the lower end of the Church; and a Cherubim in S^r *John Rouse's* Stool.

148. BADDINGHAM, SEPT. the 28th. The Steps

to be levelled in the Chancel; and 16 superstitious Cherubims with Crosses on their Breasts.—All to be done, by the Churchwardens, by the 13th of October.

149. PARHAM-HATCHESTON, Ocr. the 1st. There was 21 Cherubims with Wings, in Wood; and 16 superstitious Pictures, and popish Saints; with a double Cross in the Church; and the representation of the Trinity on the Font; and the Spears and Nails, that Christ was pierced and nailed with; and 3 Crosses, all in Stone; 4 superstitious Pictures in the Chancel, and a Cross, all in Glass; and the Steps to be levelled, by Mr. *Francis Warner*, by Oct. 15th. All to be done.

Thomas UMBERFIELD of STOKE, refused to pay the 6s. 8d. A Crucifix; and divers superstitious Pictures, Feb. 21st.*

END OF THE MANUSCRIPT.

* A reference is made in the previous editions to No. 6. (the Stoke-Nayland entry) but except in the name of the parish, this has no bearing on the note. The reference should have been to No. 73. ("The Lord Windsor's Chappel in the parish of STOKE.")

NOTES ON DOWSING'S JOURNAL.

[*The following 'Notes' are compiled as having a distinct bearing, more or less, on the subject matter of the several entries in the 'Journal.' The ordinary sources of information, will, as a rule, supply what might otherwise be thought lacking in this Edition, in which an attempt is made to supply the shortcomings of any former one, and it is thought equally superfluous to encumber these notes with what after all, can scarcely be said to elucidate the text.*

For the purpose of reference and identification, the figures used are those which mark the various entries, and the names of the several parishes are given in the modern and more generally accepted mode of spelling.]

The parish Churches throughout the land, must have suffered considerably at the time of the Reformation. In the year 1559, commissioners were appointed "to establish religion," and the orders issued by them were carried into execution by "the common people," with great avidity. This was especially manifested in "beating down, breakinge and burninge images * * in many places, walls were rased, windows were dashed down, because some images (little regarding what) were painted on them. And not onely images, but rood lofts, relickes, sepulchres, bookes, banners, coopes, vestments, altar cloathes, were in diverse places, committed to the fire, and that with such shouting and applause of the vulgar sort, as if it had been the sacking of some hostile city." (Hayward's *Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, pp. 28, 29). Proceedings of this disorderly nature, were probably of short duration, and did not reach anything like the height witnessed during the Great Rebellion, either in point of vehemence or continuance.

The work of William Dowsing in Suffolk, of which an account is here given, extended from January 6th, 1643, to October 1st, 1644. During this period upwards of one hundred and fifty places were visited in less than fifty days. The greatest apparent vigour was shewn in and near the Town of Ipswich, where in one day (Jan. 29th, 1643) no less than eleven churches appear to have passed the fiery ordeal of the despoiler's wrath. No regular plan appears to have been followed, fancy and convenience seem alone to have led the way, although a centre where the choicest spoil was likely to be found, no doubt influenced Dowsing greatly in the principle of selection. Notwithstanding the excitement attending so strangely fascinating (!) a work, the long intervals of time that often elapsed between the several visits, whatever the cause may have been, seem to shew that the performance at times really flagged. The work was in great part, executed in the months of January and February, and, with the slight exception of five days, drawn from

the ensuing months of March, July, September, and October, the undertaking may be said to have been wholly confined to the four months of January, February, April, and August.

The number of churches—often rich in decoration and ornament,—in the districts visited, that were seemingly quite passed over, and as far as we know remained unmolested by Dowsing, is remarkable. With abundant exercise of power, and with no lack of help on the part of the appointed deputies and their adherents, to which the oft recurring and significant ‘*We*,’ gives expression, we should, if only the work had been continuous and more systematic, have certainly looked for a wider range of ‘objects,’ and an amount of havoc, which would have caused the details related above, to sink into comparative insignificance. Probably Dowsing’s presence was required elsewhere on a similar errand, and certainly his ‘*Journal*’ in the form bequeathed to us, gives but a partial account after all, of the task committed to Dowsing and his associates. There are in Suffolk considerably over five hundred parishes, but little more than one third of the whole number, find any mention in the ‘*Journal*.’ At the same time it would be idle to attribute anything like the entire work of destruction, wrought during the period of the Rebellion, to Dowsing and his emissaries. The unrestrained violence of the rank and file of the Parliamentary party during periods of comparative leisure, doubtless accomplished what Dowsing in his moments of haste was scarcely able to perform. The profanation of the Sanctuary of God, by oft repeated acts of vandalism at subsequent periods, must have wrought no inconsiderable amount of damage, which is frequently and most inconsiderately, laid to the charge of Dowsing. Such spoliation, often under the garb of Church Restoration, &c., is constantly going on still, to the lasting disgrace of those, who can scarcely be held so free from blame as even William Dowsing and his Deputies. The latter, although clearly guilty of extreme

wantonness, have at least something to urge, which in their own minds at any rate, would justify such conduct, heinous as it is. It seems necessary to say this much, in order to remove any misapprehension which may exist, with regard to the present state of much of the ancient work in many of our Churches, and especially as to the origin of the evil we so much deplore.

SUDBURY. It will be observed that the first entries in the 'Journal,' having reference to the three Sudbury parishes of St. Peter, St. Gregory and All Saints, stand by themselves in a kind of isolation, and that the acts there recorded, were perpetrated three days after those of which an account is given in the entries 1—5 which follow. The cause for this is not clear: if not a mere whim, it may perhaps be attributed to pure accident, anyhow the precise arrangement does not seem to possess any real significance.

ST. PETER'S. "*A picture of God the Father.*"—There is frequent allusion to such a representation, generally it may be assumed in the stained glass of the windows, which Dowsing 'brake down.' Mediæval art was somewhat partial to this most objectionable form of caricature, which found its way into the books of devotion, as well as the painted glass frescos, carvings both of wood and stone, etc., that adorned the Churches. This class of pictorial imagery can certainly be well spared, and on no ground whatever ought we to lament the destruction of that which can only tend to debase the Deity. The very conception of the idea, seems lowering to the mind, while the actual representation is nothing less than an outrage upon all true religious feeling, against which we feel we must instinctively rebel.

"*2 Crucifix's, and Pictures of Christ.*"—Of all mediæval art subjects, the representation of Christ our Lord under a variety of forms, and especially as seen in the great event of the crucifixion, is the most frequent. Such representations, whatever may be said for or against them, have

frequently ministered to superstition and idolatry; the belief that such is the case, is however, by no means universal, but in former days men thought differently, and, as a rule, the balance of opinion was decidedly in favour of retaining them. Bishop Sandys, in his letter to Peter Martyr, April 1, 1560 (*Zurich Letters, First Series, p. 34*), says, "the Queen's Majesty considered it not contrary to the Word of God, nay rather for the advantage of the Church, that the image of Christ crucified, together with those of the Virgin Mary and St. John should be placed as heretofore in some conspicuous part of the Church, where they might the more readily be seen by all the people,"* but, with praiseworthy boldness he adds, "some of us (Bishops) thought far otherwise." In the eyes of the Puritans they became so obnoxious, that a speedy destruction followed their discovery.

"*A cross off the Steeple and diverse angels on the roof,*" might well have remained unmolested; the beauty of the roof must have been considerably enhanced by the presence of the latter, whilst the Church fabric in losing the cross could not be said to be improved. Such destruction may be denominated 'thorough,' but it may be more properly regarded as the work of reckless fanatics. In reply to a request made by Mr. Wodderspoon, in the year 1843, Mr. G. W. Fulcher wrote, concerning the mischief wrought by Dowsing in connection with the Sudbury Churches, that the remains of Dowsing's painted angels were discovered in 1825, when the workmen were employed in paving the town. Also directly opposite the Church, a large quantity of stained glass was found broken into very small pieces, but these fragments, beneath the men's pick-axes, became "beautifully less"; what remained has been lost to the town. Mr. Fulcher added "about 10 years ago, when the walls were scraped, preparatory to whitewashing them, sundry paintings in fresco of Saints and Angels were brought to

* The allusion is of course to the well-known rood-loft arrangement.

light, just over the rood-loft, which were doubtless objects of devout invocation in the olden time, and would provoke the unmitigated wrath of Master Dowsing."

ALL SAINTS. ('ALHALLOWS') "*took up 30 brazen superstitious Inscriptions.*" Perhaps there is no single feature of Dowsing's work of so reprehensible a character as that which concerns the destruction of monuments, and especially the sepulchral brasses. The parliamentary visitor carried out his designs without reverence for the deceased, with scarce a thought for the living, and certainly regardless of posterity. An unfortunate '*orate pro anima,*' '*ora pro nobis,*' or '*cujus animæ propitiatur Deus,*' sealed the fate of these interesting memorials of the dead, and thus it was that brasses, which at one time existed in such profusion, perished to so large an extent. Weever's work on Funeral Monuments, which gives very full information upon the subject, and contains the inscriptions found on the sepulchral brasses, etc., is the result of an examination personally made in the year 1631, twelve years prior to Dowsing's visit.* It is hence a reasonable supposition, that the brass inscriptions noted by Weever, which might be in any way deemed superstitious, were reived by Dowsing and his colleagues. This receives undoubted confirmation upon a comparison of the earliest church notes subsequently made.

1. HAVERHILL. ('HAVER¹²') "*Seven Fryars hugging a Nunn.*" It is difficult to say what so strange a picture really was intended to represent. At first sight it might appear to be a gross exaggeration of some legendary or other story, depicted—so charity should incline us to think,—for the purpose of inflaming the devotion of the people, and not calculated to endanger the moral sense. But it was undoubtedly the work of the 'seculars,' who lost no occasion of shewing their dislike of the 'regulars,' and many of our Churches still give evidence of this in the ancient carved work now remaining. A picture of

* The shadows cast by coming events in all probability influenced Weever to undertake this useful work, in which he was followed by Sir William Dugdale and others.

like character to the above, is to be seen among the illustrated Manuscripts in the British Museum (*Decretals*. 10 *E iv. f.* 185 *b.*) where a monk is represented embracing a nun. In the following *ff.* 187, 187 *b.*, the same Monk and Nun are together *in the stocks!* Perhaps the most determined 'Dowsing hater,' ought to be grateful to that *un-worthy* for the removal of so incongruous a subject from a parish church.

"200 (*superstitious pictures*) had been broke down before I came." It is plain from this and other similar allusions, that an infuriated populace, released from the bands of law and order, had preceded Dowsing in the endeavour to efface and demolish every vestige of superstition, without apparently calling into exercise any nice feelings of discernment as to what did or did not constitute an object of superstition. Certain portions of old stained glass remain here still.

"We beat down a great stoneing Cross on the top of the Church." Undoubtedly a gable or pinnacle Cross of Stone, such as is to be found ornamenting the different parts of a Church exterior. I have elsewhere,* in my paper on "*The 'Stoneing' Cross of Dowsing's Journal,*" inquired into the precise meaning and application of the term 'Stoneing Cross' (which epithet has for a long time awakened some amount of interest), and I have there adduced examples in support of my contention as to a more restricted use, than that applied to it in the 'Journal.'

2. CLARE, "*We brake down 1000 Pictures superstitious,*" &c. The stained glass in this Church must have been both rich and abundant, and the pictorial effect grand in the extreme, especially when it is remembered that Dowsing passed over glass having armorial bearings. The Chancel which had fallen down, was rebuilt in the years 1617 and 1618, and the glass then inserted in the windows contained the names and arms of the several benefactors, which were rather

* Proceedings Suff: Inst: of Arch: Vol. vi., pp. 1-8. See also Vol. vi., pp. 88, 89.

numerous. As Tylletson saw these when he visited the Church in 1658, it is clear that Dowsing did not put forth a hand to touch them.

“3 of the *Holy Ghost like a Dove with wings.*” The emblem of a Dove, with which we are familiar as representing the Holy Spirit, apparently somewhat exercised Dowsing’s mind, the three however which he found, he “brake down.”

“20 *Cherubims to be taken down.*” The Cherubims would be represented as *heads* merely, with two, four, or six wings. “*The Sun and the Moon * * to be taken down.*” Dowsing could scarcely have been ignorant enough to suppose that there was the slightest danger of the Churchmen of his day, becoming worshippers of the Sun and Moon, but the desire for a clean sweep of everything emblematic, and therefore superstitious, (!) probably was the cause of the order.

One point in connection with the “Journal,” which is deserving of special notice, is the scrupulous exactness with which the various details are throughout recorded; this is especially marked in connection with the numerical portion of the entries.

3. HUNDON (HUNDEN), “*We gave order for the levelling the Steps.*” This forms as might be expected, a prominent feature in Dowsing’s work. Seven or eight years previously the order had gone forth to *raise* the Chancels, then it afterwards became a perfect rage to throw them down. *Facilis est descensus.*

4. WIXOE (WIXO).

9. HOLTON? (HOUGHTON).

10. BARHAM, “*A Lamb with a Cross X on the back,*” would correspond with that which in the Clare entry Dowsing terms “The Holy Lamb,” the *Agnus Dei** a frequent device found in ancient Christian Art, the earliest known representation of this emblem of the Saviour is in the Catacombs, and probably dates from the Fourth Century.

* See also No. 29 Rushmere.

“4 *superstitious inscriptions of brass, one of them, &c.*” Several stones have had the brasses abstracted. One of these shews ejaculatory labels to have issued from the mouths of a male and female figure, probably having the very words here mentioned by Dowsing.

13. EYKE (YKE).

14. TUNSTALL (DUNSTALL), “*Broke in pieces the Rails.*” An act quite on a par with pulling down the Chancel Steps. Where found, the one would surely follow the other.

15. ALDBOROUGH, “Their Captain, Mr. Johnson,” may have reference to a party organized for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Parliamentarians, and having a duly appointed leader or “*Captain.*”

18. STANSTED, occurs again (see No. 119) Probably STERNFIELD is intended here, it is nearer to Saxmundham and Snape.

20. KELSALE (KELSHALL).

21. CARLTON (CARLETON).

23. STRATFORD ST. ANDREW (STRATFORD).

25. SUDBOURNE (SUDBURNE).

27. WOODBRIDGE. The superstitious pictures were probably in connection with the rood-loft and screen, erected by John Albrede and Agnes his wife—“whereupon the pictures of the Cross, Crucifix, the Virgin Mary, of Angels, Archangels, Saints and Marters, are figured to the Life; which how glorious it was when all standing may be discerned by that which remaineth.” *Weever.*—This rood, now removed, had drawings made of it by Johnson, of Woodbridge, previous to demolition; they were sold to Nicholls (‘*Gentleman’s Magazine*’) for fifteen guineas.

30. CHATTISHAM (CHATSHAM), “*Nothing to be done.*” “Had the worthy Squire at the Hall been beforehand with him? This was Daniel Meadows, of Chattisham, 1577—1651. (‘*Suffolk Bartholomeans*’), pp. 7, 8.

32. COPDOCK, "*Did deface a Cross on the Font.*"

The slight mention of damage done to Fonts, which frequently had subjects carved upon them, and sometimes inscriptions, that must have given great offence, is rather remarkable. We constantly hear "Dowsing's chisel" blamed, for hacking and defacing what there is certainly no record of his having been instrumental in accomplishing. Considering Dowsing's accuracy, and evident desire above all else, to relate his doings very fully, the guilt of bringing our Suffolk Church Fonts (as is so often the case) into their present forlorn condition, may be attributed to other hands than his. The Font at Copdock, which is Octagonal, having on its panels Angel and rose alternately, is much mutilated.

33. BELSTEAD, "*Brake down 7 superstitious Pictures.*" These were probably in glass: some small portions I believe still remain, including the head (apparently) of an Apostle, which is almost entire. At least one brass has it label reived. Dowsing's "*&c.*" may include *inter alia* damage done to the rood-screen, the portion now remaining having the faces of the figures mutilated.

IPSWICH. ST. MARY AT THE QUAY (KEY).

The good open timber nave roof at this Church has been almost entirely denuded of the figures that formerly ornamented the hammer beams; those which remain are much mutilated. Here again the rude axe of Dowsing is held responsible for this atrocious work, but there is no allusion to it in his 'Journal.' Neither again does he mention the destruction of superstitious inscriptions, for several fine brasses have been reived. The celebrated Powder Brass may have escaped, having no superstitious inscription, although it probably was overlooked by Dowsing, as owing to the devotional attitude of the figures, and the emblems of the Evangelists in the four corners, it could scarcely have been deemed unworthy of attention.

ST. MATTHEW'S. "*We brake down 35 superstitious*

Pictures," &c. These may have been wholly of glass, but some at least, probably formed part of the interesting parclose screen now in the vestry, consisting of three double panels, painted and gilt, and representing St. Erasmus and other male and female figures; the latter are apparently pictured to represent the sisters of St. Erasmus' Guild.

"3 *Angels with Stars on their Breasts,*" most likely taken down from the ancient Nave roof, which has wholly disappeared.

ST. MARY AT THE TOWER. The brasses now remaining must have escaped Dowsing's notice.

ST. MARGARET'S. "*There was 12 Apostles in Stone taken down.*" These were probably dethroned from the Church exterior, which was highly ornamented.

"*Between 20 and 30 superstitious pictures to be taken down.*" By the frequent expression '*taken down,*' the supposition is that the objectionable pictures existed in the windows. Many mural paintings were formerly here. A fine St. Christopher has been only recently blotted out. No old stained glass remains. No mention is made of the glorious roof, covering the nave. The numerous figures once occupying the place of supporters to the hammer beams have been sawn away, and others have been decapitated, but the cornice, which has upon it the emblems of the Passion, etc., has only very partially suffered from harsh treatment of this kind. The unique octagonal Font has been most roughly used. Dowsing does not allude to it, which makes it probable that a greater part of the mischievous work that characterized this period, had been previously enacted. The '*godly man,*' as Dowsing terms the individual, who at the time was Churchwarden, most likely had something to do with the horrible mutilation which this Font has undergone, and its former position, placed with one of its faces against the wall, near the South entrance, probably saved a part of the interesting inscription—**sal et saliba**—appearing on the scrolls borne by angels.

43. ST. LAWRENCE. The depredations which had previously been committed here, are exemplified in the return, from which the following is taken, made in obedience to the King's command A.D., 1547:—

“Item we have in our Church and chancell ix glas wyndows of fayned storyse contrary to the king's majesties injouncions whiche we have bargayned for to be glazed w^t whyght glas flor the wiche we haue payd and must paye for the said glas.....xijⁱⁱ”

A mistake is often made in hastily attributing such works of destruction to the period of the Great Rebellion.

44. ST. CLEMENTS. “*They four days before had beaten up,*” &c. This probably has reference to the virulence of the Parliamentary party, who had a strong following in Ipswich.

45. AT ELENS (‘ELMS’). So it is printed in the ‘Journal’ as hitherto printed, and drawn forth the remark, that it *may* refer to a *second* visit to St. Mary at Elms, or, *Quere*, St. Helens? The reference is of course to the latter, which was constantly written, as it is indeed sometimes now spoken by working-class people, ‘ELENS.’

47. BLAKENHAM MAGNA (‘BLAKENHAM AT THE WATER’). “*Gave them 8 days to do it.*” Such work as levelling chancel steps, &c., which it was impossible to carry into immediate execution, was generally ordered to be done in the least possible time; the position of affairs fully warranted the belief that delay was dangerous.

48. BRAMFORD. “*We brak down 841 superstitious Pictures.*” The great proportion of this very large number was probably in glass. The handsome exterior of this church still retains several remarkable stone carvings, chiefly marking the contest between the “regulars” and the “seculars”; it is strange that even these were allowed to remain.

52. HADLEIGH. “*gave order for taking down the rest*” (pictures). Probably this was never wholly carried out, for a large number of “*superstitious pictures*” (Virgin and Child, &c.) were found among the stained glass in the early part of the last century.

55. HIGHAM, "*the Church so called.*" This mode of expression serves to give some idea of the spirit in the whole undertaking was carried out. See (58) CAPEL and (61) STOWMARKET.

57. WHENHAM PARVA, "*One picture was of the Virgin Mary.*" From some cause or another the mention of such representations is not so frequent as might have been expected.

58. CAPELL. "*The Lady Bruces Chapell.*" Thus we see that Parish Churches were not alone in experiencing the stroke of the scourge which the Iconoclast wielded. Whether Dowsing did not really overstep the boundary line in such interference with the rights of a private person, may be questioned. But perhaps, as a Chapel which formed part of a private establishment, was usually licensed by the Bishop, it might be therefore deemed a "place of publique prayer." The ready compliance of "the Lady" (awed into submission probably by 'Master Dowsing and his troopers'), and the show of respect for her person, if not for her property, is noteworthy.

60. BADLEY, "*Mr. Dove promised to take down the rest.*" This individual it would seem, with all the gentleness with which his name is associated, and perhaps with not a little of a distinctly opposite tendency, pleaded, at least, for a more convenient season, and thus averted to some extent the destroyers hand.

61. STOWMARKET, "*gave order to break down about 70 superstitious Pictures.*" In the Churchwardens' Accounts for the year (1644) is the following entry:—

"Laide out for the towne paide to ffyler for glassinge
where the pictures were battered out - - - 16s."

This appears to have been but half the sum actually paid. The havoc which resulted from Dowsing's visit, as far as here recorded, was unfortunately only a part of the lamentable work of destruction which soon followed. Organ pipes, carved seat-ends, pinnacle cross, surplices, and tippet, &c., were all in turn given over to the

destroyer, who received payment for his work out of the Church funds. "Mr. Manning," (William) who promised to perform the task allotted to him by Dowsing, is mentioned by name in Hollingsworth's '*Stowmarket*' as one of several who opposed the compulsory loan levied by King Charles. From Manning's descendents, Mr. Hollingsworth obtained an oil painting of Dr. Young, the puritanical Vicar of Stowmarket, and Tutor to John Milton.

62. WETHERDEN, "*Sr Edward Silliard*," read *Sir Edward Sulyard*,

"19 *superstitious Inscriptions that weighed 65 pounds.*"

This is the only time that the actual weight of the purloined brass is mentioned. The weight was probably taken in prospect of a ready sale.

64. TOSTOCK ('TOSTICK')

65. BURY ST. EDMUNDS ('ST. MARY'S'). "*Mr. Chaplain.*" Thomas Chaplin, Esq¹⁶ Justice of the Peace for Bury, and the County of Suffolk.

66. ST. JAMES'. "*Mr Moody*," Samuel Moody, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's. His daughter Margaret was the wife of that 'godly man' previously referred to, Mr. Thomas Westhorp of Hunden.

67. KENTFORD ('KINFORD').

69. CORNARD MAGNA ('COMERTHMAGNA'). "*John Pain, Churchwarden, for not paying, &c.*" Stout hearted John Pain, who rather than lift a finger to destroy, or pay one farthing in aid of so outrageous a work as the dismantling of the church, of which he was the legally appointed custodian, was content to be hauled before the Earl of Manchester by the parish constable, and to suffer the pains and penalties of the default. Where not otherwise mentioned, it may be taken for granted that the appointed 'fee' of 6s. 8d. (a *Noble*) was duly paid, however reluctantly. Here it was refused point blank!

70. CORNARD PARVA ('LITTLE COMERTH'). "*Had no Noble.*" From some cause or other the required fee was not forthcoming.

71. STOKE NAYLAND ('NAYLAND').*

73. *Mr. Thomas Humberfield* †

74. BURES ST. MARY ('BUERS'). "*At Mr. Capl Waldegrave's Chappel.*" This chapel was either annexed to the church, or far more probable at the mansion of the family known as "*Smallbridge.*"

75. BURES ('BUERS'). The fine brasses of the noble family of Waldegrave were once very numerous: they have now entirely disappeared, and the church has been thoroughly 'cleansed!'

77. GLEMSFORD ('GLENSFORD').

78. OTLEY. "*Moses with a Rod, and Aaron with a Mitre, taken down.*" This sufficiently shews the determination to take away every kind of pictorial representation, albeit the Christian Church has never shewn the slightest inclination to render any form of worship to Moses and Aaron. Probably such figures were of a date subsequent to the Reformation.

79. MONEWDEN ('MULLENDEN').

81. LETHERINGHAM. "*He took,*" &c. The reference here and elsewhere is to Dowsing's deputy. The payment of the "6s. 8d." is now mentioned with something like regularity.

84. HELMINGHAM. "*Adam and Eve to be beaten down.*" Another instance that Biblical story was counted on a par with the legendary fable that tended to foster superstition.

86. BEYTON ('BAYTON BULL'). The 'Bull' probably was the 'Inn' at which the Deputy sojourned, and perhaps held his 'Court!' but no such Inn 'sign' is now found in the parish.

87. CRATFIELD(?) or BEDFIELD(?) ('KAYFIELD.') An old MS. copy of the Journal reads "*My Deputy broke down divers pictures and I have done the rest,*" which is really but an expansion of Dowsing's imperfect wording. However successful in his marauding, the 'Journal' is certainly not a *literary* success; of this fact there is repeated evidence.

* See No. 7.

† See Note at the end of the Journal.

90. BRUNDISH. "*The Vicar have 2 Livings.*" The only instance adduced in the 'Journal' of a plurality of benefices.

91. WILBY. "*The Whip and Pincers and Nails that was at Christs crucifying.*" The emblems of the Passion, so frequently found represented in our Churches are thus referred to.

92. STRADBROKE. "*Pray for such out of your charity,*" is an unusual form for such words as these to take. The mention of "*organs which I brake,*" seems to imply the existence here at this time of the antiquated 'payre' of instruments. (*See also Ufford.*)

95. CHEDISTON ('CHESTON,' or *Chediston*).

96. HALESWORTH ('HALLISWORTH').

97. REDISHAM MAGNA ('REDSHAM MAGNA'), "*The parson * * preach but once a day.*" A state of things apparently less common in the year 1643 than a hundred years later, when it was not an unknown thing for one service to suffice for a fortnight in this locality.

98. RINGSFIELD ('REGINFIELD').

99. BECCLES. "*Jehovah's between Church and Chancel; and the Sun over it*" (*i.e.* Chancel). The 'Jehovah's,' if indeed the expression be correctly given, were probably some form of that Divine name figured in connection with the rood loft: it may be that the Hebrew word was employed.

100. ELLOUGH ('ELOUGH').

101. SOTTERLEY ('SATERLY').

102. BENACRE. The decorations at this church seem to have been profuse, and judging from the other entries here made, of a rather uncommon character. The blotted MS. leaves us in doubt as to a portion of the entry, but it is worthy of notice that the Incumbent is alluded to as "*Priest of the parish.*"

103. COVEHITHE ('COCHIE'), commonly called "*COTHIE,*" otherwise "*North Hales.*" "*We brake down * * the pope with divers Cardinals.*" The only mention throughout the 'Journal' of anything precisely of this

character. These were perhaps mural paintings, to which the expression "brake down" must occasionally be held to apply.

"*Divers Pictures in the Windows, which we could not reach, neither would they help us to raise the ladders.*" That strong resistance was frequently shewn by the parishioners is evident, if they could not quite frustrate the designs of those making onslaught upon their Parish Church, they would be no party to the actual work of destruction. The church is now a picturesque ruin.

104. RUSHMERE (near Lowestoft). "*We brake down a Pot for Holy Water.*" There are several allusions of this kind in subsequent entries.

106. FROSTENDEN. The little bit of 'narrative' here is unique, and doubtless duly impressed Dowsing with a high sense of his mission, and of the desirability of leaving '*neither root nor branch.*'

107. SOUTH COVE (*Cove Magna*) ('COE.') There has been some little doubt as to which of the two parishes (North or South Cove) is here meant. That the 'steps' which are said to have been 'dugged up' still remain at North Cove, apparently undisturbed from that time to the present, is conclusive as to South Cove, and as the latter parish adjoins the parish of Frostenden, and Rayden—between which two entries in the 'Journal' '*Coe*' stands,—and North Cove being some miles distant, it may be taken for granted that the parish is 'South Cove.'

109. SOUTHWOLD. It is a matter of surprise that so much beautiful decorative work has been allowed to remain. The Church exterior still carries enriched crosses on its battlements, elaborate tracery with grotesque carved work, &c., while the interior, with the beautiful rood screen paintings of the Apostles, the sculpture which adorns the Lady Chapel (angels, evangelists, &c.) and the parclose screens furnishes a remarkable instance of a "brand," (in some way or another,) "plucked from the burning."

110. WALBERSWICK. A fine ruined church.

112. BLYTHBOROUGH ('BLYBOROUGH.') A grand church made desolate by repeated acts of vandalism. Although Jessop, the deputy, had the task apparently allotted to him, yet we find from the Churchwardens' accounts, that 'Master Dowsing' was actually before him. The following entries having reference to this visit, are singularly corroborative of that made in the 'Journal':—

1644 April 8th. Paid to Master Dowson that came with the Troopers to our Church, about the taking down of Images & Brasses off the Stones. -	} 6s.
Paid that day to others for taking up the Brasses of Gravestones before the Officers of Dowson came	} 1s.
(Qy. for Concealment?)	
And the next day to Edwards & Pretty taking down 26 Rheils - - - - -	} 6s. 10d.
Rec ^d this 6 th day of January 1644 from out of the Church, 40 pounds Weyght of Brasse, at three pence Halfpenny per pound - - -	} 11s. 8d.

The pre-Reformation references to the ornaments, &c., existing in this church, witness to the profuse liberality shewn in providing 'things superstitious.'

113. DUNWICH. The churches now submerged. *St. Peter's* was lost in the year 1702, and *All Saints* (Allhallows) was dismantled in 1754.

116. HEVENINGHAM ('HEVININGHAM').

118. BOXTED ('BOXTED').

120. LAXFIELD. "*The steps to be done by William Dowsing of the same Town.*" It must not be supposed that the Dowsing's were inferior people so far as worldly *status* went (*see* Introduction), or that manual labour or anything of the kind was required of 'William Dowsing of the same town,' in the matter of the steps. It is just such another allusion as that under (115) *Bramfield*, where the steps were "to be levelled by Sr Robert Brook."

121. TRIMLEY ('TRIMBLY') *St. Martin*. "*There was a Fryar, with a shaven crown praying to God.*" A praying Monk, hooded and tonsured was the no uncommon adornment to a bench end, where this '*Fryar*' was probably found.

124. UFFORD. “*We brake down the Organ cases and gave them to the poor.*” Such kind consideration for the poor was apparently restricted to a gift of firewood ; what was of real value seems to have entered some other channel.

“*On the Roof above a 100 Jesus and Mary in great capital letters.*” A large number of these are still to be seen.

“*A glorious cover over the Font, &c.*” Even the harsh eye of Dowsing could appreciate ‘a thing of beauty.’ This Font Cover is one of the finest specimens in the kingdom, and certainly receives only its due meed of praise, when it is referred to as ‘glorious.’ It is, all things considered, in a marvellous state of preservation, and the hand of the would-be destroyer seems to have paused, ere it ventured to strike a blow, and the Cover was spared. In several places the delicate tracery has been renewed, but it appears to have been done owing to decay, rather than wantonness. The lower panels of the rood screen, with painted figures, still remain. Bearing in mind the persistency of the Church and parish officials in thwarting Dowsing in the accomplishment of his purpose, we cannot but wonder that when he “carried away part of the Church”(!) he should have left so much behind, if not absolutely untouched, yet but little the worse for so portentous a visit.

127. SOMERSHAM (‘SUMMERSHAM’).

128. FLOWTON (‘FLOUGHTON’).

130. OFFTON (‘OFTON.’) “*At Ipswich, at Mr. Coleys.*” Probably the name should be that of Mr. Jacob Caley, who was elected in 1643 by the “Twenty-four” to be one of that body of Town Governors, and afterwards filled the office of Claviger and Guildholder.

132. WILLISHAM (‘WILLESAM.’) “*The Steps were levelled ; and had so been once before, by a Lord Bishop’s Injunction ; and by another Lord Bishop after commanded*” &c. The latter has reference to the action of Bishop Matthew Wren in causing an ascent to be made to the

Communion Table in the parish Churches throughout the Diocese, generally of three steps.

133. DARMSDEN ('DAMSDEN.')

135. MICKFIELD. "*The glasses to be made up*"

&c. It would appear that the window glass was ordered to be carefully preserved, instead of being 'battered down'; this seems to be a just inference. If too superstitious to remain, why was the glass accounted worthy of preservation?! Anyhow there is here a pleasing variation from the recognized principle, for the poor were to have 10s. and the rest afterwards! Whether this latter sum amounted to 4s. 6d. or whether the 4s. 6d. mentioned may not be regarded as the amount paid to the visitors by the parish, is uncertain, owing to the ambiguity of the entry.

137. ATHELINGTON ('ALLINGTON.')

138. WORLINGWORTH ('WALLINGWORTH.')

139. HOLTON. "I † H † S *the Jesuit's Badge.*"

A very hard and uncalled for epithet to be applied to this ancient monogram, signifying *Jesus Hominum Salvator*, which really is of Greek, (I H C the first three letters of the Greek JESUS) and not Latin origin. (*See also (146) METFIELD, and Jessop's work at GORLESTON.*)

144. OCCOLD ('OCKOLD.')

145. RISHANGLES ('RUSSINGLES.')

147. DENNINGTON ('DINNINGTON.')

"*Sr John Rouse's Stool.*" The seat or stall occupied by Sir John.

"*Thomas Umberfield of STOKE,*" &c. The Chapel for which Thomas Umberfield was held responsible, was that appertaining to Henry, Lord Windsor, of Bradnam, in the County of Buckingham, through his marriage with Anne, only daughter of Sir Thomas Revett, Knt.

It would appear that many brasses (and of course divers other goods and ornaments) being spared by those authorized to demolish them, were subsequently taken away or destroyed by the soldiery during the Common-

wealth. Evelyn, in his Diary, alluding to a visit made by him to Lincoln in 1654, says—

“The souldiers had lately knocked off most of the brasses from the gravestones (in the Cathedral) so as few inscriptions were left ; they told us that these men went in with axes and hammers, and shut themselves in, till they had rent and torn off some large loads of metal, not sparing even the monuments of the dead, so hellish an avarice possessed them.”

Good Bishop Hall, of Norwich, draws a sad picture in his “*Hard Measure*” of the lamentable workings of the ‘Spirit of the age.’ He says, in the well known passage (p. LXVI):—

“What work was here. What clattering of glasses ! What beating down of walls ! What tearing up of monuments ! What pulling down of seats ! What wresting out of irons and brass from the windows and graves ! What defacing of Arms ! What demolishing of curious stonework, that had not any representation in the world, but only of the coat of the founder, and the skill of the Mason ! What tooting and piping upon the destroyed organ pipes ! And what a hideous triumph on the market-day before all the country ; when, in a kind of sacrilegious and profane procession, all the organ pipes, vestments, both copes and surplices, together with the leaden cross which had been newly sawn down from over the Green-yard Pulpit, and the service books and singing books that could be had, were carried to the fire in the public market place ; a lewd wretch walking before the train, in his cope trailing in the dirt, with a service-book in his hand, imitating in an impious scorn the tune, and usurping the words of the litany used formerly in the Church. Near the Public Cross, all these monuments of idolatry must be sacrificed to the fire ; not without much ostentation of a zealous joy, in discharging ordnance, to the cost of some, who professed how much they had longed to see that day.”

Two extracts from Blomefield’s *History of Norfolk*, will give some idea of a similar work carried out in that county, and will complete the picture, as portrayed by William Dowsing:—

“In 1644—April 7th, Captain Gilley was paid 6/- by the town for viewing the Church of Bressingham to abolish superstitious pictures, and immediately after, John Nunn was paid for two days work for taking down glass and pictures about the Church and filing the letters off the bells, and it was plain there were many effigies and arms for the glazing of the windows after this reformation came to £2 : 6 : 0. But though several of them were lost, some were preserved and put up in the hall windows, as the emblem of the Trinity, S^t John, S^t Catherine,

the Virgin and S^t Margaret, together with the arms of Verdon &c. The Church suffered much, for in 1644 £54 : 11 : 8 was raised by rate to put it in order, and to buy its ornaments of all which it was spoiled.”

Blomefield p. 70. Vol. I.

“In the time of the Rebellion, the Church (Fersfield) was purged of superstition by the rebels, who defaced the carvings of the heads of the seats, with their swords, and hacked the effigies of the bosses. What few brasses there were, were all reaved and several arms broken out of the windows, and the altar rails pulled down. The evidences, king’s arms &c. were taken down previously by Mr. Pidcock, Churchwarden, who justly returned them at the Reformation.”

Blomefield p. 112. Vol. I.

In bringing the ‘Notes’ to a conclusion, it is but fair to say, that throughout this unhappy period, the Church fabric always seems to have been respected, but the ruling idea all along, appears to have been to leave the building as bare of ornamentation as circumstances permitted, and expediency required. The disgraceful and often violent depredations, of which the ‘Journal’ makes mention, were ostensibly wrought to extirpate idolatry. How far did this succeed? It may well be questioned whether, supposing gentler modes of treatment had been used, the desired object would not have far more effectually brought about to the lasting good of both the Church and the Nation. That many foul abuses did exist, and greatly needed to be uprooted with a firm hand is unquestionable, as for instance the many forms of creature and image worship, and their numerous adjuncts, and other objects of superstitious adoration. But far too often the work undertaken by these Parliamentary Visitors was as needless and profane as it was melancholy and indecent, and fraught moreover with no good to the inner life of the Church, unless indeed it be that the purification wrought by adversity, had her ‘perfect work.’

It only remains for me to summarize the contents of ‘Journal,’ and this I think can be best done by giving a short view of the districts traversed in the somewhat erratic course, and the time occupied in the whole under-

taking, noting also the several districts of more or less importance, passed over by Dowsing, and his Deputies, at least so far as the entries in the 'Journal' are concerned.

Beginning on the Essex border Jan. 6th, 1643, the parishes of Haverhill, Clare, Hunden, Wixoe, and Withersdale, were visited, and after a break of three days, the town of Sudbury. An interval of ten days elapsed ere the work was resumed, when Stoke by Nayland and Nayland were taken, and two days after, leaving the western division, Raydon and Holton, (?) Barham, Claydon and Coddendam. The next day, Eyke and Tunstall were visited, followed the day after by a visit to Aldborough, the next day Orford, Snape and Stanstead, and the following day Saxmundham, Kelsale, Carleton, Wickham Market and Sudbourne. The day following, Ufford, Woodbridge, Kesgrave, and Rushmere. A day elapsed, when the last two days of the month of January were occupied in visiting Chattisham, Washbrook, Copdock, Belstead, Ipswich (12 Churches) and Playford.

On the 1st February Great Blakenham, Bramford, Sproughton, Burstall, and Hintlesham were visited. The next day, returning to West Suffolk, Hadleigh, Layham, Shelley and Higham. The day following, having crossed the West Suffolk boundary, the Wenhams and Capel, including Lady Brewse's Chapel, and turning northwards, Needham Market, Badley, Stowmarket, Wetherden, Elmswell, Tostock and Bury St. Edmund's. The next day Kentford and Newmarket, and after an interval of a fortnight, the two Cornards, and the day following Newton, Nayland, Assington and Stoke (Lord Windsor's Chapel). The next day but one, Bures. Three days after, Glemsford; the day following, Otley, Monewden, Hoo and Letheringham. The next day, Easton and Kettleburgh. The next day, Helmingham and Woolpit. The following day being March 1st, Beyton; a month having elapsed,

Kayfield, Bedingfield, Tannington and Brundish were visited, and the day following, Wilby, Stradbroke, and Linstead Parva. The next day, Linstead Magna, Chediston, Halesworth, Redisham Magna, and Redingfield, and the day following, Beccles, Elough, Sotterly, Benacre, and Covehithe. Two days after, Rushmere, Mutford, Frostenden, South Cove, Raydon, Southwold, and perhaps Walberswick. The next and following day, Blyford, Blythburgh, Dunwich, Bramfield and Hevingham. Five days after, being April 15th, Polstead, Boxstead, and Stanstead. The work was not resumed until July 17th, when Laxfield (the supposed home of the Dowsing's) was officially visited. Five weeks later (August 21st) Trimley St. Martin, Brightwell, Levington, Baylham and Barking. The next day, Nettlestead, Somersham, Flowton, Elmsett, Ofton and Willisham, and the day following, Darmsden. Three days after, Wetheringsett, and Mickfield; the following day, Horham, Allington and Wallingworth. The next day, Wangford and Wrentham; the day following, Holton, and the next day being 30th August, Hoxne, Eye, Occold, Rishangles, and Metfield. After an interval of nearly a month, (Sept. 26th) Dennington: the next day but one, Baddingham, and three days after, (Oct. 1st) the work was brought to a conclusion by a visit to Parham-Hatcheston.

The Churches in the Hundreds of Mutford and Lothingland were visited by Jessop, the Deputy, and are almost entirely passed over in the 'Journal.' It seems likely that only those churches which Dowsing visited, either by himself or in company with the Deputy specially appointed for the work, are mentioned. Thus the town of Bungay, and also the parishes of Yoxford and Ringshall were presumably visited by Jessop and his subordinates, while he was apparently joined in the enterprise of despoiling Blythborough, which was (specially entrusted to him,) by his superior William Dowsing. Probably few, if indeed any suspected churches, were altogether passed by, although the entire number of

churches in some of the 'Hundreds' are almost wholly unmentioned. This of course is specially the case with the 'Hundreds' for which Deputies were appointed, as Lackford, (in which is included Wangford) Risbridge, (in which is included Clare), &c., &c. Hartismere, to which no special appointment seems to have been made, (although Francis Verden 'would have had it'), is poorly represented; so also Claydon, Thingoe, Blackbourne, Wilford, &c., &c. Many of the churches omitted are among the most prominent ecclesiastical buildings of the county, and from what still remain of a like character, must have abounded with ornaments, etc., which would have been deemed, and in some cases were, really superstitious. Anyhow they have suffered by mutilation and otherwise, equally with the rest.

William Dowsing, with a disposition unworthy of respect, and apparently incapable of anything high and lofty, has bequeathed to us this sad and unworthy memorial of indiscreet zeal. While it produces within us a feeling of strong revulsion at such practices as his, and the bitter spirit of which they doubtless were largely born, it should also lead us to reflect, whether there may not be after all, some cause for fear, lest we and our descendents should desire and do the same things, which, have unfortunately caused the name of Dowsing to become famous.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE.

An old MS. of Dowsing's Journal in private possession, has the following variations, *inter alia*, from the generally received text.

18. STANSTED, is written '*Sternfield*.'
87. "KAYFIELD, April 3rd, 1644. My deputy broke down divers pictures, and I have done the rest."
94. *Reads* "Will. Aldice, Curate, and drunkard Francis Evered."
109. "Thirty Cherubims."
111. BLYFORD "twenty superstitious pictures" and "St. Andrew's cross in the window."
114. "Twenty Cherubims."
137. ALLINGTON, "and Paul and another superstitious picture," in addition to those printed.
140. WANGFORD } both are written "Aug. the 29th."
 141. WRENTHAM }

ERRATA.

- p. 249, line 20, *for*, dow an, *read*, down a.
 p. 272, line 7, *for*, incongruous, *read*, incongruous.

PEDIGREE : DOWSING OF LAXFIELD, SUFF.

John Dowsing, of Laxfield, = yeoman, Inq. p. m. 5 Edw. 6, ob. 25 Oct. 2, Edw. 6, Will dated 8 Novr. 1, Edw. 6. Lands in Laxfield and Strudshaw. Some of which he inherited from Robert Dowsing his father.

John Dowsing, living =sister to Symon 1530, owned lands in Laxfield, Co. Suff. Cond. test. 25 April 1573, & names Wm. Dowsing Dowsing, his son. Cond. test. Cur. Ep. Norw. 1537. then of Cratfield, Co. Suff. Probate 22 Dec. same year.

Robert Dowsing, S. & H. at 50, 2 Edw. 6. Margaret ux John Borrett of Denyngton, 1553. Inq. p. m. 18 Eliz. From him descended Smith of Cratfield, 1664.

Awdrey ux John Ede of Huntingfield, 1552. She cond. test. Cur. Ep. Norw. 1 Feb. 1558. Then a W. Prob. 23 Mareh, 1558. Names brother-in-law John Borrett, of Denyngton. 1559.

Wolframe Dowsing, = younger son, on whom his father settled lands ult. Aug. 30, H. 8, of Laxfield, 10 April, 1553. When he cond. test. Cur. Ep. Norw. Prob. 10 Sept. 1559.

Elizabeth wife of Wil- ham Dowsing, burd at Laxfield, 14 April, 1587. She had issue four sons and one dau.

William Dowsing, of = Amy, 2d wife "Annie Lovell, gent., in . at Laxfield, Wm. Dowsing, son. Sept. 26, 1598, probably d. of Thos. Lovell, of Laxfield, gent., to whom Wm. Dowsing was exor. See Ubbeston, Rectory of Eccles, &c. Born circa, 1526.

Margaret, named in her fathers will. Elizabeth, named in her fathers will. [..... d. of Dowsing of Laxfield = Gregory Rous, of Cratfield, Co. Suff. a quo Rouse of Bucklesey, Com. Essex, 1634. He cond. test. Arch. Suff. 23, Jan. 7, 1660.]

John Smith, of Park- field, in Laxfield, who Cond test Cur p. Cant, 115 Cobham, 10 June, 1597, Prob. 22 Oct. 1597. A. quo, Smith, of Parkfield, 1664.

Margaret, Dowsing sole d. & he'sress. Not yet married, 1553. Had with other issue a son Wolframe Smyth.

Woulferyn Dowsinge, = ob. Vita patris burd at Laxfield, 12 Aug, 1607, marid there 27 Aug. 1582. Had five dau's living 1614.

Joane d. & h. of Symond Cooke, of Laxfield, brother to Erasmus Cooke, of Bury, from whom descended Cooke of St. James in South Elmham, 1664. She was buried 30 May, 1632. Her father Cond test Cur. Ep. Norw. 5 April, 1591, & left his dau. his Manor and Rectory of Ubbeston, Co. Suff.

Margaret, only dau. ux Jeromy Pype, of Laxfield, yeoman, m'd. there 22 July, 1585, & whom he had issue a dau. had issue. He was burd there 10 Novr. 1630.

John Dowsing, of Laxfield = Abré or gent., 2d son. His 1st wife, Abretta, 2 wife, whom his father burd at Laxfield lands in 15March, Fressingfield & Cratfield.

John Dowsing, of Laxfield = Abré or gent., 2d son. His 1st wife, Abretta, 2 wife, whom his father burd at Laxfield lands in 15March, Fressingfield & Cratfield.

<p>1 Simon Dowsing, of Laxfield, gent., = heir to his grandfather, 1614, and then Oct. 28, Bap. at Laxfield 25 April, 1585. Buried there 11 Decr., 1667, eldest son. His will proved 1697, Arch. Suff. Dated 25 April, 1666.</p>	<p>Robert, bap. at Laxfield, 27 Jan. 1597.</p> <p>Margaret 2d dau. ux John Smith, Brass</p> <p>Elizabeth, eldest d., to them in her Laxfield Ch. She ob. 1621.</p>	<p>William Dowsing, Bap. at Laxfield, 2 May, 1596, and generally believed to be the Parliamentary Visitor of the Suffolk Churches, 1644. See Pedigree B.</p>
<p>Elizabeth, eldest dau. mar. at Laxfield, to Mr. Giles Borrett, of Stadthaw, son of Mr. John Borrett, 12 May, 1654. She had son, Giles Borrett, 1658. Was bap. at Laxfield, 1 Nov. 1622, mar. there 12 May, 1654, and had dau. Mary, born there 24 Feb. 1654.</p>	<p>Prudence Dowsing, 3d dau., spinster, of St. Margaret's, Ilkeshall, bap. at Laxfield, 1 Nov., 1622. Twin with Elizabeth.</p> <p>Sarah Dowsing, living 1658. Bap. at Laxfield, 1 Nov., 1622.</p>	<p>ux William Gooche of St. Margaret's, Ilkeshall, gent. He Cond test 20 Oct. 1658, Probate, 18 Feb. same year. Had dau. Prudence Gooch, spinstr. who Cond. test. Curp. Cant, 14 Henr. 12 Decr. 1667, and son Wm. Gooch, Citiz. and Musician of London, who Cond test Cur proreg Cant, 14 Reve. 11 Jan. 1667, and names cosens Wolfram and Wm. Dowsing.</p>
<p>John Dowsing, of Lax. = Mary field. Bap. there 20 April, 1625.</p>	<p>William Dowsing, of Laxfield, gent. = Sibilla Green, M.I. in Bap. there 24 Oct., 1611, eldest son. Named incidentally in Dowsings Journal 1644. Named 1658, in the will of his sister Prudence Dowsing with his dau. Margaret.</p>	<p>Wolfram Dowsing, born 5 Novr. 1659. Dead 1681, when his sister Jemimah Lewis Administratrix, she was sister and Administratrix, of Wolfram Dowsing, late of Laxfield, deceased.</p>
<p>Wolfram Dowsing, 1677, born 5 Novr. 1659. Dead 1681, when his sister Jemimah Lewis Administratrix, she was sister and Administratrix, of Wolfram Dowsing, late of Laxfield, deceased.</p>	<p>Elizabeth, bap. at Laxfield, 12 July, 1653, ux William Lewes, of Laxfield, gent., 1681, when she was sister and Administratrix, of Wolfram Dowsing, late of Laxfield, deceased.</p>	<p>Margaret, sole d. & h., wife of Peter Watts, so named in the will of her Cousin Prudence Gooch, 1667, & of Wm. Gooch, 1677. Burd under altar tomb in Churchard of Pulham St. Mary, Norf. East-Anglian I., 246. Ob. 14 Feb., 1707, burd. 16 Feb., 1696. Arms Watts a lion ramp. with a mullet impaling Dowsing. Named 1653 in the will of her Aunt Prudence Dowsing.</p>

PEDIGREE A.

Mr. Cooper, of Bildeſton, Co. Suffolk, a Physician, 1st huſband of Margaret Whale. They had two daughters, Preſilla Cooper, who ob. s. p. and Mary, whoſe 2d huſband was William Dowſing.

John Mayhew, 1st huſband, deceased in 1652, when John Cole, his wife's ſtep-father, left be- queſts to four of their child- ren.

William Dowſing, of Coddentham, Stratford, MS. 6071. p. 358. Viſitor of the Suffolk Churches, 1644.

Thamar d. of John Lea, of Coddentham. She died in child bed of her 1st child. Her mother was Anne, ſiſter of William Blomfield, of Little Stoneham, Gent. Her brother John Lea, un- der Sheriff of Suffolk.

William Bloomfield, = Margaret, ſole ſurviving d. Counſellor of Leve and Juſtice of the Peace this year, 1655. He was borne 1616. Now of Wattiſham Hall, in Wattiſham, He Cond. test. Cur. Prerog. Cant. 70 Eure. April 2nd, 1672. Probate 20 June ſame year. His Pedegree is entered in the Viſitation of Suffolk, 1664.

Thamar died an Infant.

Elizabeth mar. to Hankin, Dead. One child left.

Thamar mar. to Cooke. He and Simon her iſſue by him dead.

Thamar mar. to Anne Clonting, borne 1631.

Samuel Dowſing, borne 1633, of Neyland, Co. Suffolk, Gent. 1682. So deſcribed in the Will of his kiſnſwoman Mary Blomefield, Arch. Suff.

William

Susan

Preſilla

Nathaniel ob. in- fans.

Abigail ob. in- fans.

[Founded on the Dowſing Pedegree, Harl MS. 6071, pp. 353, 354, 358. Compiled by his neighbour Matthias Gillett at Candler, Vicar of Coddentham 1629—1663.]

Margaret Borrett, = John Dowsing of Laax- = Abrē or Abretta, 2d
 mar'd at Laxfield, 21 field, Gent. 2d son of
 July, 1584. 1st wife. Buried at Lax-
 field, 5 March, 1646.
 Buried there 27 Sept.
 1588.

Margaret Dowsinge,
 bapt. at Laxfield, 5
 Nov. 1587.

Wolfram Dowsing, of = Elizabeth, she
 Easton, Co. Suff. proved her hus-
 Gent. bapt. at Lax- band's Will,
 field, 21 Oct. 1599. 1654.
 Proved his brother's
 John Dowsing's Will
 1642. Cond. test. Cur.
 Proerog Cant. 506,
 Alehin 23 Sept. 1652.
 Probt. 25 Sept. 1654.

John Dowsing, of Abretta or Abrey
 Saxmundham, where named, 1614, in her
 he Cond. test. Arch. grandfather's Will,
 Suff. Probt. 23 March Bapt. 14 Feb, 1594,
 1642. Lands in Lax- at Laxfield.
 field, &c. to John
 Dowsing his nephew,
 annuity to Joan his
 wife, probably sister
 to Robert Jaxon.

Thomas Dowsing,
 Bapt. at Laxfield, 3
 Aug. 1607. Named
 1642 in his brother's Will.

John Dowsing, to whom Bence Dowsing, of = Elizabeth named in
 his father bequeathed Alderton, Co. Suff. her husband's Will.
 his lands in Easton. Gent. Cond. test.
 John Dowsing, of East- Arch. Suff. 18 March
 ton, Woollen Draper, 1680. Probate 18
 1593, who had married June, 1681. Names
 Audrey d. of Chas. Cornelius Collett his
 Smith, of Bawdsey, son-in-law.
 Esqre. was probably his
 son. Will of Chas.
 Smith, Arch. Suff. dat-
 ed 9 Aug. 1693.

1 | Bence Dowsing, eldest son. Son-in-law
 to Mary Vertue, of Debach Wo Whose
 Will Cur. Proerog Cant. 144 Foot, was
 proved, 1687.

Elizabeth bapt. at Bridget ux.....
 Laxfield, in June, Browne 1642.
 1611. Mar'd there 18 She was bapt.
 July, 1639, to Robert at Laxfield, 1
 Gidings, of Laxfield, Nov. 1604.
 who Cond. test Cur. Had son, John
 Proerog Cant. 118 Brown, 1642
 Berkeley 6, Jan. 7,
 1654. Probt. 29 April,
 1697. Lord of the
 Manor of Sandcroft.

William Dowsing
 bapt. at Laxfield, 18
 Feb. 1592, living A.
 1642, when he had
 three children. He
 and William Dows-
 ing his son, were both
 Devises in the Will
 of John Dowsing, of
 Saxmundham.

Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Dowsing. Henry Dowsing.
 John Hunt, of Sax-
 mundham, Apothe-
 cary and had issue
 1652.

2 | Thomas Dowsing,
 youngest son and
 under age 1680.

FOUNDATION DEED OF
S. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, BURY ST. EDMUND'S.

Jocelin de Brakelond tells us, that there were three things which were proofs of the great worthiness of his patron, Abbot Samson. One was the recovery of the manor of Mildenhall, which had been usurped by the Crown, since Edward the Confessor granted it to the convent, at the instance of Abbot Baldwin, that the monks might have better food. Another was the ejection of the Jews from the town of S. Edmund. The third was the foundation of the new hospital of Babbewell. This had taken place soon after the election of Samson to the abbacy in 1182, and it was confirmed by a grant from Pope Urban 3rd, whose reign was comprised between 1185 and 1187. The original endowment was for a warden, twelve chaplains priests, six clerks, twelve poor gentlemen, and twelve poor women. The grant, however, merely specifies the infirm and poor. The endowment therein mentioned was especially the tithes of the newly cultivated land at Redgrave and Rickinghall. To this was added shortly afterwards, the manor of Icklingham, which, forming part of that of Mildenhall, the convent had conceded to the Abbot for this purpose, in consideration of the trouble and expense he had incurred for the benefit of the community, in the recovery of the manor. Further additions were made to the endowment, one of the principal of which was that of two-thirds of the tithes of Melford. Much interesting information, relative to this and to the hospital generally, will be found in Sir W. Parker's History of Melford.

The hospital appears to have been found very useful as a retreat for decayed chaplains, and as a provision for the relatives of the monks. In the former aspect it is seen in the foundation deed of the chapel of the charnel by Abbot John of Northwold in 1301, where he mentions his distress at seeing the bones of the dead scattered about, "non sine cordis angustia et vehementis doloris angaria," and piously resolved to build a chapel for their reception with two chaplains to serve therein. These when they became infirm, were to be taken into the hospital of S. Saviour, unless afflicted with contagious disease, in which case they were to be taken care of in the hospital of S. Peter or that of S. Nicholas. In the latter aspect, we find in 1389, Abbot Cratfield, at the instance of the Prior, granting an annual pension of 40s., in lieu of a corrody in the hospital of S. Saviour, to John Clement, of Navestock, a relative of the said Prior. The grant was under the seal of the Abbot, and that of Adam of Lakenheath, the warden of the hospital. The condition is added that so long as the religious man Dominus John de Gosford had the government of the Priory of the monastery of S. Edmund, or some other benefice of equal or greater value, the said John Clement was to receive nothing on account of the pension. Next year, however, he appears enrolled as the recipient of a weekly corrody. This was probably an external payment. In the year 1392, John Reve, of Pakenham, is admitted as an inmate on the following terms. He was to have his food and a chamber in the hospital for life, and to receive annually a garment, with one pair of stockings and one pair of shoes. In order to enable the funds to bear this charge the better, the hospitaller was to be allowed to retain in hand the corrody of one poor man for that period. A memorandum is added, that in consideration of this grant, John Reve is to pay to the hospitaller, towards the new fabric of the hospital, twenty-six marks by the hands of Robert Ashfield.

This is an interesting entry, as it marks the time of

a rebuilding of, or addition to, the hospital, part of which work still remains in the ruin of the entrance, which is of the period in question.

In the same year the Abbot appears to have met with a troublesome inmate in John Lomb, with whom he not only had to go to law, but, what was worse, to withdraw his action and pay 30s., which John Lomb agreed to accept, in full of all demands against the Abbot, the Warden, and their respective predecessors in office.

In the 30th year of Edward III., the king grants a charter of indemnity in case a corrody should be granted at the instance of the king. This appears to have been consequent upon a circumstance which had taken place in 1320, when there was a suit between the Crown and Abbot Draughton, at the instance of some of the townspeople, on the ground that Samson, as confessor to King Henry, had enjoined on him as a penance, the founding of this hospital, and that the advowson had remained with the Crown. A jury, however, gave a verdict in favour of the Abbot.

The name of John Baret, of Cratfield, occurs in 1399, as the recipient of a corrody. He was a relative, no doubt, of his namesake, who attained a very different position, and who has left us a most interesting record of the funeral ceremonies of the time in his Will dated 1463, which will be found in Mr. Tymms' Bury Wills, edited by him for the Camden Society.

S. Saviour's hospital, according to a legend for which the authority has yet to be found, was the scene of the murder of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. Bale, in his life of the Duke, asserts that, while attending the parliament at Bury, he was seized during the night by William Pole, Duke of Suffolk and his accomplices, hired at a great price by Charles, King of the French, and by the rulers of England, and suffocated with pillows. Camden makes the Abbey itself the scene of the crime. It appears not improbable that the duke would be lodged

in some other building than that occupied by the Court, and S. Saviour's hospital would perhaps be considered the most suitable public building for the purpose.

The existing remains of S. Saviour's hospital are small indeed. They consist of the lower part of the tower forming the entrance gateway. In the centre is the doorway, under a point arch of two orders plainly chamfered, and dying into a single chamfer at the spring. The arch has a label, and over this is a window of which only the sill and jambs remain. This probably lighted a chamber over the gateway. On each side of the front of the tower was a buttress set diagonally. The rough rubble work of the side walls shows that other buildings adjoined it. Possibly these may have been of stud work. The remains suggest the idea of a building of moderate proportions. No attempt has yet been made to investigate the foundations, and this work has now become more difficult through the erection of modern houses on part of the site. What remains will, it is hoped, be preserved, some members of the Suffolk Archæological Institute having consented to raise the small sum of money required to make the ruin safe, on an undertaking by the Town Council, to whom the property now belong, to maintain the building for the future.

By a happy coincidence, just as attention has been called to the subject, Canon Greenwell has found among his stores of MSS. what appears to be, if not the original grant by Abbot Samson for the foundation of the hospital, at least a very early repetition of it. Of this he has kindly furnished us with a transcript, which the members of the Institute will doubtless be glad to have preserved in the pages of the Proceedings. The deed is endorsed, in a contemporary hand, "*Confirmacio Samsonis Abbatis et Conuentus Sancti Edmundi. De hospitali,*" and in a 15th century handwriting, "*Carta Sampsonis Abbatis et Conuentus de prima fundacione Hospitalis Sancti Saluatoris in villa de Bury.*" In a still later hand (16th cent.) "*Temp. Regis Johannis.*"

The endowment specified consists of the charge on the manor of Icklingham, two-thirds of the tithes of Melford, two-thirds of the demense tithes of Worlingworth, Saham, Tilney, Elmswell, Elveden, Herringswell, Nowton and Cockfield, and in this last place the produce of two acres of wheat, rye, barley, and oats respectively. Also one-third of the demesne tithes of Pakenham, Runcton, Tivetshall, Culford, Horningsherth, and Chelsworth. Also the whole tithes of the land newly taken into cultivation in Redgrave, and Rickinghall, and one-third of the tithes of the land reclaimed from the marsh at Tilney, near Lynn. Also the houses belonging to the Abbot, at Thetford, saving the payment of 2s. to the monks of the Priory there, and 12*d.* to the Canons of S. George, whose house was subsequently converted into a nunnery. Among the witnesses to the document Herbert the Prior stands first, and next to him Hermer the sub-prior. How the former became Prior, and how Hermer was in the opinion of some the more eligible for the office, forms the subject of an amusing account in the pages of Jocelin. Jocelin himself stands sixth among the witnesses. Richard of Ickworth, Robert of Horningsherth, William of Wordwell, and possibly others, were among the knights holding fees under the Abbot. The deed appears to have passed through the hands of Mr. Yates, who has figured the Abbey seal appended to it in his History of Bury. It is of vesica shape, and exhibits a seated figure of S. Edmund, holding in his right hand a sceptre tipped with a fleur de lis, and in his left an orb and cross. It is imperfect and only a few letters of the inscription remain. The seal of Abbot Samson is also attached, but a fragment only remains, the head and mitre. This seal, however, is given in its perfect state as the frontispiece to Jocelin de Brakelond, issued by the Camden Society.

BECKFORD BEVAN.

Uniuersis Sancte Matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit Salutem. Sanson Dei Gracia Abbas Sancti Eadmundi et totus conuentus ejusdem loci eternam in Domino salutem. Nouerit uniuersitas uestra nos unanimi assensu et voluntate pro salute Domini Johannis illustris Regis Anglie et pro redemptione auimarum omnium predecesorum suorum Regum Anglie et nostrarum concessisse et dedisse in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo Patri et Sancto Saluatori locum illum in quo hospitale quod dicitur Sancti Saluatoris situm est extra uillam Sancti Eadmundi ex parte aquilonali cum suis pertinentiis ad susceptionem pauperum Christi et languidorum pro necessitatibus et indigentiiis suis ad predictum locum concurrentium. Preterea concessimus et dedimus prefato hospitali Sancti Saluatoris ad pauperum sustentationem xij libras argenti de villa nostra de Ykelingeham per manum Sacriste nostri annuatim percipiendas. Neenon duas portiones ecclesie nostre de Meleford cum omnibus ad illas duas portiones pertinentibus. Preterea concessimus et dedimus eidem loco duas portiones dominicarum decimarum de Wirlingeword, de Saham, de Tileneie, de Elmeswelle, de Eluedene, de Heringgeswelle, de Newetune, de Cokefeld et in eadem villa de Cokefeld viii acras bladi annuatim, duas scilicet de frumento, duas de siligine, duas de ordeo, duas de auena. Et in hiis villis nostris tertias portiones dominicarum decimarum de Pakeham, de Rungetune, de Tysteshalle, de Culeford, de Horinggeserd, de Chelesword. Concessimus etiam eis omnes decimas nouorum assartorum in villis nostris de Redgrauae, de Rihkinkehale et tertiam portionem decimarum de acquisitione super mariscum in Tileneie. Domos etiam nostras de Teford cum omnibus pertinentiis saluo seruitio annuo monachorum, scilicet, ij solidis, et canonicorum xijd. Et ut hec nostra donatio et concessio rata sit et stabilis in perpetuum eam presenti scripto commendauimus et sigillorum nostrorum appositione corroborauimus. Hiis testibus. Herberto Priore Sancti Eadmundi, Hermero subpriore, Waltero sacrista, Gocelino celerario, Roberto camerario, Gocelino elemosinario, Willelmo et Ricardo capellanis, Willelmo de Gretingeham senescallo, Ricardo constabulario, Magistro Stephano, Magistro Rogero, Magistro Herueio, Magistro Alexandro, Magistro Gileberto, Benedicto de Blakcham, Ricardo de Ykewrde, Roberto de Horniggeserd, Willelmo de Wridewelle, Alexandro fratre ejus, Gileberto de stagno, Ricardo Romano, Salomone de Wethested, Alano de Stowe et multis aliis.

Seal of monastery (imperfect) St. Edmund seated facing holding sceptre in right hand and globe in left.

Seal of Abbot Samson, mere fragment, head wearing mitre.



ON A RELIQUARY OR SHRINE, OF SUPPOSED
ITALIAN WORKMANSHIP,

IN THE POSSESSION OF MR. BUCHANAN SCOTT, IPSWICH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE
REV. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, HON. SEC.

A few days previous to the meeting of the Institute held in Ipswich, in the month of October, 1884, it came to my knowledge that a Reliquary or Shrine, of rare and exquisite workmanship, was in the possession of Mr. Buchanan Scott, of that town. It being an object well worthy of a place among the antiquities, &c., which were being gathered together as a kind of temporary museum on that occasion, I sought and immediately obtained the consent of Mr. Scott to have it placed among the exhibits. The most superficial glance is enough to convince even a mere sight-seer, that the Reliquary is a work of uncommon merit, and one moreover to which I think it extremely desirable that the attention of Antiquaries and others should be drawn. In order to a due appreciation of the object in question, a close and really minute inspection is necessary; this at the time of its exhibition at the Ipswich meeting was quite impossible, and little more than a hurried glance was bestowed upon it. The evident pleasure with which the Reliquary was regarded, has led me to make a close examination of it, with the view of affording such further information as a paper of this kind I trust may be the means of imparting.

Previous to coming into the hands of the present owner, the Reliquary was in the possession of a well-known Ipswich collector, the late Mr. William Cuthbert,

whose art treasures were little known during his life, and it would appear that he had little knowledge of the value and importance of this Reliquary; consequently no information is forthcoming as to its past history. The presence at the Ipswich meeting of several gentlemen of long and varied experience in matters of this kind, led me to hope that some light would at least be thrown upon the subject, but this I regret to say was not the case. Some few surmises as to its date and origin did not in the least tend to elucidation: the detailed account, which is here offered, may to some extent prove useful in this direction.

The Reliquary, in its entirety, stands 21 inches high, and is 16 inches wide, with a depth of case and carving of $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The case or framework, which presents a front of classic design, is made of ebonized wood, with solid brass scroll castings at the top and sides, richly gilt. Below the cornice of the entablature, within the *frieze*, which is left quite plain, is an oval crystal of green colour, in a gilt setting. At the base of the case front there is a corresponding clear white crystal, only somewhat larger, in which are reserved the greater portion of the precious relics for which the case is the repository, and which the glorious work within is intended to honour. These consist of the merest fragments of the bones of seven departed Saints held in some reputation: they are mounted upon, what I am inclined to regard, a piece of some ecclesiastical vestment of a brick-dust or salmon colour, which is apparently ancient, and may itself have a history—real or supposed—more or less remarkable. Beneath each bony fragment, there is inscribed on a small scrap of paper, in italic letters, the names of the respective Saints, who while they were in the body, are supposed to have had these fragments as part and parcel of themselves. The names, &c., are thus arranged:—

S. Concord

S. Ciriati

S. Maximi

S. Deodati

S. Cosmi

S. Leonard

S. Felicis

On the projection at the corners of either side, is a white crystal, small and round, also in a gilt setting. That on the left contains a fragment of bone, similar to those already mentioned, underneath which appears the name of

S. Cristinæ.

Of these several Saints, I can learn nothing that would lead to the formation of conclusive evidence as to any special country or place delighting in paying them particular reverence. On the whole I incline to the opinion that Italy is the country which could more suitably 'appropriate' these Saints to itself. Of two of the saints who are here honoured—S. Cosmus and S. Cristinæ—it may be said that the former is one of the patron Saints of the Medici, and the other is one of the patronesses of the Venetian States, and also patroness of Bolsena. This would alone favour the idea of Italian origin and guardianship. The corresponding crystal on the right hand projection is not quite clear, having a streaked appearance. It was also supposed to enshrine a fragment of bone, formerly belonging to some deceased Saint, but on a close examination I found the 'object' to resemble clotted blood—a kind of relic which I believe not to be uncommon—and this it undoubtedly is. As the 'relic' is laid upon a ground formed of red paper, not unlike in appearance and size to a paper seal, such as are occasionally fixed on paper deeds, it is not to be very clearly discerned. There is an accompanying inscription, if such it can be called, on a very small scrap of paper, but it is quite unintelligible. A supposition (which I altogether discouraged) that it might be Arabic, and so possibly establish a claim for the Reliquary to be of Spanish origin, led me to shew it to Professor Cowell, but he can form no conception as to its meaning: it is reasonable to suppose that it *has* a meaning, although it will probably never be discovered. The characters composing this writing, somewhat resemble, (as far as they

are capable of being re-produced in printers' type,) Λ 5 I: 0. There is of course *just* a chance, that the whole history of the Reliquary might be unravelled, if this inscription could be made plain. The inner portion of the frame-work is delicately wrought, and is formed of a rounded arch, having raised and panelled spandrils, with keystone springing from moulded jambs with finely moulded caps and bases, the whole resting upon the pedestal. The entire case is remarkably handsome and in perfect condition, and rather suggestive, I make bold to say, of not being much more than a century old. Thus much concerning the case.

The real interest which this Reliquary would possess in the estimation of any but a religious devotee, centres in the very striking work of art—for such indeed it is—contained within the case in a framework of rosewood, and viewed in the ordinary way through glass, but easily removable. The extraordinary perfection of the workmanship, displays remarkable taste and consummate skill, while the design and arrangement shew equal masterly power on the part of the person or persons employed in its production. Considerably over a hundred figures, with their proper surroundings, are brought together within a compass measuring 7 in. by 11 in., and from this the top angles are cut off. The work is altogether a remarkable piece of ingenuity. It is uncertain of what material the figures etc., are formed, and unless subjected to a chemical analysis which would involve destruction, and is therefore undesirable, must so continue. These figures, both as regards colouring, form, and bearings, are wonderfully real in appearance, and seem to be formed of a composition of some kind. I have little doubt but that these figures have all been carved by hand. At first sight they might probably be thought to be 'modelled,' but viewed under a strong glass, they certainly shew undisputable traces of the knife of the skilful carver, and have rather a 'wooden' appearance. Mr. J. W. Buck, B.Sc., whom I asked to examine this special feature, draws attention

to a scroll-like ornamentation in the middle lower division, which, when looked at through a microscope, shews such very fine shapely forms that he can hardly believe it to be artificial work, and speaking from my own observations, I feel sure that in this he is correct. It reminds him he says "of the stem of a stone-crop, crowded with its little leaves, and if it be anything natural, it may possibly in the end throw some light on the substance of which the figures are made, for they seem to be of the same material." The ground of the case upon which the work is placed, is in colour, 'ethereal blue,' picked out with gilt figure work. The border work at the sides, and the different divisions necessary for carrying out the artist's design, is somewhat suggestive of Arabesque, the ornamentation with which the pilasters, &c., are decorated, and of which they may almost be said to be composed, being formed of a kind of filagree work wrought in gold lace, &c. The effect is heightened by a tasty adoption of colour, and the work is set off by what appear to be rubies, and pearls.

The series of subjects, comprising the chief portion of the work, can be only very inadequately described; I can but regret the impossibility of any kind of pictorial representation accompanying this paper.*

Surmounting the whole scene, is the sacred Dove with outspread wings, symbolizing the Holy Spirit, beneath which there appears, on the one hand, an aged man with luxuriant white hair, (the usual painful representation of GOD the Father,) who holds out to the emaciated form, intended to represent the Son of Man, a golden Crown. The latter, having on His Head the Crown of thorns, set with pearls, has a rough garment cast loosely about the body; the hands and the feet are pierced, and one arm is put forth to receive the proffered Crown. An angel descending from above is in attendance upon each. In the clouds beneath, ingeniously

* Two excellent cabinet photographs of the Reliquary have been taken by Mr. W. Vick, of Ipswich.

formed of fine white wool, is the Mother of Jesus, occupying a central position. She is seen kneeling upon a Crescent, in an attitude of entreaty. Angels encircle her, and cherubs having their wings beautifully feathered, and of divers colours, are placed among the clouds. Immediately below, and extending to the full limit on either side, is the full voiced choir of angels, forming an extensive and most interesting group, hymning the praises of a once despised, but now exalted Saviour.

The harp, the solemn pipe
 And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
 All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
 . . . and with songs
 And choral symphonies,
 Circle His throne rejoicing.

In the centre is the pealing organ with its range of pipes in front, at which an angel, having a profusion of nut brown hair, and glorious wings prominently displayed, presides in an attitude of ecstasy, and apparently with much fervour. Below the organ, a little on one side, is an angel playing a virginal or harpsicord. The minstrelsy of the spheres is further sustained by angels with nearly every conceivable kind of musical instrument, prominent among them being the harp, bagpipes, 'hurdy-gurdy,' viols of all kinds, (large as well as small,) and other stringed instruments: there is also the pipe, flute, timbrel, drum, cymbals, triangle, castanet, dulcimer, trumpet, horn, &c., with singers, in great variety, and to crown all, a director of the Choir—truly a representative body. Each member of this choir seems to be thoroughly intent on his particular vocation, as if all depended on his individual effort; a grander display in so small a compass could scarcely be conceived. A semi-circle beneath is made up of tiny human figures bearing the instruments of the Passion—ladder, nails, scourge, whipping post, &c. Another semi-circle carried on horizontally to the side of the divisions, is composed of an interesting group of figures, the central one being

that of the Son of Man, standing erect upon the globe, which is of blue and gold, and in the centre is a large pearl. Upon His Head is the Crown of Thorns, the arms are extended, and the hands and feet show the marks of the crucifixion nails. Ranged on either side are figures of apostles, evangelists, martyrs, and others, each with their several emblems (St. Andrew, with his Cross, St. Peter with Key, St. Paul with Sword, St. Simon with Saw, St. Lawrence, tonsured and habited in rich vestments, having a Censer in his hand, and the Gridiron by his side, etc., etc.) Conspicuous among this company is the kneeling figure of the Virgin, crowned, and with upraised hands; immediately in front of her there are several female saints: a figure on the opposite side, in a corresponding position, is probably intended to represent St. Joseph. The entire group have their faces turned in the direction of the Saviour. The 'clouds' upon which these are placed, form the dividing line from the two compartments immediately beneath. From these 'clouds' on either side, two archangels are seen sounding their trumpets. It is the call to the Judgement, which those below are hastening to obey. The dead are seen emerging from the tombs; on the one hand, some are being presented to the Judge with evident signs of joy, while others on the left hand are appalled at His presence. The Angel of Judgement, placed between the long-necked trumpets of the Archangels, is seen holding in one hand the scales, and in the other a rod. The yawning mouths of two dreadful monsters, having fiery tongues and immense teeth, are opened wide to receive those who are being driven into their jaws by a grim satanical being, who has one little figure—a human being—upon his back. Flames of fire are round about, and devils hover near; one of these latter is placed on a wire, which works from beneath, and is in continual motion, giving a weird aspect to the strange scene. Immediately under, separated only by another dividing line, are depicted four scenes from the

early life of Jesus Christ, above which is a representation of the Virgin and Child. The events thus figured are:—

(1) *The Magi presenting their Offerings to the Saviour.*—The Infant is on a kind of *dais*. The three Kings are seen, and near them stand a black servant, who is holding a golden Crown.

(2) *The Presentation in the Temple.*—The pair of turtle doves are being presented to the Priest who wears his mitre, and stands at an Altar.

(3) *The Annunciation.*—The Dove is seen hovering overhead. The angel proclaiming the message has a sceptre in his hand. Near the Virgin, who is seated on an eminence or raised structure of some kind having a canopy, is the familiar pot out of which springs the lily.

(4) *The Babe in the Manger.*—Mary and Joseph are figured, while two angels appear above, one having a scroll, the other offers a basket, apparently containing eggs.

In addition to these there are two additional scenes introduced into those numbered 1 and 3, which are of an almost microscopical description. They are situate beneath the ‘thrones,’ and seem to be representations of:—

(a) *The Entombment*, which displays the dead Christ,

(b) *The Temptation (?)*.—A Wilderness, in which is an unclothed male figure before a lion standing in the way.

These four chief divisions are formed of raised work, made to represent pillars and other ornamental work, the same being further adorned with pearls and rubies. The remainder of the space in this compartment is occupied with the genealogy of Christ. On each side there are six Kings, having on the head a crown of gold, and in the hand a golden sceptre. They each display a small scroll upon which something is written, but what

it is, is difficult to say. In one or two instances I fancied I could discern the Hebrew character, and in another, Greek; if the latter, one may be almost certainly pronounced as bearing a contracted form of *Christus*: so likewise thought Professor Cowell, who pointed it out to me. Possibly the names of the twelve Kings may be given. The figures are dispersed throughout, what is meant to represent a tree, of thick growth, and they may be said to rest among its branches. The tree is of a brown colour, and formed apparently of some natural production, and is that to which Mr. Buck refers. On either side of these two lower middle compartments, there are eight representations of Biblical events, four of which are from the New Testament, and four from the Old Testament, answering to some extent at least to their counterpart. As far as I am able to form a judgment of these, they may be described as follows:—

Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well. (The waterpot is suspended over the well's mouth on a miniature chain which sways backwards and forwards.)

Jacob and Rebecca at the Well. (A pastoral scene, sheep feeding, etc., in other respects corresponding to the opposite design.)

Mary Magdalene (?) in the midst of a rocky solitude. She faces a scull, near which is a cross, and close by her is the pot of ointment.

Jephthah performs his vow (?)

Christ in the Garden of Gethsemene. An angel above bears the Cup. The disciples are sleeping.

David's repentance. The Angel above with the drawn sword in hand. The King's Crown and Harp are on the ground.

The Resurrection of Christ.
The pierced hands are extended. (The monastic garb is adopted.)

Elijah fed by the Ravens. The Virgin appears crowned as the Queen of Heaven.

It only now remains for me to point out in few words the probable use originally made of this Reliquary. Unquestionably it had a place of honour in some Chapel or Oratory, perhaps even in some Cathedral Church, and well answered the purpose of arresting the attention of passers by; while inspiring the devotions of the people, it may also have provoked some to deeds of charity. The only account of an object of this kind that I ever remember meeting with, is a very brief description given in Hone's well-known "*Every Day Book*" (Vol. ii., p. 537) where there is an illustration of a Reliquary, said to to be in Ausburg Cathedral. Mention is there made of the skulls of several Saints "blazing with jewellery, mitred or crowned, reposing on Altars or Reliquaries." Except that the case of the latter is broader, and able to accommodate a cushion with any selected object that might be required to be placed on the top, this engraving gives the idea of an object precisely of the same character as the one I have described, and probably may have been put to a similar use. The Ausburg Reliquary, as far as one can judge from the engraving, is however, immensely inferior in point of design and workmanship to that in Mr. Scott's possession.

I am not disposed to assign to this Reliquary so early a date as that hitherto claimed for it, viz., the 16th Century. I think I am supported in my view of a date, certainly not earlier than the 17th Century, by several features, both in the design and workmanship.

[*Observing that no accounts of the meetings held for some years past had been published in the printed 'Proceedings,' as was formerly the case, the present Editor has gathered up such records as he has been able, and they are now presented with every apology for their meagre character, and for the shortcomings of the Society in not offering better accounts at an earlier period.*]

LAKENHEATH MEETING 1875.

LAVENHAM AND COCKFIELD

GENERAL MEETING, *August 7, 1877.* The LORD JOHN HERVEY,
President.

On Tuesday, August 7, the hour of eleven found a large contingent of Suffolk Archæologists assembled at Lavenham Hall, where they were hospitably received by Mr. and Mrs. Biddell. After a welcome refreshment of fruit, cake, and wine, the party examined the old house of the De Veres which is situated within Mr. Biddell's grounds; little remains beyond the foundations from which however a plan of the house might probably be made out. From the site of the old house the party crossing the drive leading to the hall proceeded to examine a discovery lately made by Mr. Biddell. When raising gravel his men came upon a pair of potters ovens, not more than two feet below the surface of the ground. They are constructed of flat tiles and each measures 2 ft. 8 in. in height and 2' 10" in width. The tops are semicircular and the depth from front to back is about 9 feet. When these ovens were first discovered there was an impression that they might be assigned to the Romano British period, an impression strengthened by the abundance of oyster and whelk shells found when excavating the pit. But the better opinion and that which received the greater support at the meeting, is that the ovens are comparatively modern, constructed probably in connection with potters works; this view was confirmed by a statement of Mr. Biddell's that near by is a lane called "Pot-Lane." From the ovens the party proceeded to the Church, where the President and numerous friends joined. After a few minutes spent in glancing round the building, a descriptive paper was read by Mr. E. M. Dewing (see p. 105). Leaving the church, the visitors were conducted through the streets of Lavenham, observ-

ing by the way many interesting remnants of early domestic architecture, and having their attention directed to evidences of some revival of manufacturing industry, in the shape of looms, at which women might be seen through the open cottage-windows, busily engaged in weaving horsehair seating. It was stated that many more are occupied in this way than there were ten years ago, notwithstanding the competition of steam power. The company were invited into Mr. Barkway's garden, and saw there the remains of what is supposed to have been a bath, discovered a few years ago. In it is a spring, which keeps up a constant supply of water. At the back of Mr. Barkway's premises is a good example of the front of an old timber house no longer used as a habitation, and in another street is a large house, now unoccupied, which possesses some interesting features, the ceilings of the rooms being adorned with plaster-work decorations, in which the Tudor rose and the fleur-de-lis predominate. But the most interesting relic of old Lavenham is the Guildhall, now belonging to Mr. Hitchcock, and used by him as a granary. The company lingered for some time in and about this picturesque building, and it is to be hoped that some means will be adopted for its preservation from further decay. The principal apartment is spacious and lofty, and might well serve some useful purpose more dignified than that to which it is now devoted. Some of the members found their way into the kitchen, where many a good dinner has been prepared, and a few explored the cellar, in which it is said that Dr. Taylor was confined the night before he suffered at the stake on Aldham Common.

After luncheon at the Swan Inn the whole party consisting of some 35 to 40 ladies and gentlemen proceeded to Cockfield Church, where the rector, the Rev. Professor Churchill Babington, read the paper printed in vol. v. (p. 195), of the 'Proceedings.'

At the conclusion of his paper Professor Babington led the way to the Rectory, where the excursionists again met with a very kind and hospitable reception. After a welcome cup of tea or coffee Dr. Babington drew attention to some of the choice treasures with which his house is filled, speaking first of his superb collection of ancient vases, arranged in glass cases in the drawing-room. These include vases from Cyprus, the workmanship of which may be as early as 1,000 B.C., Dr. Babington stating that the earliest vessels of this pale clay were not adorned with figures. Another and later one was from Rhodes with waterfowl; others had plants or fishes. At first these figures were entirely brown or black, but about the 5th century B.C. some white or red was introduced, the flesh of the women being white. Human figures are now more common and are better drawn. A fine vase of this period was shown, on which was depicted a statue of Minerva, with Achilles and Ajax on either side, playing at dice. The two heroes have their names written against them, so that there can be no mistake as to whom they are intended for, and there are in existence vases on which are also recorded the numbers thrown, in illustration of a line of

Aristophanes. The later vases with black figures belong to "the Second Period," and these were succeeded by the red figure vases. These latter vases are of the fine-art period of the 4th century B.C., in which the figures are of the colour of the clay, with details in black lines upon them. As an example of this period, Dr. Babington exhibited a *cylix*—a saucer-shaped cup on a stem, about nine inches in diameter—showing on the exterior a party of revellers, and on the inside a drunken man on a couch, attended by a physician, the design being probably introduced as a warning against excess. Dr. Babington next called attention to a *phiale* (a *patera* or saucer), which was the "vial" of Rev. xv., 7. Jeremy Taylor, ignorant of this, spoke of the patience of God being displayed by dropping vengeance out of a small-necked bottle, whereas it was precisely the contrary, for these vessels were used for pouring wine on the altar over the flaming sacrifice. A comparison was next drawn between the stiffness of the early styles and the grace of the fine-art period, in which the decoration is executed with all the delicacy of miniature painting. A vase of great beauty was shown as a fine example of the latter period. Allusion was next made to the period of decadence, in which the flesh-tint became redder, and accessory colours were more abundantly introduced than in the second and third periods. In this period not only did the art become degenerate, but the subjects were for the most part effeminate in character, and some examples were placed before the company in illustration of this criticism: the vases of the decadence came mostly from Italy. Two specimens of the *alabastron*, one of alabaster and the other of glass, were shown, and it was explained that what were generally known as lachrymatories ought to be called by the same name: they were simply vessels for holding perfumes. Having selected as many examples as were necessary for his purpose, Dr. Babington explained that none of them were later than about 150 B.C.: the art of painting vases was unknown to the Romans, but was continued by the Greeks. Proceeding to his library, Dr. Babington next called attention to some fine examples of early printed books, which had been already arranged for inspection. They included three leaves of Caxton's *Polychronicon* (published in 1482), another edition of the same work (1495) by Wynkyn de Worde; a very early Greek Grammar (1494) by Aldus; Apollonius Rhodius, the text printed in capitals, not dated, but ascribed to the end of the 15th century; a herbal (1485) by Peter Schaeffer, &c., &c. Dr. Babington remarked by the way that Caxton was a most unscrupulous editor, for when he found an obsolete word he "made no bones" about changing it; at the same time he had the greatest possible respect for him as the father of English printing. He also called attention to a fac-simile (edited by himself) of the *Beneficio di Christo*, which Lord Macaulay had spoken of as being as hopelessly lost as the second decade of Livy's history! Dr. Babington finally conducted his visitors to an upper room containing his coins, of which he possesses some thousands, and selected some of the choicest treasures of his

cabinets for inspection, dealing with them chronologically, and thus illustrating the various stages of the numismatic art. In this manner the time passed pleasantly and profitably until seven o'clock, when the visitors took leave of their entertainer, and a very enjoyable day was brought to a termination.

GENERAL MEETING—CLARE. *August 8, 1878.*

The members and their friends assembling at the Church in conjunction with the Essex Archæological Society, a paper was read by the Rev. T. Parkinson (formerly vicar of Clare). In the afternoon the party re-assembled at the Castle, where Mr. Parkinson read a paper on the general history of the Town, its Castle, Earls, Honor, &c., after which the company proceeded to the Priory, where a paper was read by the Rev. H. Jarvis, vicar of Poslingford, which is printed at *p. 73.*

The following day an excursion was made into Essex.

GENERAL MEETING—ASPALL, KENTON AND DEBENHAM.

July 18, 1879.

The party was entertained at Aspull Hall, by the Rev. Canon and Mrs. Chevallier, a paper being read by Canon Chevallier, on the Hall. The Rev. W. H. Sewell, Vicar of Yaxley, at the same time read a paper on "Church Hour Glasses." At Kenton, the Vicar, the Rev. R. Lawrence, read a paper on the Church and Parish. Kenton Hall and Crowe's Hall, Debenham, were also visited. At Debenham Church, the Vicar, the Rev. C. J. Cornish, read an interesting paper upon the building.

A second excursion was made on August 14th of the same year, when at the invitation of Lord Waveney, the members met the British Archæological Association, at Wingfield Castle. The party afterwards visited South Elmham and Flixton Hall, where they were kindly received by Lord Waveney.

GENERAL MEETING—WATTISFIELD, RICKINGHALL, AND REDGRAVE. *August 19, 1880.*

At the Rickinghall churches, the Rev. R. C. Maul, Rector, read papers, after which the members and their friends were entertained at luncheon at the Rectory. The Chapel of Ease at Botesdale, and Redgrave church, were next visited; the day's proceedings ending by a reception of the party at Redgrave Hall, by George Holt Wilson, Esq., and Mrs. Wilson.

No Meeting was held in the year 1881.

GENERAL MEETING.—HITCHAM, BILDESTON, AND
CHELSWORTH, *September 7, 1882.*

The members of this Society had an excursion on Thursday, Sept. 7th. The places announced to be visited were Hitcham and Bildeston, and also the church of Chelsworth, if time permitted. Conveyances met the train at Stowmarket at 11.25, and the party drove to Hitcham church, where they were received by the rector, the Rev. Canon Grant, who said the church evidently belonged to the period of great church-building activity in this county—that is to say, the 15th century. He found no trace of any earlier building. It would be remarked, however, that the part of the churchyard which lies to the north of the church had evidently been a very old burial ground. That part of the churchyard was not in use when he first came there, and it had been actually consecrated by Bishop Turton not very long before, under the idea that it was a new piece of ground. For some time no graves were dug, as there seemed to be a prejudice against graves on the north side. When, however, the south side became full, he insisted upon graves being dug on the north side, and in every case where the ground had been opened, very early remains had been found. The earliest part of the present church was the chancel, dating from the 14th century. This, however, only applied to the north wall, as the east and south walls were taken down and re-built at the restoration, retaining as nearly as possible the style of the original building. The south wall was very much out of the perpendicular. The east wall was in very bad repair, and the window was in a very debased style. The remains of the old window were found built up in the east wall, and this was very much in the style of the window which now replaced it. The nave belonged to the 15th century. The arches, pillars and clerestory were of the early part of the century. The walls of the aisles were probably of the same date, but the windows were later. The tower was probably of early 15th century work. A remarkable feature about it was that the eastern buttresses rise from the floor of the nave, and overlap the western arches thereof. This peculiarity was also found in Cockfield church, which had a general resemblance to this. There was a still more remarkable example in Bramford church, where the buttresses of the tower cut off nearly half of the adjacent arches. There was an appearance on these buttresses of having been at one time exposed to the weather, which would lead to the conclusion that the present aisles were built up to the tower. The roof of the nave was of the 15th century, with additions of much later date. The lower part of it had been mutilated by the defacing of all the figures. It would appear, then, that at the end of the 15th century the church externally was much what it was now. Subsequent to that time there was evidently a destruction of all carved human figures, no doubt as being superstitious. They might fairly suppose that the ends of the hammer-beams of the

roof had some such figures on them—possibly angels very similiar to those in a church at March, in Cambridgeshire. If there were such figures at the end of the hammer-beams, they were clearly destroyed. One or two grotesque figures remain, so that it would appear only human figures were destroyed. At all events, the present ends of the lower hammer-beams, which were heraldic devices, were clearly of the 17th century, as they had the monogram "I.R." as well as the thistle and rose, which showed that they were of a date subsequent to the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland. They were evidence that some interest was taken in ornamenting the church in the reign of James I., and the monogram, "C.R." showed that the work was continued into the following reign. It would be observed that each of the heraldic devices was surmounted by a coronet, which appeared to be the semi-crown of the Prince of Wales, and there was also in one place a device resembling his plume of feathers. If so it was a matter of some curiosity what the Prince of Wales had to do with the church. The living was, he believed, in the gift of the Bishops of Ely, but came into the patronage of the Crown in the early part of the 17th century. But independently of any Royal influence, there was a way of accounting for the work done at this period. There was an incumbent of the parish, who was a very eminent man, about whom he had an account, but had unfortunately mislaid it, and could not recollect his name. He was deprived under the Commonwealth, and possibly might have held the living during these two reigns. He was a man of considerable private fortune, and was the donor of the communion plate, the date of which was, he believed, 1639 and 1641. It was said in the account that he had referred to that this man would in all probability have been a bishop, only that he died in 1659. It was easily conceivable that out of his private fortune he spent money upon the church. Proceeding with his paper, Canon Grant said he did not find any date given by the architect to the south porch, except that it was later than the nave. It was very like the corresponding porch of Bildeston Church, and was still more like the north porch of Preston Church. It was now under restoration as a memorial to the late rector (Professor Henslow), his family and friends having taken the chief part in raising the subscriptions. The history of the church from the Commonwealth to a recent date was that of the majority of the churches of the country. Neglect, and worse than neglect, and alterations, supposed to be improvements. The church was seated with carved oak seats of the 15th century, the carving of which was very good. Most of those seats were mutilated for the pupose of being converted into pews, the carved poppy-heads being sawn through to let in the deal sides of the pews. At the restoration these seats had to be removed for a time, being unfit in their then state for use. They were all preserved under the idea that some day there might be the means of restoring them. It was found necessary also at the restoration, to remove the lower part of the rood screen, which consisted of painted panels, on which were figures bearing

the instruments of the Passion. The figures were too much defaced to be replaced, but the screen had been carefully preserved, and it was a problem not easy of solution, how it was to be made suitable for being replaced. Among other things which at the restoration had to be obliterated, were some mural paintings, which seemed to have occupied spaces between the nave arches. There was only one that could be made out, and that was in the arch exactly opposite the door. There was an appearance of colour on the plaster, and when it rained and the plaster was washed off, the colour deepened, and a friend of his, who had done something of the kind before in his own church, with very great difficulty took off the outer plaster, and discovered a painting below, which was that of a large and very fine head. Over the head had been put at first a coat of plaster, and upon it a text in black letters. They found some traces of the text, but it was impossible to make out what it was. There was extreme difficulty in taking off the outer plaster in such a way as to avoid injuring the painting below. That was the only painting they could make anything of. This head it was impossible to restore, it was so much obliterated, and he really believed it was about the only thing of any antiquity which was destroyed in the restoration of the church. Lastly, with regard to the monuments. There were some very fine stones in the chancel, from which the brasses had been removed—one very large one, over 10 feet in length. There was no trace whatever of any inscription upon it. With this exception the monuments were extremely scanty. There was a tablet just outside the chancel door to the memory of one of his predecessors. There was also a monument to Sir George Waldegrave, and the only other monument was one in the chancel, to the memory of Dr. Batty, who was rector from 1645 to 1707. Dr. Batty, it was said, owed the living to a chance visit of James II., when Duke of York. The Duke was at Alderton, near Bawdsey, and being very thirsty was recommended to call and see Dr. Batty, the then Vicar of the parish. He did so, and partook of some of the Doctor's choice cider, which pleased him so much that he promised to use his influence at Court to procure the rev. gentleman's advancement. Afterwards, when he became King, he remembered his promise, and the living becoming vacant, presented it to Dr. Batty.

The party then drove to Bildeston, where luncheon was partaken of at the King's Head Inn. They thereafter adjourned to the church to listen to an address from the Rector upon its history.

The Rev. JAMES BECK, after a few introductory remarks, said the church, as standing at the close of the 14th century, was probably a small Decorated one, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower of somewhat later erection. The nave and chancel becoming dilapidated were pulled down, and the present church restored upon the old site. On the western wall might still be seen the position of the old roof. The aisles were added and clerestory windows put in. The roof, he believed, was one of the loftiest in Suffolk. This was no doubt done at

the time when the craze for Perpendicular work was going through this country, about 1420. The tower was left intact, and was out of all proportion to the present building. The Decorated windows of the old church were probably preserved in good order, and were inserted in the new building, one on each side of the chancel, and the other three at the end of the aisles. The window at the east end of the south aisle was a very fine Perpendicular one, but within the last 20 years it had been removed and the present Decorated window substituted. The aisle windows were, no doubt, at one time all transom windows, and must have looked very handsome indeed. An idea of what they were like might be formed from the churches at Bury. Why these transoms were removed he could not say, but, at any rate, if his life were spared, he hoped some time or other to replace them. Within the last 50 years a carved rood screen stood between the first two pillars; that was removed at the time the roof was repaired. In the north wall, just underneath the projection of the organ gallery, was the old rood staircase, which was quite perfect, but was now blocked up. The roof of the church was somewhat peculiar, being one continuous level from the nave to the chancel, not an unusual thing in Suffolk and Norfolk churches. The roof of this church was not so handsomely decorated as Hitcham. Very probably the want of funds would account for that. Formerly, he believed, the hammer-beams were ornamented with carved figures of angels, bearing scrolls; but a man of the name of Welham, a carpenter, of Bildestone, who died some 40 or 50 years ago, told Mr. Whittle, the parish clerk, that when he was a young man he was ordered by the churchwardens to cut down those angels and burn them as idolatrous images. That was about the time when Whitfield was very popular in this part of the country, and he (the Rector) supposed the churchwardens were strong disciples of that eminent man. There were formerly twelve clerestory windows on either side of the church—ten over the nave and two over the chancel, but the latter were filled up a few years ago by his predecessor. The "Miserere" seats in the chancel, much mutilated, were brought there originally from the chapel of St. Leonard, which once stood in the town, connected with the old Bridewell, and was pulled down some years ago. He hoped to make use of them ere long in the restoration of the chancel. The porch was a very good specimen of Perpendicular work. The lower stages of the buttresses had cut flint panelling, which was only to be found in the neighbourhood of the old flint works. The upper stages, niches, and canopies were all very good. The tower arch was within a square head, and over it was a very good niche, with flowered cornice and battlement. The south door was a very good piece of Perpendicular panelled work. Over the porch is a parvise, or priests' chamber, formerly lined with iron. The door was a very strong one, with a complicated arrangement of springs, bolts, and bars, and had probably been the door of a large German coffer. The staircase that led to the parvise was pulled down in 1857. On the west wall was formerly a large fresco painting, representing St. George

and the Dragon. That was discovered about 1850, but in those days it was perhaps considered a superstitious vanity, and it was plastered over. Under the chancel was a crypt, afterwards converted into a burial place for the Revett family, who had large property about here. The entrance was at the east end of the north aisle. The windows lighting the crypt were filled in a few years ago. There were several monumental slabs in the chancel floor to the memory of the Revett and Beaumont families, of former rectors of the parish, William Sparrow and Benj. Brundish, Bartholomew Beale and Elizabeth his wife, Captain Rotherham, who commanded the "Royal Sovereign," at the battle of Trafalgar, and died suddenly at the Manor of Bilderstone; besides others. There were formerly several brasses in the church, but only one was preserved. It bore the following inscription:—"Here lyeth buried William Wade of this pishce and one of the heigh Covustables of this hovndred, who had to wife Alice Boggis by whome he had sixe children liveinge at his decease, two sonnes, viz., William and Robert, and fower daughters, viz., Alice, Anne, Ioane, and Mary, and died the sixth day of Febrvary, 1599." The brass of the wife remains, and also two groups of children. The brass of the lady measured one foot ten inches, and a very good example of the Elizabethan costume. She wore a hat, ruff, and sleeveless gown, open up the front, and secured round the waist by a sash. Her underdress had a richly-ornamented skirt and striped sleeves. The figure of the husband was lost. Of the children, the sons were dressed in cloaks, doublets, and knee breeches, and the daughters the same as the mother, except that they had plain underskirts. There were several other brasses in the aisle, but they had been stolen; they could not have been lost. The font is an octagon of Perpendicular work, with sculptured panels, (now much defaced,) the emblems of the four Evangelists, alternating with angels bearing shields, on one of which was the verbal symbol of the Trinity, with the words effaced. On another a chalice, with two streams of blood flowing into it. The other two were worn quite smooth. Round the pedestal were eight grotesque figures (as in the font at Barking), of which four had disappeared. The belfry contained a peal of six bells, with the following inscriptions:—(1) "*Sancte Toma ora pro nobis;*" (2) "*Subveniat digna sonantibus hoc Caterina;*" (3) "Miles Greye made me 1683;" (5) "Thomas Farrow, Joseph Prokter, churchwardens, 1704." The two first inscriptions were in old English character with ornamental capitals. In the south aisle was a piscina with elegant double canopy in stone, under a square head. The chapel in which it stood was traditionally said to have been dedicated to St. Catherine. The registers dated from 1558, and were kept in an iron safe at the rectory. The Communion plate included an Elizabethan chalice, two patens, and another chalice of a later date. The flagon was the old pewter flagon which now stood in the vestry. The modern one was a plated affair, of which the less said the better.

At the conclusion of the address, the charming little village of

Chelsworth was visited, and its extremely interesting church inspected. The curious fresco over the chancel arch, representing the Day of Judgement, was a feature which naturally attracted much attention. There were many other objects which were of great interest from an archaeological point of view, and it was generally felt that the church was one which would well repay a more extended visit. From Chelsworth the party drove to Bildeston Rectory to inspect the valuable antiquarian collection of the Rev. James Beck, by whom they were hospitably entertained.

GENERAL MEETING.—SHELLEY, POLSTEAD, BOXFORD,
KERSEY, AND HADLEIGH. *August 23, 1883.*

It would have been hardly possible to have chosen a finer day than the members of the Suffolk Institute enjoyed throughout this excursion. The heat was intense, and the dust very intrusive, but beyond these slight discomforts, nothing could have been more enjoyable. It was arranged that the members should be at the starting point, the White Lion, Hadleigh, at 9.30 a.m., but more presented themselves than were expected, and owing to difficulty in obtaining horses, the expedition did not start until a much later hour. The first place named in the list was Layham. It was approached through genuine old Suffolk lanes, full of quiet peaceful beauty, to which even a party of archaeologists seemed much like desecration. The first halt was made at Overbury Hall, the residence of J. F. Dipnall, Esq. The name is, of course, derived from the Saxon Ueberbury, and there is the corresponding Netherbury, about a mile and a half the other side of Hadleigh. The dining-room was originally all of oak, but some parts have been restored. It has a unique ceiling formed of close set oak beams, dating back perhaps as far as the house, to 1520. A second room had at one time evidently been divided into several, the beams marking the original divisions still remaining. Mr. Dipnall pointed out the Tudor windows with their carving, and mentioned that ten years ago these were hidden in plaster, and had only just been properly restored. Layham church was not visited, and the next object was the church of All Saints, at Shelley, a pretty little Perpendicular structure. Against the wall of the chancel are the perfect remains of a panelled oak canopy, which used to belong to a pew occupied by some noble frequenters of the church. The chapel, now the vestry, of some unknown patron, contains his coat of arms and an iron and wood structure, like a small gallows, which is supposed to have been for the purpose of hanging a banner therefrom when the family attended here. The carved heads of the choir stalls are exceptionally well preserved, and bear the arms of Tylney quartered on Thorpe. An adjoining pew has some well-carved panels of the old "linen" pattern. On an altar tomb is the recumbent effigy in stone of Dame Margaret Tylney, in Elizabethan costume, bearing the date

1598. After some of the inscriptions on tombs in the churchyard had been copied, the party proceeded to Shelley Hall, the residence of Mr. Charles Partridge, in the occupancy of whose family the hall has been for the past 140 years. The three griffins of the Tylney arms seem almost ubiquitous, and above them in one place on the wall is a motto in Norman French, signifying "Hope gives me strength." In a bedroom of the house are some very fine carved oak panels above the chimney piece. The Dutch tiles of the fire-place are probably of later date. One corner of the house, from its ornamented buttresses and general structure, was undoubtedly the chapel. The whole fabric presents a most picturesque appearance, built of red brick in Tudor style. The entrance is underneath the shade of two old yew trees, which looked as if they might be as old as the house itself. A somewhat curious feature is presented by a piece of land adjoining the hall completely surrounded by a moat, looking as if it were intended to preserve from attack the food supplies of the inhabitants. The manor in the time of Henry IV. was held by John d'Orby and Adam Blyston of the King, at the annual rent of twenty pence. The hall for over three centuries being the residence of the Tylneys, accounts for the frequent occurrence of their crest. From here the major part of the visitors took a short cut across the fields, over a hill commanding very fine views of the country for miles round, to Gifford's Hall. This is in the parish of Stoke-by-Nayland, and is most charmingly placed, almost buried in trees, and approached by a long avenue of lime trees, but in sorry condition owing to want of use. The mansion is the property of Walter Mannoock, Esq., coming into the possession of the Mannoocks by purchase from the Crown in 1428. About two centuries before this the manor was held by Richard Constable, who built the chapel of St. Nicholas, the ivy-mantled remains of which are opposite the entrance to the hall. Considerable doubt exists as to whether this Richard Constable built the older part of the present mansion, the first record of it being in the time of Henry III., when it seems to have belonged to one Peter Gifford. In this latter family it remained from about the middle of the 13th to the middle of the 14th century. In the first year of Richard II., Simom Burley held the manor, and after him, John and Richard Withermarsh. It was purchased in 1428 by Phillip Mannoock from the Crown, and was held by the different members of the Mannoock family till 1814. Under the will of Lady Elizabeth Mannoock, Patrick Power inherited the property, taking upon him the name of Mannoock, and on his death in 1874 he was succeeded by his son, the present proprietor. The Mannoocks seem to have been a very persecuted family for their religion, or rather want of religion, as in 1596 Queen Elizabeth let two-thirds of the estates to Richard Croft for Wm. Mannoock's recusancy in not going to church. James I. pardoned him, and shortly afterwards forfeited two parts of the estate for further recusancy. Charles I. grants Francis Mannoock a general pardon and creates him a baronet by letters patent, and in the same year orders an inquisition to be taken of his

estate for recusancy. There are several monuments to this family in Stoke-by-Nayland Church, the principal one being a recumbent figure of Sir Francis Mannoek in alabaster. The Hall like most Elizabethan mansions, is a huge rambling old place, surrounding a quadrangular court, to which a fine gateway gives entrance. Over this latter, which has frequently been engraved, is a shield bearing the arms of Mannoek. It is of red brick, the greater portion of it being re-built in the reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. Crossing the courtyard, the party were invited to enter, first, the grand old dining hall, with its fine oak roof and oak carvings. It is a lofty room, with a minstrels' gallery on one side. Here Mr. F. Machell Smith read some interesting notes on the Hall and its history, the substance of which is given above. The Tapestried Chamber was next visited, some very quaint Flemish tapestries giving the room its name. One of these gives a representation of the house itself, and another is that of the chapel referred to above, built by Richard Constable. A curious hiding-place giving access to the chimney was here shown. It has a false door covered with tapestry, which would be, if perfect, quite indistinguishable from the rest, and afford effective concealment. In the panelled-room there is said to be a sliding panel opening into a passage communicating with the exterior, but although diligent search has been made none can be discovered. There is also said to be a subterranean passage to the chapel, but the entrance cannot be found. An oak gallery runs quite round the house, containing portraits of family ancestors. Up a winding stairway, past the back of the old timepiece which has a face to the minstrels' gallery, one arrives on the top of the turret, from which a fine view can be obtained of the gardens and grounds attached to the house; then into the room, which was formerly the chapel, attached to the hall; thence through numberless passages and rooms, filled with nick-nacks and most lovely objects. Some grand specimens of inlaid work, in the shape of escrivoires, &c., attracted much attention, and it is to be feared that the tenth commandment was broken more than once, perhaps at the sight of some fine old clock, panel, bronze, or any of the thousand and one beautiful things that crowded the rooms. Many regrets were expressed at the time being so short. Leaving Gifford's Hall about one o'clock, the next place on the programme was Polstead church, which ought to have been reached at 11.30. Just before reaching this, one passes the site of the Red Barn, of Polstead, the scene of the murder of Maria Martin. It was stated that in the Archeological library at Bury St. Edmund's there was a history of the murder bound in the skin of the murderer! The barn itself was burnt down years ago, but the house in which the unfortunate woman lived, and her tomb in the churchyard, were pointed out to the visitors. In this churchyard there is a "Gospel Oak," which doubtless has heard many a fiery denunciation of sinners in days gone by. The church itself, dedicated to St. Mary, is Norman. It possesses the somewhat unusual distinction of a stone spire. Having just been restored, everything looks fresh and clean, but the

characteristic features have been well preserved. The pulpit, a modern structure, has one of the old sounding boards still suspended over it. The remains of a painted ceiling still exist in the north aisle, but the chief interest centred in a splendid Norman arch under the tower, the moulding quite perfect, and the care bestowed upon it seems to indicate that this was originally the principal entrance to the church. This was quite a discovery, as no mention of any Norman doorway was given in works referred to by the members. The font is supported by five pillars, and is well preserved. No time could be wasted here, so leaving the church, and passing by Polstead Park, with the deer reclining in the shady groves, the excursion wended its way to Boxford church, a fine structure, with a most elaborate stone porch on the south side. On entering the church the first object which meets one's eye is the font, with its plain wooden cover painted inside with various mottos and devices. The nave is lofty, and so are the pews! Some remains of brasses still exhibit traces of very fine work; one of these bears the date 1598. At the west end is a rood loft opening in one direction upon the roof. The east window has five lights, and exhibits some very fair tracery. By far the most interesting part of the church, however, was the north porch, often called "Death's porch," because the dead were brought in at the south and carried out at the north door. This is quite a unique specimen of woodwork. It is of oak and richly carved. The light spandrils, arranged in the same form as the groins in a stone roof, are still perfect, and the tracery of the sides and roof is in exceptionally good condition. The exterior of this structure has suffered considerably. An inscription on a tombstone in the church tells of a lady, "Elizabeth Hyam, of this parish," who had buried four husbands, and then "was hastened to her end on the 4th of May, 1748, in her 113th year." Kersey church was the next on the list. This is a Perpendicular structure, with a lofty tower overlooking the quiet little village, which nestles quite down in the hollow. This church is dedicated to St. Mary. It was repaired about 1851, and the chancel rebuilt in 1862. The Provost and Fellows of King's College, Cambridge, are the patrons and appropriators. With its pinnacled buttresses and somewhat ornate style, the church presents a pretty appearance from the roadway. The interior, like those of all the churches in this district, is carefully whitewashed, no regard being paid to oak carving or delicate moulding—whitewash is omnipotent. It makes the inside look very clean certainly, but one occasionally wishes for a little more variety. The octagonal font has some well cut panels, with angels bearing shields, and, what is rarer still, some with a rose pattern, which produce a very good effect. There is some most elaborate carved oak work in the north aisle—white-washed of course,—representing scenes from our Lord's life. A recess in the wall evidently contained the finish of this, but the figures have long since disappeared; judging, however, from the lovely work displayed above, this tail-piece must originally have been a grand piece of work. Some discussion took place as to the meaning of a high

pew in Sampson's chapel, as it is called, with some elaborately painted panels, representations of kings or saints; the conclusion arrived at was that these panels belonged to a rood screen, which had been cut down, and its lower part used for the side of this pew. There are still to be seen two brasses partly covered by one of the pews, evidently representing the children of a person, the brass of whom, if it exists, is underneath the pew. The next place to visit was the Priory, but as dinner had been ordered at the White Lion, Hadleigh, for 3 p.m., after some consultation it was decided to leave out the Priory. A general meeting of the members was afterwards held, at the close of which most of the members took the opportunity of viewing the church of St. Mary, the history of which, written by the late Rev. Hugh Pigot, formed Part I. of the third volume of the Society's 'Proceedings.' It is a large and handsome structure, with a lofty nave and aisles. The altar window has seven principal lights filled with fine stained glass; the window at the east end of the chancel is in memory of the wife of a late rector, by whom the chancel was restored and re-seated in 1859. It is by Hedgeland, from a painting by Overbeck, representing Christ blessing little children. Some of the members expressed very strongly their sense of the incongruity of the gaudy texts at the west end of the nave. They have only been placed there quite recently, and are decidedly out of harmony with the rest of the building. After this the party broke up, expressing their great pleasure at the success of the excursion, and congratulating Mr. F. Machell Smith on his able discharge of the arduous duties of leader.

GENERAL MEETING.—CHIPPENHAM, LANDWADE,
AND SNAILWELL. *June 6, 1884.*

Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather, which proved as bad in reality as the gloomiest imagination could have anticipated, there was a very good muster of members, most of whom left Bury St. Edmund's for Kennett station by the 11.30 train. Conveyances were in waiting at Kennett station, and a start was made for Kentford church. The short journey of half a mile crossed the boundary between Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. No arrangements had been made for a prolonged stay at this point, and the excursionists made but a cursory inspection of the church. The building does not, in fact, present many features of interest. It dates from the 14th century, and is a combination of Decorated and Perpendicular work; the only feature attracting attention was a rose window, of five lights, filled with stained glass, and placed in the tower; a gargoyle over the porch also caught the eye, but the roof of the church is hidden, the interior is whitewashed, and there is nothing calling for special notice. A start was then made for Chippenham Park, and the drive to the entrance was pleasant and enjoyable. On the way an ancient tumulus was pointed out, and the party crossed the old coach-road from London to

Norwich, where there is a grand avenue of trees, which continues for some miles. About this time the rain commenced falling in earnest, and thenceforth the excursion was continued beneath a whole series of drenching showers with thunder and lightning at intervals. At the park gates a guide awaited the party, and he showed the way—and a very rough one it was for vehicles—to the site of an old cemetery. There was no “storied urn or monumental bust” to suggest the fact to ordinary observers. It appeared to be nothing more than a very uninteresting gravel pit. Mr. H. Prigg said that the particular spot at which they were standing was, a somewhat recent addition to the park. It was called the “half moon,” and was at one time heath and open field. In the latter part of last year, a pit was opened for gravel, and in the course of the excavations a number of skeletons were unearthed. Hearing of the discovery, he went over, and had since watched the operations very closely, in the hope that something definite might be ascertained as to the date and character of these interments. Unfortunately, however, the works had been delayed, and it was hardly possible to state the full character of the discovery. However, it was necessary to say, in the first place, that the ground upon which they were standing was very near indeed upon the intersection of two ancient roads—one of them known as the Peddar Way and the other as the Suffolk Way. Here some dozen skeletons had up to the present time been found, and the question they had then to consider was the relative ages of the interments and of the people who were there buried. These people had evidently been put into the ground in a very barbarous fashion. A shallow trench, deeper on one side than on the other, had been made, and into this the body had been thrust, with the back to one side of the trench, and the head and legs doubled together in what appeared to be a very ignominious and hasty fashion. No relics had been found with the remains, and the probability was that they were put into the ground naked. Certainly there was no christian burial; they were a rude, and no doubt a heathen people. The complete remains of only three or four had been recovered, and they represented individuals not more than 5ft. 5in. in height—scarcely that. Their formation of head was strikingly peculiar. It was that of the dolichocephalic, or long-headed race, who presented characteristics that were not usually found in the ancient cemeteries of the district. He had made a series of measurements of these skulls, in order to obtain some little idea of the race of the people whose remains had thus been found. The skulls were remarkably alike, showing that the persons must have been of the same race, and that nearly a pure race, and not a mixed people. Where remains were unaccompanied by relics, it was only by comparison that they could obtain an idea as to the character of the people interred. In this case, the cephalic index (to use a scientific phrase) was 71 2-3rds, and this corresponded very closely with the measurement of skulls of the long-headed race which had been found in Yorkshirè and a portion of Lancashire, but not in this immediate district.

At that point they were on the edge of the fen, and it was just possible that the skeletons found might be those of persons who had made an incursion into the country of the short-headed race, and remained there. In the trenches there had been found a few animal bones and some fragments of the finer Roman pottery; also a piece of metal, which seemed to be part of an armlet, although it was of more solid make than was usually found in connection with Roman remains. Mr. Prigg added some interesting particulars with reference to the roads converging almost at that point, one of which had, it seemed, been the old boundary between the counties of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. That there had at one time been a road through the park at this point was evident from a break in the trees near the wall, and, standing on the spot, Mr. Prigg's remarks could be followed with interest. It had been arranged that the party should walk through the park and around the house, but this part of the programme was abandoned. The rain came down in torrents, and archaeological inquiry was pretty well washed out. This was the more to be regretted because the house has an interesting history. Charles I. once paid a visit there, while other facts connect it, by way of contrast, with the fortunes of Oliver Cromwell and his family. But the whole place was seen at a disadvantage, and it was with a sense of relief that the party were at length brought to

CHIPPENHAM CHURCH.

It had been announced that a paper would here be read by the Rev. Kenelm H. Smith, one of the local secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries of London for the county of Cambridge and Isle of Ely. Mr. Smith, as a Cambridgeshire man, bade the visitors a hearty and graceful welcome to the county. From his account some particulars of general interest may be gathered. The manor of the parish was given in 1184 to the Society of Knights Hospitallers, who had a chapel on or near the site of the church. After passing through various hands, it went at the dissolution to Lord North (who secured a good deal, it was added, in those times); from him it went to Sir Thomas Revet and the Montgomeries, and at last to the Thorpe family, who are the present holders. The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It is believed to have been built between 1272 and 1377, and the character of the work is late Decorated, with Perpendicular portions. Owing to the fact that it is largely constructed of the stone of the district, the building is now in a somewhat dilapidated condition, but a restoration is contemplated. On the wall of the north aisle, the remains of a fresco painting may be seen, but it has been so much affected by the damp that the subject could scarcely be made out; apparently it was a representation of our Lord's Resurrection, and there is but little hope of saving it from complete destruction. Close by is a curious painting on wood, bearing no name or any indication of the reason why it was placed there. Some discussion took place as to the character of the piers, which are on the north alternately octagonal and circular, and on the south

four-clustered, and of rude construction. The general opinion seemed to be that the piers were roughly repaired at some period, and that the Norman work, of which traces exist outside, had been rudely followed. It is upon record that the original church was burned down in 1447, and that the Pope of the time granted indulgencies to all who contributed to its rebuilding; but some doubt was thrown upon this statement, as the rood screen, still almost perfect, was probably placed in the church prior to the date in question. The monuments include one in the chancel to the Revet family, and a number of curious lozenge-shaped marble tablets. These are all to the memory of members of the Tookie family, who, wherever buried, have placed over them monuments of this form. In this novel fashion the name of Tookie has been immortalised. While other matters of interest to the antiquarian may be passed over, something should be said of the five bells. The third and fourth are said to be capital specimens of the art of bell-founding. They were cast about the time of Henry VII., by somebody named Thomas, who always put the word "Darbie" on his bells—but who this Thomas was, and where he lived, are mysteries of entrancing conjecture to the archæological mind. For the rest, the oddest things noticed were perhaps the huge corbel heads of the doorway of the porch, which were pointed out just as the party left. The pitiable state of decay into which the church has fallen, was only too obvious to the most casual inspection, and a very general hope was expressed that something would soon be done by way of restoration. Perhaps it may be of interest to state that the communion-table is covered with a very old-fashioned and peculiar piece of cloth, which is believed to have been saved from the wreck of some old religious house on the continent. The font is simply atrocious.

From the church the excursionists walked to the Hope Inn, where luncheon was served. Professor Babington referring to the ancient cemetery in Chippenham Park, expressed an opinion that the fact of the skeletons having been found with the heads and feet close together was not necessarily an evidence of hasty burial, as he had seen many representations of persons being buried in that way. He hoped that the church would be restored, and that a careful drawing would be taken of the fresco on the wall.

FRECKENHAM CHURCH.

The distance was not much over a mile, but it was a wet and dreary journey, the flat country around all blurred and hidden in mist and rain. This visit was one of an informal character. No paper was read, and those present were left to make their own observations. The Rev. W. S. Parish and Mr. E. M. Dewing, however, gave some interesting information. The tower of the church fell down on December 29th, 1882. Like the famous "One-hoss Shay," if an apparent irreverent comparison may be allowed, "it went to pieces all at once." The bells were not injured and nobody was hurt. This part of the edifice is now in course of

re-construction, and something like £250 is required to complete the work. The interior of the church presents a somewhat modern appearance, the building having been "restored" almost beyond recognition. But it presents some few points of interest. The benches are old-fashioned, with carved poppy heads, one of them giving a lively representation of satan thrusting a sinner into the jaws of hell. Upon one of the walls there is a monument of alabaster, illustrating a curious legend. In the time of Dagobert there lived a man named Eligius, who became a bishop and the patron saint of the blacksmiths, as St. Crispin is of the shoemakers. On one occasion a horse was brought to him which would not allow itself to be shod. The saint, who was of course gifted with miraculous powers, adopted the uncommon method of taking off the leg of the horse, and, when it had been shod, he restored it to animal. The monument gives a representation of this marvellous proceeding; a similar record may be seen in some church in Norfolk. A "low-sided" window was also the subject of remark. The purpose of these contrivances is a disputed point, but the explanation possessing most interest is that they were places through which persons who were suffering from disease could receive the sacrament without coming in contact with the priest—hence the name "leper windows." Some further information upon this subject, was given by the Rev. Evelyn White, and the slight stay here was not uninteresting. An abrupt turn from the high road brought the party in sight of

LANDWADE CHURCH.

Landwade church is, properly speaking, a private chapel, belonging to the Cotton family. In early times, the patronage was in the hands of Battle Abbey, but it passed to a Sir Robert Cotton in the reign of Edward III. The history of the family who thus became associated with the church is remarkable. They dwelt in a moated house hard by, and for many long years were in the enjoyment of wide lands and fair possessions. Only about 100 years ago, the funeral procession of one of them extended from Exning to Landwade, one and a half miles. The monuments erected to their memory are of the most costly and elaborate design, while the inscriptions (making all allowance for elegiac exaggerations) show that they played a somewhat prominent part in the history of the times. But the glory of the family has departed. The male line is extinct, and it is now represented by only two or three estimable ladies. To return to the church itself—it is a small perpendicular building, with nave, tower, transept, chancel, and south porch. At one time it is believed that it contained a great quantity of armour and of other curiosities, but in 1794 the tower fell down, and some gipsies, who had encamped in the neighbouring wood, obtained an entrance and carried off a good deal. The whole character of the work is perpendicular, and the details generally good. Points of special interest to which attention was directed were the carved corbels of the roof, representing faces which are supposed to be studies from life; the stained glass in the

windows depicting St. Margaret and St. Etheldreda, and showing some pieces of richly-coloured blue; the "quarries" in one of the windows, always marked with special interest by archæologists; and the chalice and paten, which were spoken of as very beautiful specimens of the silversmith's art. The chalice will hold more than a bottle of wine, and the suggestion was made that its large size was intended as a protest against the denial of the cup to the laity. It was presented to the church by one of the Cotton family in 1642. Right in front of the altar there are two oblong tombs, the larger of which was evidently at one time rich with brasses. The object in placing these tombs side by side was discussed by Mr. Smith, who concluded that the smaller grave was that of a chantry priest of known sanctity, buried by the side of a great member of the family for the better repose of the latter's soul. The sculptured effigy of one of the Cottons is calculated to excite a smile. It is supposed to be a likeness. The representation is that of a fatuous-looking old simpleton, who has been frozen into an "attitude" the most ludicrous. This ancient gentleman was three times married, and one of his three wives (who must have been a very pretty woman, if this be a likeness also) sleeps in cold serenity by his side. It may be noted, as a curious fact, that the Rev. Canon Cockshott annually receives the sum of £3 12s. 6d. (originally remitted from the endowments of Battle Abbey), in consideration of his engagement to preach a sermon to any member of the Cotton family who may visit the church. In the churchyard is an old stone cross, and two graves only. These are placed north and south—a departure from the ordinary custom of which no explanation has been given. The Rev. Kenelm Smith testified, before leaving, to the great interest that had been taken in the church by Canon Cockshott, and said that Mr. Death, the churchwarden, was the most kind and considerate of custodians. Altogether, this was perhaps the most interesting halt made during the journey.

SNAILWELL CHURCH

was the last place visited. This church is beautifully situated, but, externally, the low tower and high pitched roof give it a somewhat peculiar appearance. It has been restored, however, with great care and attention, and is a model of what should be aimed at in church restoration. Before entering, the Rev. Kenelm Smith, pointed out a tombstone erected to the memory of a family of the name of Twiddy. Part of the inscription states that the grandmother of Thomas Twiddy died on January 18th, 1832, at the age of 109 years. The old lady lived at the Snailwell Water Mill, and it is recorded that, when asked how she accounted for her long life, she said that her father had always insisted upon everyone in his house "resting awhile" after dinner. When the company had assembled, Mr. H. Prigg read a paper, giving a detailed account of the manor and church. The name of the place is supposed to be derived from a spring in the neighbourhood, at the head of which there may be found a great many snails—hence the name

“Snail-well.” An old inhabitant of the village bequeathed a sum of money to one William Shakespeare. The church includes a Norman tower, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and south porch, and it presents many features of interest to the antiquarian. In the work of restoration, a stone coffin, containing the skeleton of a priest, was found. The lid may now be seen outside, near the porch. The Rector of the parish (Rev. E. Mortlock) entertained the party at tea, and directly after a start was made for Newmarket.

GENERAL MEETING.—IPSWICH. *October 6, 1884.*

Between 40 and 50 members and friends of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History spent a most interesting day in Ipswich on Thursday, October 6. Fine autumn weather, numerous and varied objects of antiquity lying within a comparatively small area, and detailed descriptive papers combined to render the revived autumn excursion one of the most successful in the recent history of the Society. The long programme had been compiled with great care by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, one of the hon secretaries. Perhaps the work undertaken was too extensive, only a cursory glance of many antiquities being possible under the circumstances.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The rendezvous was at St. Peter's Church, and here, at 10 a.m., a good company had assembled. In a paper on the church and parish, the Rev. Evelyn White stated that St. Peter's had an historical importance, causing it to stand prominently forward in the annals of Ipswich. The well-known parish, he said, was, perhaps, more largely frequented by strangers bent on seeing antiquities, than any other of the parishes in the heart of the town. The position of the church in close proximity to the decaying gateway of Wolsey's College, and the once favoured site of that grand anticipation of a gigantic mind, brought it to the notice of many who might otherwise quit the place in total ignorance of one of the many interesting ecclesiastical edifices that adorn the town, and gave the designation to a parish which in past days had done much to make Ipswich famous. It was a river-side parish, lying on both sides of the Gipping, but that part of it bordering on the south side of the river, much of which was anciently marsh and plantation, formed a separate parish known as St. Augustine's, where stood St. Leonard's Hospital. This was thrown into St. Peter's at the close of the 15th century. Coming to the church Mr. White said that a series of restorations, for the most part judicious and sound, had been carried out. The church was somewhat remarkable for the massive appearance of its tower, which rises to a height of 93 feet, and is 24 feet square, and is, with the exception of the modern erection of St. Mary Tower, the finest church tower in the town. After an allusion to the re-building of the upper stages of the

tower last year, Mr. White said the north-east side rested upon a very massive arch scarcely to be equalled in the county. This was formed chiefly of rubble and stone. The tower is a fine example of flintwork, the battlement and buttresses being wrought with freestone. The style of the interior of the church was principally Decorated. There were on either side of the nave clustered pillars with richly moulded caps. The windows in the aisles and the north side of the clerestory were Decorated, those on the south side of the clerestory being Perpendicular. There was no chancel arch. The modern ceiling of the nave cut off the head of the fine Perpendicular tower arch. The font was especially worth notice, probably Norman; it was of black marble, large, and in shape square, sculptured with twelve quaint representations of animals, somewhat similar to one at Winchester cathedral. It was mounted on a Perpendicular base, on which were four mutilated figures. Among the numerous bequests Mr. White mentioned that in 1446 Alice Bawde left to the Guild of St. Gregory in St. Peter's 20d. Iois Caldwell de Soham Monachorum, by his will dated 1506, directed his body to be buried by his father "yn the chapel of St. Jno. withyn the Parish Church of St. Petyrs in Ipswich." In 1509 Wm. Plesyngton left to the church two processionaries, &c.; thirty masses to be sung in the church for his soul and the soul of Emma, his wife; a sheet for covering the high altar, and a barrel of beer, with bread, to be given in the church at his expense to the poor of the parish; two silver clasps and two silver pins to the best mass book in St. Peter's "for as long as they will endure," and concluded by declaring his wish that Sir Jeffry (a priest) should be the supervisor of his will, and to have for his labour 20d. and "a payer of pabylls with gold waytes and a boke of comemoration." In 1503 Agnes Walworth left to the church a cup of silver gilt, and a request to be prayed for in the Bead Roll for one whole year. In a Will dated 27th April, 1510, the devisor deutes Sir Jeffry his ghostly father to sing a trental of thirty masses for his soul in St. Peter's church. John Heyneys, of Ipswich, on May 19th, 1495, bequeathed to the guild of St. Peter 3s. 4d., and to the reparation of the Holy Cross in the house of St. Peter, "when it is amended and newly-repaired," 6s. 8d. John Keve, in 1526, after leaving 20d. to the High Altar of St. Peter's, leaves the residue of his goods, after the payment of his debts, towards certain pilgrimages that he promised in his life time to Our Lady of Grace at Ipswich, Our Lady of Walsingham, St. Thomas of Canterbury, and to St. Cornelius of London. Elizabeth Watson, in 1525, ordered her executors to sell her six silver spoons, and with the money give towards a silver chrysmatory for the same church. According to the church books in 1576 large reparations of the church took place, and in 1593 the chancel was entirely rebuilt. The Register Books are somewhat disappointing, being almost entirely devoid of entries of interest. What is specially vexatious is the loss of the earliest register, dating from about 1500 to 1657. The dates of the entries in the earliest now existing are from 1657 to 1790. Mr.

White quoted some of the entries, among them, "1667, June 5, a child that was hurt with a gun was buried." "1720, William Ewen, from Hadley, buried in y^e Quaker's burying place in S^t Peters, Aug^t 7." "1727, William Gardiner, killed by a fall from a tree, buried Sep. 12." "1735, Daniel Howes, a sojourner, was buried of ye small-pox. August 5." About that time the small-pox carried off a large number of inhabitants. "John Christmas, stab'd by a Boy, was buried December 8th." Among entries in later register books was "1806, John Scarlett and John Scarlett, his son, the former aged 34, and the latter, aged 6 weeks, were both killed in one awful moment under a building on the north side of the churchyard then erecting, and which fell upon them, buried in one grave. August 6." On a fly leaf is written, "On taking a census of the parish of St. Peter's in Ipswich on May 27th, 1811, the population (exclusive of register'd seamen) was one thousand one hundred and twenty-five souls. Edward Griffin, minister." Very few uncommon or remarkable names occur. Ruphasha, a female Christian name, occurs twice. The ravages of small-pox led the penman to indicate deaths from that disease by the initials S.P. In 1734, when the total recorded deaths were 27, 16 were from this cause. The rate of infant mortality appeared about 1790 to have been very high—often the number was more than half the whole number of deaths recorded. There are several volumes of parish accounts; the earliest date is 1666. Among the entries are—"1667. Imprimis, Layd out for a pawne upon the steeple and for mending the sparre and spindell and painting it; one hour glass and frame, 5s. 8d." "Payd the preambulation day for a diner for the men and breade and beare for the boyes, £2 12s. 2d." "Payd for the clock mending, £3 12s." "Payd mor to the Doktor ffor setting his hand to a Rat, (*sic*) 2s. 6d." "1673. Paid for a book of prayers for the fast, 8d." "1675. For paintinge ye church dyell, £15 10s." Extracts from the overseers' books were given. Many were in the nature of parish relief. In 1681, "Goody Browne to buy a wheel, 2s." 1697, "To redeem Goody Smith's bed, 11s." 1700, "Paid for taking of Cook out of ye Goale, £2 6s. 5d." Throughout the books were entries of sums of money raised by the then usual method of briefs. In 1698 there was a list of the unfortunate poor who were compelled to wear "badges" to show they received parish relief. In 1721 a rate was made according to the Act of 30th Elizabeth for the support of a stipendiary minister at the rate of 1s. 6d. in the £, and this means of raising money continued for some time, and the rate was often recovered by distraint. Near Silent street was a malting, said to be the remains of a mansion granted by Edward VI. to the Bishop of Norwich after the decease of Thomas Manning, Prior of Butley, who was created Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich in 1525, and had that house for his residence. For more than 40 years a Presbyterian congregation occupied a small Chapel, situate in the 'Green Yard,' until the erection in 1720 of the Independent Meeting House in Tacket Street. There is an entry made in 1696 of the payment by

Mr. Wineall of the Church Rate for this Chapel. Mr. White proceeded to point out the priest's doorway in the North wall, which, undoubtedly, communicated with the adjacent Priory, and the Decorated piscina close by having purbeck marble, one of which only now remains. On the south side is a piscina of late date, the adjunct to a side altar that was formerly placed here. A list was given of the Incumbents and Curates and other ministers who acted in the parish. Mr. White read some notes on the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul, contiguous to the churchyard of St. Peter's, founded in the reign of Henry II. and suppressed when Wolsey proposed to found a college here. At the dissolution the site occupied six acres. Mr. White's paper concluded with notes on the church plate, bells, &c., and the more modern history of the parish, with quotations of some of the inscriptions on monuments in the parish church; the two following are of special interest:—

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF JOHN KNAPP MARCHAT
AND PORTMAN OF THIS TOWNE OF IPSWICH WHO
DIED YE SECOND DAY OF MAYE, ANN^o, 1604 AND HAD
ISSUE BY MARTHA HIS WIFE 4 SONES & 8 DAUGHTERS.”

This appears on a brass laid on the floor of the south chancel aisle, above which are figures of a man and woman, the former in the Portman's gown, &c. The brasses bearing the coat of arms, and representations of the children are gone. There is a good engraving of this brass in *Cotman's Brasses*. The following singular inscription is on a slab at the west end of the nave: “Hier lieth Interred Adriaen Adriaenzoo Waywell, who when he lived was both Marchand and Master of a Shipp, He deceasen the XXII of Decemb A^o M.D.C.XX.” Mr. H. C. Casley stated that during the restoration of the church a few years ago two doors were found in the east wall, but where the doors led to had never been settled. It had been surmised that the doors gave entrance to the priory of St. Peter and St. Paul. Mr. White pointed out that early in the 18th century a vestry was erected on the north side of the chancel and said it was just possible that these doorways may have been erected at the time.

Mr. Sterling Westthorp read some notes made on his visit to Oxford in the year 1879, when he went to the University with a view of obtaining the copy of the portrait of Wolsey, by *Holbein*, now in the Museum. When he asked permission of the Dean of Christchurch, the Dean informed him that he would find in the Chapter-house, then under repair, an interesting stone. Upon inspecting this stone, which was inserted in the wall on the right hand of the entrance to the Chapter-house of Christchurch, Mr. Westthorp found it to be the foundation stone of Wolsey's College at Ipswich, bearing the following inscription—“Anno Christi 1528, et regni Henrici Octavi Regis Angliæ. 20, Mensis Vero Junii 15, positum per Johannam Episcopum Lidensem (Lincoln).” Under this was another stone, inscribed as follows:—“Lapidem hunc e Ruberibus Collegii Wolseiani Gipovicensis erutum, Decano et Canonicis Ædis Christi, supremo Testamento legavit Ricardus Canning, A.M.,

Ecclesiorum de Harkstead et Freston in Agro Suffolk, Rector. A.D. MDCCLXXXIX." From this it appeared that the stone was given to Christchurch by Mr. Canning, and it was on record that the stone was found in two pieces worked into a common wall in Woulfounslane. The translation of the inscription on the foundation stone was as follows:—"In the year of Christ, 1528, and the twentieth of the reign of Henry VIII., King of England, on the fifteenth of June, laid by John Bishop of Lincoln." This was the John Langland who was also employed by the Cardinal to lay the first stone of his college at Oxford. As to the origin and character of Wolsey, it might be interesting to some present to know that there was very early and independent testimony amongst the State papers and MS. of the Republic of Venice. Sebastian Giustinian, Venetian Ambassador in England from April, 1515, to September, 1519, and in constant communication with Wolsey, said in his report on returning to Venice that the Cardinal was of low origin, and that "he ruled both the King and the entire kingdom." On Giustinian's arrival in England the Cardinal used to say to him, "His Majesty will do so and so." Subsequently, by degrees, he went, forgetting himself, and commence, "We will do so and so." Then he reached such a pitch that he used to say, "I shall do so and so." He was about 46 years old, very handsome, learned, extremely eloquent, of vast ability and indefatigable. He transacted alone the same business which occupied all the magistracies, officers, and councils of Venice, both civil and criminal, and all state affairs were managed by him. He was pensive, and had the reputation of being extremely just. He favoured the people exceedingly, and especially the poor, hearing their suits and seeking to despatch them instantly. He also made the lawyers plead gratis for all poor men! He was in very great repute, seven times more so than if he were Pope.

ST. MARY AT THE QUAY CHURCH.

Wolsey's gateway *en route* to St. Mary-at-the-Quay church was inspected. It is in the prevailing style of early 16th century architecture, and consists of a wide well formed arch, with a square hood moulding, above which is a stone bearing the royal arms with supporters, on either side is a trefoil headed niche; this can scarcely have been intended for a principal entrance. The Rev. Evelyn White read lengthy extracts from his published accounts of this church. The most remarkable object of interest was the brass tablet at the east end of the church to the memory of Thomas and Emma Pounder. This, which is one of the best brasses known to be in existence, is in an excellent state of preservation, and probably of Flemish workmanship. An engraving of it forms the frontispiece of Wodderspoon's *Memorials of Ipswich*, and it occupies a prominent position in all standard works on church brasses, &c. Mr. White stated that the chief points of interest in the brass are the two figures of husband and wife, the dress conveying accurate ideas of how our ancestors clothed themselves. The

inscriptions runs, "Here lieth buried Thomas Pounder, merchant and some time bailiff of Ipswich, which departed in the year 1525, on the 7th day of November, and Emma Pounder, his wife, which departed in the year 15—" The date in the case of the wife had not been filled in, because she survived her husband. Another well preserved brass of a peculiar shape and dated 1590, was in memory of Augustin Parker. In the part of the church known as Tooley's chapel there is a high table or altar with a canopy affixed to the east head, with a brass upon which some quaint lines are engraved. There are many other curious inscriptions. This church anciently afforded the right of sanctuary. The pulpit is a beautiful piece of work richly carved and panelled. It was an excellent specimen of the Jacobean period formerly covered with gilt and paint and had a high desk for the clerk attached. The roof of the nave is very fine, being a double hammer beam roof of handsome construction, without a vestige of colour. It suffered somewhat from rough usage during the time of the Commonwealth. The carved angels which figured at the ends of the hammer beams have disappeared, but the cornice beneath retains some of its elaborate work. The compartment nearest the chancel arch is boarded, not an uncommon thing in roofs of this kind. Just by Tooley's chapel is a squint or hagioscope. It is an opening through the pier of the wall near the pulpit for the purpose of enabling the worshippers to witness the elevation of the Host and other ceremonies once performed at the high altar. The perpendicular font is in a remarkably good state of preservation. There is an Elizabethan chalice marked "M.K. 1583." The Register Books contain many interesting entries.

THE HALF MOON INN.

Leaving St. Mary-at-the-Quay church, the next object attracting attention was the 'Half Moon Inn,' remarkable for the well-known corner-piece of "the Fox and Geese." Similar representations, slightly altered in detail, are not uncommon both in wood and stone, in ecclesiastical buildings and elsewhere. Many of the party entered the house, in the upper story of which two of the rooms, oak panelled throughout, having a handsome old mantle piece, and with oak beams and ornamentation in the ceiling, appear to have been originally one.

THE OLD BLACK FRIARS' REFECTORY.

The supposed remains of the Dominican or Black Friars' Refectory, at the rear of Christ's Hospital School, were next visited. The remains comprise a number of roughly formed arches, and give but a feeble idea of the extensive stretch of buildings which formerly occupied so much space between the old Shirehall and Lower Orwell street. The materials of the ancient buildings were evidently worked into those now standing in the locality, this is specially apparent in Star lane.

THE MALTSTER'S ARMS, QUAY STREET.

In an upper room on the premises was to be seen in a rather dilapidated state, an interesting carved mantelpiece, which had been

purchased by Mr. Felix Cobbold, for his residence at Felixstowe. A portion of the material was of deal, the lower part of stone. Some interesting features were observed in this neighbourhood.

“DRAKE’S CABIN.”—THE NEPTUNE INN—MR. RIDLEY’S PREMISES.

The Jew’s burial-ground and other features of the locality sustained the interest until the residence of Mr. Sheldrake, No. 99, Fore street, was reached. The “notes” read by the Rev. Evelyn White stated that the little that remains here was worthy of special notice. The small room on the ground floor is pannelled throughout with oak, but the centre of attraction is a mantelpiece of exquisite beauty and workmanship. In addition to the ordinary charms which characterise this class of work, three distinct compartments contain paintings—one is a portrait of a gentleman in Elizabethan costume, using a telescope; the other two represent a terrestrial globe and a ship. Beneath the portrait are the lines—

“HE THAT TRAVELS GOD’S WORLD ABOUT
SHALL SEE GOD’S WONDERS IN HIS WORKS,” etc.

It is conjectured, and there is some show of reason for the belief, that Thomas Eldred, who accompanied Cavendish in his far-famed nautical expedition round the world, resided here—some even say died. Although there is much to favour the former, there is but little or nothing in the parish register to confirm the latter statement. The popular belief in the parish was that the panelling formed the cabin of the renowned Sir Francis Drake, hence it was spoken of as “Drake’s cabin.” The similarity of the portrait to well-authenticated pictures of Eldred was sufficient to warrant the supposition that the paintings relate to him and his exploits.

The bold and striking exterior of the “Neptune,” immediately opposite, and the ornamental work of the interior, occupied the party for some little time. The same kind of work is found in a large proportion of the ancient houses in the locality, A move was then made to the premises of Mr. Ridley, higher up the street, characterised by a pargetted exterior, with fine bay windows and ornamental eaves. The mantel-piece in the counting-house is especially good. In the old court yard was a moulded beam running the entire length, upon which is carved “JHON VMERE. 1588;” a date occurring elsewhere in the same street. The points of interest *en route* to St. Stephen’s Church were the Tankard Inn, formerly part of the town residence of Sir Anthony Wingfield, the “Coach and Horses,” on the site of Charles Brandon’s mansion, and some carved house ornamentation opposite.

ST. STEPHEN’S AND ST. LAWRENCE CHURCHES.

Arrived at St. Stephen’s church, the archæologists inspected a little niche close by the north door and opposite the principal entrance, and the curious pillars, believed to be Purbeck marble. The remains of two brasses attracted a good deal of attention. On leaving the church attention was directed to a holy water stoup in the west wall of the

tower, observable from St. Stephen's lane, and the Priest's doorway of which remains exist in one of the south buttresses. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the church is a handsome mural tablet of alabaster, gilt, and painted, to the memory of Robert and Mary Leman, who are represented in a kneeling attitude and in a like posture below are their five children. The inscription is interesting :—

“Beneath this Monument entombed lye
The rare remark of a conivgall tye
Robert and Mary who to show how neere
They did comply how to each other deare
One loath behind the other long to stay
(As married) dyed to-gether in one day.”

At St. Lawrence the handsome and elaborate carving of the outer west door of the tower, and similar work on a second door on the left of the entrance, attracted notice. A curious relic—the remains of brasses on a ground work of stone, with an inscription not satisfactorily deciphered—was believed to have been taken from a tomb. The Rev. Evelyn White stated that the churchwardens' books were of some interest, and read some few extracts from them. On the outside of the east wall an inscription beneath the window reads as follows :—“Pray for the souls of John Baldwyn and his wife Joane, and all Christian souls.” Mr. White remarked that the church gave the idea more of a college chapel than a parish church. The chancel of the church was built by John Draper, whose trade is indicated by the shears which are carved on the east wall. The remainder of the church was erected by John Botwood, in the 15th century. A church stood on the spot in Norman times. The fine tower, recently rebuilt, was much admired. The programme included a visit to a subterranean chapel on the premises lately occupied by Mr. William Hunt, in Tavern street and Dial lane. This, however, had been recently bricked up. The Rev. Evelyn White stated that it was brought to his notice by Mr. H. C. Casley. The entrance was some feet below the street level, and he thought there was no reason to doubt that there were portions of old English doorways. He believed one door communicated with St. Lawrence church, and the other with a vault lower down the street. There was a feeling at first that the subterranean way communicated with the priory which formerly stood on the other side of the street. Mr. White also alluded to the Priory.

The “Ancient House,” occupied by Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes, having been visited some years ago by the Society, was not included in the programme, but many of the visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of inspecting the interesting building.

THE LUNCHEON.

At 1.30 upwards of 40 ladies and gentlemen sat down to luncheon at the White Horse Hotel, at which Lord John Hervey presided.

The PRESIDENT having referred in terms of high appreciation to the services rendered to the Institute by the Rev. Evelyn White, and

especially in reference to the immense pains he had been at in making the arrangements in connection with the present occasion, his Lordship proceeded to say that the Institute existed for the purpose of studying and recording the archæology, natural history, and antiquities of the county. They did not wish to confine their operations to West Suffolk, but rather to extend them over the county. It was a long time since they visited Ipswich, and when they came they saw so little of the many objects of interest and historical memorials of the past that he felt they had done wisely in coming again. They had that morning learned a great deal of the religious and social life of their ancestors, still much remained behind. Since the Society visited Ipswich, two things of importance had occurred, viz., the arrangement of the records of the Corporation, and the creation of the new Museum. Besides the creation of the material building, the collection had been admirably housed by the Curator, Dr. J. E. Taylor. He regretted that while they had a good number of new members, they were aware of the loss of an old and valued member, the Rev. Hugh Pigot, late of Hadleigh, author of the history of that Danish town and other writings on Suffolk subjects. His loss left a vacancy it would be difficult to fill.

THE BOROUGH ARCHIVES AND REGALIA.

The afternoon's work was commenced by inspecting the borough archives and regalia, which were displayed in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, the Mayor (John May, Esq.), and other gentlemen being present. The objects inspected included "the loving cup," the silver oar, and the valuable records frequently referred to. Mr. Westhorp read extracts from the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, which referred to the flight of "John the Black," with the records in the reign of Henry III. To replace these records 24 bailiffs, in the 19th of Edward III., prepared the Little Domesday Book. Two of these remain in the possession of the Corporation, the third having passed, under circumstances familiar to the townsfolk, to the British Museum. Another volume was the Great Domesday Book—a beautiful specimen of penmanship—associated with the name of Richard Percival, (see pp. 195). The manuscript of Nathaniel Bacon was also very interesting. Bacon, was a great supporter of the Parliamentary party in the time of Cromwell. He (Mr. Westhorp) had lately been obtaining information for a memoir of him, and he appeared to be a most extraordinary man, of indefatigable industry. He was Recorder of Ipswich and Bury St. Edmund's, Town Clerk of Ipswich, once representative of the University of Cambridge, and Chairman of the seven associated counties, member in four successive Parliaments for Ipswich with his brother Francis, churchwarden of St. Margaret's, &c. Bacon seemed to have taken great interest in the restoration of St. Margaret's church, and in proof of this fact, Mr. Evelyn White had informed him that his arms appeared in the roof. This remarkable manuscript was compiled from the old records of the borough, and concluded in this remark-

able way:—"The last day of January put a sad period into my pen, and it is in the goodness of Almighty God I have summed up the affairs of the government of this town of Ipswich by bailiffs, who are happy in this—that God hath established their seat more surely than the throne of kings."

The PRESIDENT tendered the thanks of the Society to the Mayor, and expressed regret that other arrangements having been made they were compelled to decline his worship's invitation to luncheon in the Council Chamber. The Mayor replied, and the party inspected the ancient stocks stored in the Police Station. The portrait of Nathaniel Bacon in the Council Chamber—said to have been taken during life—was also examined.

THE TOWN LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.

Proceeding next to the Museum, the party assembled in the Curator's room, where a small collection of antiquities specially gathered for the occasion was displayed. Here the Rev. Evelyn White was to have read his specially prepared paper on "The Old Inns and Taverns of Ipswich," but its extreme length led him to defer it. The paper appears at pp. 136—183. Mr. WESTHORN first read a paper descriptive of the ancient library, stating that it was the same information he had given at the visit of the British Archaeological Association a few years since. Reference to the early printers of Ipswich, elicited from the Rev. Evelyn White a statement that Bale's *Britanicorum Scriptorum* printed in Ipswich in 1548 by *Joan Overton* contained a portrait of Wickliffe many years older than the most ancient portrait of Wickliffe lately exhibited in the British Museum in connection with the Wickliffe Quincentenary. On making this known to the British Museum authorities, the book containing the portrait was at once added to the collection. The Rev. EVELYN WHITE exhibited an ancient steelyard weight (13th century) found in the grounds of Mr. Hale, at Claydon, and read his paper which appears at page 131, &c. Mr. White also exhibited a fine copy of the old Sarum Hours and an illuminated Latin Psalter, in the original pigskin binding (15th century). Mr. Chas. Golding contributed a collection of ancient Suffolk prints and manuscripts chiefly relating to the town. The Rev. J. BECK exhibited and described a very interesting collection of antiquities. The principal feature was a set of ten curious Elizabethan fruit platters or trenchers, purchased for 2s. at a sale at Clare (*see* page 220). A Runic calendar, commonly called a "clog almanek," purchased in Sweden in 1866. It was made of reindeer horn, and was unique, owing to the fact that it extended only to 364 days. Mr. Beck mentioned a legend on the point, and said this was one of the few calendars supporting it. The date of the calendar was believed to be between 1220 and 1250. Gaffles, or cock-fighting spears, a Persian inkhorn, and some remarkable specimens of flint weapons from Narbonne, in France, were included in the case. A very fine Reliquary, sent by Mr. Buchanan Scott, was much admired (*see* page 302). Dr. Taylor read a paper on

THE RESULTS OF SOME EXCAVATIONS IN THE STREETS OF IPSWICH.

He said :—"Excavations have been made in Tavern-street, Westgate-street, and St. Matthew's-street, Ipswich, for the purpose of sewerage that part of the town. The trench dug for the sewer pipes went down to the previously undisturbed beds of the lower drift, so that a section could thus be seen of all the materials which had been collected and arranged since the settlement of mankind in this part of the world. In many places the trench was dug to the depth of ten feet. The first feature observed was a bed of virgin soil, covering a stratum of irregular sized pebbles and sand, at the end of Tavern-street, and in front of the Cornhill. This bed of undisturbed soil contained much vegetable matter, and occasional trunks of trees. Passing the Cornhill is the commencement of Westgate-street, and in tracing the bed of virgin soil it was found to undergo a remarkable change. The stratum on which it rested became more clayey and impervious to moisture, so that it was evident a kind of marsh had thus been formed. It should be stated that the progress of all the sewerage excavations is along the base of the high and suddenly rising ground which forms this side of the valley of the Orwell and Gipping. Many springs flowed from along this steep side, and the moisture would naturally collect at the bottom, especially if it happened to be capable of holding it. The virgin soil which covered the drier parts was changed to peaty matter under these circumstances. In some places this peaty soil was five feet in thickness. A "corduroy" road had evidently been carried through this marsh, for the logs of wood were piled on each other in alternate fashion, as if to bridge the marshy places. Near the opening of Providence-street into Westgate-street the section showed this corduroy road very plainly, and I had a piece dug out, when the logs were seen to be secured to each other by wooden pegs. In this part was found a bone-needle and a portion of a comb, also formed of bone. A similar portion had been met with in the virgin soil bed near the Cornhill about a hundred yards lower down. From the ornamentations I judge them to be of rude Saxon workmanship. The black soil was in places abounding in oyster and mussel shells. Bones of animals were also plentiful, especially of swine, deer, sheep, and oxen. In one place the skull of a horse was dug out. The quantity of red deer's antlers (all with burs attached, showing they were the antlers of slain animals) was surprisingly great. Many of these antlers had had the main shaft cut off, no doubt to serve as handles for whittles or knives. The great number of deer give evidence of the wild state of the surrounding country where they abounded. The bed of virgin soil, as well as what I may call its continuation into a bed of muddy peat, contained quantities of rude pottery, all broken into shreds. From the character of this pottery I judge it to be of Saxon workmanship. The bed of peat was very full also of trunks and branches of such trees as love to grow in swampy spots, such as alder, birch, and hazel. Five or six feet of "made" earth, and accretions from road mending overlaid the two beds

just mentioned. From this accumulated and overlaying material I obtained, first, some very broad-headed nails, used for tying waggon wheels, and also pieces of the iron tyres, both indicating that the wheels must have been very large and broad. An iron stirrup turned up, remarkable for its rude workmanship. In the uppermost part of the road material, a steel "strike-a-light" brought us up to the date of tinder-boxes. No coins whatever were met with in the older beds, and only a few of Anne and the Georges in the later road material. After passing the site of the ancient Westgate, on the outer part of it, in St.

Matthew's, we came upon five human skeletons, at a depth of six feet from the surface. The skull of one was broken into, as though its owner had died a violent death. No metal or coins of any kind were associated with these remains. Continuing the sewerage cutting up to the top of St. Matthew's (where for the present it terminates) we find it ascending higher ground. In the section, the place previously occupied by the virgin soil, and the peat bed, was taken by a layer of wiry peat, very dry, of about 18 inches in thickness. This I found to be almost entirely composed of roots and branches of the common heather. The absence of Roman remains is very remarkable. The ancient history of the town of Ipswich, is very poor in incident, and this chapter in its early physical history may in some measure help us to realize its first beginnings as a group of rude huts, inhabited by as rude inhabitants."

THE CHRISTCHURCH MANSION.

Mr. T. N. Fonnereau kindly granted permission to visit the Christchurch (Elizabethan) mansion, and the large party, on leaving the Museum, proceeded thither at 4.30.

The Rev. EVELYN WHITE read from copious notes in the dining hall. He stated that the mansion occupied the site of the old Christchurch or Holy Trinity Priory, established in 1172—one of the earliest monasteries in the town. It was inhabited by Augustine Canons, but was not large. He invited the company to inspect a fine monumental slab, now used as a door-step outside the conservatory, stating that he had very little doubt in his mind that it formerly covered the remains of the founder of the priory and his wife Norman and Langeline, notwithstanding that the slab only dated from the 13th century probably. Tracing the history of the priory, Mr. White said he had been informed by Mr. Fonnereau that the late Mr. Powell Hunt, a local antiquary, stated with much assurance that remains of a Druid temple were found during excavations on the bowling green. Fragments of tessellated pavement had been discovered at the spot where the ice-house now stands, where there was also a covered well, no doubt used by the inmates of the Priory; fragments of ornamental masonry were constantly being turned out, showing clearly that the mansion was largely made up of material which in olden days formed another building. The date of the mansion (1549) was stated in a stone over the chief entrance, and there are several interesting inscriptions of

this character. The entrance hall is very imposing, and presents some of the best features. It is oak panelled, and overlooked from a gallery on each side, the latter leading to several suites of large and well-proportioned apartments. The hall is richly adorned with portraits, among them being Charles, Earl of Yvery and his Countess, ancestors of the Fomnereau family. Several beautifully-carved and inlaid chests stand in the hall and adjacent corridors. One of the rooms on the ground floor contains a numerous collection of stuffed birds, and on the wall hangs some handsome tapestry work, representing Venus and the Graces, the colours being still bright. In another room a large cartoon, by Edward Smythe, adorns the wall. The subject is Sir Philip Sidney at the battle of Zutphen; the hero is depicted at the moment of declining the proffered cup of cold water, and motioning that it be given to the wounded soldiers. All the rooms were unreservedly thrown open to the visitors. The tradition of "confessional" attaches to a small room on the second floor, owing probably to the form of an opening, somewhat resembling a squint, in the wall. The tradition was declared to be purely mythical.

Several members of Mr. Fomnereau's family were present and used every endeavour to interest the large party. Before leaving the mansion, the visitors were invited to partake of refreshments.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH.

The daylight was fast waning when the remnant of the party visited St. Margaret's Church, and the numerous objects of interest could only be seen by the aid of gaslight. The octagonal font is remarkable for a curious inscription *sal et salica*, on one of the shields. The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White stated that the inscription referred to the ancient custom of the priest, when baptising the child, putting salt in its mouth and anointing with spittle. The splendid open timber roof, a curious slab in memory of the first of the Withipole's occupying Christ Church mansion, (fixed near the north transept door,) the almost perfect remains of an altar tomb in the Lady chapel, rood staircase with doorway on either side, stone coffin lid with floriated pattern, a curious painting of the Prince of Wales' Feathers (A.D. 1660), and other objects were examined. The register dates from 1536, and is one of the oldest in England. The Rev. Mr. Murray, a former incumbent of the parish, converted the earliest book from a fragment into a well-preserved volume; it is written on paper. The entries include the burial of a female hanged for witchcraft on Bolton Common, a reference to the character and death of Edward VI, etc., etc. The deeply interesting history of the old Priory, and the church, &c., will shortly be published in a volume compiled by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, curate of the parish. With this visit the long, but most pleasant day came to an end, the meeting having afforded the greatest satisfaction to a considerable body of ardent archæologists, who thoroughly appreciated the efforts that had been made to interest them.

GARIANONUM,
AND THE COUNT OF THE SAXON SHORE.

BY THE REV. JOHN JAMES RAVEN, D.D.,
Vicar of Fressingfield with Withersdale.

(Read in part at Burgh Castle, July 6th, 1885.)

It is a matter for genuine congratulation that the members of the Suffolk Archæological Institute have at last paid a visit to the great Roman Camp situated in their county. Few counties are so favoured as to contain a Camp with stone walls, and in no instance is the preservation of these ramparts more complete than we find it in this secluded spot, where most are inclined to recognise the *Garianonum* of the *Notitia Imperii*, and the *Cnobbersburh* of Bede.

The normal Roman Camp was square, as we find from Polybius, the length of each side being 2,017 Roman feet, with a clear space of 200 feet left everywhere between the vallum and the tents.*

In England, however, we have not such an example, even at Richborough (*Ritupie*). At Pevensey (*Anderida*) and Silchester (*Calleva*) the rubble walls apparently follow in part the irregular lines of a British earth-work, while here, although the rectangular form is adhered to, the length is more than half as much again as the breadth. The dimensions are, internally, 620 ft. by 383 ft., and the average height is from 14 to 15 feet,

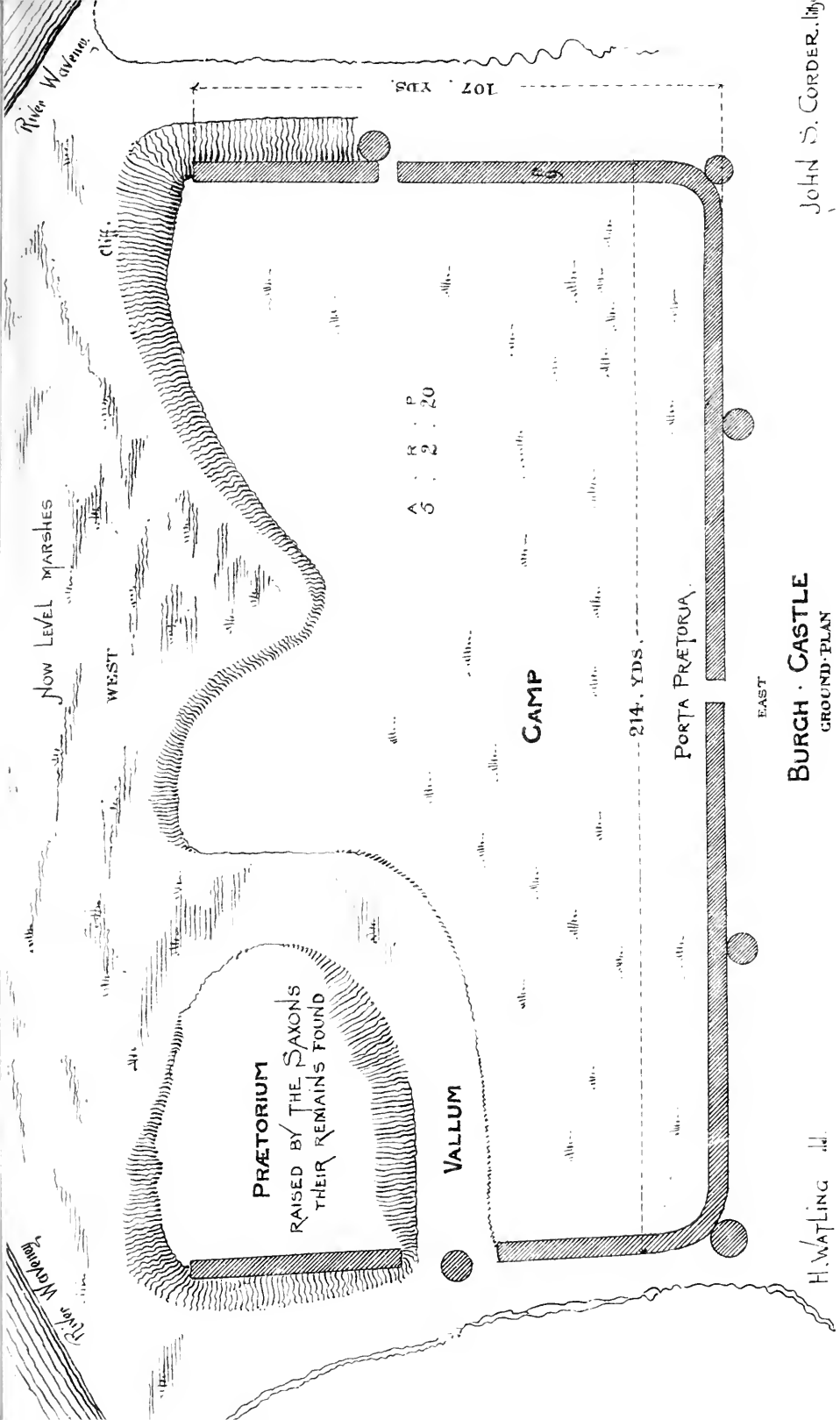
* Polyb. Hist. Lib. vi, 28.

according to measurements made by me, Sept. 13, 1886.

The question at once arises as to whether Burgh Castle originally had four walls, or was protected on the *W.N.W. side by what was then an arm of the sea. To this question Mr. Harrod's labours were largely directed by desire of the late Sir John Boileau, to whose spirit the preservation of this splendid monument is due.

The opinion of those who denied the existence of a fourth wall was defended on the ground that the sea would form an adequate protection at the back. No doubt the whole of the marsh might be flooded at an exceptionally high spring-tide, or under the influence of a north-westerly gale, or by heavy freshets, or by a combination of these causes, but a dry, still season, and the absence of unusual tides, would bring about a different state of things; and indeed the most unfavourable condition of the marshes would offer no fatal obstacle to the pirates who swarmed up the estuaries and creeks of this part of the country. On this ground there is really no presumption against the hypothesis of a fourth wall. Rather, the existence of a British tumulus on the spot where the Thorpe station now stands, and the salting mound just above the present average water level, in Herringfleet, would favour the idea that there has been but little change in that level, since the days of the Roman occupation. But Mr. Harrod's excavations went to the extent of affording strong positive evidences as to the fate of the fourth wall. The ragged ends of both north and south walls, and the broken bonding courses convinced him that both walls must have been extended beyond their present terminations, and thus he was led, at his first visit in 1850, to make a series of trenches on the low ground to the west, separated by a hedge from the present path leading to the Cement Works. He began nearly opposite to the Prætorian Gate, but a little further to the north, and worked

* The bearings of the walls are E.S.E., S.S.W., W.N.W., and N.N.E. We shall distinguish them hereafter as E., S., W., N., respectively.



PRÆTORIUM
 RAISED BY THE SAXONS
 THEIR REMAINS FOUND

VALLUM

CAMP

PORTA PRÆTORIA

EAST

214 YDS.

107 YDS.

A : R : P :
 5 : 2 : 20

River Waveney

NOW LEVEL MARSHES

WEST

CLIFF

H. WATLING

BURCH · CASTLE
 GROUND-PLAN

JOHN D. CORDER.

steadily southward. Very little reward he met with at first, broken mortar, loose flints, and fragments of tiles; but in one place he found a layer of flints, placed on the clay, with a thin covering of gravel sifted over them. One of Sir John Boileau's gardeners, James Kettle, drew Mr. Harrod's attention to this, as the same thing had been observed in the foundations of a small building within the walls, to be noticed presently. But this faint indication of the foundation of a wall was soon excelled by that which was found in the trench numbered 3. Here, four feet below the surface a fragment of the wall was reached, which in its fall had retained its continuity. Penetrating a little below this a number of oak piles about a foot apart were discovered. On these the wall had originally rested, and further investigations in the trench No. 1, showed the piling precisely in the line of foundation indicated in the other trenches. The piles, Mr. Harrod tells us, "were about a foot apart, and had clay, chalk-stones, mortar, &c., very firmly rammed in between them to the depth of about eighteen inches, after penetrating which space, black mud was thrown out, speedily followed by the water, which then rose a little above the top of the piling, and, as I judge, to the level of the water in the adjacent drains." The obvious difficulty of carrying out extensive diggings in such a position as that of that of the footpath below the Camp, prevented Mr. Harrod's enquiries from being pushed much further. In one trench, marked 15 on his plan, a solid mass of mortar was found seven feet below the footpath, but the hole had to be filled up, and from that day to this no further excavation has been made on that special spot.

Where then is the West Wall? Its fragments have doubtless been dispersed over the vicinity of the camp. Some, perhaps, underlie the oozy bed of the Waveney, or even of Breydon. Some may be looked for in farm-buildings, cottages, or in the walls of the parish church of Burgh Castle. Much very likely has been ground to

powder on the roads of the Lothingland Hundred. But Mr. Harrod's investigations will carry conviction to most minds that at Burgh Castle, as at Richborough, the camp originally had four walls.*

The characteristic—

“Indurate flint, and brick in ruddy tiers
With immemorial lichen frosted o'er.”

—require no notice here; but it may be a question whether the overhanging of the walls is not to a certain extent intentional, and the higher level of the ground inside the camp is to be remarked.

Six cylindrical bastions remain, of which one on the west side has fallen,—

“undergnaw'd by years.”

—The diameter is about 14 feet, and only the upper part is at all bonded with the walls, which circumstance suggests that they were built at a time between the commencement and the completion of the walls. Down the middle of each is a round hollow space, apparently for the insertion of the centre timber of a temporary wooden turret, to be raised in case of an attack on the camp.

Adjoining the West wall was a room sixteen feet six inches square, the foundation resting on a layer of flints with fine gravel sifted over them, as described above. The flue formed by the usual flanged tiles was found, with some indications of a furnace.

On each side of the Prætorian Gate the remains of a wall were discovered, turning inwards at right angles to the main wall. Mr. Harrod conjectures this to have been merely intended to keep the roadway clear of earth. No other discoveries were made hereabouts, save a narrow trench just within the gate, apparently for the reception of a wooden threshold; but Mr. Harrod expressed his conviction that he was wrong in not digging to a greater depth, and in adhering too closely to a straight line.

Thus far later investigations on the spot take us; but

* See *Norfolk Archaeology* v, 146.

we cannot leave the material aspect of Garianonum, without recording the cinerary urns found at Runham Vauxhall a few years ago. Mr. H. Watling, of Stonham, is my informant. The urns, with a coin of one of the Constantine family, were on his brother's property, on what was then probably the west bank of some backwater joining various branches of the estuary. This little Roman or Romano-British settlement may thus have been the parent of the Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Written testimony will take us no further back than the geographer Ptolemy, whose great work dates from about the time of Hadrian.

In Ptolemy* (Geog. Lib. II. cap. 3) the mouth of the Yare takes its place thus on the East Anglian coast:—

	LONG.		LAT.	
Metaris æstuarium	20	30	:	55 . 40
Garieni flu. ost.	21			55 . 20
Extensio	21 . 15		:	55 . 6 ? 16
Idumanii flu. ostia	20			55 . 10
Tamesa æstuarium	20 . 30			54 . 30

However much he may have been misinformed as to the Scotch coast, imagining it to run out nearly eastward from the Forth, his account of our own shore shows practical acquaintance with its outline. The tendency of the measurements is to thrust the mouth of the *Garienus* northward and *Extensio* eastward, which tallies with the natural changes of situation, the Caister mouth being then probably regarded as the principal haven, and Lowestoft Ness having suffered curtailment in common with other points of projection. Ptolemy's degrees of longitude, it must be remembered, start from *Fortunatæ Insulæ*, which are generally regarded as the Canary Isles.

A gap of some 240 years occurs before we meet with Garianonum in the Survey of the Roman Empire, made shortly before its division into Eastern and Western

* My quotations are from Sebastian Munster's edition (Basle, 1540.) I have to thank the Mayor and Corporation of Colchester for access to the book, which forms part of Archbishop Harsnet's library.

Empires, under Arcadius and Honorius. This great work, generally known as *Notitia Imperii*, bears on its title page, as published by Frobenius in 1552 :—

“Notitia Utraque cum Orientis tum Occidentis ultra Arcadii Honorique Cæsarum tempora, illustre vetustatis monumentum, imò thesaurus prorsum incomparabilis.”

From this work it appears that the Britains were then divided into five provinces.

- (1) *Britannia I^{na}*, South of the Thames
- (2) ——— *II^{da}*, Wales
- (3) *Flavia Cæsariensis*, all the country between the Humber and the Thames, including all the Eastern Counties but the coast line.
- (4) *Maxima Cæsariensis*, from the Humber to the Cheviots, and
- (5) *Valentia*, the Scottish Lowlands.

—These were under *Consulares* (4) and (5), or *Præsides* (1), (2), (3), who were subject to the Vicar of the Britains, himself one of the six Vicarii or Deputies of the Proconsul of Africa. Their jurisdiction, though mainly fiscal,* (“Virum spectabilem Vicarium, quem totius collectionis et transmissionis cura constringit.” Cod. Th. ut infra) extended, through the *Agentes in rebus*, to the Public Post and the Detective Police, under the *Stationarii* and *Curiosi* respectively; and it is remarkable that on the staff of the Vicar of the Britains is one officer entitled *Princeps de Schola† Agentum in rebus*, the Principal of the College or Corporation of these officials. Again, these four provinces were under the Prætorian Prefect of the Gauls, among whose functions was that of the Judge in a Court of Final Appeal.‡ Again, three officers, the Count of the Britains, the Duke of the Britains, and the Count of the Saxon Shore throughout the Britains, were under the Master of the Foot in the

* I. Cod. Just. xxxviii. I. Cod. Theod. Tit. vi.

† Probably equivalent to *consortium*, Amm. Marc. xv, 5.

‡ I. Cod. Just. xxvi. I. Cod. Theod. Tit. v.

West ; and this expression must not be read too definitely, as a great body of cavalry was under this command.

Of these three, the jurisdiction of the Count of the Britains was apparently in the central parts of the island, that of the Duke of the Britains unquestionably in *Maxima Cæsariensis*, for to him was committed the North Wall, the Stations of Doncaster (*Danum*) Lancaster (*Longovicus*), Borough (*Braboniacum*) &c.; and that of the Count of the Saxon Shore, with whom our paper is concerned, over the whole coast line from Brancaster to the middle of Sussex. His stations were

- (1) *Brannodunum*—Brancaster
- (2) *Garianonum*—Burgh Castle
- (3) *Othona*—Bradwell-juxta-Mare.
- (4) *Regulbium*—Reculver
- (5) *Ritupice*—Richborough
- (6) *Dubri*—Dover
- (7) *Lemanni*—Lympne in Romney Marsh
- (8) *Anderida*—Pevensey
- (9) *Portus Adurni*—now swallowed up by the sea, near New Shoreham, where the mouth of the Adur used to be.

Now our *Garianonum* being “sub dispositione viri spectabilis, Comitæ Litoris Saxonici per Britanniam” it is certain to have been visited and inspected in its turn, from time to time. This officer must have been a man of high dignity, though not of the highest, *spectabilis*, but not *illustris*, with a staff rather greater than that of the Comes Britanniarum, whose name follows his in the *Notitia*.

A passage in Ammianus Marcellinus (xv. 5) throws light upon the title *spectabilis*, and the way in which it might be acquired.

In the year 355 Silvanus, Master of the Foot in the West, and thus the superior officer of the Count of the Saxon Shore, assumed the purple in Gaul, casting

Constantius II. into abject terror. The Emperor could not meet his rival in the field, but despatched Ursicinus, an officer who had fallen into disfavour through his military successes, and who was anxious to retrieve his position in any way, to compass treacherously the destruction of Silvanus. Ursicinus started at once from Italy, accompanied by only twelve men, of whom the historian himself was one, and using all possible expedition arrived at Cologne, whither Silvanus had betaken himself, before any imagined that the assumption of the Empire had become known at Rome. The rumour of their approach, however, preceded them, and they found the city in a state of excitement. It was agreed to lull the new Emperor into security by every mark of outward respect. Ursicinus was brought courteously into the Imperial presence, and after having performed the customary acts of profound obeisance was himself regarded as *spectabilis* and *intimus*, the latter epithet being naturally suitable to the status of a *Comes*.* How he improved the occasion to the murder of Silvanus does not belong to our work. Such then was the rank and dignity of the great officer to whom the protection of the Saxon Shore was entrusted.

The *Notitia* gives the following as the forces under his command :—

“Sub dispositione uiri spectabilis, Comitum litoris saxonici per Britanniam.

Praepositus numeri Fortensium Othonae praepositus militū Tungricanorum Dubris, praepositus numeri Turnacēsium Lemannis. Praepositus equitum Dalmatarum Branodunensis Branoduno. Praepositus equitū Stablesian' Gariānonensis Gariānono. Tribunus cohortis primae Vetasiōrū Regulbio Praepositus Legionis Secundae Augustae Rutupis. Praepositus numeri Abulcorum Anderidae. Praepositus numeri exploratorum portu Adurni.”

The Dalmatian horse were scattered in many stations and under many skies, from Brancaster, where

* Susceptus tamen idem Dux leniter, adactusque, inclinante negotio ipso cervicis, adorare sollenniter anhelantem celsius purpuratum, ut spectabilis colebatur et intimus. *Ann: Marc: xv. 5.*

they could almost see the sea-walls which the Coritani were throwing up under Roman supervision, to Phœnicia, the Euphrates valley, and where Beer-sheba looks north towards the hill country of Judah, and south over the wilderness of Arabia.

The Stablesian (African) horse were also posted at other places besides Burgh Castle—at Pelusium in the Delta of the Nile, in Scythia, in Moesia. The Fortenses, of whom we know less, were in Spain and Africa, as well as on the Essex coast.

The Tungrican foot at Dover, from what is now Töngern in the Bishopric of Liege, were of a race which had thrown off its allegiance to the Romans during the revolt of Civilis (A.D. 70), and joined the standard of that gallant chief with their leaders Campanus and Juvenalis.* They had become serviceable enough again by the time of the *Notitia*. Among the *Auxilia Palatina* we find *Sagitarii Tunгри*, and again *Tunгри*, no doubt infantry. Both archers and foot appear also as serving under the Count of Illyricum.

The Turnacenses at Lympe, from Tournay, and the Abulcians at Pevensey, I can find at no other stations.

We cannot go wrong in identifying the Vetasii at Reculver with the Betasii, neighbours of the Tunгри, and coupled with them by Tacitus in the place already referred to. Archdeacon Battely, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinae*† directs attention to five important passages, of which I quote one. “*Rhutupi portus, hand procul a Morinis, in austro positos Menapios, Batasiosque prospectat.*”‡ The limits of paper and time must be my excuse for leaving the Second Legion and the *Exploratores*.

The *Notitia* then gives the *Officium* or staff of attendants and other subordinates at the disposal of the Count of the Saxon shore in these terms:—

“Officium autem habet idem uir spectabilis Comes hoc modo.

* Tac. Hist. iv. 66.

† p. 35.

‡ Orosius I. 2. The other four are. Tac. Hist. iv. 56, 66, Plin. *H. N.*, iv. 17, and Cic. *Ep. ad Atticum*, xiv. 10. The last depends on a reading of Beatus Rhenanus.

Principem ex officio Magistri præsentium à parte peditum. Numerarios duos ut supra ex officio supradicto. Commentariensem ex officio supradicto. Cornicularium. Adiutorem. Subadiuam. Regerendarium. Exceptores. Singulares, & reliquos Officiales.”

—Of these the *Princeps*, who seems to be the Lieutenant of the Count, two *Numerarii* and the *Commentariensis* come from head-quarters, being from the staff of the Master of the Foot Guards, as we should term *præsentes pedites*.

In the Theodosian Codex (VII, 1, 17) is a constitution of Arcadius, given at Constantinople, A.D. 398, commanding the recall of all soldiers, præsentals as well as provincials, to their proper quarters—

“Revocari suos quosque ad numeros et sedes, tam Præsentes, quam Provinciales milites jubentur.” On which Gothofred says “Præsentes dico, qui, de more in Urbe Constantinopolitana, præsentibus in ea Principe, ejusque comitatu versari solebant, et Principis obsequio deputati erant, &c. His scilicet verbis intelliguntur Præsentes, qui Principe Constantinopoli hærente inibi quoque degebaunt.”

In the Western Empire, *mutatis mutandis*, the præsentals must have been normally at Rome.

The functions of the Count of the Saxon Shore must have been partly fiscal, from his having two *Numerarii* on his staff, for these were revenue officers, as we learn from the Theodosian Codex (VIII, 1). They bear no good name, various rescripts referring to their pride, greed, fraud, and sloth. They may be placed on the *eculeus*, if necessary, for the detection of the falsification of their accounts. No military promotion is for them. They are to buy and sell nothing during their term of office, which lasted at first two years, then was increased to five, and finally diminished to three. When their time is up they are to wait in their provinces a year to answer any charges brought against them. Altogether they are regarded as a bad lot, and they do not seem to have improved, as the last period mentioned was subsequently doubled.

Among the functions of the *Commentariensis* was the superintendence of prisons, and the *Cornicularius*, *Adjutor*,

and *Subadjuva*, were in all probability his assistants. A constitution of Valentinian, Valens and Gratian (A.D. 371) *De Fidei Custodia* shows this group of officials to have been as tricky as the last.

“Ad Commentariensem receptarum personarum custodia observatioque pertineat nec putet hominem abjectum atque vilem objiciendum esse Judiciis, si reus condicione aliqua fuerit elapsus. Nam ipsum volumus ejus pœna consumi, cui obnoxius docebitur pusse, qui fugerit. Si vero Commentariensis necessitati aliqua procul ab officio egerit, Adjutorem ejus pari jubemus invigilare cura, et eadem statuimus legis severitate constringi” (Cod. Th. ix, 3, 5).

The actual custodians of the prisons were *Clavicularii*. The Commentariensis is so called “quod *Commentarios*, id est rationes custodiarum et damnatorum conficeret.” The Corniculum was in earlier days, apparently, a horn-shaped ornament awarded for distinguished service in the field. L. Papirius (Liv. x, 44) rewards his cavalry, “corniculis armillisque argenteis,” after the taking of Aquilonia aud Cominium. Hence came the military office of *Cornicularius*, transferred afterwards from the adjutant of a centurion to the deputy of a commentariensis. The *Subadjuva* I find only in the Theodosian Codex (vi, 27, 3) in the civil service among the *Agentes in rebus*, but from the collocation of offices in the Notitia, he must have been a subordinate of the *Commentariensis* and *Cornicularius*. I can find nothing about the *Regerendarius*, and am driven to conjecture from the form of the word that his function was to block out fresh work for his superiors, arrange new expeditions, &c.

Exceptores, who were originally amanuenses, came to be officers in the Chancery of the Imperial Court, and *Singulares*, so called from their not using letters, but words, *notæ*, were short-hand writers, mentioned in Codex Justinianus (I. 27, 1 & 8).

I pass to a notice of the doings of Counts of the Saxon shore given by Ammianus Marcellinus (xxvii, 8). It is the only one I have lighted on.

It is the year 368. The morose and sanguinary Emperor Valentinian is hurrying from Amiens to Treves. The itinerary route is by Cormeilles, Soissons, Arlon, &c. Somewhere in this wild forest district a message from our island reaches him. The barbarians have reduced the Britons to the last stage of distress. Nectaridius, Count of the Maritime district ("maritimi tractus") is killed. Fullofaudes, the Duke, in the north, is surrounded by enemies. Horror-stricken, the Emperor despatches to the spot Severus, Count of the Body-guard, almost immediately recalls him, replaces him by Jovinus, who sends on Provertides with the utmost speed to organise the army. Then as rumours thicken and the gloom deepens, Theodosius (father of the Emperor of the same name), a man of high military reputation, takes the supreme command. He takes the sea at Boulogne, crosses to Richborough (Rutupiæ), close to Sandwich, one of the stations of the Count of the Saxon shore. Gathering his forces, Batavians, Heruli, Jovini, Victores, he attacks the disorderly band of plunderers near London ("Lundinium, vetus oppidum, quod Augustam posteritas appellavit"), wins an easy victory, sets the captives free, restores the booty, reserving but a moderate share for his men, settles the country under a firm and just ruler, Civilis, and returns to France, covered with glory, next year. But the tide of barbarian invasion was not thus to be arrested. In the following year (A.D. 370) Nannenus, a veteran commander, now Count of the Saxon shore, bore the first brunt of the sea-rovers' assault. Weakened in numbers, and wounded in body, he begged the Emperor to send Severus, who at last had an opportunity of showing his quality. The Saxons were so alarmed at the appearance of his army, and the glitter of eagles and other standards that they desired a truce, which Severus granted on receipt of the usual hostages. The truce ended in the Saxons receiving permission to return whence they had come, without baggage. He arranged ambuscades, however, for the slaughter of the whole of them: but

the Saxons discovered his perfidy, offered a stubborn resistance, and would have destroyed their assailants, had they not been taken in flank by a body of mail-clad horsemen ("catafracti"*) and in the end butchered to a man. A just umpire, says Ammianus Marcellinus, will censure this perfidy, but will not take it amiss when he estimates the character of these pirates. The retired valley ("abditavallis") mentioned by the historian would lead us to select Kent or Sussex, rather than Norfolk or Suffolk, as the scene of this treacherous exploit.

Thus the Roman records come to an end, and a *Hiatus valde deflendus* separates the Count of the Saxon shore from the blessed Furseus, whose settlement at Cnobheresburg is thus described:—

"Ubi quadam infirmitate corporis arreptus, angelica meruit visione perfrui, in qua admonitus est coepto verbi ministerio sedulus insistere, vigiliis consuetis et orationibus indefessus incumbere; eo quod certus sibi exitus, sed incerta eiusdem exitus hora esset futura, dicente Domino: 'Vigilate itaque, quia nescitis diem neque horam' † Qua visione confirmatus, curavit locum monasterii, quem a praefato rege Sigberto acceperat, velocissime construere, ac regularibus instituere disciplinis. Erat autem monasterium silvarum et maris vicinitate amoenum, constructum in castro quodam, quod lingua Anglorum Cnobheresburg, id est, urbs Cnobheri vocatur; quod quidem monasterium rex provinciae illius Anna ac nobiles quique augustioribus aedificiis, ac donariis postea adornarunt." (Ric. de Cirenc. Spec. II, c. 38. Rolls Series I, 157.)

And again:—

"Anna . . . a beato Furseo viro Dei monasterium in regno suo aedificatum augustioribus aedificiis ac donariis adornavit, possessionibusque ac copiis temporalium rerum Christo ibidem servientibus augmentare non desiit. (Id. II, 64. Rolls Series I, 263.)

If Furseus's monastery was actually within the Camp, no trace of it remains, but in the outbuildings at the Rectory is the base of a flint wall of no great length,

* "Quos clibanarios dicitant Persæ, thoracum muniti tegminibus, et limbis ferreis cincti, ut Praxitelis manu polita crederes simulacra, non viros quos laminarum circuli tenues apti corporis flexibus ambiebant, per omnia membra deducti: ut quocumque artus necessitas commovisset. vestitus congrueret junctura cohaerenter apta."

Amm. Marc. XVI. 10.

† S. Matt. XXIV, 44.

surmounted by later work, in which is embedded an arch stone of the Norman period, with a double moulding, zig-zag and cable. I do not see to what part of the present church this stone can be referred.

The coins found at Burgh Castle are on the whole of a later period than those from Caister, which may have shared the name of *Garianonum* with Burgh, in the days of Honorius, or possessed it solely in the days of Ptolemy. Instead of the large brass Trajans and Adrians, we have all those from the "Thirty Tyrant" period onwards. A good *Gallienus* was a few years ago put into the offertory at Gorleston, possibly with eleemosynary intent, possibly regarded as a mere *Nehushtan*. A *Constans*, with a not uncommon reverse, representing the Emperor seated in a galley under a XP labarum is in the possession of Sir Francis Boileau. The small medal bearing the head of a young Mars, with the wolf and children for reverse, is common enough, as also the corresponding Constantinople medal. Horses' teeth abound to such an extent that the place might have been inhabited by a professor of equine dentistry. The only remarkable ceramic relic from Burgh, which I know, is a fine Durobrivian vessel, in the possession of Mr. Nash, of Great Yarmouth.*

To trace the fortunes of the Castrum, till its happy purchase by Sir John Boileau, in 1845, or thereabouts, would require a separate paper. In concluding this brief notice of its earlier history, I would recommend to all who have not visited this camp to give plenty of time to an examination of its character, and so to become thoroughly impressed with a sense of that might which pertained to

"Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam."

Our present Oxford Professor of Poetry, Mr. Francis Turner Palgrave, of a family well-known and respected in Yarmouth, in his *Visions of England*, has given us the

* For a detailed account of it see *Norfolk Archaeology* III., 415.

results of his meditation on *Garianonum* in these powerful and suggestive lines, descriptive of a dead earth revolving round a dying sun :—

Yet on her outworn surface bearing round
Perchance, with rocks and plains and dwindling seas,
Some sign of the lost race,—some walls like these,
With flint-work iron bound ;

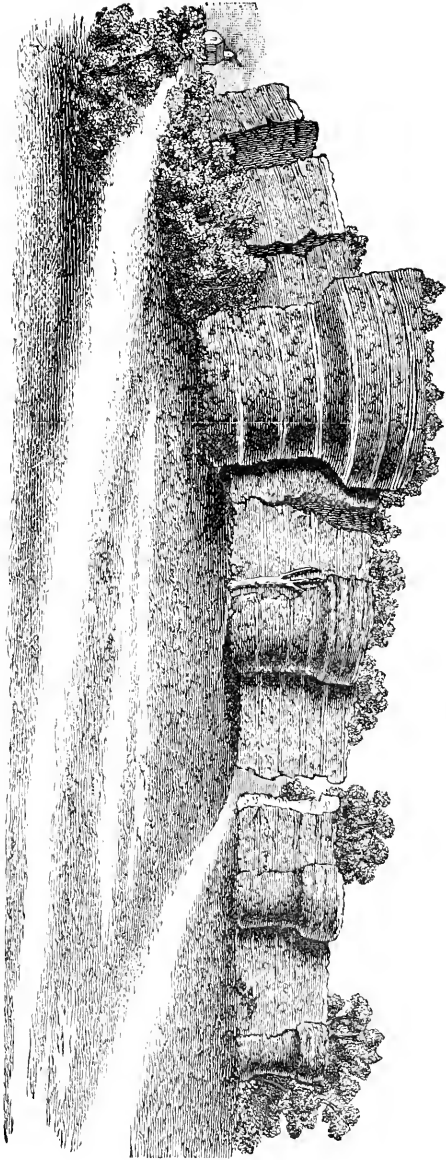
Gray towers and gables ; roads through mountains hew'd ;
Outlines of cities, crumbling in their sleep ;
—Such as in Equatorial forests deep
The wayfarer has viewed

Crying, what vanished race these regions trod ?—
But none will be to ask our history then :
Silence and death :—the busy tribes of men
Gather'd to rest and God.



VESSEL FOUND AT BURGH CASTLE.

Never previously engraved. One-fourth original size. Drawn by H. Walling.



BURGH CASTLE.

East View, from an original drawing, made 1885, by H. Walling.

THE CONDITION OF THE ARCHDEACONRIES
OF SUFFOLK AND SUDBURY
IN THE YEAR 1603.

Among the Harleian Manuscript Collections in the British Museum, (595, No. II., f. 168) is to be found the substance of certain Returns, made by the Clergy of the Diocese of Norwich, in answer to a circular letter addressed by Archbishop Whitgift, to the Bishops of the Province of Canterbury in June, 1603, (probably in obedience to some desire on the part of the King, James I.), requesting to be informed of the number of Communicants in the several dioceses, and what number of Recusants; also the names of such of the Clergy as held two benefices, the number of impropriations and how they were served; what parsonages that had vicarages belonging to them, and the values; and, who the patrons were of the several livings.

A portion of these tabulated Returns for the Archdeaconry of Norwich, bound up in the same volume with those of Suffolk and Sudbury, has recently been printed in *Norfolk Archaeology*,* with a short introduction by the Rev. Dr. Jessopp, to which reference may be made for some interesting particulars connected with the period referred to, and other matters.

The chief value of the Returns consists in the insight we obtain of the actual condition of the Church of England at one of the most eventful periods of her history. It may be, as Dr. Jessopp points out, that the Returns furnish us with "as near an approximation to a *census* of the population as in those days had ever been aimed at. For in every parish the *communicants comprised*

* N. & N. Arch. Soc., vol. x, pp. 1—49, 166—184.

the whole body of the adult inhabitants—who were all bound to receive the Sacrament on certain occasions under heavy penalties—and who, if they did not receive it, were classed under the head of Recusants, and stigmatized accordingly.” In this connection it ought not to be lost sight of, that the year 1603, was generally marked by an excessive rate of mortality. Lowestoft, *e.g.*, which in the Return here given is stated to have had six hundred communicants, (according to Dr. Jessopp the approximate number of the adult population), has recorded in the Parish Register, no less than 316 deaths, more than half the number of the adult inhabitants.

The number of pluralists, it may be remarked, is disappointingly small, but the proportion of Graduates and Non-graduates, is what might have been expected.

C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.

Returns, similar to those which form the substance of the following paper, were furnished by other Dioceses. Several are bound up in the same volume, and thus endorsed; “Original Certificates of the State of Dioceses, A.D. 1563—1603, Llandaff, Lincoln, London, S. David’s, Norwich, Salisbury, Worcester, Winchester.”

It appeared desirable to compare the original with the transcript before being printed. It was found that the ink had in many parts faded, and that the writing was otherwise difficult to read; indeed in some instances the transcriber had utterly failed. For example, the name of Jernigan Jenney was deciphered only by reference to Davy’s MS., where, in his pedigree of the family, he mentions that he was Rector of Fritton, from A.D. 1600 to 1624. [Add. MS. 19,137, LXI. 181.]

FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Harl. MS. 595, No. ii., fo. 168.

[The document begins with the circular letter addressed to the Archdeacons.]

Salutem in Christo : Whereas I have receyved this daie, beinge the 12th daie of this instant Julie, from the most reverend father in God, the Lord Archbishopp of Canterburie his grace, letters bearing date the laste of June 1603, the true copie wherof with all other thinges specified in the same I send you with theis my letters hereinclosed. Theis are in his Graces name straightly to require, chardge and comaund yow that presentlie uppon the receipt herof yow do use all diligent and carefull endeavour, for the satisfienge of his graces pleasure and comaundement concerning the contents of his said letters and all other thinges inserted in the same, And uppon the accomplishinge of this busines that yow do retourne unto me your certificate what you have done and founde out, about the premisses, att or before the 12th of August next.

Wishing you to deale the more carefullie with all diligent circumspection, and your uttermost endeavour for the good and spedie accomplishinge of this busines, for that the same maie muche concerne and import your selfe, in the places of the severall jurisdictions which you occupie and sustaine : And thus not doubtinge of your dutifull employment of your best endeavour in this behalfe, with my loving comendacions I comitt you to God's tuicon from our palace att Norwich this 12 of Julie 1603.

Your loving frend

Jo: Norwicen.

After my hartie comendacions to your Lordship, I have thought good uppon some speciall occasion me thereunto movinge to praie and require your Lordship, that presentlie uppon the receipt hereof you do send letters as well to all your Archdeacons as to all severall Commissaries within your diocesse willing and requiring then in my name to send for everie parson, vicar, and curat within their severall jurisdictions, and as secretlie and particularlie as they can to receive of

them in wrightinge their severall answers, to every one of theis poynts following.

And that the said Archdecons and Comissaries so sone as they shall have received the said awnswers in wrighting from the several ministers, They do presentlie transmitt them in auctenticall forme to your Lordship, to be presentlie sent from your Lordship unto me wherein I must put your Lordship in remembraunce that you had nede to give some touch unto your Archdecons and other Comissaries, that if they thought of it howe much theis thinges, which I desier to be informed in, maie concerne their severall jurisdictions, they would both have more care particulerlie to enforme them-selves, by all means of everie such matter required of them and speedelie to retourne certificate of them. The matters that I do desire to be advertised of with all convenient speede are theis :—

1. First the certaine number of those that doe receive the communion in everie severall parrishe.

2. The certain number of everie mann recusant inhabitinge in everie severall parishe within their severall jurisdictions without specifienge their names, and likewise the certaine number of everie woman recusant distinct from the men in maner as aforesaide.

3. The like enquire to be obtained as well what the certaine number is of everie manne as afore who dothe not receive the communion, as also the certain number of everie woman in each severall parishe who dothe not receive the communion without specifieng their names.

4. The particuler name of everie double-beneficed manne in your dioces who houldeth two benefices with cure, his degree of schole and qualificacon, the names of the severall benefices with cure which he so houldeth, how many miles distant each of the benefices which he houldeth is from the other, and as neer as yow canne the valuacon of them in the kinges bookes.

5. How many severall impropriacons there be within your dioces, whether they be endewed with vicaredges or served by curates : if with vicaredges what everie of those severall vicaredges is valued att as nere as you canne enforme yourself in the kinges books. If by curates what the ordynarie stipend is that the proprietorie paieth for the maintenaunce of the curate.

6. The name of everie parsonage within your dioces which is endowed with a vicaredge, what the said parsonage is valewed att in the kinges books and what the vicaredge is valued att.

7. Who is patron of everie severall benefice within your diocese so neere as your recordes of institutions can give direction.

And thus, praying your Lordship to be verie carefull in the premisses, I comitt you to the protection of Almighty God.

From Lambeth this last of June 1603

Your Lordship's loving brother in Christ

Jo: Cantuarien.

To the reverend father in God
my loving brother in Christe,
the Lord Bishop of Norwich
be theis delivered.

[*The following is prefixed to the Return.*]

Archidiaconatus Suff.

1603

Right Reverend I have receyved yor Lordshippes lres a copie whereof herunto are affixed, with a copie of lres and Articles directed to yor Lordshipp from the most Reverend father in God the Lord Archbyshopp of Canturbury, by force whereof I have geven notice to all psons vicars and curates within my Jurisdiction (that is the Archdeaconry of Suff: aforesaid) to appeare before me at tymes and places to them assigned to the end conteyned in the sayd letters and in the p'sence of my Regrē have examied them upon the said Articles whose severall Answers therto I have caused to be put in wrighting in manner and forme as in this booke or calender maye appeare to yor Lordship. And in Testimonie hereof have hereunto affixed my seale of Office this sixt daye of August 1603.

Your Lordshippes in all dutie to comande

Jo. Aldriche

Comissy Suff.

Ri. Crampton Reavins.

Archdeaconry of Suffolk.

DECANATUS DE LUTHINGLAND.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
1. ASHBYE - Mr. Willm. Melling	14	None	None	M.A. qualified by a union from the late Bishop of Norwich: parson of Ashbye and also of Somerleyton: $\frac{1}{4}$ mile apart: Values: Ashbye £5 Somerleyton £12	None	John Wentworth
2. BRADWELL - Mr. Josua Hutton	64	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	Do.
3. BLUNDESTON - Mr. John Underwood	70	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	William Sydnor
4. BELTON - Mr. George Beamond	104	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	The Lord Bishop of Norwich
5. BURGH CASTLE Mr. William Coc	74	Do.	Do.	—	An impropriation served by a curate who hath for his stipend £4	The King's Majesty
6. BARNABIE -	53	Do.	Do.	—	None	Do.

150	7. CARLTON COLVILLE Mr. Robt. Seaman	3 men & 2 women	Do.	—	An impropriacion endowed with a vicarage valued in the King's books at <i>nil</i>	Edward Brewse, Esq.
123	8. CORTON Mr. John Pilkenton	None	Do.	—	None	The King's Majestie
63	9. FRETTON Mr. Jernigham Jony	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	William Sydnor, Esq.
4	10. FLAXTON Mr. Clemen Baron	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	John Wentworth, Esq.
260	11. GORLESTON AND SOUTHTON ET WESTOWNE Mr. John Child	Do.	Do.	—	An Impropriacion Indowed with a vicarage valued in the King's books at £11	Mr. Nathaniell Bacon
66	12. GISLAHAM Mr. John Hayward	Do.	Do.	—	None	The King's Majestie
6	13. GUNTON Mr. William Bentleye	Do.	Do.	He hath two benefices and is described in Lowestoft following in this denary where this article is fullie answered	Do.	Francis Wroot, Esq.

DECANATUS DE LUTHINGLAND—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
14. HOPTON -	46	None	None	—	An impropriation served by a curate who hath for his stipend £5.	—
15. HERINGFLEET	43	1 man	Do.	—	An impropriation served by a curate who hath for his stipend £7.	—
16. KIRKELYE - Mr. William Winekop	62	None	Do.	He hath but one benefice	None	James Hubberd, Esq.
17. KESSINGLAND - Mr. Ric. Lyng	120	Do.	Do.	„	An impropriation endowed with a vicarage & valued at £10.	The King
18. LOWESTOFTE - Mr. William Bentlye	600	Do.	Do.	Mr. William Bentlye, M.A., Chapleyn to Lord Wentworth is vicar of Lowestoft and parson of Gunton which are distant about half a mile: Valued: Lowestoft £10 12s. Gunton £5 10s.	Imp. endowed with a vicarage valued at £10 12s. as aforesaid	Bishop of Norwich

19. LOWNDE Mr. Robt. Mellinge	70	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Wentworth, Esq.
20. MUTFORD Mr. John Beaumont	101	Do.	Do.	He hath two benefices as appertth in Rushmere fol- lowing in this Denary, where this article is fullie answered	Improv ⁿ end: with a vicarage valued £4 10s.	The Master and Fellows of Gon- ville and Caius Coll: Cambridge James Hubberd, Esq.
21. OULTON Mr. John Maplizden, Archdeacon of Suff.	132	Do.	Do.	—	—	James Hubberd & Thomas Playters James Hubberd
22. PAKEFIELD is two medieties	106	Do.	Do.	—	—	James Hubberd
23. RUSHMER Mr. John Beaumont	36	Do.	Do.	B.A. qualified by union from the late Bishop of Norwich: is parson of Rushmer & vicar of Mutford: about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart: Valued: Rushmer £7 8s. Mutford £4 10s.	—	John Wentworth
24. SOMERLEYTOWNE Mr. Wm. Mellinge	86	Do.	Do.	—	See <i>Aslbye</i>	John Wentworth
DEANERY OF WANGFORD.						
1. BECCLES - Mr. Wm. Fleming	650	Do.	Do.	He hath but one benefice	None	William Reade

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
2. BONGIE MARIE (Bungay)	260	None	None	—	An impropriation served by a curate who hath for his stipend £10	—
3. BONGAIE TRINITAT Mr. Christopher Smith	366	Do.	Do.	—	An impropriation endowed with a vicarage valued at £8 5s.	The King
4. BARSHAM - Mr. Richard Firbank	66	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Robert Lee, Kt.
5. ELLOUGH - Mr. Thomas Jellis	45	Do.	Do.	—	—	Thomas Playters
6. METTINGHAM - Mr. Henry Hallam	80	Do.	Do.	—	Imp. endowed with a vicarage valued £6 17. 3 ob.	Sir Edmond Bacon, Kt.
7. NORTHCOVE - Mr. Mathew Fisher	60	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
8. RINGSFIELD - Mr. Robt. Shelford	80	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King

9. REDDISHAM MAGNA Dus Jo. Utting	37	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ^a : served by a curate who is also parson of Weston	—
10. SHADINGFELD	60	Do.	Do.	A question bet. Jo. Whit- guite now in possession and Edmond Stamhawe late pson thereof	—	—
11. SHIPMEADOW Mr. Thomas Tunstall	54	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Robert Lee, Kt.
12. SUTTERLY Mr. Gilbert Corker	105	Do.	Do.	—	—	Thomas Playters
13. STL. ANDREW IN ILKITTISHALL Mr. Wm. Goulding	130	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ^a endowed with a vicarage valued £5 10s.	The King
14. STL. JOHANNIS IN ILKITTISHALL	32	Do.	Do.	—	—	—
15. STL. LAWRENCE IN ILKITTISHALL	50	Do.	Do.	—	—	—
16. STL. MARGARETE IN ILKITTISHALL	96	Do.	Do.	—	An imp: endowed with a vic. valued £5 13s. 9d.	The feoffees of the Duke of Norfolk
17. WESTON - Dus Johannes Uttinge	61	Do.	Do.	John Utting of no degre is parson of Weston and also serveth the impro ^a of Reddisham Magna which are distant about a myle.	—	The King

DEANERY OF WANGFORD—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of re-sentants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Inappropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
18. WIRLINGHAM - Mr. Thomas Knighte	67	4 women	2 men & 2 women	—	—	The King
DECANATUS DONWICI (DUNWICH).						
1. BRAMPTON - Mr. Wm. Flowerdew	81	None	None	—	—	Thomas Elnye
2. BRAMEFIELD - Mr. Corker	180	Do.	Do.	—	An improp ⁿ endowed with a vicarage valued at £5:17:6	Robt Hopton
3. BENACRE - Mr. Thomas Darlye	80	Do.	Do.	—	—	Humfrie Yarmouth
4. BLYTHBURGH -	230	Do.	Do.	—	An improp ⁿ served by a curate who hath for his stipend £12	—
5. COOKLEY - Mr. Wm. Martyn	93	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir George Carewe
6. CHEDESTON - Mr. Thomas Eager	143	2 men & 3 women	1 man	—	Do. valued at £6 7s. 6d.	Thomas Baxter

7. CRATEFIELD Mr. Gabriel Cloude	200	None	None	—	Do. valued at £5 7s. 11d.	John Lanye
8. DARSHAM Mr. Nicholas Widley	80	Do.	1 woman	Master of Arts, qualified by union from the late B. of Norwich, and also vicar of Sibbeton; distant about a mile. Value—Darsham, £4 10s. 10d. Sibbeton— <i>nothing.</i>	Do. valued at £4 10s. 10d.	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk
9. EASTON-BAVENT	46	Do.	None	They have no pson	—	Nathaniel Bacon
10. Frostenden Mr. Wm. Jones	69	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
11. Fordley Mr. Nichas. Fawdon	62	Do.	Do.	—	—	Margerie Page, widow
12. HEVENINGHAM Mr. John Barnes	85	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
13. HALLSWORTH Mr. John Argall	360	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Giles Athling- ton, Kt.
14. HUNTINGFIELD Mr. George Boothe	120	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir — Carewe, Kt.
15. HOLTON Mr. John Ferror	80	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
16. HENSTEAD Mr. Lawrence Berghton	123	None	None	—	—	William Sydhor
17. HENSTEAD MAGNA	30	Do.	Do.	—	An impn. served by a curate.	—
18. HENSTEAD PARVA	30	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	—
19. NORTHALES	130	Do.	Do.	—	An impn. endowed with a vicarage valued at £5 6s. 8d.	—
20. PEASINHALL	103	Do.	Do.	—	Do. Stipend £10	—
21. SIBBETON Mr. Nicholas Widley	120	Do.	Do.	See <i>Darshan</i>	Do. Stipend £4	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk
22. STOVEN	30	Do.	Do.	—	Do. Stipend the ... tithes worth £10	—
23. SOTHERTON Mr. Barnard Phillipps	41	Do.	Do.	—	—	The Ladye Rows
24. SOUTHCOVE Mr. Wm. Batho	55	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King

25. SPECTISHALL - Mr. Thomas Yarnar	80	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	Sir Edward Coke, Kt.
26. THORNINGTON - Mr. Robert Gould	46	Do.	Do.	—	—	—
27. UBBESTON - Mr. Henry Brewster	61	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with vicarage valued at £6 13s. 4d.	Wulfranc Dowsing, and Johane his wyeste Thomas Playter
28. UGGISHALL - Mr. Richard Batho	80	Do.	Do.	—	—	—
29. WESTLETON - Mr. OLIVER CHADBORNE	120	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £8	Sir Edward Coke, Kt.
30. WENTHASTON - Mr. Rich ^d . Francklyn	167	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £6 10s.	Arthur Hopton
31. WISSETT -	111	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £13 6s. 8d.	—
32. WESTHALL - Mr. Edward Hatton	133	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £10 2s. 3 ¹ / ₄ d.	Dean and Chapter of Norwich
33. WRENTHAM - Mr. Richard Mowste	100	Do.	Do.	—	—	Francis Brewster
34. WAYNGFORD -	200	Do.	Do.	—	Improv. served by a curate. Stipend, all the tithes, "but what they are worth he saith he cannot tell."	—

DECANATUS DONWICI (DUNWICH)—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices, Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
35. WALFOLE	126	None	None	—	Improp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £9	—
36. WALBERSWICK	306	Do.	Do.	—	Do. Stipend "A benevolence (as he saith) but will not express the certain some."	—
37. YOXFORD Mr. John Baldwin	260	Do.	1 man	—	Endowed with a vicarage value £5 14s. 0d.	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk.
38. ALDRINGHAM cū THORPE	153	Do.	None	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate, "whosaith that he is fermor to the tithes and knoweth not what he hath for his stipend."	—
39. BUXLOWE <i>cum</i> KNODDISHALL Mr. Robert Amye	74	Do.	Do.	Master of Arts. Chaplain to Lord North. Parson of Buxlow and Knoddishall— <i>one church only.</i> Value—Buxlow £4 16s. Knoddishall £6 13s. 4d.	—	Arthur Jeney

39. THEBARTON Mr. Reigold Plumer	120	Do.	Do.	—	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £10	The King	—	—
40. BLIFORD	58	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do. £4 10s.	—	—	—
41. MIDDLETON	90	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do. £6 13s. 4d.	—	—	—
42. RUMBURGH	100	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do. £6	—	—	—
43. DONWICH SEI PETER	300	Do.	1 man 1 woman	—	—	Do. £6	—	—	—
Mr. Robert Watkinson									
44. DONWICH ALL SAINTS	200	Do.	None	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mr. Robert Watkinson									
45. REYDON CUM CAPELLA DE SOUTHWOLD									
The parson did not appear by reason the Sicknes was veri dangerous in the towne.									
46. LEYSTON CUM SISEWELL									
The curate did not appeare.									
DECANATUS ORFORDE.									
1. BRUSYARD	85	5 men	None	—	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £10	—	—	—
2. BENHALL c Mr. Wm. Hardear	124	None	Do.	—	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with a vicarage valued at £7	Sir Henry Glenham	—	—

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
3. BLAXHALL - Mr. Alexander Revell	96	None	None	Master of Arts; Chaplain to the Earl of Sussex, is parson also of Blaxhall and Rendlesham, distant about 2 miles. Value—Blaxhall £20 Rendlesham £24 13s. 4d.	—	The King
4. CRANISFORD - Mr. Thomas Cullingworth	74	Do.	Do.	—	Impn. endowed with a vicarage valued at £6 13s. 4d.	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk
5. CARLTON - Mr. John Haughsen	64	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.
6. FRESTON - Mr. Wm. Lawrence	71	Do.	Do.	“Mr. Wm. Lawrence is in Durance, therefore did not appear.” Is vicar also of Snape, distant about a mile. Value—Freston £5 Snape £5 5s. 7d. ob.	Impn. endowed with vicarage valued at £5	—
7. GLEHAM MAGNA	140	Do.	Do.	—	Impn. served by a curate. Stipend £9	—
8. GLEHAM PARVA Mr. Wm. Handby	84	Do.	Do.	M.A. Chaplain to Lord Buckhurst. Parson also of Dal-	—	Sir Henrie Glemham, Kt.

9. IKEN Mr. James Venables	125	Do.	Do.	ingho, about 4 miles distant. Value—Glemham parva £6 Dalingho £13 6s. 8d.	—	The King
10. KELLISHALL Mr. Wm. Broade	301	Do.	Do.	—	—	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk
11. PARHAM Mr. Richard Steele	166	Do.	Do.	—	Do. not valued	Mr. Warner
12. RENDHAM Mr. George Hawnsden	116	Do.	Do.	—	Do.	The feoffees of the late Duke of Norfolk
13. SUDBORNE CUM CAPELLA DE ORFORD Mr. Francis Mason	467	Do.	1 woman did not commu- nicate	—	—	The King
14. SNAPE Mr. Wm. Lawtence	124	Do.	None	He is in Durance, but hath two benefices, as is affirmed in fireston in this deaury.	Impa. endowed with vicarage, valued at £5 5s. 7½d.	—
15. STERNFELD Mr. Richard Jackson	69	Do.	Do.	—	—	Bassingborne Gawdy
16. SWEETLING Mr. John Leigh	76	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Leigh

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
17. SAXMONDIAM - Mr. Nicholas Canopp	113	None	None	—	—	Michael Hare
18. TUNSTALL - Mr. Richard Laughlyn	107	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
19. CHESILFORD - Mr. Robt. Parker	19	Do.	Do.	—	—	Lord Abergenny
20. WANTESDEN -	32	Do.	Do.	—	Impr. endowed with a "vicarage who hath for his stipend £10."	—
21. ALDEBURGH - Mr. Paull Birkbeck	800	Do.	Do.	M.A. chaplain to the Earl of Sussex, vicar of Aldeburgh and parson of Ufford, about 8 miles distant Value, Aldeburgh £33 6s. 8d. Ufford £8 10s.	Do. value £33 6s. 8d.	Mr. John Graunge
22. FARNHAM - Mr. John Wilkenson, no. co.	45	Do.	Do.	—	A donative. The curate hath £4 from Sir Henry Glemham	—
23. STRATFORD - Mr. John Wilkenson, no. co.	63	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King

DECANATUS DE WILFORDE ET LOOSE.

1. ASH Mr. Henry Townrowe	123	None	None	—	—	The King
2. BOYTON Mr. Daniell Devies	65	Do.	Do.	—	—	Wm. Fourd
3. BOULDG CUM DEBACH Mr. John Inglish	60	Do.	Do.	—	—	Thomas Seckford
4. BROMISWALL Mr. Thomas Wright	75	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
5. BUTLYE	145	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £13	—
6. BREDFEILD Mr. John Hewett	108	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with vicarage value £44s.	The King
7. CHASFEILD	132	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £9	—
8. CRETINGHAM Mr. Roger Jackson	99	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £9 10s. 10d.	The King
9. DALINGHO Mr. Wm. Handby	75	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Anthonic Wingfeild, Kt.
10. EIKE Ratus Garth	70	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King

See Glenham Parva

B.A. chaplain to Lord Wentworth, parson also of Stoak, next Ipswich, about 8 miles distant.
Value—Eike £15
Stoake £12

DECANATUS DE WILFORDE ET LOOSE—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
11. EASTON Mr. Wm. Davison	109	None	None	—	—	Sir Anthonie Wingfeild, Kt.
12. FRAMLINGHAM CUM CAPELLA DE SAXTED	430	14 men in the castle.	1 man 4 women	The curate saith that the Lord Bishop of Peterburgh is parson of Framlingham, which is valued in the King's boke at £43 6s. 8d.	—	The King
13. HOLLESLY Mr. Richard Evans	159	None	None	—	—	Do.
14. HOO	76	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £6 13s. 4d.	—
15. HACHESTON Mr. Stephen Greuchill	175	Do.	1 woman	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with a vicarage valued at £6 5s.	Edmond Warner
16. KETTLEBERGH Mr. John Litherland	96	Do.	None	—	—	The King
17. LETHERINGHAM	40	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £6 13s. 4d.	—
18. MELTON Mr. Robt. Jaye	124	Do.	Do.	—	—	Dean and Chapter of Elye

19. MARLYFORD Mr. James Pottell	160	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Water Devereux, Kt.
20. MONODON Mr. Robert Mancknoll	70	Do.	Do.	B.A. chaplain to Viscount Henford, parson of Monodon and vicar of Framnsden distant half a mile. Valued—Monodon £8 Framnsden £10 0s. 2d.	—	The heir of John Hastings
21. PETISTRIE Mr. Leon ^d . Staveley	121	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £6 13s.	The King
KENTON "You shall find it in the Deanery of Hoxne."						
22. RAMSHOLT	40	None	None	—	Impn. served by a curate. Stipend £8	—
23. RENDLESHAM Mr. Alexander Revell	64	Do.	Do.	See <i>Blaxhall</i>	—	The King
24. SUTTON Mr. John Gill	196	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ endowed with vicarage valued at £8 2s.	Michael Hare
25. WOODBRIDGE	640	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £16	—
26. WICKHAM Mr. Francis Calverley	314	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £6 13s. 4d.	The King
27. SOHAM COUNT Mr. Francis Fokes	160	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.

DECANATUS DE WILFORDE ET LOOSE—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
28. BRANDESTON Mr. John Lewes	97	None	None	—	Impn. endowed with vicarage valued at £9	Thomas Seckford
29. ALDERTON Mr. Wm. Coping	82	Do.	Do.	—	—	James Bacon
30. UFFORD Mr. Paull Birkbeck	160	1 man	Do.	<i>See Aldeburgh</i>	—	Sir Michael Stanhope, Kt.
31. SHOTTISHAM Mr. John Williams	41	None	Do.	M.A. Holds Shottisham and Bawdsey by a union. 1½ miles apart. Value—Shottisham £4. Bawdsey £6 13s. 4d.	—	Richard Lovell
32. BAWDSEY <i>Idem</i> , Mr. Williams	78	Do.	Do.	<i>See above.</i>	Do. £6 13s. 4d.	The King

DECANATUS DE CARLFORD ET COLENIES.

1. BURGH Mr. John Curties	80	None	None	—	—	Michael Hare
2. BEALINGS MAGNA Mr. Ric. Larwood	58	Do.	Do.	—	—	Mr. Justice Clinch

3. BEALINGS PARVA- Mr. Gybon	65	Do.	Do.	—	—	Thomas Seckford
4. FALTENIAM Mr. John Webb	64	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with a vicarage valued at £7 11s. 3d.	The King
5. GRUNDSBURGH - Mr. Lauuelot Duning	120	1 man 3 women	Do.	—	—	Rob. Gossenold
6. HASKETON - Mr. Thomas Tym	107	None	Do.	—	—	Sir Thomas Baker, Kt.
7. HELMELY - Mr. John Godderd	47	Do.	Do.	B.A. qualified by union from the late Bishop of Norwich: is parson also of New- borne, distant a mile. Value—Helmely £4 19s. 2d. Newborne £7 4s. 3d.	—	The King
8. KIRKETON - Mr. John Fletcher	114	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
9. MARTLESIAM - Mr. John Toftes	83	Do.	Do.	—	—	Thomas (?)
10. NACTON - Mr. Thomas Cheshire	100	Do.	Do.	—	—	Richard Brooke
11. NEWBORNE - Mr. John Goddard	60	Do.	Do.	See <i>Helmely</i> .	—	John Purpet

DECANATUS DE CARLFORD ET COLONIES—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
12. OTLEY Mr. John Threlkeld	130	None	None	—	—	Lord Burgavenne
13. TUDDENHAM Mr. John Brook	111	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ -endowed with a vicarage valued at £10 13s. 4d.	Sir Edmond Withipoll, Kt.
14. TRIMLEY, MARIE Mr. John Sagar	105	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
15. WITNESHAM Mr. Alexander Chapman	147	Do.	Do.	—	—	Philologus Fould
16. WALDRINGFIELD Mr. Edwd. Ball	47	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Purpet
17. WALTON-CUM-FELIXTOWE Mr. Henrie Froagg	225	Do.	Do.	M.A., Chaplain to Lord Exeter, also pson of Trimley S. Martin, distant a mile. Value—Walton-cum-Felixtowe, £4 6s. 8d. Trimley Martin, £12 0s. 5d.	Do. £4 6s. 8d.	The heirs of Mr. Seckford
18. TRIMLEY MARTIN <i>Idem</i> , Mr. Froagg	85	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Robt. Barker

19. BUCLESHAM Mr. James Armond	98	Do.	Do.	B.A. and a public preacher, alicensed parson of Buttlesham and vicar of Chattisham in the deanery of Samford, two miles; also ordinary to the Bishop of Norwich, 2 miles apart. Butlisham, £9 1s. 8d. Chattisham, £4 13s. 4d.	—	Richard Brooke	
20. BRIGHTWELL	"Mr. Hutchinson is curate thereof who is and hath bene a longe tyme from thence."						
21. CLOPTON Mr. John Cawston	100	None	6 men 6 women	—	—	Thomas Lawrence	
22. CULPHO.	"The curate is lately gone from thence as it is sayde."						
23. KESGRAVE.	26	None	None	—	Impropriation served by a curate	—	
24. LEVINGTON.	The curate, viz. Mr. Petiward did not appear				Impropriation in the hands of Richard Brooke	—	
25. PLAYFORD	24	The curate, viz: Mr. Whight did not appear			—	—	
26. RUSHMOR Mr. John Bradye	The vicar here did not appear				—	—	
DECANAT GIPWICL.							
1. SCE MARGARET'S-	440	None	None	—	An Impropriacion, served by a curate stipend £6 6s.	—	

DECANAT GIPWICI—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
2. SCI MATTHEI	250	None	None	—	An impropriation served by a curate stipend £9	—
3. SCI LAWRENTIJ	250	Do.	Do.	—	The curate hath for his stipend and repacons of the Church £13 19s.	—
4. SCI STEPHANI	74	Do.	Do.	—	Do. do. £8.	Sir Ed. Withipoll
5. SCE HELLENE Mr. Robt. Smith	120	Do.	Do.	M.A. qualified by an union from late Bishop of Norwich, Parson of St. Helen and also of Whitton, in deanery of Claydon, 1 mile apart. Values—St. Helen, £8 17s. 4d. Whitton, £6 13s. 3d., ob.	—	Humfrie Harman
6. STOAKE Dñs Radus Garth	72	Do.	Do.	<i>See Eike, Deanery of Wilford</i>	—	Dean and Chapter of Elie
7. SCE AD CLAVEM	80	1 man 1 woman	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £8	—

	200	1 man 1 woman	Dy.	Do. do. £12.
8. S ^{CE} MARIE AD TURRIM				—
9. S ^{CE} MARIE IN VLMIS	100	None	Do.	—
10. S ^{CI} NICH				"There is no stipend belonging to the church as the curate certifieth"
11. S ^{CI} PETRI		The curates did not appear		
12. S ^{CI} CLEMENT'S				

DECANAT DE SAMPFORD.

	587	None	1 and 2 women not com- muni- cants	Do.	Wm. Cardnall
1. BRANTHAM CUM EASTBERGHOLT Mr. Doctor Jones				—	
2. BELSTEAD Mr. Rich. Leader	56	Do.	None	—	Henrie Reignold
3. BENTLY Mr. Wm. Parson	140	1 woman recusant	Do.	Impropriation en- dowed with a vic- arage, not valued	Lionell Talmach
4. CAPELL Mr. John Chapley	143	None	Do.	—	Anne Appleton, widow.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
5. CHELMNDESTON - Mr. Wm. Leuninge	80	None	None	—	—	The King
6. COPDOCK - Mr. Rich. Bream	77	Do.	Do.	—	—	Chr. Forster
7. CHATTISHAM - Mr. James Armond	55	1 man 1 woman	Do.	<i>See Bucclesham.</i>	Imp ^d . endowed with Vic. valued £4 13s. 4d.	Master & Fellows of "Eaton College"
8. WHERSTEAD - Mr. Wm. Smith	48	None	Do.	Also pson of Freston Churches close together.	Do. £5 6s. 8d.	—
9. FRESTON - The same Mr. Smith	52	Do.	Do.	Values— Wherstead, £5 6s. 8d. Freston, £6 7s. 6d.	—	—
10. KIRKETON ALS SHOTLEY Mr. Christopher Abbys	188	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Anthonie Felton, Kt.
11. ERWARTON Mr. Edward Salmon	126	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Phillipp Parker, Kt.
12. WENHAM CAMBUSTA - Mr. Radus Catlyn	70	Do.	Do.	—	—	Mr. Wentworth

13. TATTINGSTON Mr. Brian Bradshawe	80	Do.	Do.	—	The heirs of Mr. Bland
14. STUTTON Mr. Abraham Dawes	178	Do.	Do.	—	Isaac Jermy
15. HARKSTEAD Mr. Thomas Bradley	40	Do.	Do.	—	John Osborne in the right of his wyef Dorathie

} The Curates did not appear.

16. BURSTALL - He did not appear.

17. HUGHAM -

18. STRATFORD
Mr. Richard Dowe

19. SHIELLY - The curate, viz: Mr. Seaman did not appear.

See other parishes at the end of the return, because the misters did not appear before it was finished.

DECANAT DE BOSMERE AND CLEYDON.

1. AKENHAM Mr. Rob. Goodwyne	30	None	None	—	Samuel Elmer
2. ASHOCKINGE Mr. Griffin Warlter	73	Do.	Do.	—	The King
3. ASHFIELD CUM THORPE	50	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with vicarage, valued £9 18s. 4d. Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £10

DECANAT DE BOSMERE AND CLEYDON—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
4. BRICET MAGNA -	87	None	None	—	Imp ^r . served by a curate. Stipend £14	—
5. BAYLIAM - Mr. Wm. Holgate	80	Do.	Do.	—	—	Lord Windsor
6. BATTISFORD - Mr. John Prince (?)	100	Do.	Do.	—	—	Robert Barker
7. CODDENHAM - Mr. Andrew Kimwelshe	140	Do.	Do.	M.A. chaplain to Lord Thomas Howard, vicar of Coddenham, and parson of Gosbeck, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile apart. Values— Coddenham, £12 0s. 5d. Gosbeck, £8 5s. 5d.	Imp ^r . endowed with a vicarage, valued £12 5s.	Mr. Choppinge
8. CLEYDON - Mr. John Norton	100	1 man 1 woman	Do.	—	—	Samuel Aylmer
9. FRAMSDEN - Mr. Robt. Magnells	160	None	Do.	<i>See deanery of Wilford and Loose</i>	Do. £10 0s. 2d.	The King
10. HELMINGHAM - Mr. Thos. Wilkenson	60	Do.	Do.	—	—	Do.

11. HEMMINGSTONE- Mr. Thomas Thorne	72	Do.	Do.	No degree, chaplain to Lord Mountiote, Parson of Hemington, and also of Feltwell, in Norfolk, 24 miles apart. Values—Hemington, £89s. Feltwell, £19.	—	Samuel Aylmer
12. HENDLY Mr. Moses Wood	100	Do.	Do.	Holds 2 benefices, Hendly and Washbroke, in the deanery of Samford.	Do. £10 10s.	Dean and Chapter of Norwich
13. MICKLEFIELD Mr. Charles Goddard	52	2 women	1 man	—	—	Michaell Hare
14. NETTLESTEAD	30	None	None	—	Imp ⁿ . served by a curate. Stipend £5	—
15. PETTAUGH Mr. Wm. Harte	68	Do.	Do.	—	—	Lady Framlingham
16. RINGSHALL Mr. Wm. Cage	136	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Robt. Barker, Kt.
17. STONHAM ASPAL Mr. John Metcalfe	102	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Arthur Capell, Kt.
18. SOMERSHAM Mr. John Chapman	120	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
19. WINSTON Mr. R. Jevc	60	3 men 1 woman	Do.	—	—	Dean and Chapter of Ely

DECANAT DE BOSMERE AND CLEYDON—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
20. WESTERFIELD - Mr. Edw. Meryman	40	None	None	—	—	The King
21. WHITTON CUM THURLETON Mr. R. Smith	40	Do.	1 man 1 woman	<i>See Deanery of Ipswich.</i>	—	Bishop of Ely
22. BARKINGE - Mr. Osmond David	200	Do.	None	B.D. Parson of Barking, and also of Wilby, in the deanery of Hoxne, 10 miles apart. Values—Barking, £27. Wilby, £26.	—	The King
23. BRAMFORD - Mr. John Carter	340	Do.	Do.	—	—	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church in Canterbury
24. BADLEY -	50	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Stephen Soane, Kt.
25. SWILLOND - Mr. Richard Hart	43	3 men 3 women	Do.	—	—	The King
26. STONHAM CUM Mr. Thomas Whitby	102	None	Do.	Thos. Whitby of no degree, is qualified by a union from the Bp. Cant, also Chaplain to Ld. Hunsdon. Earl Stonham £17 7s. 2d. Stonham pva. £9 18s. ob.	—	—

27. STONHAM PARVA	80	Do.	Do.	He hath two benefices as aforesaid.	—	Thomas Goodwin
28. BERGHAM Mr. Edwd. Randall	128	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Southwell
29. OFFETON CUM BRICET PARVA Mr. Roger Tong	86	Do.	Do.	—	Improp ⁿ . endowed with vicarage, valued at £7 13s.	Sir Robt. Barker, Kt.
30. { CREETING ST. MARY Mr. Thomas Cranis	60	Do.	Do.	—	—	—
{ CREETING ST. OLAVE Mr. Robert Cottyford	23	Do.	Do.	M.A. qualified by a union from the late Bishop of Norwich, parson of Creeting St. Olave's, and also of Creeting All Saints, half-a-mile apart. Values—Creeting Olave, £4. Creeting All Saints.	—	Mr. Crane
31. BLAKENHAM MAGNA Mr. John Hunt	40	Do.	Do.	—	—	The Master and fellows of the Colledge of Eaton
32. FLOWTON Mr. Richard Griffith	49	Do.	Do.	—	—	Sir Robt. Drewrye, Kt.
33. BLAKENHAM PARVA Mr. Wm. Ashton	50	Do.	Do.	—	—	Lord Wentworth

DECANAT DE BOSMERE AND CLEYDON—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
34. WILLOWSHAM -	50	None	None	—	Impropriation served by a curate. Stipend £6	—
35. DEBBENHAM - Mr. Richard Mutley	300	1 woman	Do.	—	Improp ⁿ . endowed with a vicarage, valued at £15.	Sir Henry Gawdye, Kt.
36. GOSBECK - Mr. Andrew Kinwellmsh	70	None	Do.	See <i>Coddenhams</i> .	—	—
DECANAT DE HOXNE.						
1. ATHLINGTON - Mr. George Lowes	35	Do.	Do.	—	—	The King
2. TANNINGTON CUM BRUNDISH	196	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ⁿ . endowed with vicarage, valued £17 7s. 3½d.	Bishop of Rochester
3. BADINGHAM - Mr. Edw. Ballard	183	Do.	Do.	—	—	Reignold Rous
4. BEDFIELD - Mr. Robt. Selby	104	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Rous (in his minority)

5. BEDINGFIELD - Mr. Wm. Gouldston	100	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £8	Thomas Bedingfield
6. DENNINGTON - Mr. Robt. Wright	220	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Rowe (in his minority)
7. DENHAM - Mr. Phillip Fayreman	61	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £5 10s.	Lady Southwell
8. FRESSINGFIELD - Mr. John Rawlings	312	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £17 7s. 1d.	Earnist Toppisfeild
9. HOXNE - Mr. Thomas Sayer	360	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £12 3s. 6d.	Lady Southwell
10. HORSHAM - Mr. Richard Sherman	60	Do.	Do.	—	—	John Sherman
11. KENTON - Mr. George Hulkes	80	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £8	Lady Gawdye
12. LAXFIELD - Mr. Thomas Skinner	360	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £9 13s. 4d.	Paull Bayning
13. MENDHAM - Mr. Thomas Trendle	240	Do.	Do.	—	Do. £5 5s.	Mr. Hollond
14. METFIELD -	176	Do.	Do.	—	Curate's stipend £13 6s. 8d.	—
15. SILEHAM -	86	Do.	Do.	—	Imp ^r . served by a curate. Stipend £10	—

DECANAT DE HOXNE—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Impropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
16. KELLISHALL CARLTON	This was entered in the deanery of Orford.					—
17. WORLINGWORTH GUM CAPELLA DE SOUTHOLT - Mr. Miles Spenser	245	None	None	—	—	John Thurston
18. SOHAM MONACHORUM Mr. Thomas Barker	129	Do.	Do.	—	—	Lionell Talmach
19. WILBY Mr. Osmond David	1	1 woman	1 man	Has two benefices, <i>see</i> Bark- ing in the deanery of Bosmere and Claydon.	—	Sir Anthonie Wingfeld, Kt.
20. WAYBREAD Mr. Robt. Swett	145	None	None	—	Impn. endowed with vicarage value £4 15s.	Thomas Gawdye
21. WINGFIELD	220	1 man	Do.	—	Impn. served by a curate. Stipend £10	—
22. WITHERDALE Mr. Bartholomew Styles	19	None	Do.	—	—	Francis Jermye
23. STRADBROKE Mr. Randall Rawson	360	Do.	Do.	—	Impn. endowed with vicarage valued £9 19s. 11d.	Bishop of Ely

DEANERY OF SOUTHELMHAM.

1. HOMERSFIELD Mr. Thomas Dorrington	82	Do.	Do.	---	---	Lady North
2. ST. MARGARET'S Mr. Goddard	65	Do.	Do.	---	---	Do.
3. ST. JAMES Mr. Wm. Record	120	Do.	Do.	---	---	---
4. ALL SAINTS AND ST. NICHOLAS Mr. Jo: Sugar	112	Do.	Do.	---	---	Lady North
5. ST. GEORGE ALSO SANDCROFTE Mr. Ja. Levett	80	Do.	Do.	---	---	Thomas Bateman
6. FLIXTON Mr. Laeres (?)	87	Do.	Do.	---	---	John Tasburgh
7. ST. PETER'S Mr. Bartholomew Awdye	47	Do.	Do.	Of no degree of Schole, parson of St. Peter's, and vicar of St. Michael's. Values—St. Peter's, £8. St. Michael's, £4 18s. 9d.	---	---
8. ST. MICHAEL'S The same Mr.	27	Do.	Do.		An Impropriation served by a curate who hath all the tithes thereof for his service £3 10s. excepted which he paith out thereof	---

Certaine parishes appertaining to the Denarie of Sampford.

DEANERY OF SAMFORD—Continued.

Names of Parish and Minister.	Number of Communicants.	Number of Recusants.	Number of Persons who do not receive.	Degree and Qualification of double-beneficed Clergymen. Distance apart of Benefices. Valuations, &c.	Inappropriations, Endowments, Curacies, &c.	Name of Patron.
20. HINTLESHAM Mr. John Pagett	92	1 woman	None	M.A. chaplain to the bishop of Cant; parson of Hintlesham and Sprowton, one mile apart, value Hintlesham £33, Sprowton £20	—	Nicholas Timpley
21. SPROWTON The same Mr. Pagett	80	None	Do.		—	Sir Anthony Felton, Kt.
22. HOLTON Mr. Nicholas Yonges	35	Do.	Do.		—	Wm. Mannoek
23. HOLBROOKE Mr. George Ferror	80	2 men & 2 women	Do.	—	—	Mr. Justice Clinch
24. REYDON Mr. John Mercelyn	90	None	Do.	M.A. chaplain to Lady Wentworth; parson of Reydon and Latham; one mile apart Value—Reydon £14 Latham £16	—	—
25. WULVERSTON Mr. Samuel Bedle	90	Do.	Do.	—	—	Dionis Catlyn, widow
26. WASHBROOKE Mr. Moses Wood	127	Do.	Do.	M.A. chaplain to the Earl of Rutland; parson of Washbrooke and vicar of Hendly: four miles apart. Value, Washbrooke £8 6s. 8d. Hendly £10 0s. 10d.	—	Edmond Knapp
27. WENHAM PARVA Mr. Wm. Bends (?)	28	Do.	Do.	—	—	Clipsby Gawdy

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF DENSTON.

BY THE
REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

Denston, or as it was anciently written, Denardeston, and Denerdestuna in Domesday, is situate within the franchise or liberty of S. Edmund, in the hundred of Risbridge, the Deanery of Clare, and Archdeaconry of Sudbury. The Church is a fine example of the Perpendicular style, and is one of the 18 churches in Suffolk dedicated to Saint Nicholas. It was, probably, erected towards the end of the reign of Henry VI., or at the beginning of the reign of Edward IV., say about A.D. 1470. The fabric is similar in design to that of Melford, from which it is only eight miles distant. It consists of a nave and aisles, seven bays long, with a south porch, and tower at the west end. The building is lofty, having transomed windows, that is to say with horizontal mullions, and a fine clerestory, rising above the arcades of the nave. The roof deserves special attention, large figures of animals, comprising lions, crocodiles, stags, dogs, and hares, all courant, formerly covered the wall-plates; nine now exist in the nave, only seven in the north aisle, and but three on the south side. The ancient wood-work has been well preserved; the screens, and choir stalls in the chancel, as well as the seats in the nave, have suffered but little during the Reformation period. The elbowed stalls have *Miserere** seats, which lift up and fold back. Such seats were common in collegiate churches, being designed so as to afford very considerable rest to

* French, *Misericorde*, mercy.

those who used them. They were allowed in the Roman Catholic church as a relief to the infirm, during the long services that were required to be performed by the ecclesiastics in a standing posture. The old oak pewing* in the nave remains in its original position. This fact serves to prove that many of our churches were fitted with fixed seats for a long time before the Reformation. Such appears to have been the case here, the termination of the ends of these open seats, being carved with poppy-heads,† of lions, rabbits, and other devices. The entrance to the old rood loft is clearly seen in the north wall, whilst the embattled rood or candle-beam remains *in situ* over the lower portion of the chancel screen which extends across the nave and aisles. The fine east window, of five transomed lights, is filled with ancient painted glass, which has been collected from other parts of the church, and arranged as at present within the recollection of persons still living. Under the eastern arch, on the north side of the chancel, will be seen a curious altar tomb of open work, enclosing the effigies of a man and woman in their shrouds, but to whose memory it was erected is not known.

There are some brasses; one on the chancel floor to a man in armour with his wife by his side. This for Henry Everard, Esq., who died in 1524, and Margaret, daughter of Sir Robert Broughton, in heraldic dresses. The figures, with their coats-of-arms, are engraved in Cotman's work of Suffolk brasses, and this circumstance led to some comments in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which are interesting to archæologists, it is remarked that a helmet, under the head of sepulchral effigies, seems to have belonged to knighthood, and no inferior rank. All persons who in their lifetime were accustomed to follow the profession of arms, were entitled to have the head of their sepulchral effigy placed on a helmet. Cotman

* Pew or pue, derived from the Latin podium, originally meant anything on which we lean; and retained in the French s'appuyer, to support one's self.

† Pupa-heads from French, *poupee*—a doll.

gives at least three effigies where the figure rests its head on a helmet, and the parties represented had obtained no higher ranks superior to that of esquire, as for example Henry Everard, Esq., in Denston church (*Gent. Mag.*, 1826, i., 584). There is another brass, that of a female figure with a shield over it for one of the family of Drury, one Felice, who died 1480.

The font is perpendicular, with light carved panels representing the crucifixion, resurrection, &c. Lovers of architecture cannot fail to notice the well proportioned porch with its fine ceiling of fan tracery, whilst ecclesiologists will take note of the Benatura* or Holy Water-Stoup against the south-east buttress. The position is somewhat unusual, as they are generally found within the porch, and inserted in the south wall of the church. It will be observed, likewise, that the buttresses of the aisles are terminated with battlemented caps, which give them a neat and finished appearance.

The church plate deserves attention: upon the foot of the chalice, which is unusually small (5 inches high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ across the bowl) is engraved "Denardston:" the paten (likewise of silver, but very thin,) is embossed with pattern work, and has at opposite sides two handles, which resemble small scallop shells. It measures 5 inches in diameter. Though of plainer design, it is similar in form to the paten, or alms-dish, belonging to Bredgar church, Kent (*Archæologia Cantiana*, xvi., 348).

The tower contains only two bells. Finding such a magnificent church in a retired spot like this, one is naturally led to enquire further into its history. This informs us that this magnificent church was erected in connection with a College of Secular Canons, consisting of a warden and a certain number of priests. It was endowed with the Collegiate Church of Denston, and with a manor called Beamonds, and lands in Monks Eleigh, Groton, and Little Bradley. It is said to have been founded by one John Denston, on the day of whose

* French *benitier*.

anniversary 40s. were customarily given to the poor, but about 1474 Sir John Howard, Knt., and John Broughton, jun., are styled founders. According to the King's Books, made in 1534 by the order of Henry VIII., with a view to obtaining a correct return of ecclesiastical revenues, the clear annual value was £22 8s. 7d. Upon the dissolution of monasteries in 1548, Sir Thomas Smith, Knt., and John Smith, appear to have obtained a grant of the same, and it has since passed with the lordship. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, it came into the possession of William Burd, who died in 1591. It was purchased of a William Burd, Esq., by Mr. Robinson, who died in 1609. Thence it descended to Lieut.-General Robinson, a distinguished soldier, who married Rebecca, eldest daughter of Robert, Lord Clive. This gallant officer raised and commanded a corps of fencibles, and was for many years one of the members in Parliament for Bishop's Castle, in the county of Salop; that borough having returned two members until disfranchised in the reign of William IV. According to the author of *Magna Britannia*, Roger, Earl of Clare, who died 1173, confirmed to the monks of Bec, dwelling in Clare Castle, the gift of Gilbert de Bailol, of two parts of the tithes of Denardeston. We possess some reliable facts in regard to the chantry at Denston, the following being the substance of a patent roll granted by Edward IV. in 1474. The original is in Latin, much abbreviated, and written in legal phraseology, with the usual repetitions belonging to such documents.

It runs thus:—"The King to all whom these presents shall come Greeting; Know ye that we of our special grace, and out of sincere love and devotion and regard for the Holy and glorious undivided Trinity, and the Virgin Mary, Mother of God, and all saints—Grant and give license to our beloved and faithful John Howard, Knt., and our beloved John Broughton, Junior, Esq., and their heirs to the praise and honor of God, a certain Chantry for ever of one Prior and religious Society of Chaplains in the town of Denardeston, in the county of Suffolk, for our profitable state and our beloved consort Elizabeth—[She was daughter of Sir Richard Woodville, afterwards Earl Rivers, and widow of Sir

John Grey, a Lancastrian, who was killed in the battle of St. Albans. She was obliged, on accession of Henry VII., to enter a convent.]—Queen of England, and our eldest son Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, and Count of Chester, also of the said John Howard, and John Broughton, and Anne his wife, and their heirs, and for our souls, when we have departed from this light, and for the souls of *John Denston* and *Katherine* his wife, of William Denston and Margaret his wife, of *Robert Clerk, Parson*, of John Marshall and Alice his wife, and that the aforesaid Chantry when it is thus made, founded, and erected, shall be termed *Denston's Chantry* for all future times to be so called and stiled, and that the said Prior and Fraternity of that Chantry may be fit persons, and efficient in the law, &c., further we grant and give licence for the aforesaid *John Howard* and *John Broughton*, when the said Chantry shall be built and constituted, the lands, and other possessions to the value of £40 per annum, and we grant to the aforesaid John Howard and John Broughton, without hindrance or disturbance to enjoy the same, being unwilling that the aforesaid Priors and Fraternity of Chaplains of the aforesaid Chantry be molested in any way. And in Testimony Whereof witness the King Himself, at Westminster, 1st March, 1474.”

From a study of the painted glass in Melford church, we are able to obtain some information in regard to several of those persons named in the document just noted. There are three effigies of John Denston and Katherine his wife, and their only daughter, Ann, who married John Broughton. This is clear from the inscription:—“Pray for the soul of John Denston and for the happy state of Catherine his wife, daughter of Clopton, Esq., and of Anne Broughton, daughter and heir of the aforesaid John and Katherine.” From the above we learn then, that Katherine, the wife of John Denston, of Denston Hall, was the daughter of Sir Wm. Clopton, and her only daughter Ann married Sir John Broughton, Knight. Putting all the foregoing facts together, and remembering that this fine church was built in connection with the chantry founded in 1474, in the reign of Edward IV., and suppressed by Henry VIII., in 1548, we are now able to explain why such a grand collegiate church came to be built in so retired, though albeit so picturesque, a spot. Our forefathers were great admirers of nature, as well as patrons

of art, and we find it an invariable rule, that when erecting their churches, colleges, and religious houses, they selected spots where the noble features of architecture and the glorious works of nature might be harmoniously blended.

HATCHMENTS.

In the north chancel (now used as a vestry) are some hatchments which Davy in his MS. (19,102) thus heraldically describes:—

1. *Robinson* : Az. on a chev. arg. betw. 3 bucks statant, or. 3 cinque foils gu. impaling
Elwes : or. a fess, az. over a bend, gu. dexter side, sa.
 2. *Robinson* as before impaling *Bromsall* : az. a lion rampant, or.
 Crest, *Robinson*, a buck passant. Dexter side, sa.
 3. *Robinson* as before impaling *Coates*, Quarterly, 1 and 4, 5 ermine spots, in saltire ; 2 and 3 or. 3 pales sa.
 Crest, *Robinson* as before. Dexter side sa.
 4. In a lozenge the whole sa. *Robinson* as before, three bucks trippant impaling *Coates*.
 5. *Robinson* as the last impaling *Clive*, arg. on a fess sa. 3 mullets or. sinister side sa.
 6. On the groined stone roof of the south porch, there appears to be the following coat of arms: a fess between 3 mullets.
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MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS
IN THE PARISH OF DENSTON, SUFFOLK.

TRANSCRIBED BY THE
REV. FRANCIS HASLEWOOD, F.S.A.

INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH.

NORTH CHANCEL.

(Mural Tablet.)

Within the chancel of this church
are deposited the earthly remains of
ROBERT ROBINSON esq^r
third & youngest son of the late
Lieut. Genl. John Robinson, of Denston Hall;
he was one of the lieutenants of H:M:S: Minden,
in the memorable & successful attack on Algiers,
for the deliverance of christians from slavery,
under the command of Lord Exmouth, in 1816,
after a long and painful illness, he departed this
life, in humble hope of a joyful resurrection,
on the 19th of October 1822, in the 28th year of his age;
deeply lamented by all who knew the honourable
sentiments & excellence of his heart.
This tablet is dedicated to his memory
by his sorrowing widow.

On the floor.

Sacred
to the memory of
The Hon^{ble} REBECCA ROBINSON
Wife of John Robinson Esq^r
Colonel in the Army,
and Eldest Daughter of
Robert Lord Clive,
She died at St^l Heliers,
in the Island of Jersey,

on the 18th of Nov^r 1795,
Aged 34.
Her extensive benevolence,
amiable Manners,
& unremitting Affection
for her Husband & Children,
render'd her an object of
the highest estimation,
as a Friend, a Parent & a Wife.

(A Brass Plate with a square matrix above.)

Here lieth buried under this stone the bodge of William Burd esquire who had to wife Mirable and was married to her 40 yeares, and had Issue by her 6 sonnes and vij daughters, whiche William deceased the xijth day of June in the yere of our Lord God. 1591. being of y^e age of 69 yeres.

[A case appears in the "Proceedings in Chancery" in the time of Queen Elizabeth thus:—*Robt. Lovell & Eliz. his w., wid. & Adx. of Thomas Burd* deceased; defendant Wm. Burd & W. Burd his son. Relating to personal matters, and the stock on the Manor or farm of Denston Hall, late in the occupation of W. Burd, father of the said Thomas.]

This Stone
is
Sacred, to the Memory
of
Lieut^{nt} Colonel JOHN ROBINSON
whose Virtues as a Christian,
Soldier, Husband, Parent,
and Friend,
Most eminently shone forth
in Acts of Piety; Bravery,
and Benevolence,
He died 9th Jan^y 1772
Aged 53.

Also here lieth
ELIZABETH the Wife
of
Lieut^{nt} Colonel JOHN ROBINSON
She was ever Distinguished
by the most ardent affection
for her Family & Friends, &
was an humane protectress
of the Poor
She died 16th Jan^y 1781,
Aged 47.
Also the Body of
M^{rs} JANE COATES,
who died Unmarried on the
12th of Feb^y 1792, Aged 64.
She was Sister to Elizabeth
Wife of John Robinson Esq^r

Here lies
The Hon^{ble} Colonel
JOHN ROBINSON
Eldest Son of
S^r John Robinson
and Amy his Wife
who Serv'd Several Campaigns
in Flanders under his Grace
John Duke of Marlborough
and Died y^e 21st Oct^r 1734
Lieutenant colonel
of y^e Cold Stream Regiment
of Foot Guards,
Aged 55.

Also Here lieth
Frances the Wife of
The Hon^{ble} John
Robinson of Denston Hall
and Daughter of
Ralph Bromsal Esq^r
of Northhill in Bedfordshire
And Frances his Wife
Who was Daughter of
St Gervase Elwes Bar^t;
of Stoke by Clare
Who died the 24th of Dec^{br};
1742
Aged 58

Here Lies y^e Body of AMY ROBINSON
 Daughter of col: John Robinson
 And Frances His Wife,
 Who departed this Life y^e 15th day of
 July In the year of Our Lord 1724,
 in the Eighth year of Her Age.

CHANCEL.

(Within Altar Rails.)

Here Lyeth the Bodys of
 CLEMENT RAYE B D { dyed { April 6 1685
 & { Sept 22 1680
 Mary his Wife

[The Parish Register has:—"Clem^t Raye Clerke was shrowded in woollen and buryed Apri. 6. 1685.

1680 Mary the wife of Clem^t Raye Cleric was buryed the 22 day of September shrouded in woollen, Testified under the hands of Tho: Golding justice of the peace."]

Here lieth the Body of the Lady
 ELIZ' JONES Mother to S^r JOHN ROBINSON
 by John Robinson Esq. And after Married
 to S^r W^m Jones Kn^t, She Departed
 this Life the 27th of July, 1699,
 Aged 68 years.

*(Table Monument between High Chancel and South Chancel; partly within altar rails.)
 On top.*

This monument was erected
 by WILLIAM HENRY ROBINSON, son of
 Lieu^t Gen^l Robinson & Rebecca his wife,
 A.D. 1822.

De Carle, of Bury executed it.
 Sacred to the Memory of
 William Henry Robinson Esq^r
 who died November 23rd 1826,
 Aged 42 Years.

Memoriæ Sacrum

JOHN ROBINSON, Esq^r., lies buried under the marble beneath,
 which tells you when he died, & his great age.
 He had issue, by Bridget his only & loving wife, daughter of
 Robert Jenkinson, of London, Esq^r.,

one son, & five daughters ; viz,
 John, Katherine, Mary, Bridget, Martha, & Elizabeth.
 He was in his conversation truly pious,
 exactly just & very charitable ; a loving husband, a tender father,
 and a faithful friend.
 He lived with Jacob's blessing, & died with Simeon's prayer.
 Hoc posuit amoris ergo Bridgetta
 charissima conjux 1672.

An exact copy of the inscription on the mural monument
 in the chancel of the church at Gravesend, which was
 totally destroyed by fire in 1727, erected to the memory
 of the above mentioned, (son of John Robinson, Esq., by
 Martha Cruixton his wife, who purchased Denston Hall
 in the latter part of the sixteenth century of William
 Burd, Esqr., & died in 1609.) who died at the great age
 of 96, in 1673 ; & his wife Bridget in 1675, aged 90.

Here lieth the body of
 JOHN ROBINSON,
 the son of John Robinson, Esqr.
 He was born in 1625 at Denston Hall, in Suffolk ;
 died ye 21st of November, 1659,
 being the age of 34 years ;
 and buried the 1st of December following.
 He had three sons, and one daughter ;
 whereof two, viz. Edmund and Bridget,
 lye buried by him.

An exact copy of the monument at Gravesend.
 He was the son of John Robinson by Bridget his wife ;
 and married Miss ALLEN,
 only sister of Sir Edmund Allen, Bart.
 of Hatfield, in Essex.

Other side of Table Tomb.

JOHN NEVILL ROBINSON,
 (second son of Lieu^t Gen^l Robinson & Rebecca his wife,)
 Lieutenant in the 43^d R.L.I.
 whose gallant spirit, good conduct, and conciliating
 manners, gained him the love and respect
 of his Regiment, and of all who knew him.
 He died at Brompton, in Decr. 1818, Aged 24.
 Harriet Robinson,
 (youngest daughter of
 Lieu^t Gen^l Robinson and Rebecca his wife,)

in whom elegance of form and mind was united to the pure and benevolent qualities of the heart, Scarcely recovered from the loss of her beloved sister, she watched with tender solicitude and unremitting attention over the death-beds of her brother and her father : but, although animated by the firmest christian faith, her feeble frame sunk under the pressure of such accumulated sorrows. She died at Paris, in February, 1820, aged 32.

Lieutenant General ROBINSON,
 (son of
 Colonel Robinson and Elizabeth his wife,) who, during the revolutionary war, raised and commanded a Corp of Fencibles ; and was one of the members of Parliament for Bishop's-Castle many years. He conscientiously performed his duty in his civil and military capacities ; was a most affectionate husband and parent, and sincere friend. Religion, the only true source of consolation, enabled him to bear the severe domestic losses by which his latter days were embittered. He died at Paris, in June, 1819, aged 62.

REBECCA,
 eldest daughter of Lord Clive,
 wife of Lieut Genl ROBINSON.
 She perfectly executed her duty to her beloved husband, children, friends, and dependants ; was religious, amiable, accomplished, and lovely. She died, aged 32.

CHARLOTTE,
 eldest daughter of Lieut Genl Robinson & Rebecca his wife,
 born in March, 1784,
 whose personal loveliness, amiable disposition, and active benevolence, rendered her, while living, an object of general endearment ; and left behind her the regret and the blessings of the afflicted and necessitous. In March, 1812, she was married

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

to the Hon^{ble} WILLIAM ELIOT, of St Germain's
(, from whom she experienced the tenderest affection);
and died in June, 1813,
surviving her infant only nine days.

SOUTH CHANCEL.

Here Lyeth y^e Body of Dame
AMEE ROBINSON
the Widow & Relict of S^r Iohn Robinson Knt
She Departed this Life
y^e 11th Day of March
1720
Aged 63 Years.

Here lieth the Body of
S^r JOHN ROBINSON, Knt.
who Departed this Life
the 19th of December,
1704,
Aged 49 years.

In Memory of
JOHN CLIVE ROBINSON
Son of John Robinson Esqr.
and Rebecca his Wife
who departed this Life
on the 23^d Day of Jan^y
1786

Aged 6 Months and twenty
three Days.

Here lies the Body of
John Clive Robinson
Eldest Son of
John & Rebecca Robinson
who died the 14th of May 1784
Aged 14 Months.

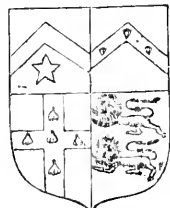
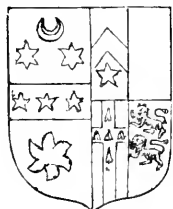
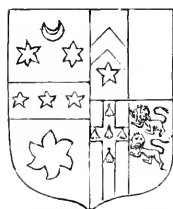
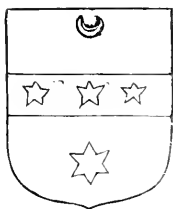
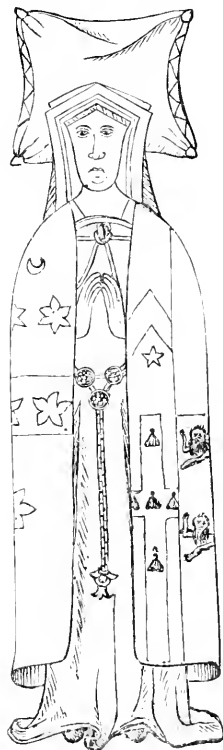
Sacred
to the memory of
Sir, THOMAS PIGOTT, bart ;
born October 12 ; 1796,
died October 7 ; 1847.



On the floor of Chancel. Inscription gone.
HENRY AND MARGARET EVERARD, A.D. 1524.

DENSTON CHURCH.

From a Tubbing by Rev. C. G. R. Birch, LL.M.





On the floor of Nave. Inscription gone.

FELICE DRURY, DIED CIRCA A.D. 1480.

DENSTON CHURCH.

From a Rubbing by Rev. C. G. R. Birch, LL.M.

IN THE CHURCHYARD.

EAST OF CHURCH.

Son of
 NN FORD
 . . . n^{ry} the 19th
 . 94
 . . . 67 Years.

[This broken stone was to:—"George son of George and Ann Ford." Feby 24th 1794.]

In memory of
 THOMAS GARSEBOUGHT,
 late of Hundon ;
 who died 23rd February 1869,
 aged 79 years.

SOUTH OF CHURCH.

To the Memory of

MARTHA, the Wife of
 JAMES CRISP,
 departed this life
 May 21st 1802,
 Aged 54 Years.

JAMES CRISP,
 departed this life
 March the 7th
 1809,
 Aged 59 Years.

To The Memory of
 JAMES, the son of
 JOHN and HANNAH CRISP
 who died 15th June
 1816,
 Aged 23 Weeks and 3 Days.

In Memory of
 RICHARD EVERARD
 who died on the 26: of Novr.
 1810, in his 77 year.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

Here rest the mortal remains of

MARTHA

the Wife of

M^r RICHARD EVERARD

(of this Parish)

Who after passing this life, with
strict integrity, departed, to the
great grief of her friends.

on the 17th of Feb^{ry} 1827,

Aged 52.

In Memory of
RICHARD EVERARD
who died 5th Dec^r.
1833,
Aged 56 Years.

In memory of
JOHN BROWN
who died
March 29th
1848
Aged 76 Years.

In memory of
MARY his wife
who died
January 8th
1859.
Aged 67 Years.

In memory
of ANN, wife of
CHARLES MARTIN,
who died March 16th
1803,
aged 34 years.

Also in memory
of the said
CHARLES MARTIN,
who died September 4.
1803,
aged 46 years.

In Memory Of
SUSAN the Wife of
JOHN COOK
who died Oct the 5th
1754
Aged 58 Years.

In Memory Of
WILLIAM BROWN, Sen^r.
who died 20th March 1803
Aged 82 Years.

In Memory of
ANN BROWN,
Daughter of
W^m & Mary Brown
Aged 18 Months.

In Memory of
MARY the Wife of
WILLIAM BROWN
who died 24th Dec^{br} 1799,
Aged 72 Years.

In Memory Of
ELIZth BROWN
Daughter of
Will^m & Mary Brown
who died 16th Jan^y 1795
Aged 38 Years.

In Memory of
CHILVERS SON of
WILL^m & MARY BROWN
who departed this Life
April 18th 1796,
Aged 43 Years.

In Memory Of
MARY BROWN
Daughter of
Will^m & Mary Brown
who died 22^d May 1777
Aged 27 Years.

Sacred to the Memory of
SUSAN, the Daugh^r of
WILL^m & MARY BROWN
who died 11th Jan^y
1818,
Aged 54 Years.

Sacred to the memory of
PHEBE, Daughter of
WILL^m & MARY BROWN
who died Nov^r 28th
1826,
Aged 68 Years.

Sacred
To the Memory of
LUCY BROWN
Daughter of
William and Mary
Brown,
who died April 14th 1837
Aged 71 Years.

In Memory Of
M^r JOSEPH PALMER
late of this Parish
who died 14, April 1778
Aged 52 Years.

In Memory of
JOSEPH MARTIN
who died 27th June 1765,
Aged 37 Years.

In Memory of
ELIZABETH RAY
who died Feby 1761
Aged 22 Years.

In
memory of
ELIZA Daug^{er} of GEORGE
& SUSAN PEACOCK,
who died Oct^{br} 19th 1840,
aged 17 years.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS

In memory of
 PHILIP WESTRUP who died
 Febr'y 26th 1838 in the 74 year of his age.

In memory of
 HERBERT ROLLINSON
 who died Augst 16th 1873
 aged 17 years.
 also of
 Mary Rollinson
 who died Dec^r 7th 1874
 aged 25 years.
 and of
 James Rollinson
 who died April 16th 1876
 aged 20 years.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 RACHEL daughter of
 Richard & Sophia
 RUTTER,
 who died August 27. 1843,
 aged 15 years.

Sacred
 To the Memory of
 MARY Wife of M^r JO: MARTIN
 of Great Bradley
 and Dau^r of the Rev^d John Piper
 of Sudbury
 who after a short but Painful Illness
 sustained with unparrallel'd Fortitude
 Died the 7th of Augst 1801
 She was endeared to all
 who had the happiness of knowing her
 by amiableness of Temper & Manuers
 habitual rectitude in social conduct
 and undissimled and
 fervent Piety.

(A long wooden board.)

In Memory of MARTHA, the wife of JOHN DAINES.
 who died Sepr 10th 1840, aged 68 years.

In Memory Of
 SARAH TURNER,
 late of Stradishall,
 who died 22^d Jan^{ry} 1794
 Aged 77 Years.

In
 Memory of
 John Brinkley
 who died June y^e 29
 1743
 Aged 71 Years.

Also
 Sarah y^e Wife of
 John Brinkley
 died Nov^r the 16th
 1746,
 Aged 82 Years.

Here Lyeth y^e Body
 of JOHN BRINKLEY who
 Dep^t this Life y^e 29th of
 August in 1727,
 Aged 82 Years.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 FREDERIC, son of
 JOHN & MARY MURRELLS
 who departed this Life
 November 26th 1835,
 aged 19 years.

Here lyeth y^e Body of
 John Brinkley
 Son of John and
 Sarah Brinkley
 who Departed this Life
 May y^e 26. 1719,
 Aged 22 Years.
 [1719. John Brinkley jun^r. was
 shrouded in Woollen & buried May 28.]

In Memory of
 RICH^d CORNWELL
 late of Stadishall
 who died 30th Nov^r 1779
 Aged 98 Years.

In Memory of
 John Adams
 who died Nov^r the 19th
 1747,
 Aged 69 Years.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 THO^s COOTE
 who died
 March 18th 1839,
 Aged 46 Years

In Memory of JOSEPH
 And BENJAMIN two twins
 of JOHN and ALICE ADAMS
 Joseph Died y^e 15 May 1724
 In y^e 3: Year of his age
 And Benja^m Died y^e 12: July
 1730 In y^e 9, Year of his
 Age.

Also of
 THO^s WILL^m COOTE
 who died
 March 30th 1845
 Aged 48 Years.

In Memory of

JOHN
BARNARD
late of this Parish
who departed
this Life on the
24th of May
1810
Aged 66 Years.

FRANCES
Wife of John
Barnard
who departed
this Life on the
6th of February
1793
Aged 42 Years.

Sacred
to the memory of
JOHN HOWE,
who died Jan^{ry} 4th 1839,
Aged 89 Years.
Also of
Sarah his wife,
who died April 18th 1793,
Aged 36 Years.
This stone was
erected by their daughter
Mrs Ann Hinsch,
in affectionate
remembrance.

In loving
memory of
SIMEON SHAVE,
died Jan^{ry} 25th 1886,
Aged 81 Years.

In memory of
JOSEPH MARTIN,
late of Kedington Hamlet, who
died at Haverhill March 11th 1870,
aged 80 years.

In memory of
SARAH, the wife of
Joseph Martin,
who died September 12th 1865,
aged 74 years.

Sacred
To the Memory of
HENRY BRIGGS
who departed this Life
March 1st 1814,
Aged 72 Years.

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM COOKE
who died January 1st 1882,
aged 65 years.
also
on June 23rd 1882
Susan Cooke,
the beloved wife of
the above,
aged 58 years.

In Memory Of
CATHARINE the Wife of
HENRY BRIGGS
who departed this Life
the 11th of July 1799
Aged 59 Years.

(A long Board.)

In memory of

WESTLEY WHITEROD, who died July 23th, 1826. Aged 82 Years.
Also of ELIZABETH his wife, who died Jan^{ry} 22^d 1837, Aged 81 Years.

In memory of
 ANNA MARIA
 the beloved wife of
 G. B. WEBB of Balsham,
 and youngest daughter of the late
 W. SHAVE of the street farm Wickhambrook
 died Nov. 29. 1880,
 aged 72 years.
 also of
 G. B. Webb of Balsham
 died June 16. 1884
 aged 78.

To the memory of
 ANNA MARIA WEBB
 died Nov^r 29th 1880
 aged 72 years.
 also of
 G. B. Webb of Balsham
 died June 16 1884
 aged 78.

Sacred to the Memory of
 ANN Wife of
 MATTHEW MELLOR
 who died Jan^y 24th 1818
 Aged 50 Years.
 This stone was erected
 in Affectionate Remembrance
 by her Son Joshua Mellor
 of Nacton.

To the memory of
 THOMAS WEBB
 of
 Wickhambrook
 who died Sep^r 7th
 1832
 aged 67 years.

Sacred
 to the memory of
 THOMAS WEBB
 who died February 14th 1814
 aged 81 Years.
 Also of MARY his Wife
 who died December 22nd 1799
 Aged 60 Years.
 This Stone
 was erected by their Grandson
 Thomas Webb
 in Affectionate Remembrance.

To the memory of
 HARRIET
 the daughter of
 THOMAS & NANCY WEBB,
 who died Augst 24th
 1817
 aged 15 years.

To the memory of
 NANCY his widow
 (and dau^r of the late
 GEORGE & MARGARET BENNETT.)
 native of Stone
 in Staffordshire;
 who died Nov^r 18th 1839
 aged 78 years.

To the memory of
 SARAH KING
 Many years
 Housekeeper to the late
 Gen^l. Robinson
 of Denston Hall.
 She died on the 10th of August
 1835
 Aged 70 Years.

To The Memory of
 GEORGE KINGHORN
 (a Native of Fogo in Scotland)
 Aged 24 Years.
 This most excellent young Man,
 surviv'd his Masters, Lieutenant
 J. N. Robinson, and General
 Robinson, but a short time, whom
 he had serv'd with the utmost fidelity,
 and with the permission of Providence
 was the Victim of it, he died of a rapid
 Consumption, on the 24th of Nov^r. 1819.
 Erected by W. H. Robinson of Denston Hall,
 in grateful Remembrance of
 this faithful Servant.

Sacred
 to the Memory of
 JOHN WALKER,
 who died Jan. 19th 1837 ;
 Aged 37 Years.
 I hope this change is for the best ;
 To live with Christ, and be at rest.
 this stone is erected by his
 beloved Wife.

WEST OF CHURCH.

In memory of	
PHILLIP WESTRUP, died April 21 st 1841, in the 39 th year of his age. Search the Scriptures. also	PHILLIP his son, who died in his infancy. HANNAH, his wife died Jan: 1 st 1874, aged 72 years.

Sacred
to the memory of
ELIZABETH SUMMERS,
Daughter of
Philip & Hannah Westrup,
who died 15th Nov^{ry} 1851,
aged 20 years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
MARYANNE KERSEY
Niece of the late
John Westrup,
of this Parish,
who died June 8th 1870
aged 46 years.

Sacred
to the Memory of
DEBORAH,
Second Wife of the late
JOHN WESTRUP,
of this Parish,
who died Dec^r 8th 1865
aged 76 years.

In memory
of
HENRY JAMES, SON of
JOHN & LUCY HAYWARD,
who died Feb^{ry} 11th 1825,
aged 8 years.
This Memorial was erected
by his affectionate Aunt
Ann Hull of Denston Hall.

To
the memory of
SARAH, the Wife of
ROBERT EVERARD
who departed this life
Augst 12th 1828,
Aged 47 Years.
And Frederick, their Son
Aged 2 Years.
Also of the said
Robert Everard
who departed this life
Dec^r 12th 1850,
In his 79th Year.

Sacred to the memory of
THOMAS EVERARD
who died Nov^r 6th 1855 aged 44 years.

Sacred
To the Memory of
CATHARINE, the Wife of
SIMON BRINKLEY,
who died April 24th
1823,
Aged 51 Years.

Sacred
to the memory of
SIMON BRINKLEY
who died
October 8th 1827,
Aged 50 Years.

In Memory of
CATHERINE ANN SIRR
who died April 17th 1830,
Aged 25 Years.

In Affectionate Remembrance of
 GEORGE WESTRUP,
 son of William and Caroline Rollinson,
 who died August 20th 1877, in his 24th year.

Sacred to the Memory of
 JOHN WESTRUP,
 late of Sheepcote Farm, in this Parish,
 who died April 1st 1877, in his 80th year.

Sacred to the Memory of
 ELIZABETH,
 Wife of JOHN WESTRUP,
 who died Sep^r 8th 1824, in her 25th year.

In loving memory of
 HENRY MEDCALF,
 who died May 4th 1886
 Aged 78 years.
 Also of
 Mary Ann Medcalf
 wife of the above
 who died Feby 9th 1887
 Aged 81 years.
 Also of
 Emily Brewster,

daughter of the above
 who died Oct^{br} 20th 1877
 Aged 37 years.

To the memory of
 HENRY MEDCALF,
 who died Augst 9th 1867
 Aged 34 years.

In affectionate remembrance of ANN, daughter of W. S. and M. A. LEE
 who died October 18th 1845 ; aged 18 months.

In affectionate remembrance of MARY, daughter of W. S. and M. A. Lee
 who died November 7th 1871 : aged 19 years.

In Affectionate
 Remembrance of
 JOSEPH HICKS
 ORBELL,
 who departed this life
 April 24th
 1878
 Aged 39 years.

In Affectionate
 Remembrance of
 ALICE EMMA
 daughter of
 JOSEPH HICKS & ALICE EMMA
 ORBELL,
 who died in her infancy
 14th August 1870.

PARISH RECORDS OF DENSTON.

In the Parish Chest is a paper folio volume, enclosed in a portion of a parchment deed relating to certain messuages and cottages at Wickhambrook, and endorsed 1646.

The first page begins thus:—

A Booke of Towne Accounts 1665.

These accounts are chiefly in connection with the election of Parish Officers. Besides these, however, are entries of more general interest, as a list of Church Briefs from 1665 to 1808; the names (with amounts given) of those who contributed towards the Redemption of his Majesty's English subjects from Turkish slavery in 1671; a reference to the Chimney tax; and a remarkable allusion to the King's Evil.

CHURCH BRIEFS.

1665	Collected at the ffast August the second towards the releife of those that were sick of the Plague in London & in other places, as by Proclamation by his Maestie giuen July the sixtenth & sento Mr William Colman Register of the Ecclesiasticall Count for the hundred of Rishbridge & the whole Denarie of Sudbury in Suff.	} <i>li s d</i>
	set downe by John Parman Curate ibid.	0 8 0
,,	It. Collected to a Breife for diuers persons Inhabitans of North Church in Hertfordsheire; by Thomas Midleditch & John Albon Churchwardens in Denston in Suff. August 27th	0 3 0
,,	It. Collected on the ffast day being Sept ^r . the sixt towards the releife of those w ^{ch} were sick of the plague in London, by the Churchwardens of Denston	4
,,	It. Collected on the fast day beinge the fourth of October towards the releife of those that were sick of the plague in London	2
,,	It. Collected to a Breife Oct. 15 for shelling ffleete in the East ridinge of Yorkesheire Oct. 15. 1665.	2 1

		<i>li</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
1665	It. Collected on the fast day No ^m the 8th towards the reliefe of those that were sick of the plague in London & els where by the Churchwardens in Denston 1665 - - - -	0	3	0
„	It. Collected this sixt day of December being the fast day for the reliefe of those w ^{ch} were afflicted w th the plague & pestilence in diuers places in the nation - - - -	0	4	0
„	Collected 3 Jan, being the fast day for those afflicted with the plague - - - -		2	0
„	„ 7 Feb. for ditto - - - -		3	6
„	„ 7 March for ditto - - - -		2	0
1666	„ 3 Aprill the fast day for ditto - - - -		3	0
„	„ 6 May being fast day for ditto - - - -		2	6
„	„ 4 July the fast day - - - -			
„	„ 20th of October in our parish of Denston to the releife of the distressed people of London being the fast day	1	5	1
	It. - - - -		4	9
	It. - - - -		3	0
	Mem: Received an acquittance for ye said moneys being in all thirty & two shillings, and ten pence by order of y ^e <i>Lord Maior of London</i> under the hands of Thomas Ployer the 23 th day of Novem: 1666. This acquittance was deluered to John Albone Churchwarden of Denston in Suffolk to be shewn to Mr Coleman Register by me Clem ^t Raye Clerke: Decem: 11: 1666.			
	Received by me John Albone in witness whereof I have subscribed My marke ye mke A of John Albone.			
	Received by me Barnabas Houlton sixteen shillings, & a peny for ye reliefe of ye pore of Haveril in Suff. who suffered by fire, together with a briefe of ye Kings Maj. letters pattents for ye collecting thereof I say were - - - -		16	1
	By me Barnabas Houlton.			
1677	May 11. 77. Delivered then to Thomas Haile of Northampton the brief for Northampton, with y ^e Collection of fine, and twenty shillings and received by me Tho: Hayle Collector.			
1688	Apr. 27. P ^d . then to Mr Henry Goodwin upon the second breife for the French protestants the sum of twenty five shillings and six pence by us Isaac Raye Rect ^r . Tho Snell } Sam. Ray } Churchwardens.			

		s	d
1689	Oct. 3. Paid then to Mr Henry Goodwin upon the breife for the Irish protestants the sum of two pounds and two shillings and five pence by us Isaac Raye, Rect ^r .		
1688	Denston. Jan 17. Collected then upon the breife for new Alesford - - - -	2	5
1690	Apr: 6. For East Smithfeild - - - -	1	3
"	May 2. For the parish of St George in the burrough of Southwark - - - -	4	0
"	June 6. For St Jues (Ives) - - - -	1	0
"	July 6. For Bishops Lavington in Wiltshire - - - -	1	9
"	Aug: 3. For Stafford - - - -	1	6
"	" 30. Collected then upon the second Breife for the Irish Protestants - - - -	8	9
"	Nov. 2. For Morpeth in Northumberland - - - -	2	4
1692	Feb. 8. Collected then upon the breife for John Clopton of Norwich - - - -	2	4
	[The "Eastern Counties Collectanea" by John L'Estrange (published 1872, p. 116), states a brief was read at Easton, Northants 1692 Mar. 19. when 6s was collected for "John Clopton & others, Norwich, poor sufferers by casualties at sea." A brief was also read at Cranbrook, Kent, Oct. 4, for John Clopton of Norwich, when 15s. 2d. was collected. <i>Archæologia Cantiana</i> , xiv., 211.]		
1691	July 14. For Teimmouth and Shaldon - - - -	4	0
"	Aug. 16. For Thirske (Poor Persons, in N. Riding of Yorks. Arch. Cant. xiv. 211) - - - -	1	0
"	Sept. 27. For Beal (Poor persons of Bealt, Brecon, Arch. Cant. xiv. 211) - - - -		10
1692	June 12. For Havant in Southamptonshire - - - -	4	0
	Isaac Raye Rect ^r		
"	Collected upon y ^e Brief towards y ^e Redemption of Captives in Algiers y ^e sum of - - - -	14	9
	W ^m Edgely Curat.		
"	For Hedon in Yorkshire - - - -	1	1
"	towards Changford Brief - - - -	1	9
1693	For a Fire near y ^e Saw-mill Yard in Lambeth - - - -	1	10 ^b
"	towards Ledbury Brief in Herefordshire - - - -	2	3
"	For Druridge, Widdrington & Chibborn in Northumberland - - - -	2	4
"	towards Churchill Brief - - - -	2	11 ^½
"	" Elseworth - - - -	2	0
1693 ^¼	" Dennis Gunton's Brief - - - -	1	7

["Collectanea," p. 116. 1693. At Easton, Northants; Dennis Gunton of Wickmar. Norwich. 3s. 4d.]

Denston Briefs rec^d May 30th 1804.

		£	s.	d.
1804	When Read—			
	June 3 rd Haughton Barn Fire in Staffordshire	- 422		
	July 1 st Chiswardine Church Salop. Charge	- 1,019	15	0
	—29 th Newton Chapel, com. Lancaster	- 858	7	3
	—12 th Wetton Church, Stafford, charge	- 1,292	2	2
	August 5 th Ince Fire, Lancaster	- 603	10	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
	<i>Denston Briefs recd June 2nd 1805.</i>			
1805	June 9 Woodbury Fire coun. Devon, collected nothing. Charges	- 1,005	8	2
	— 16 Coley Chapel coun: York. Charges	- 106	10	8
	— 23 Kighley Church coun: York. Charge	- 2,620	12	9
	collected nothing			
	— 2 Eastham Church coun: Worcester. Charges	705	5	0
	collected nothing			
	— 30 th Stivichall Church coun: Warwick charges	1,064	16	0
	Rob: Brook Cur collected nothing			
	<i>Denston Briefs Received October 27th 1805</i>			
	Kingston Church coun Stafford. Charges	- 1,337	6	9
	collected nothing			
	Nov. 10. North in Hales Church Coun: Salop			
	Charges	1,353	4	9
	House to House collected nothing			
	— 17. Chipnall Fire coun. Salop. Charges	- 1,084	7	0
	— 24. Wobsey (?) Chapel Coun. York. collected charges. collected nothing	833	14	9
1806	June 8. Rec ^d Denston Briefs.			
	— St. Swithin Church in Coun: of Lincoln.			
	charges	777	8	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
	— 15. Luddenham Church in Coun. York „	1,413	18	0
	— 22. Northwood Fire in Coun: of Southampton	1,500		
	— 29. Buxton Chapel in coun: Derby	- 2,247		
	July 6. Church Kirk Chapel Coun: Lancaster	- 1,691	10	
	— 13. Elton Church coun: Derby	- 1,100	12	10
1807	June 7. Recd the Briefs 1807.			
	— Codsall Church County of Stafford			
	charges	687	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	— 14. Woodseaves Fire county of Salop	- 541		
	— 21. Cedfall Church County Stafford	- 687	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	— 28. Darlaston Church Co. Stafford charges	2,200		
	July 5. Oldbury Chapel, co. Salop	- „	2,311	4 0
	— 12. Saint Andrew's Church coun: Worcester			
	charges	1,784	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	— 19. Thornwaite Chpel, coun: York	„	253	11 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
	— 26. Ranton Church, coun. Stafford	-		
	House to house throughout England.			
	Charges 1016 17 ^s collected nothing.			

1807	August 2 nd	Childs Ercall Church, coun: Stafford	£	s.	d.
		charges	1,098	5	0
	9.	Follyfoot Fire, coun: York	306		
1808	June 19th.	Received Denston Briefs.			
		Ellel Fire, County of Lancaster	294	13	4½
	26th.	Bishop Chapel & Brainton Church in Coun: Warwick and Hereford. Charges £205 9s. and £353 15s.			
	July 3 rd	Sutton Mill, Fire, coun: Lancaster	charges	298	
	17	Fewston Church in coun: York	750		
	24	Shireside Chapel ,, Lancaster,,	719	16	5¼
	31	Cold Hatton Fire ,, Salop ,,	300		
	Sep. 18	Pudsey Mill Fire ,, York ,,	123	14	
	8	Middlewich Church ,, Chester ,,	165	4	7
	25	Littleborough Chapel ,, Lancaster,,	1,009	13	1¾
	Oct. 16	Lognor Chapel ,, Stafford ,,	1,196	14	1
	23	S ^t Helens Church ,, Worcester,,	1,107	15	

REDEMPTION OF CAPTIVES.

Denston in Suff. March 26. 1671.

A note of such persons who have contributed there, & what they have contributed upon the briefe for redemption of his Majestyes English subjects from Turkish slavery :

	£	s.	d.
In pr: Clem ^t Raye Clerke - - -	0	5	0
It: Abraham Browne his manservant - - -			4
„ John Goodey his servant - - -			4
„ Margaret Deere his maid servant - - -			4
„ M ^r John Parman curate ibid - - -		1	0
„ M ^r Williã Gattyward gen. - - -		2	6
„ John Name his manservant - - -			4
„ M ^r Hãmond - - -		4	0
„ Lydia Hãmond his sister - - -		2	0
„ George Hãmond jun: - - -			6
„ Thomas Snel servant to y ^e said George Hãmond - - -			4
„ Williã Rowley his servant - - -			4
„ Bridget Marishe his servant - - -			4
„ Sarah Prior his ,, - - -			4
„ Joseph Raye - - -		2	0
„ Goodm Disborough - - -		1	0
„ Goodm Juãl - - -		1	0
„ M ^{rs} Floyde - - -			6
„ Goodm Middleditch - - -			6
„ Goodm George Nune - - -			6

				£	s.	d.	
It. Goodm̄ Henry Ticost	-	-	-			6	
„ „ Prigge	-	-	-			6	
„ wid: Paske	-	-	-			6	
„ Goodm̄ John Worlidge sexten	-	-	-			4	
„ John Middleditch	-	-	-			4	
„ Goodm̄ Langham	-	-	-			4	
„ Wid: Rowley	-	-	-			4	
„ Dorothy Filaeke Goodm̄ Inals servant	-	-	-			6	
„ Edward Worlidge	-	-	-			4	
„ Williā Worlidge	-	-	-			4	
„ Thomas Smith	-	-	-			4	
„ John Osborn	-	-	-			4	
„ Isaac Butcher Goodm̄ Disborough servant	-	-	-			4	
„ James Ticost	-	-	-			3	
„ Austin Ticost	-	-	-			3	
„ Wid. Snell	-	-	-			3	
„ Richard Seeley	-	-	-			2	
John Parman Cur: ibid:				Sū. tot.	1	9	1

Mem Oct 24 Agreed with Mr Pleasaunce of Sudbury, & he is to make the Church cloeke goe well, & to mend y^e writings upō the Churchwals, & to haue for his paines twelve shillings, & what more the Churchwardens shall thinke fitt, viz he is to haue yeerely, the first yeere ending at Michaelmas next 1666 eight shillings þ an. to keepe ye said cloeke going well so long as ye churchwardens shall consent.

This agreement made with Mr Pleasaunce by goodm̄ Above churchwardens in presence of us. Clemt Raye sen: Clemt Raye jun:

CHIMNEY TAX.

June 9th 1667. Denston in Suff.

These are to certifie in behalfe of these underwritten, y^t non of them pay either to Church or pore, nor are soe farr as we know, or can iudge, are worth ten pounds, nor any of them dwell in a house of more then *two Chimnies*: Joh Worlidge, Edmund Prigg: Ralph Nunn, John Nunn, William Worlidge seni, widdow Coxidge, The towne houses, widdow Smith John Tridget, Thomas Abery, Henry Howe: Phillip Worlidge William Worlidge in

Clement Ray Clerke

William Gattyward

Joseph Ray

George Hamond

William Disborough

Thomas Medleditch

John Parman Curat ibid

I beleave this certificate to be true

Henry North

Denston in Suff. Dec: the 8th 1678

A note of such persons who haue contributed there and what they haue contributed upon the breife for the burning of St. Pauls Church in London

	£	s.	d.
Imp: Clem ^t Raye Clerke and Isaac Raye			
his sonne curate ibid	00	10	00
It: Tho: Wright Gent: - - - -		1	
George Cooke his servant - - - -			2
George Hamōn - - - -		1	
Lydea Hamōn - - - -			6
John Firman his servant - - - -			2
John Goodeue his servant - - - -			2
John Turner his servant - - - -			2
Willia Desborough - - - -			6
John Alborn sen - - - -			2
Jacob Froast - - - -			2
George Knock - - - -			1
Tho: Inald - - - -			1
Will Worlidge jun: - - - -			1
Wid Pask - - - -			3
Tho: Snel - - - -			1
Wil Worlidge sen - - - -			2
Wil Langhā - - - -			3
Sam ^l Gattaward - - - -			4
Sū tot	00	15	4

The following entry upon the same subject is found in the Parish Register:—

1633. Gathered towards the repayringe of St Pauls Church in London the sum of thre shillings and eight pence. Given by the Chiefier sort of the pish in perticular as here followeth:—

John Robinson Esq.	xj ^s	
John Tallokarne Gent	j ^s	
John Ray Gent.	iiij ^s	iiij ^d
John Hulls	ij ^s	
Widow Hamond	j ^s	vj ^d
Ffrauncis Westropp	j ^a	
William Mayor	j ^s	
Richard Ceely	j ^s	
John Bulhooke	j ^s	
Joh ^h Hubbert minister ibid.		

1684. Mem: April 9. The churchwardens by consent of ye towne did allow to Ralph Nune ye sexten one shilling, & they allow y^e Church-

wardens to buy him a dust-sloppe, & a shovel, but he promiseth to have ye spade amended of himself.

By me Clemt Raye sen^r

Mem Apr 17: 1687

there was given a certificate by the minister and Churchwardens that Mary the wife of Joseph Middleditch had not been heretofore for *the Kings evill* witness our hands

Isaac Raye Rect^r

Samwell Raye

Thomas Snell

1687. Officers chosen for the town of Denston 28 March

Imp. Churchwardens	Samll. Raye and Tho: Snell
Overseers	John Bridge Will Desborough
Constables	William Langham Will Harvy
Surveyours	John Robinson Esq ^r George Raye
Sidesman	Tho: Smith

chosen by us

John Robinson
Isaac Raye Clerke
George Daye
Joh Bridge

(In faded ink a note) the name of Robinson, Esq., appears first on this page.

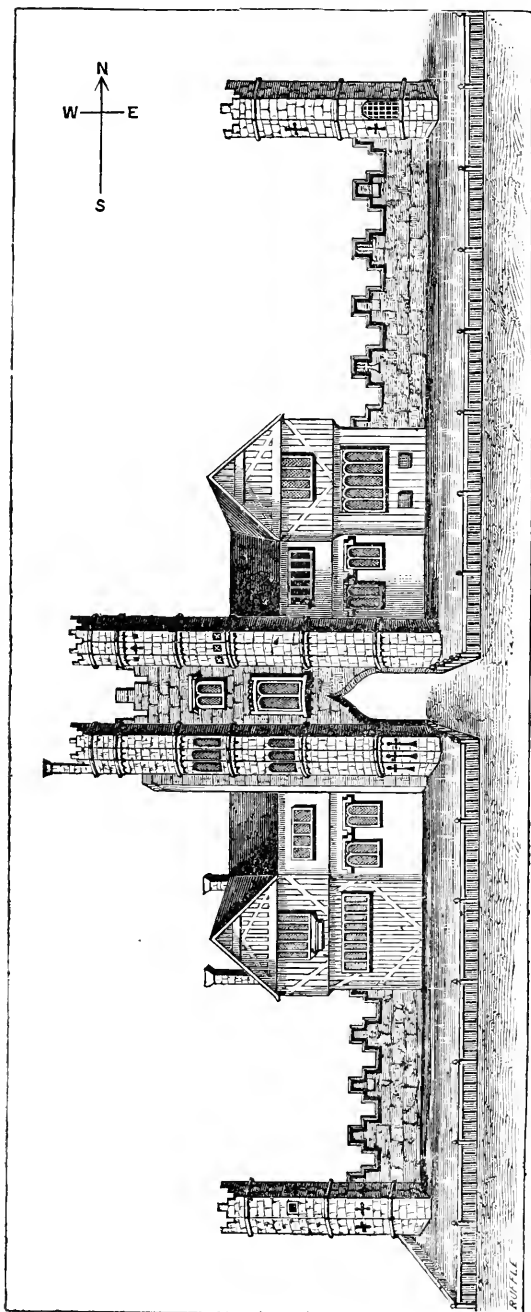
170¹/₆ Dec. 26. Serueyors Sir John Robinson or Henry Teuerson.

1705 Samuel Raye churchwarden.

1714 I nominate and appoint my Brother Ambrose Raye to be my Churchwarden for the year 1715 witnesse my hand Isaac Raye Rector.

An Account of the

election of Parish Officers, and sacrement money (H. Com. being celebrated four times a year from 1815 to 1830) is continued down to the year 1830.



DENSTON HALL, SUFFOLK.

From a Drawing dated 1876.

DENSTON HALL.

Denston Hall is approached by a fine avenue of limes, and situated within half a mile of the church. The mansion has been greatly altered from time to time, and the front possesses no special features; the offices, however, at the back are of considerable extent, and the windows and door-ways furnish good examples of early brick-work. These long corridors have suggested the idea that they once formed a part of the old College: but this theory requires confirmation. Traces of the ancient moat are clearly visible, and upon one side water still flows up to the foundations of the outbuildings.

From an old map at the Hall, kindly lent by Mrs. Tharp, the present tenant, we are enabled to give some idea of the ground plan, as well as the front elevation of the mansion as it appeared two centuries ago. This map has been traced from the original, whilst a drawing of the Hall itself, placed at the top of the same map, appears in our engraving one-third of the size.

The Indian ink sketch (made by W. N. Last) clearly shows that the moat completely surrounded Denston Hall in 1676, and from another ground plan dated 1778, it appears to have remained intact up to that period.

The two central towers resemble those now existing at Sissinghurst Castle, Kent, leading one to suppose that the mansion was originally built after the same style. (*Archæologia Cantiana* ix., xci.)

In a window at the Hall are the following Arms, having over them an Earl's coronet.

Russell of eight Coats.

1. Russell, Arg. a lion rampant, gu. on a chief, sa. 3 escallops of the field.
2. A device resembling a pillar.
3. Or. 4 bars, gu. a crescent of the last, in chief.
4. Heringham, Gu. 3 lucies hauriant, arg.
5. Fraximerc, Sa. a griffin segreant, between 3 cross-crosslets fitché arg.
6. Wyse. Sa. 3 chevrons, erm, in dexter chief, a crescent or.
7. De la Tour, sa. 3 castles arg. a mullet in chief or.
8. Badeham (?) Arg. on a cross gu. 5 mullets, or.

These are probably the Arms of John Russell, 1st Earl of Bedford. He married Anne, da. and heir of Guy Sapcote, Esq., and widow of John Broughton, in whose right he held the Manor of Denston Hall in 1548. He was then Lord Russell, but the next 18 June, 3 Ed. III., he was created Earl of Bedford. He died 14 March, 1554. An account of the above Arms was given by Rev. T. Mills, 1833. (Davy MS. 19102, xxvi.)

At the foot of the map is written: "A Survey of the Maner of Denson, and other Lands adjoyning lying in the several Parishes of Denson, Stragwel, Wickhambrook and Stansfield, in the County of Suffolk, parcel of the possessions of John Robinson, Esq^r., afterwards Sir Jo. Robinson, Knight Banneret.

Distinguishing by one and the same Colour what is held by each particular Tenant; expressing the Ichnography or Ground-plot of the Mansion-house, and all other houses, and buildings belonging to the said Maner, and shewing where the Fence and Ditch is included or excluded by a prickt line drawn within or without the out-lines of the same."

By Robert Felgate of Gravesend A^o. 1676.

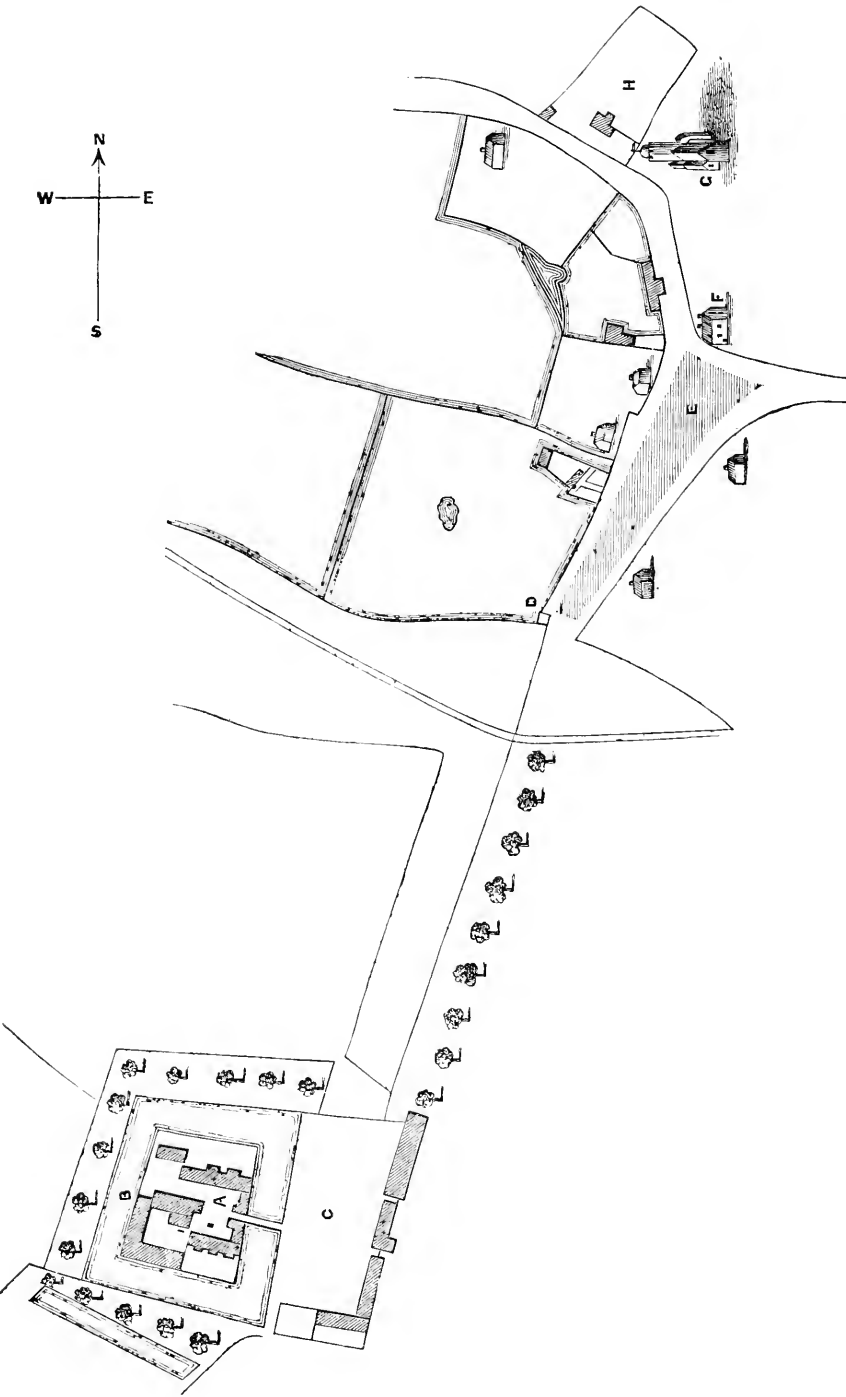
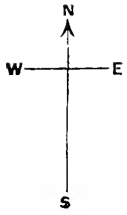
Copied by B. Last, and Son, January 1822. This map measures 3 ft. 3 in. by 3 ft. 8 in. No scale of feet is drawn, but merely indicated thus (Scale 4).

KEY TO THE GROUND PLAN.

- A. DENSON HALL.
- B. THE MOTE.
- C. THE YARD, STABLES AND BARNES.
- D. THE POUND.
- E. THE GREEN.
- F. THE PARSONAGE HOUSE.
- G. DENSON CHURCH.
- H. THE COLLEGE.

From a study of the Map it is evident that the College could not have occupied the site of the present Hall, for it is clearly marked near the church.

No Parsonage now exists, but a farm house close to the church gates, is still known as the Chantry Farm. This contains a well carved mantel piece, whilst the ceilings and old panel work merit attention.



GROUND PLAN OF DENSTON, SUFFOLK. SHEWING THE RESPECTIVE POSITIONS OF THE HALL, CHURCH AND COLLEGE. From a Map dated 1676.

DAVY'S SUFFOLK COLLECTIONS. VOL. XXVI., Ad. MS. 19,102.

Hundred of Risbridge. I.

DENSTON.

1. Situs Collegii de Duneston & alia in Com. Suff. concessa Thomæ Smith, Militi, & Johanni Smith.
4 p. Orig. 3 E. 6. Rot. 133 (A.D. 1549).
2. De manibus Reginæ amovendis de Manerio de Denston, & Willielmo Burde & uxori liberandis.
Hil. Rec. 8. El. Rot. 99 (A.D. 1565).
3. Lady Elizabeth Jones, mother of Sir John Robinson, died 1699, aged 68, buried at Denston, where the seat of the Robinsons is. Morant, in his History of Essex, p. 99, mentions Elizabeth, dr. of Edmund Alleyn, of Little Lees, in Essex, married first to John Robinson; afterwards to Sir William Jones, Attorney General to Chas. 2. Letters to and from Granger, p. 128. Sir Jno. Cullum.
4. Denston or Denardeston. Here was a College or Chantry endowed with £22 8s. 9d. per ann. & granted with a Manor called Beaumonds thereto belonging 17 June, 2 Ed. 6. (A.D. 1548) to Thomas & John Smith. Thos. Smith sold it 9. Eliz. (1566) to William the son of William Bird, Citizen & mercer of London. In this Parish is a Beautiful Seat, which is now the Mansion of John Robinson, Esq., late Lieut. Col. in the Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards, who has the Lordship.
Kirby, 249. Bacon, Lib. Reg. 728. Atlas, 288.
5. Archdry. of Sudbury, Dry. of Clare.
Denston Cur. (St. Nicholas). Pri. Tunbridge, Co. Kent.
Propr. Mr. Robinson, Patr. Bacon, 731.
6. Fin. Suff. 19. H. 3. (1234) n. 175. de terris in Denardeston.
Prior. de Chipley, (or Chilton) et n. 192. See Chilton, 3.
7. College. A College or Chantry consisting of a warden & a certain number of Priests founded here about 14 E. 4. (1474) by Sir John Howard, Knt., & John Broughton, jun., which was endowed with £22 8s. 9d. p. ann. & granted, 2 E. 6. (1548) to Thos. & John Smith. Vide Pat. 14 E. 4. p. 2. m. 5. Tanner Not. Mon.
8. Plac. in Com. Suff. 14 E. 1. (1285) Apis. rot. 34. d. de eccl. de Denardeston. (pro Prior de Tunbridge.) Tanner.

9. John Robinson, Esq., father of Sir John Robinson, of Denston Hall, Knt., married Elizabeth, dr. of Edmund Alleyn, son of Sir Edward Alleyn Bart. of Little Lees, Essex. She married afterwards Sir Wm. Jones, Attorney General to K. Chas. 2.
Morant's Essex, II., 99.
10. Sir John Green of Little Sandford, Essex, married 2ndly. Lucy, dr. of Sir William Broughton, of Denston, in Suffolk. *Ibid.* p. 525.
11. Denston was the Lordship of Thomas de Grey. 9. E. 1. (1280). Atlas, 244.
12. Lands &c. holden of the honour of Clare.
E. 6. 2. Johes Dnus Russell tenuit in jure Dne Anne uxix sue quondam um. Johis Browton p. tem. vite deē Anne reman. hered. Johis Browton Maner. de *Denston Hall* de honore de Clare p. servic. dni feod, Milit.
Idem tenuit maner. de *Stonehull* & Shepasta in Denston de hon. pred. p. servic. dni feod. milit.
Idem ten. Maner de *Stansfield Hall* de Hon. pred. p. iiij pr. feod. Milit. Et Maner de *Gatesburyes* als Catesbies per servic di. feod. Milit.
Idem ten. Maner de *Clopton Hall* in Wickham de hon. pred. p. iiij pr. feod. milit.
Idem ten. cert. terr. & tent. voc. Cockerells als Fosters *in Farley* & ex acr. terr, & ij acr. bosc. quond. voc. Conyerth & modo voc. lockinge p. serv. ij part. feod. Milit.
Rental of the Honor of Clare in Duchy Crt of Lanc.
13. Lrē paten. de Maner. de Beamondes in com. Suff. concess. Thom. Smith & John Smith & hered imppm. Dat. xvij^o, die Junii A^o. ij. E. 6. Index of Inrollt. in Ench trib. nonus Deerham, fo. 262.
14. Cart. 30 E. 1. (1301) m. 33. Thome de Graye, Bures, Cavendish, Denardeston, Cornerthe pva, Stauefeld, lib. Warr.
Cal. Rot. Chart. p. 132.
15. Cart. 22 E. 3 (1348) m. 37. Willus de Clopton, Wickham broke, Denardeston, Stradesete, Stansfield, Haukedon, Depedon, Floketon, Hadele, Wratting, Thrillaw, Hundene, Neuton, Ashdene, Sampford pva, lib. Warr, Brunne lib. War. *Ibid.* p. 180.
16. 2 Pat. 14. E. 4 (1474) m. 5. Pro Cantar de Denardeston in Com. Suff. Cal. Rot. Pat. in Turr. Lond. p. 319.
17. Sir Roger Grey, Knt. by his last will dated at Dover 45 E. 3. (1371) directed that his Feoffees Sr. William Bawd, Robt. Kedyntone,

Jeffrey de Hundon, & Wm. Ketyryngham Clk, & Willm. Hore should, out of the profits of the Manor of Denstone, pay an annuity of xx marks to his brother Thomas Grey for his life, & after his death to be at their disposal. See the Will int. Pedig. Grey.

18. Esch. 45. E. 3. Tho. de Grey Chr. pater Rogeri de Grey Chr. fuit sc̄it in feodo de Mnio de Denardiston, & conc. Tho: de Grey filio suo un. annual. redd x*l*. de Mnio p̄dco. Et Man. ten. de Com. Staff. de honor Glouc. Harl. MSS. No. 5193. fo. 7. b.
19. Esch, 11. R. 2. Hugo Comes Stafford tent d. g. o. j feod. mie in Denardeston, p̄tm Mnio suo de Havrell, de Rg. in cap. Thos. Stafford fil. ejus & heres. Ibid. No. 708.
20. Denardeston, Ecclia. A paper Roll intituled, "Hee sunt decime poehial de Denardston, about the time of Hen. 8.
Suff. Bag of Miscellanea, No. 8. Chapter House.
21. Licenc. H. 8. Tho. Wolsey Card. Ebor. qd. ipse Ecclias sive Rectorias, (inter al.) de Chattisham, Denardstone, &c. in Com. Suff. 10 Maij, 18 H. 8.
In the attic room of the Chapter House, A. 10. C. 3.
22. Claus. 6. H. 4. Josia Vine filia Joh. Vine relax. Tho. Culpeper Mil. de Com. Kent, & Josiæ ux. ejus matris p̄dcaæ Josiæ & hered. masc. de corp. p̄dcaæ Josiæ matris suæ legit pereat. tot. jus in Mnio de Cornerde in Bures, & in Man. de Denherston in Com. Suff. & in Man. de Finchingfield in Com. Essex.
Harl. MS. No. 971, p. 113.
23. Edms. Comes Staffordie obiit seisitus, 21 die Julij, A^o 4 R. R. H. 4. inter alia, De uno feod, Mil. in Denarston qd. Willus Hoore tenet de Mnio de Havengll qd. valet p. ann. Cs. Ib. No. 700.
24. E Libro. cui titulus, Feoda Militaria Edw. nup. Duc. Buckingham, 13 H. 8. Inter record. Recept. Seacc.
Suff. The Honor of Clare.
Wm. Hore holdeth a Knight's fee in Denston of the Manor of Haverell.
Walter de Clopton holdeth the iijth pt. of a Knt's fee in Denaston. MS. pen. Rob. Sparrow Ann. 1813.
25. Rog. Com. de Clar. confirm. ões donacoe, &c. Mon de Stokes, & inter al. ex dono Gilbti de Baillul, duas ptes decime sue in Denardestune. Reg. de Stoke, p. 8, fo. 24.
26. Lre patent de Mnio de Stonehall & divers. al. tent. in Com. Suff.

- concess. Thome Goldinge & Georgio Goldinge & hered. impptm.
Dat. xxxj die Martij A^o. vij E. 6.
Index of Inrolmts. in Exch. Aud. off. Lib. nonus. Denham, fo. 168.
27. The names of all such psonages as were to be impropriated unto
Cardinal College in the Universitie of Oxforde.
Inter als in div. Com.
The psonage of Denarston & als. in Suff.
Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. 4. fo. 373 b.
28. Abstract of the Valuation of all the lands belonging to any religious
house in England, taken out of the Court of First fruits & tenths.
Com. Suff. Coll. de Denston. £22 8s. 9d. Ib. fo. 390.
29. Dennardeston, Leta ptinet ad Castr. de Clare 35 E. 1. no. 47.
Dennardiston, fo. 16 Gilb. Clare Com. Glouc. 8 E. 3. 8 E. 2. 68.
,, m. Rog. Grey Knt. 45 E. 3. 27—46. E. 3. 17 b.
Denardeston, Leta Ed. Mortimer Com. Marsh. 5 R. 2. 43.
,, m. Tho. Gray, 7 R. 2. 41.
,, f. Com. Stafford, 10 R. 2. 38.
,, f. ptinet Man. de Haverhall, Tho. Com. Stafford.
Ext. 16 R. 2. 27. pt. I.
,, Leta Rog. de Mort. Com. Suff. 24 R. 2. 34.
Denarston, f. ib.
Denardestone, f. 16 p. Joh. de Kersnore ext. Rog. Com. March 22. R. 2. 34.
Denardeston, f. p. Tho. Grey Clk ext. W. Co. Stafford. 22 R. 2. 46.
Donerston, f. 16 Ed. Co. Stafford 4 H. 4. 41.
Denaston, M. ux. Rog. Grey 6 H. 4. 24.
Donaston, Tho. Grey Knt. pt. m. 5. H. 4. 11.
Deneston, f. Ed. Co. March. 3 H. 6. 32.
Dernaston, x^e redd. Edm. Co. March 3 H. 6. 32.
Denarston, f. p. W. f. h. (Fitz hugh.) Walt. Fitz. Humfrey. 3 H. 6. 32.
Deneston, f. ib. 11 H. 6. 12.
Dermandeston, f. 1. p. Cath. Reg. Angl. 11 H. 6. 43.
Denardeston, in Com. Suff. de Cantaria ib. fac. voc. Denston's
Chantry p. E. 4. A^o. 14. pt. 2. m. 5.
Tho. de Grey Knt. lib. Warren ib. A^o. 30 E. 1. 35.
Will de Cloptone lib. Warr. ib. A^o. 32 E. 3. 37.
Harl. MSS. No. 4626. Gipp's Collns.
30. Plita de Banco, Term Mich. 7 E. 2. Suff. 5.
Henr. atte Wode de Couling & Agnes ux. pett. vers Walt. de
Clopton & Clement fre^m ejus un. Mess. viij aer. tre di & tres rod.
prati in Denardeston, & Henedene ut jus. Def. diet. qd. tene fuer.
in seisa Johis Garlee, qui ipsos inde feofft. Et. pt. Agn. remist.
tot. jus p script &c. rot. 388.
Plita temp. E. 2. fo. 140. MSS. St. John. pen. R. Sparrow, An. 1819.

31. Denardeston. Johna Trauns de Denardeston tenet unum Mesuag. in cad. villa & sex acr. tre jacem. inter tram Ric. fil. Gilbti ex pte nna, & tram Thome le Feverere ex altera de tenement. quond. Petri Appelgar, & redd. p. ann. iij*d.*

Henricus Faber de Hundene tenet un. acram terre in vill de Denardeston qm̄ Avicia de Bernardiston quond. tenuit abutant contra tuftam Galfri Presbyteri qm̄ terram idem Henric. tenet de Willmo de Haverhill Caplo. & idem Willms de Sacrista (Sci Edmi.) & redd. p. ann. j*d.* ob.

Petrus Gascoyn de Denardeston tenet unam tuftam quond. Walteri Loveday de Culing apd. Wilmundiston redd. p. ann. i*d.* M. tenet Isabella Underwode de Stratesele. Gilbertus Underwode tenet vj acr. terre in villa de Denarston in campo vocat. Traunscroft, & redd. p ann. vj*d.*

Registr. Kempe. Harl. MSS. No. 645, fo. 84.

32. In Deneston terr. tent. p. Johem Cheke sibi & hered. suis de R. in ea. (inter alia) p serv. C. ptis un. feod. Mil. p. 10 po. 1 E. 6. ut Hunden Man.

Dennerston. Advoc. Eccleie cum ptin. tent. p. Thomam Cardin. & Archiep. Ebor. sibi & hered. suis de R. p fidel. tant. p 1 po. 17 H. 8. ut Thorney Man.

Denardeston als Denston nup. Coll. sive Cantar. domus & Scit. & Maner. de Beaumondes, camp. terr. & pastm. voc. Malelyn's field ac al. ten. & heredit. in little Bradley Beaumonds & Lindsey tent. p. Thomam Smythe & John Smythe sibi & hered. suis de R. in cap. p. serv. xl. ptis un. feod. Mil. p. 5 p. o. 2 E. 6.

Denardston nup. Colleg. sive Cantar. Cap. Doms. & Scit. med. ac Mediat. Mñii de Beaumonds & Lyndsey cum omnibus ptin, tent. p. Thomam Smythe de R. in cap. & het licenc. alien. Thome Lawrence & hered. suis 1 p. o. 6 Eliz.

Denardston nup. Coll. sive Cantar. cap. doms. & Scit. med. & med. Mñii de Beaumondes & Lyndsey cum omnibus ptin. tent. p Thomam Smythe de R. in ca. & het peon. de acquis. de Johe Smythe 1 p. o. 6 Eliz.

Denardeston als Denston nup Collegii Scit. cum ptin. in vill. ped. tent p Thomam Smythe de R in cap. & het licenc. alien. Willo Burde junr. & hered. suis p 9 po. 9 Eliz.

In Denardeston als Denston terr. p Thomam Smyth alien. Willo Burde junr. & hered suis tent. in cap. p L. d. 22 Oct. 9 Eliz. lib. 24 fo. 60 ab Denardeston nup. Colleg. sive Cantar. cap. domus & Scit. Harl. MSS. No. 1232, p 113.

33. Orig. de A^o. 15 Jac. p. 3 rot. 20 Suff.

Rex dimisit ad finu. Rico Ray divers. ten. & tent. in Denston & Wickhambrooke de ten. Willi Birdie Gen. nup Collect. pve custume dne nup Rne Eliz. in portu Civit. Lond. heñd qm̄ diu in

man. dni Rg. nunc reman. contigt rōne debit. dei Willi, sub redd. ibm. specif. Index Orig. in Mus. Brit. Vol. 24 p. 2.

34. Pat. 18 H. 8 p 1 m 22. 1526.

De concessionibus, pro Collegio Cardinalis Eborum.

Rex omnibus, &c. Sciatis qd. nos de grā, &c. concessimus, &c. Thomæ Cardinali Eborum, &c. qd. ipse Rectorias seu Ecclesias de Chettisham, Swillond, Falkenham, Snape, Friston, Bedyngfelde & Denarston in Com. n̄ro Suff. de ipsius Cardinalis Patronatu existentes, cum omnibus ptin, &c. Decano & Canonicis Collegii Thomæ Wolsey Cardinalis Eborum Angliæ vocati Cardinal College in Oxonia, appropriare, &c. possit.

Proviso semper qd. perpetuæ Vicariæ in eisd. Ecclesiis de uno Presbytero idoneo in ear. qualibet impptm dotetur & qd. competentis summa inter Pauperes parochianos Ecclesiam, Predictæ per Ordinarios in eisd. annuatim distribuatur, juxta formam Statuti in hujusmodi casu provisi, &c.

Teste R apud Westm. 10 die Maij

Rymer's Feod. Vol. 14 p 172.

35. Inquis A^o. 3 E 1.

Jurat. dicunt qd. Com. Glovernie appropt. sibi vis franc. pleg. de tento Appilgar. in Denardiston, in prjudic. dni Rg.

Rot. Hundr. Vol. 2 p. 152 and 172. Quam. Balls, Hund. solebt tenere. p 195.

Item dicunt qd. Comes Glovernie hēt warenn. in Denardeston de novo and nesct. quo warant. et excedit metas. Ibid. p 153.

Item dicunt qd. com. Glovernie clamat hēre fure in feod. Glovem in Denardeston et cap. nænd (?) pan. & cervis. Ibid 172.

Item dicunt qd. idem Comes Clamat hēre warren in vill. de Denadeston in tris libor hoium ultra dñicum suum et nesct. quo warant. Ibid p 173 and 196.

36. Orig. de A^o. 29 H. 8 rot. 45.

Rex xij Feb. de advisament Johis Dauncy et al. dimisit ad firmam Hen. Everard Rectoriam de Denerston, hēnd. a festo Sci. Michis ult. prter. usq. ad finem term. xxj annor. redd. inde iijj l. et xij d. de incio p ann. Index Orig. in Brit. Mus. Vol. 3 fo. 18.

37. Orig. de A^o. 3 E 6 p 4 rot. 137.

Rex 17 die Junii conc. Thome Smythe and Johi Smythe Scitum Collegii de Denerdeston, ac. Maner. de Beamondes, simul cum div. al. ten. ibm specif. hēnd sibi and hered. suis impptm.

Ibid Vol. 5 fo. 101.

38. Orig. de A^o. 6 Eliz. p 3 rot. 20. Suff.

De licenc Thome Smyth alien. mediat. domus et scitus nup.

Collegii sive Cantar, de Denardeston Thome Lawrence de suis impptm. Ibid Vol. 9 fo. 19.

39. Orig. de A^o. 9 Eliz. p. 1 rot. 45 Suff.
Rna. licenc. dedit Thome Smyth alien dom. et scit. nup Colleg. de Denston cum ptin. Willo Burde jun. et hered. suis. Ibid fol. 127.
40. Esc. A^o. 35 E. 1 n 47.
Joha uxor Gilbti de Clare Com. Glouc. et Hertf. conjunct. cum Gibto viro suo Dennardeston leta eid. ptin vir. Clare Custi bon. Suff. Cal. Inq. p mort. Vol. 1 p. 221.
41. Esc. A^o. 8 E. 2 n 68.
Gilbertus de Clare Comes Glouc. et Hertf.
Chippeleye Cloptone Wyhleshey et Denardston, Suff.
Hershau. Haverhill Withersfield Hersethe, Denardeston et Rede 4 feod ... Suff.
Mymmes, Bygrave and Denardestone tria feoda... Herts. and Suff. Ibid p 269, 270.
42. Esc. A^o. 43 E. 3 p 1 n 23.
Leonellus Dux de Clarencia and Elizabetha uxor ejus Dinnerdiston leta ... Suff. Ibid Vol. 2 p 295.
43. Esc. A^o. 46 E. 3 n 17. 2^d.
Rogerus Grey chr pro Thoma de Grey filio suo.
Denardeston Maner. ut de honore de Clare. Suff. Ibid p 324.
44. Esc. A^o. 45 E. 3 n 27.
Rogerus Grey chr. Denerdeston Maner ... Suff. Ibid p 309.
45. Augmentations
Denston 1811 By Lot. Royal Bounty £200
1817 Ditto Parliamentary Grant £200
1824 Ditto Royal Bounty £200
Hodgson's Acct of Queen Anne's Bty.
46. Feœda Mil. quond. Gilbti de Clare, Com. Glouc et mo. ptin ad Coronam, A^o. 8 E. 2.
Quinque feod. Mil. cum suis ptin in Chipley, Clopton, Winsley, et Denardston in dco Com. Suff. que Walterus fil. Humfridi tenet. MS. Sparrow.
47. Heredes Johis Bayliol tent 4 feod. Mil. in Horsham Hersecell, Withersfield, Horseth, et Denardeston als Denston et Reede, de eod. Comite Ibid.

48. Johes dela Kersauer tent tres ptes unius feod. Mil. in Cavendish, Denardston Hawkedon et Stansfield in deo Com. de deo Comite. Ibid.
49. Feoda Mil. quond. Edi Com. March and mo. ptin, ad Dnam Ruam, Esc. A^o. 3 H 6.
Johes de Brassmore tent. 3 pt. un. feod. Mil in Cavendishe, Denardston, Hawkedon, and Stanfield. Ibid.
50. Walterus fil. Humfridi tent. un. feod. and dim. Mil. in Chipley, Clopton, Winlesley, et Denardston (de deo Comite) Ibid.
51. Feoda Mil quond. Humfri Bohun, Com. Hertford and Essex, et mo ptin. dne Rne. A^o 47 E. 3.
Un. feod. Mil. in Denarston quond. Wills. Hore tent, de prdco Comite ut de Mnio suo de Haverell A^o. 47 E. 3. Ibid.
52. Tot. ill. capital domus et Scit. nup. Collegii de Denarston sive Cantaria de Denarston, Que quid. Thomas and Johes Smyth habuert. ex dono Rg Edw. 6 de dono Rg in cap. p Lionellum Smyth A^o. 11 Eliz. nunc Rne, p Memorand. A^o. 4 dei Ed. 6 rot. 133. Ibid.
53. Catalogue of the Lansdowne MSS. Brit. Mus.
No. 108, An unnamed person to the Lord Treasurer, for purchase of the Manor of Deverston in Suffolk, Act. 73.
54. County Bags. Suff. Miscellaneous Records, In the Chapter House.
Denardston, ecclesia. A paper roll, entitled "Hic sunt x^{mo} pochional de Denardston," about the time of Hen. 8. Report of the Record Coms. 1837, p. 59.

MANOR OF DENSTON HALL.

LORDS.

20 W. 1	1086	Richard fil. Comit. Gisleberti, dead in 1090	
4 W. 2	1090	Gilbert de Clare, son and heir	
		Richard de Clare, son and heir.	Slain 1136
1 Step.	1136	Gilbert de Clare, E of Hertford, son and heir	
			Died 1151
16 Step.	1151	Ralph de Clare, E of Hertford, bro.	Died 1173
19 H. 2	1173	Richard de Clare, E of Hertford, son & heir	Died 1211
13 Joh.	1211	Gilbert de Clare, E of Gloucester and Hertford,	
		son and heir	Died 1229
13 H. 3	1229	Richard de Clare, E of Glouc. and Hert., son	
		and heir	Died 1262

46 H. 3	1262	Gilbert de Clare, E of Glouc. and Hert., son and heir	3 Ed. 1	1275
30 E. 1	1301	Thomas de Grey, had free warren		Died 1321
14 E. 2	1321	Sir Roger Grey, Knt., son and heir. Will dated	45 E. 3.	
45 E. 3	1371	Thomas Grey, son and heir. Died unmar.	7 R. 2	1384
6 H. 4	1405	Margaret (Alice?) widow of Sir Roger Grey		
6 H. 4	1405	Josia Vine, daughter of John Vine released to Sir Thos. Culpeper, Knt., and Josia, his wife, her mother. John Broughton, mar. Anne, da. of John Denston		Died 19 E. 4
19 E. 4	1479	Sir Robert Broughton, Knt., son & heir		Died 22 H. 7
22 H. 7	1507	Sir John Broughton, Knt., son & heir		Died 9 H. 8 1517
9 H. 8	1517	John Broughton, Esq., son & heir		Died 21 H. 8 1529 s.p.
2 E. 6	1548	John Lord Russell, in right of his wife Anne (or Agnes) late wife of Sir John Broughton, Knt.		Died 1558
		William Bird, Esq.		Died 36 Eliz. 1594
36 Eliz.	1594	William Bird, son and heir		
15 Ja.	1617	William Robinson had a lease of it from the Crown, in which it then was, for a debt due from Wm. Bird		
		John Robinson, Esq.		Died 1659
	1659	Sir John Robinson, Knt. of Denston, son and heir		Died 1704
	1704	John Robinson, Esq., son and heir		Died 1734
	1734	John Robinson, Esq., son and heir		Died 1772
	1772	John Robinson, Esq., Genl. son and heir		Died 1819
	1819	William Henry Robinson, Esq., son & heir		Died 1826 s.p.
	1826	Henrietta Jeaffreson, daughter and heiress of Lt. Gen. Christopher Jeaffreson, and Henrietta his wife, sister of Gen. Robinson. She mar. Wm. Pigott, Esq., 3rd son of Sir George Pigott, Bart. of Knap- ton Queen's County in 1827, and died 1838, leaving one son		
	1857	Christopher William Robinson, The present Lord, now living at Dullingham House, Newmarket, took the name of Jeaffreson on the death of Mrs. Pigott, and that of Robinson on coming of age, and under the will of William Henry Robinson in 1857		

MANOR OF BEAUMONDS.

LORDS.

		Sir John Howard, and John Broughton, jun. founded about		
14 E. 4	1474	The College or Chantry of Denston The Crown at the Dissolution		
2 E. 6	1548	Thomas Smith, & John Smith, by grant from the Crown		

- 6 Eliz. 1564 Thomas Smith had licence to aliene a moiety to
 6 Eliz. 1564 Thomas Lawrence
 9 Eliz. 1567 William son of William Bird, Citizen and Mercer of
 London, by purchase of Thomas Smith
 John Robinson Esq. by purchase Died 1659
 Sir John Robinson, Knt.
 1826 William Henry Robinson Esq.
 From 1567, this Manor appears to have had the same
 Lords, as Denston Hall Manor.

MANOR OF STONEHALL AND SHEPCOTE.

LORDS.

- John Broughton Esq.
 Sir Robert Broughton Knt. son and heir Died 22 H. 7
 22 H. 7 1507 Sir John Broughton, Knt. son and heir Died 9 H. 8 1517
 9 H. 8 1517 John Broughton Esq. son & heir Died s.p. 21 H. 8 1529
 2 E. 6 1548 John Lord Russell, in right of his wife, Anne or
 Agnes, late wife of Sir John Broughton, Knt.
 She died 1558
 7 E. 6 1553 Thomas Golding, and George Golding, by grant from
 the Crown
 William Bird, Esq. (2 E. 6) Died 36 Eliz. 1594
 36 Eliz. 1594 William Bird, Esq. son and heir

It probably descended from hence with the Chief Manor.

DENSTON CHURCH NOTES.

In Glass to Denston.

- 1 Arms. Denston, quartering
 Wanton, Arg. on a chevron S. a cross fl. of the field
 2 Clopton
 3 Arg. a chevron between 3 mulletts gu.
 4 Howard
 5 Clopton
 6 Mild. sa. a lion arg.

On a grave Stone (see page 413).

The first Coate on the man, the 4 last on the woman

- 1 On a fess between 3 estoiles 3 mullets
 2 A chevron between 3 mullets
 3 On a chevron 3 fleurs de lis
 4 On a cross 5 escallops
 5 Denston

A fayre Tombe with a man naked, and a woman, I suppose for Denston.

A Stone (see page 408).

Wm. Bird Esq. who died 1591.

Arms. Quarterly 1 Bird, 2 an eagle, 3 Quarterly, 4 2 Trefoils, not Denston.

MS. Church Notes pen. Sir J. Blois p 282.

Church Notes taken March 22, 1814, by H. I. & D. E. D. (David E. Davy)

The church consists of a Nave, Chancel, and 2 Isles, all covered with lead.

The Chancel is 35 ft. in length, and 16 ft. 6 in. in breadth. Under the E. window on the wall is painted the Lord's Prayer (not existing in 1887). The Communion table is raised one step, and railed off. There is scarcely any distinction between this and the Nave, except that the former is rather lower in the roof. Between the Chancel and the Isles, are 3 lofty arches on each side, but little pointed, and supported by light pillars, above which, are 3 windows on each side. In the 1st N. clerestory Window from the W. is a shield of Arms, which, tho' much broken, appear to be Clopton, impaling Clopton, and under it Willm's Clopton. The E. window is large and handsome. Between the Nave and Chancel, in 2 and 3 arches, a carved wooden Screen.

The Nave is 44 ft. 1 in. long, by 14 ft. 7 in. wide. The Pulpit stands in the N.E. corner, of oak, ordinary. Between the Nave and the Isles are 4 arches on each side as those in the Chancel: above the arches on each side are 4 windows, by which the Nave is lighted. The seats are chiefly of oak, with carved ends. The Font stands in the last arch near the W. end, on the S. side, of sand stone, octagon, the faces carved with figures. At the W. end is a small gallery. (The Font stands in the Nave near the Western Arch, and no gallery now exists.)

The Isles extend to the full length of both the Nave and Chancel, and are each 80 ft. 1 in. long, by 8 ft. 10 in. wide. The last arch of the S. isle is inclosed with a wooden palisade. In the E. window hangs a hatchment nearly destroyed (see page 406, 1).

Against the S. side hang, a small shield of Robinson, and a banner of the same, with helmet, sword &c.

The last arch of the N. isle is also inclosed, like that in the S. isle. In the E. window hangs a Hatchment (see page 406, 2).

1. Against the N. side (see page 406, 3).
2. Above the last, in a lozenge, &c. (see page 406, 4).
3. (page 406, 5).

In the N. wall of the N. isle, is a stone stair case to the rood loft, the door into which still remains. In the windows are many remains of painted glass.

The Steeple is a square embattled Tower of flints cast over, with buttresses; In it are 2 Bells.

On the S. side of the Nave is a Porch, with a groined stone roof, the Key stone of which appears to have the following coat of arms upon it,—A fess between 3 mullets.

The outside walls of the Church are of flint plastered over, with buttresses; the parapet of Sand stone.

In the E. buttress of the Porch is a Piscina. (Davy mistook this for a Holy Water Stoup. F.H.)

The whole Church will have a very neat and elegant appearance, when the repairs which it is now undergoing, are completed.

MONUMENTS, INSCRIPTIONS, &c.

IN THE CHANCEL.

Between the Chancel and E. end of the N. isle, on a kind of altar tomb raised about a foot and half from the floor, lie the figures in stone of a man and woman: the man nearly naked, on a shroud; the woman also in a shroud: they lie under a stone canopy, covered with a large slab of marble full of shells. Upon the top of this slab were the figures in brass of a man and woman, with 3 shields of brass at top, & 3 others at bottom: all now gone. Round the edge appears to have been an inscription likewise on brass.

Within the Communion rails, are 2 stones, which had formerly small brasses.

Below the Rails, near the W. end, on a large stone, are the figures in brass, of a man and woman (page 413): the man in armour, his head and hands bare, his head resting upon a helmet (side faced), upon which is his crest, a man's head nearly full faced, coupé at the shoulders, on his head a cap, fretty: the helmet lies on a mantle. Upon his surtout, are his arms,

Everard. On a fess between 3 estoiles, as many mullets, a crescent for difference. Upon each arm, is a shield of the same Arms. The Woman rests her head upon a large square cushion, and has over her shoulders, a mantle, upon which, are her husband's, and her own arms: over her right arm, the coat of arms above mentioned, and over her left shoulder, a coat, quarterly.

- 1 A Chevron, between 3 mulletts, Broughton (?) [sic F.H.]
- 2 Chevron
- 3 On a cross, 5 escallops, Weyland (?) [sic]
- 4 2 lions passant guardant, Denston (?) [sic]

Beneath their feet was an Inscription, now gone, and over their heads 2 shields, that over the man has his arms, as on his surtout; that over the woman, the same, impaling, her own arms quarterly, as above.

IN THE NAWE.

On a flat Stone, a whole length small figure of a woman in brass, which had below it an inscription which is gone : above her head is a Shield of Arms (page 414).

Drury ? (sic) On a chief, 2 mullets, pierced.

{ Roger Drury of Hawsted Esq. mar. Felice or Phillis, d. and hr of }
 { Wm. Denston of Besthorp. Roger died in 1500. She was his second }
 { wife. (Thus bracketed by Davy.) }

IN THE SOUTH ISLE.

Arms, above Ameer Robinson, &c., æt 63 Years (page 412). Robinson, bucks statant :—Impaling Elwes—a fess, and bend.

Arms, above monument to Sir John Robinson, who died 1704 (page 412). Robinson, as the last. Crest, on a Knt's helmet, and torse, a buck trippant.

Arms, above monument to Lady Elizabeth Jones (page 409). Robinson, as before, Impaling, Allen, a Cross potent.

IN THE NORTH ISLE.

Arms, above, Amy Robinson (page 409). In a lozenge, Robinson.

Arms, above Hon. Col. John Robinson (page 408). Robinson, bucks trippant, Impaling Bromsal, A lion rampant. Crest, Robinson, as before.

Arms above monument to Lieut. Col. John Robinson (page 408) Robinson, as last, Impaling Cotes, Quarterly, 1 and 4, 5 erm spots in saltire ; 2 and 3, 3 pales. Crest, Robinson.

Arms above monument to Hon. Rebecca Robinson (page 407). Robinson, with quatrefoils on the chevron, impaling Clive, on a fess, 3 mullets. Crest, Robinson, as before.

Byrde (page 408) 1 quarterly, arg. a crosse flower'd betw. 4 martlets gu. upon the 1st martlet, a canton verte.
 2 pte per pale, or and arg. surtout an aigle dispoie sa.
 3 quarterly gu. and or. in ye 1st and 4th. 6 fleur de lis arg. yt is in eache q ? 3.
 4 (sic) Arg. 2 trefoye slypped, a cheefe sa. sur tout crescent for diffce.

His creaste in a crowne arg. a greyhound's hed cowpee or.

(Page 413). Orate pro aiabus Henrici Everard Armigeri et Margaretae uxoris ejus, qua Margareta obiit 6 die Augusti Anno Dni 1524 : cujus animae propitietur deus. Amen.

Everarde G. 2 molletts of the same upon a fesse arg. between 3 stauers of 6 points argt. crescent for difference.

The arms of his wyfe, Quarterly,

- 1 Arg. a chevron between 3 molletts pierced, gu.
- 2 Arg. upon a chevr. gu. 3 de lis, argt.
- 3 Arg. 5 escallops or. upon a crosse sa.
- 5 As 1.

In Denston church, in the wyndowes these belowe

A woman kneelinge and prayinge, ye coat armour of Clopton, on hir breste

A woman kneelinge, on hir breste; Cavendish, sa. 3 bucks heads erased and arg. attd. or.

A man armed, kneelinge with the Coate armor of Cavendess on his breste

A man armed kneelinge, with Harleston and Walton on his breaste, empaled

A woman kneelinge, ye coate of Clopton on hir breste

A man kneelinge, his coat armour, Clopton, his wyfe on the other syde

1 Clopton

2 Sa. upon a griffin segreant arg. a barre checky of 2 partes, arg. and or.

Harl. MSS. No. 381 fo. 169 b.

In Glasse,

Johannes Denston

Denston, B. ij lions passant gardant, or, quartered with

Wanton Arg. on a chevron, Sa. a cross croslett, arg.

(not a crosse floree, sic).

Clopton

... Arg. a chevron between iij mulletts, g.

In a window, the name Broughton. MS. of Suff. Fams. Conder, p 198.

Further Notes taken (by Davy) Augt. 23rd, 1831.

The Church has lately been put into a complete state of repair, and considerable alterations have been made. It is now one of the prettiest Churches in Suffolk.

In the E. window of the Chancel, have been placed the following Arms, besides figures, flowers &c.

- 1 Clare, or. 3 chevrons, gu.
- 2 A cross of the Union, Az. a saltire, arg. surmounted of a cross, gu. edged, of 2d.
- 3 Gyronny of 8 ... patched
- 4 Le Hunte, Vert. a saltire or.
- 5 Dabanon (?) Az. a chevron or.
- 6 Paly of ... patched
- 7 Wanton, Arg. on a chevron, sa. a cross patonce of the 1st.

ON THE ROOF OF THE NAVE.

S. side.

- 1 Robinson, impaling, Allen, Sa. a cross potent, or.
- 2 Robinson on an inescutcheon, Bromsall.
- 3 Robinson Qy. 1 and 4 Robinson,
2 and 3 Bromsall, impaling Clive.

On the N. side.

- 1 Robinson, quartering Bromsall, impaling blank.
- 2 Robinson, quartering Bromsall, impaling Cotes.
- 3 Robinson, impaling Elwes.
- 4 Robinson, impaling
Jenkinson, Az. on a fesse dancette, arg. a cross patee, gu.
in chief 2 estoiles or.

The windows are all similar.

Only 1 bell remains in the Steeple; dimensions of Steeple, 9 ft. 2 in. sq.

Arms, below monument to Robert Robinson (page 407).

Robinson, impaling

Bingham, Qy. 1 and 4 Bingham, a bend double cotised betwn.
6 crosses patee.

2 and 3 Douglas, Qy. 1 and 4 Douglas, a human heart,
imperially crowned, on a chief, 3 mullets.

2 and 3 on a chief raisonnee, 2 mullets.

Crest and Motto, Robinson.

MINISTERS OF DENSTON.

Richard Peachie, Minr. 1602.

Henry Whitehead — 1628.

John Hubberd, Clk. 1637.

John Snowden, Minr. and Prudence Debnam mar. 17 Nov. 1579.

Robt. Raie, Minr. and Alice Web, mar. 7 Feb. 1587.

George Harelakenden, Minr. and Judeth Raie mar. 7 Octr. 1596.

Clement Raye, Clk. bur. 6 Apr. 1686.

Mr. Isaac Raye, Minr. of this Parish, bur. 21 Apr. 1720.

Died, Tuesday, in an advanced age, the Rev. Beriah Brook, perpetual Curate of Denston, Suffolk, and formerly Vicar of Wressel in Yorkshire.
Ipsw. Journ. Sat. Dec. 30, 1809. See *Gent. Mag.* Vol. 79, p. 1238.

Monday last, the Rev. Thos. Seabrook, A.M. was licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Denston in this County, on the nomination of Major General Robinson, of Denston Hall.

Ib. Sat. July 14, 1810.

Rev. Beriah Brook, buried at Stansfield, of which he was Curate 42 years.

Regr. of Stansfield, and Church Notes.

In the morning of Tuesday sennight, died much regretted, in his 58th year, the Rev. Thomas Seabrook, M.A. Caius Coll. Camb. B.A. 1799; M.A. 1800: he was Perpetual Curate of Denston, and last year was presented to the Vicarage of Wickham Brook; he has left a widow and 10 children.

Ips. Journ. Aug. 1, 1829.

Monday last, the Rev. Augustus James Tharp, A.B. was licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Denston, in this County, on the nomination of Wm. Pigott, Esq. of Denston Hall.

Ibid. June 12th, 1830.

At a General Ordination, holden in the Cathedral of Norwich, on Sunday last, the following was admitted into Holy Orders, as Priest.

Augustus James Tharp, A.B. Christ's Coll. Camb. *Ibid.*

On the 19th ult. the Rev. William Leonard Suttaby, Clk., A.B. was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Denston, in this co. on the nomination of Wm. Pigott, of Denston hall afsd. Esq.

Ibid. Dec. 3, 1836.

Leonard Klamborowski, M.A., the present Vicar (formerly Vice-Principal of the North Wales Training College, Carnarvon), was appointed 1876.

PARISH REGISTERS.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS DATING FROM 1561.

The Parish Registers have been well kept, and are in good order.

They commence thus:—"The Regester Booke of Denston beginninge at the yere of our Lord 1561."

Preceding the Baptisms is:—"There is a tyme to be borne and a tyme to dye."

Heading the Marriages is:—"Whom God hath ioyned together let noe man seperate." Before Burials: "The last Enemy yt shall be distroued is death."

BAPTISMS.

Susan, dau. of Thomas Smith, Gent., 15 March, 1561
 Roberte, son of Ditto 18 April, 1565
 William, son of William Harvie, Gent., 18 July, 1563
 Susanna, dau. of John Higham, Gent., Sept., 1563, bur. 30 Sept., 1563
 Judith, dau. of William Burd, Gent., 12 Sep., 1565
 Alice, dau. of William Burd, Esq., 9 Oct., 1566
 Katherin, da. of William Burd, Esq., and Mirable, 22 Aug., 1568
 Mirable, dau. of Thomas Burd, Gent., and Elizabeth, 1 Sept., 1577
 William Worledge, several of his children about 1590 to 1598
 Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Peachie, minister, and Judeth, 11 July, 1602
 Theophilus, son of Ditto ditto 19 Feb., 1603
 Joseph, son of Ditto ditto 3 July, 1606
 John, son of Robert Robinson, Gent., and Apolina, 21 March, 1623
 Bridget, dau. of Ditto ditto 25 July, 1625
 Katherin, dau. of William Robinson, citizen and mercer of London, and
 Katherine, 11 Oct., 1625
 John, son of John Robinson, Esq., and Bridget, 15 Jan., 1625
 Elizabeth, dau. of John Robinson, Esq., 7 June, 1682
 Isabella, dau. of Ditto and Amy, 4 Jan., 1684
 Bridgett, dau. of Ditto and Ama, 23 July, 1689
 Francis, dau. of Ditto ditto 2 Aug., 1692
 Anne, dau. of Henry Whitehead, Minister, and Anne, 1 Feb., 1628
 Thomas, son of Ditto ditto 16 Jan., 1630
 George, son of John Tallakerne, and Martha, 25 March, 1630
 Martha, da. of John Tallakerne, Gent., and Martha, 23 March, 1632
 Anne, da. of John Hubberd, Clk., and Ann, 29 Sep., 1637
 Charles, son of Ditto ditto 7 Oct., 1638
 Mary, dau. of Ditto ditto 5 March, 1639
 Hothersall, son of Ditto ditto 6 May, 1641
 William, son of Ditto ditto 24 July, 1642

William, son of William Gattaway, Gent., 1 Nov., 1641
 Samuel, son of William Gatiward, Gent., and Sarah, 23 Ap., 1649
 Elisabeth, dau. of Ditto ditto 23 Ap., 1649
 Abigal, dau. of Samuel Gatiward, and Abigal, 5 Oct., 1673
 Samuel, son of Ditto ditto 11 March, 1677
 William, son of Samuel Gattyward, and Abigal, 2 Augst., 1679
 Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Wright, Gent., and Edith, 21 Aug., 1674
 Jane } twin daus. of Ditto ditto 30 July, 1677
 Frances }
 Thos., son of Mr. William and Mrs. Amie Wood, 11 June, 1714
 Morice, son of Ditto ditto 5 Aug., 1716
 Amie, dau. of John Dirling, and Mrs. Rebecca, 11 Oct., 1719

MARRIAGES.

Thomas Symond and Thomasin Golding, 12 Sept., 156...
 Anthony, the sonne of Sir Robert Wingfeilde, Knt., and Anne, the dau.
 of William Burd, Esq., 27 Apr., 1575
 George Harelakenden, Minr., and Elizabeth Raie, 7 Oct., 1596
 Richard Peachie, Mynister, and Judeth Nyнге, 21 Sep., 1601
 Richard Flacke, of Sandon, Co. Hertford, Gent., and Marie Emerson, W.,
 of Stansfield, 13 Feb., 1631
 William Colt, of Cavendish, and Rebecca Crispe, of Clare, W., 29 Oct., 1663
 John Hill, Gent., and Anne Soame, of Little Thurlow, 29 June, 1669
 Richard Godfrey, Gent., and Mrs. Mary, dau. of Mr. Clement Ray, Minr.
 of Denston, 6 Apr. Easter Tuesday, 1675
 Mr. George Raye, of Denston, and Mrs. Mary Write, 9 Sept., 1683
 William Taylor, Gent., and Mary Godfrey, 9 Jan, 1⁶⁸³
 Mr. Francis Trobridge, of Crutchett Friars, London, and Mrs. Mary
 Robinson, 12 Oct., 1703
 John Dirling, and Mrs. Rebecca Robinson, 2 July, 1719

BURIALS.

Mirable Burd, 31 March, 1578
 Thomas Burd, Gent., last of Feb., 1578
 William Burd, Esq., 14 June, 1591
 Mirable, late wife of William Burd, Esq., dec., 1 June, 1602
 Lidiah, dau. of Sir Roger Thorneton, 8 Mar., 1630
 John, son of John Raye, Impropr., 9 Mar., 1635
 William, son of John Hubberd, Clk., and Ann, 16 Sep., 1641
 Sarah, wife of Mr. William Gattward, died 1 Apr., 1644
 Mrs. Dorothy Sikes, 30 Sept., 1666
 William, Gattaward, Gent., 2 Sept., 1672
 George Hamond, Gent. and singleman, 5 Feb., 1676
 William, son of Willm. Gattyward, and Abigal, in wollen, 6 Feb., 1680

Mary, wife of Clement Raye, Clericus, 22 Sept., 1680
 Mr. Thomas Harrison, 10 Sept., 1684
 Joseph, son of Clement and Mary Raye, 2 Feb., 1684
 Abigal, dau. of Samuel Gattyward, 18 June, 1684
 Susan, wife of Mr. Samuel Raye, 8 June, 1694
 Dame Elizabeth Jones, 29 July, 1699
 Thomas, an Infant, son of Sir John Robinson, 20 June, 1700
 Anne, wife of Mr. Clement Raye, of Sudbury, 23 Dec., 1700
 Sir John Robinson, Knt., 27 Dec., 1704
 Mr. Clement Raye, jun., of Sudbury, 26 May, 1707
 Mrs. Ann Plum, Stanstead, 14 Sept., 1708
 William, son of Mr. William and Mrs. Amie Wood, 22 Jan., 1709
 Mr. Clement Raye, of Sudbury, 29 Apr., 1709
 Mr. Clement Raye, of Bury St. Edmds., 29 Aug., 1712
 Mrs. Frances Robinson, 14 Sept., 1715
 The Lady Robinson, 17 March, 1720
 Amie, dau. of Col. John Robinson and Amie, 18 July, 1724
 Mr. Ambrose Raye, 9 Feb., 1727
 John Brinkley, Sen., of Lawshall, 1 Sept., 1727
 Mr. Samuel Raye, 4 Aug., 1729
 The Hon. Col. John Robinson, 28 Oct., 1734

Anno 1641. November the 5th.

A Protestation approved by the House of Commons sittinge in Parliament was made by the Minister and Parishioners agst. all Poperie and popish Innovations.

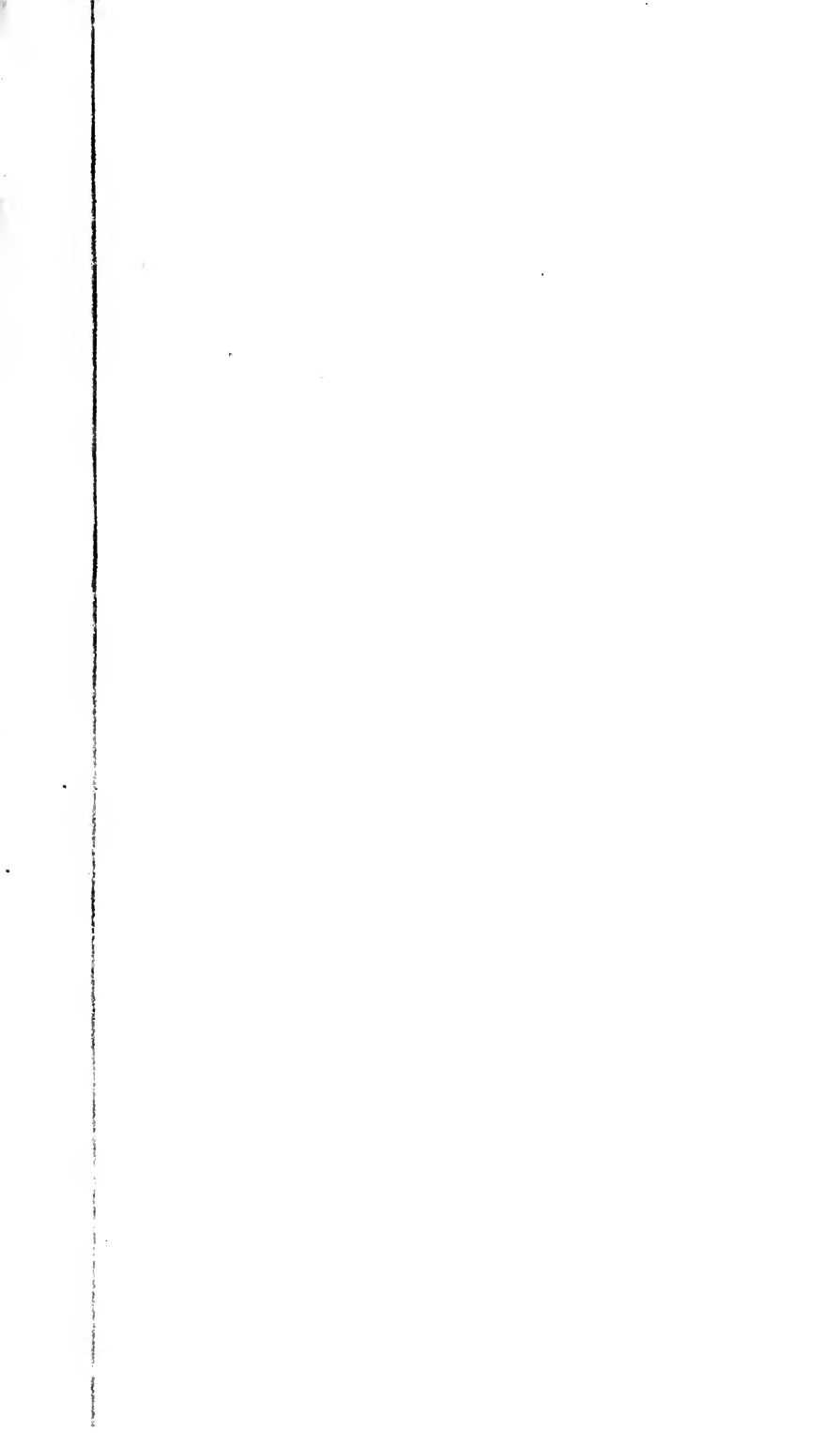
Among other records in the Parish Chest are good black letter copies of a Prayer Book, dated 1676, also "The Workes of Rev. Father in God *John Jewell* 1611."

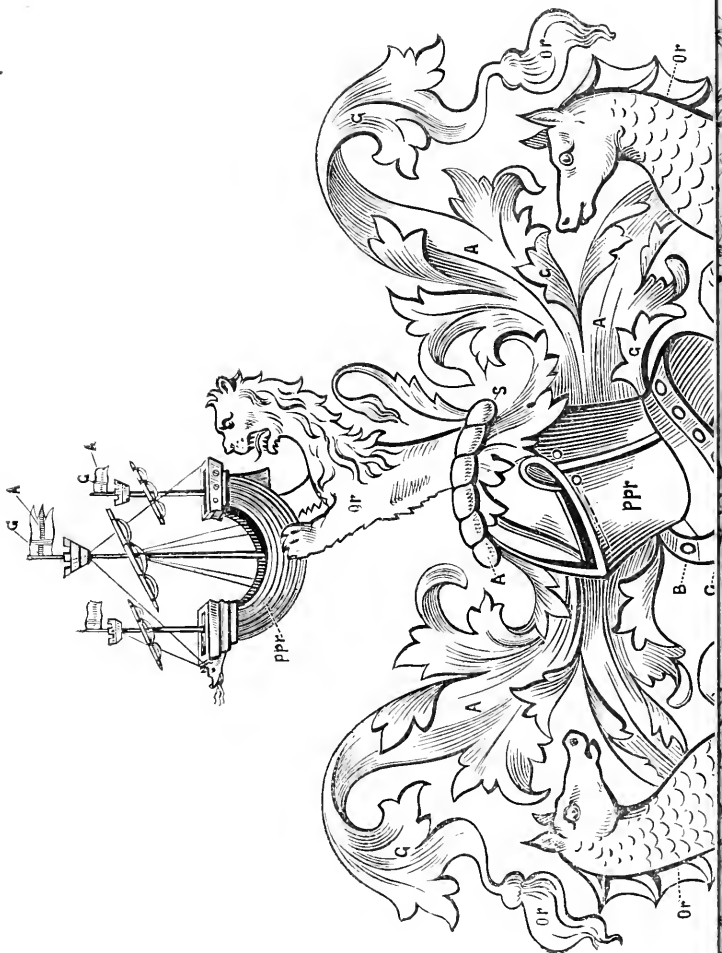
ARMORIAL INSIGNIA OF THE BOROUGH
OF IPSWICH.

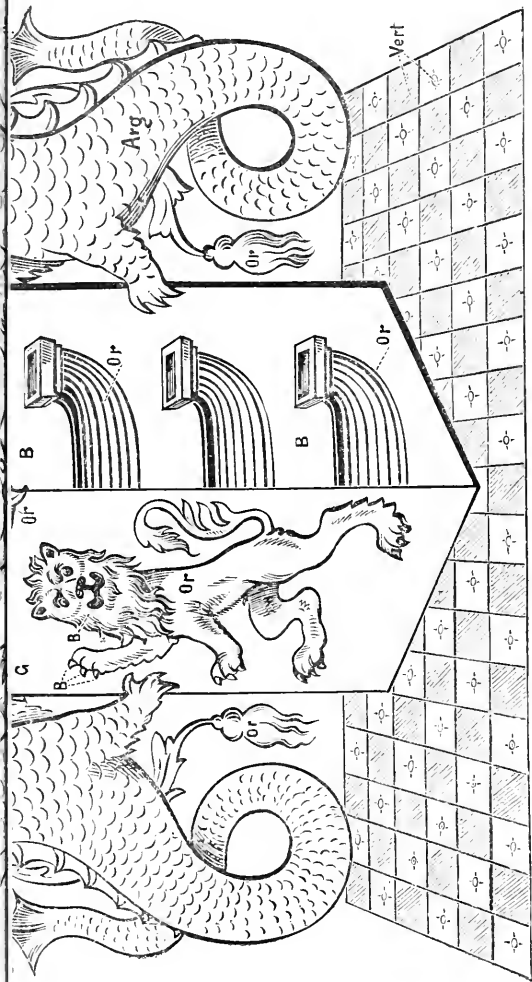
BY

B. P. GRIMSEY, DEPUTY MAYOR OF THE BOROUGH, 1886-7.

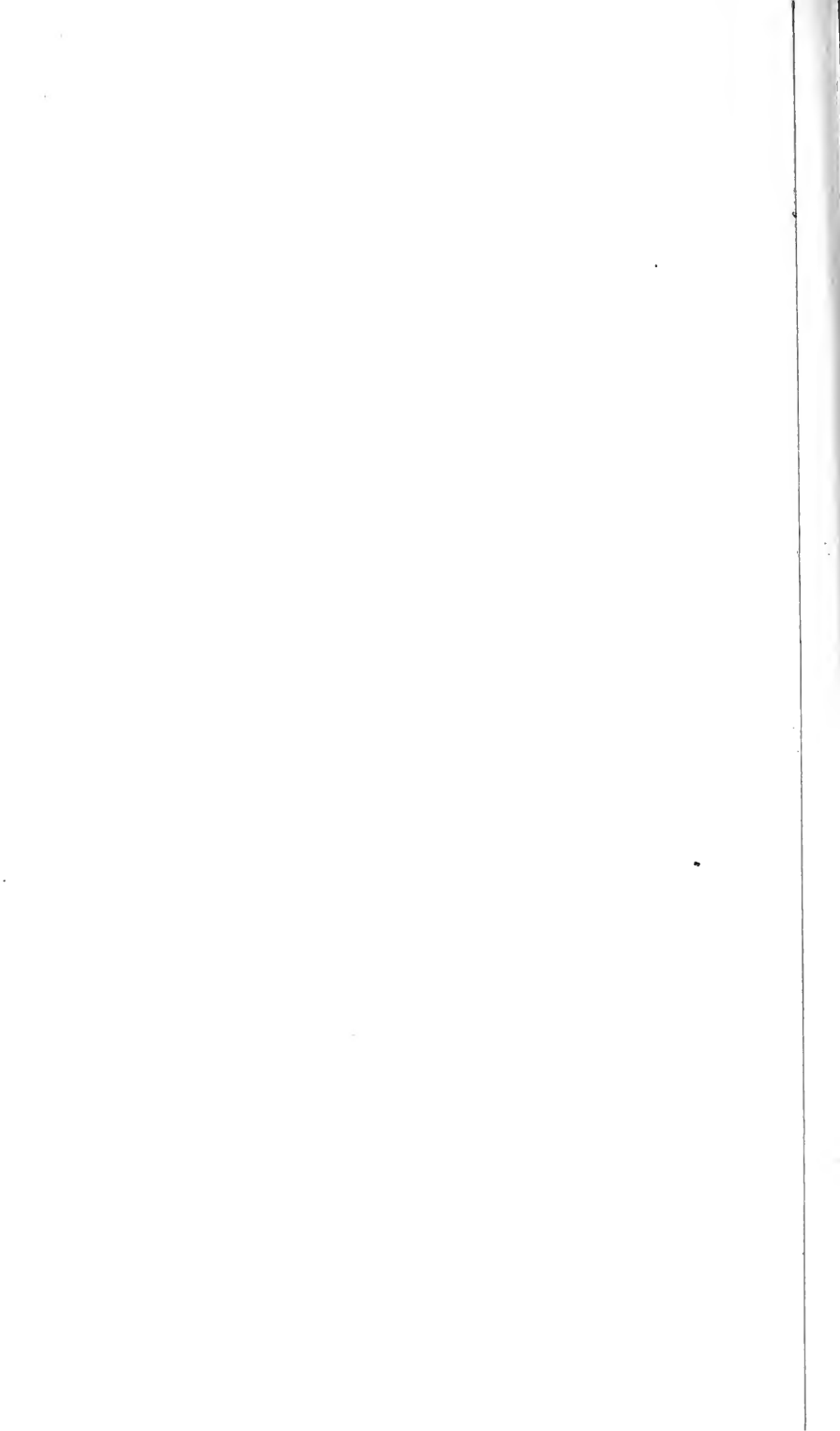
The accompanying copy grant (reprinted from, and examined with, the actual grant) of the supporters to, and confirmation of, the Ancient Arms of this Borough, has before appeared in a more or less imperfect state, but without the heraldic description at the foot. The block for the engraving of the Arms, therewith, was recently made from the original deed at my cost, and I have pleasure in offering copies to the members of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology. "The difference between the blazon and the arms depicted in the margin is curious," Mr. H. Farnham Burke, Somerset Herald, writes me, adding "I infer that no distinction was made at that time between guardant and regardant. The Lion should undoubtedly be guardant as it so appears on our MSS." There are four brasses in three of the churches in Ipswich purporting to give the arms, the dates of these are quoted as 1500, 1525, 1551, 1583. The first two are utterly, and the last is greatly, at variance with the ancient arms, that of Henry Toolye quoted as 1551 being like the depictment on the grant, though Toolye died before the date thereof. This brass however refers to the death of his wife in 1564, and could not have been put up earlier, or was then added to.

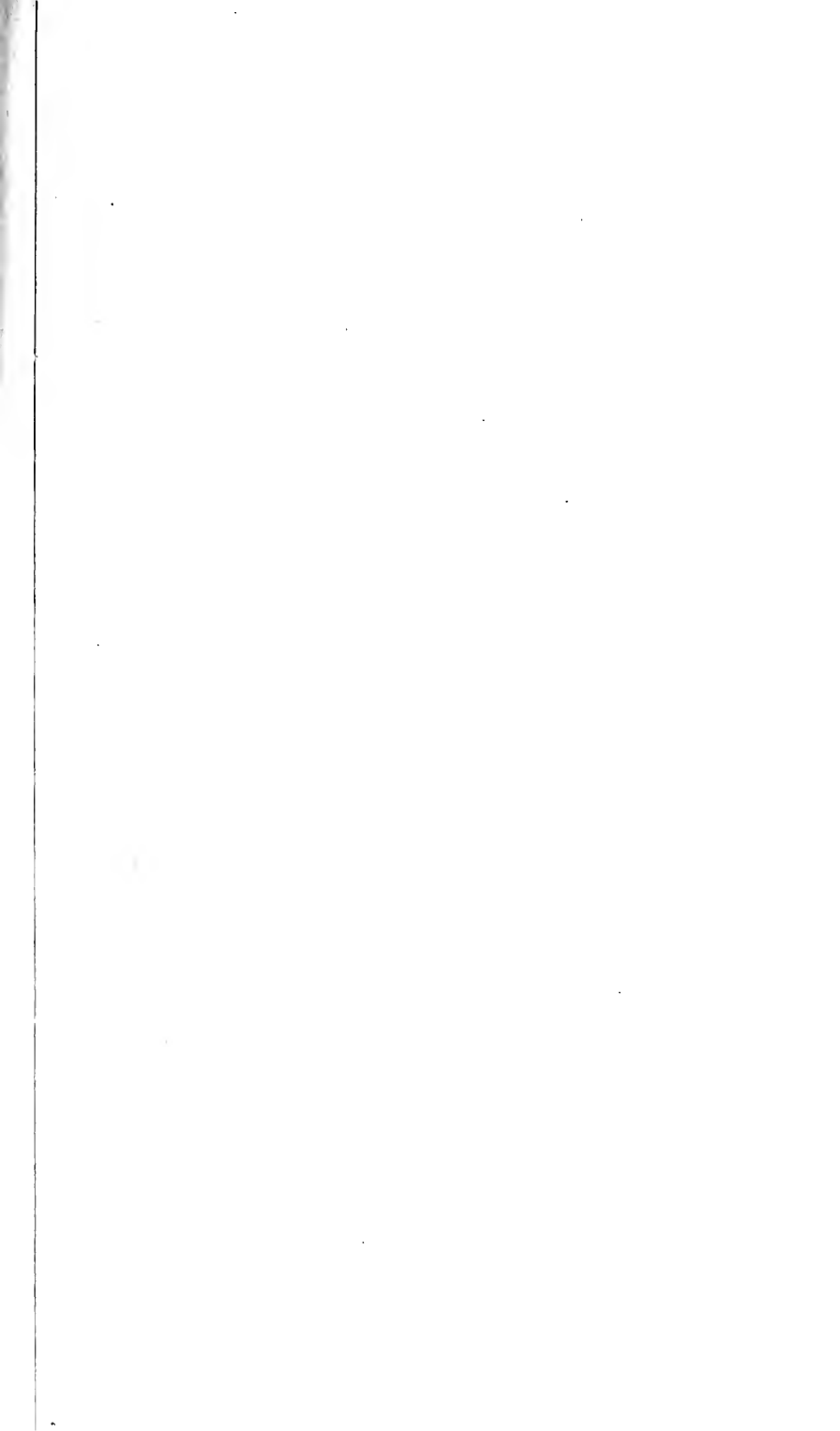






Armes granted to the Town of Ipswich, 1561.





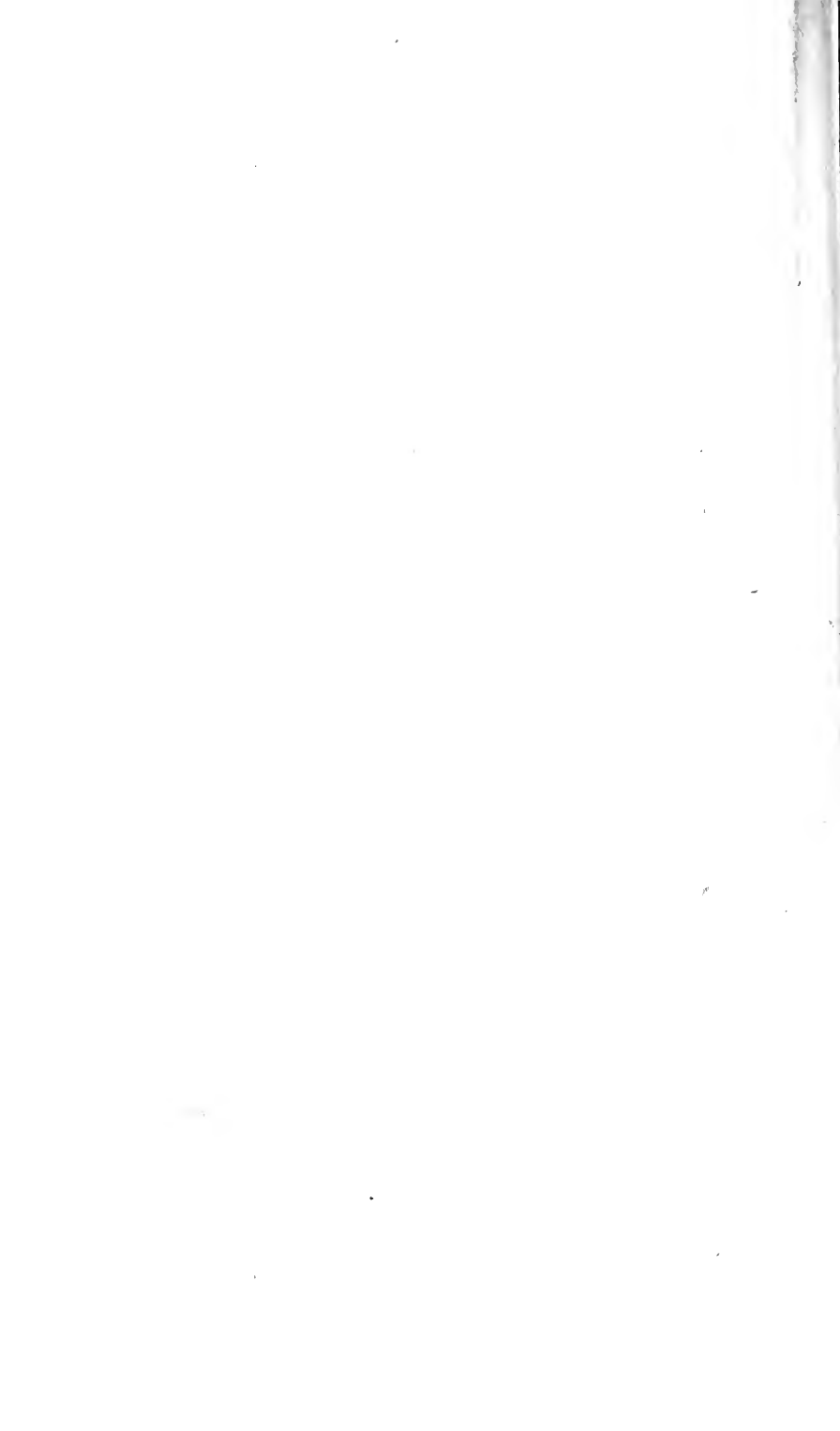
Grant of Arms to the Borough of Ipswich, 1561.

To all and singular as well kinges heraldes and Offycers of armes as nobles gentlemen and others which these presente shall see or here Wyllyam Hermye esquire otherwyse named Clarencieux principall heralde & kinge of armes of the sowe the East & west parties of this realme of engla'd sendith due com'endac'ons & greetinge. fforasmoeche as anneyntlye from the begin'ynge the renowne off annieient cytes & townes corporat hath ben com'endid to the worlde by sondry signes & tokens in shilde called armes which ar none other thing then demonstrac'ons of the good deserts and lawdable acte and costomes of the inhabitante of the same. Among the which I the said Clarencieux kinge of armes haue at this present specially noted the right worshipfull & well disposed persons the baylyffe & burgesses of the towne of Ypswiche who hath well & worshipfully gūyded & behaved themselves in all hū'ble obediencie towardē theyr prync and contrey from the begynnynge, so that they by theyr senere orders and contragions proceedings haue rather augmentid the estate and com'euwealt of theyr sayd towne then otherwyse decayed the same, wherby they haue well merited and deseruid to be in all places of honor & worship accepted and receuyed and to haue, vse & beare such signes & tokens in shilde called armes as shalbe mete & conuenient for a further declarac'on of theyr comendable proceedings herin. And wheras at this p'sent John Gardyner and Jeffrey Gylbert baylyffe of the sayde towne of Ypswiche beinge vncerteayne of the annieient armes belonginge to theyr sayde Towne and corporac'on and not willinge to do any thinge preiudiciall to any manner of person or persons hath instantlye requyred me, the said Clarencieux kinge of armes, to make searche in the registers and recordes of myne Offyce and to assigne vnto them theyr right & annieient armes. Wher-vppon consideringe theyr requeste so iuste and resonable I haue accordinglye made searche in my sayde regesters and recordes and haue fownde the antyquyte therof, so that I could not without theyr great preiudyce alter or change the same, but accordinge to my callinge in offyce ratyfy and confyrme theyr sayde annieient armes as followithe. That is to saye partye par pale gulz and azure in the firste a Lyon rampant regardant golde armed and langued azure in the second three demy botes

I haue graunted and assigned vnto them for an augmentac'on of theyr sayde armes heaume & Creste to supporters, that is to saye vppon the heaume a demy lyon golde supportinge a shyppe saules on a wreathe argent and saules ma'teled gulz dobled argent, and for theyr supporters two horses of the sea argent commonly called neptunus horses manyd and ffinnyd golde supportinge the owle and aunceynt armes belonginge to theyr towne and corporac'on as more playnely aperith depicted in this marge't, which armes heaume & Crest with the two supporters I the sayde Clarenceulx kinge of armes, by powre and auctoryte to myne office aunexed and graunted vnder the great seale of England haue ratified and confirmed geuen and graunted and by these presentes do ratify and confirme geue and graunte vnto the sayde John Gardener and Jeffery Gylbert at this present baylyffe of the sayde towne of Ypswyche and to all the burgesses and communalte of the hole corporac'on of the sayde towne of Ypswyche and to theyr successors for euermore by the name of baylyffe burgesses and communalte, and the same armes heaume and Crest to vse beare & shew in shild seal baier bannere or banner-rowles standerd or standerd pennon or pen'ons pencell or pencells to theyr hon'or and wourshippes at theyr lyberte and pleasures without Impediment lett or interrup'ion of any person or persons. In Wittnes wherof I the sayde Clarenceulx kinge of armes haue herunto subscribed my name and seald the same with the seale of myne offyce and the seale of myne armes the xxth daye of August in the yere of owre lordc god 1561 and in the third yere of the reigne of our moste dread souereigne Ladye Elizabeth by the grace of god Queene of England fraunce and Yrland defendor of the faythe &c.

W. HERUY al's Clarenceulx
King of Armes.

The seal of the King of Arms is missing, but his arms (Argent, a chevron between three lions' faces gules) appear in the sinister margin. Above them are the Royal initials, E.R. At the top of the Patent are the Royal Arms (1 and 4, FRANCE, modern; 2 and 3, ENGLAND) with the Garter and surmounted with the Crown. On the dexter side of this achievement is the Tudor rose, and on the sinister a fleur-de-lis. Beneath the Ipswich arms, in a space of the same size, is a large gold portcullis. The usual representation of "Clarenceulx" occurs in the initial letter,



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Suffolk Institute of Archæology

AND

Natural History.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Patron :

The Most Noble the MARQUESS of BRISTOL.

President :

LORD JOHN HERVEY.

Vice-Presidents :

The LORD BISHOP of BATH and
WELLS.
JOHN BERNERS, Esq.
SIR CHAS. J. F. BUNBURY, Bart.
EDWARD GREENE, Esq., M.P.
LORD HENNIKER.

SIR EDWARD KERRISON, Bart.
J. H. P. OAKES, Esq.
SIR CHAS. ROWLEY, Bart.
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The LORD BISHOP of WIN-
CHESTER.

Council :

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The Venble. ARCHDEACON CHAP-
MAN.
E. M. DEWING, Esq.
Rev. R. S. FOX.
C. E. GIBBS, Esq.
Rev. H. S. HAWKINS.

R. E. LOFFT, Esq.
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* Honorary Secretaries :

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BECKFORD BEVAN, Esq., Medieval and Ecclesiastical ditto.
F. MACHELL SMITH, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

Honorary Members :

J. G. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.
The Honble. NATHAN APPLETON, Boston, United States.
Rev. CANON GREENWELL, M.A., F.S.A.
J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
C. R. SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., DURHAM.
The Honble. R. C. WINTHROP, Boston, United States.

Bankers :

Messrs. OAKES, BEVAN, & Co.

Annual Subscription 10/- due January 1st ; Life Composition, £5.

* Members of the Council, *ex officio*.

RULES.

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REPORT, 1883-84.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology

And Natural History.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & Natural History.
ESTABLISHED 1848.

Patron :

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL.

President :

THE LORD JOHN HERVEY.

Vice-Presidents :

The Lord Bishop of BATH and
WELLS

JOHN BERNERS, Esq.

Sir CHARLES J. F. BUNBURY, Bart.

His Grace the Duke of GRAFTON

EDWARD GREENE, Esq., M.P.

LORD HENNIKER

Sir EDWARD KERRISON, Bart.

J. H. P. OAKES, Esq.

Sir CHARLES ROWLEY, Bart.

The Lord WAVENEY

The Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER

Council :

Rev. JAMES BECK

Ven. Archdeacon CHAPMAN

E. M. DEWING, Esq.

Rev. R. S. FOX

C. E. GIBBS, Esq.

Rev. H. S. HAWKINS

Sir LOUIS S. JACKSON

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Rev. CHARLES R. MANNING

R. M. PHIPSON, Esq., F.S.A.

Mr. HENRY PRIGG

Rev. W. H. SEWELL

G. THOMPSON, Esq.

Honorary Secretaries : *

Rev. Dr. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, *Classical Antiquities, &c.*

BECKFORD BEVAN, Esq., *Medieval and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*

F. MACHELL SMITH, Esq., (*West Suffolk*) *Bury St. Edmund's*

Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, (*East Suffolk*) *Ipswich*

Treasurer : *

F. MACHELL SMITH, Esq.

Honorary Members :

J. Y. AKERMAN, Esq., F.S.A.

The Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, Boston, United States

Rev. W. GREENWELL, M.A., F.S.A., Durham

J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

C. R. SMITH, Esq., F.S.A., Strood, Kent

The Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, President of the Massachusetts
Historical Society, Boston, United States

Bankers :—Messrs. OAKES, BEVAN, and Co., *Bury St. Edmund's*.

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Almack, H. H., Esq., Long Melford
 *Amherst, D. T., Esq., Dillington Park
 Amyot, Thos., Esq., Diss
 Angerstein, W., Esq., Weeting Hall, Brandon
 *Babington, Professor C. C., Cambridge
 *Babington, Rev. Dr., Cockfield
 Bacon, Mr. H. F., Bury St. Edmund's
 Barnardiston, N., Esq., The Ryes, Sudbury
 Beale, Thos. B., Esq., Brettenham Hall
 Beck, Rev. Jas., Bildeston
 Bence, Capt. E. R. S., Kentwell Hall, Long Melford
 Berners, John Esq., Wolverstone Park, Ipswich
 Bevan, Beckford, Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Bevan, J. J., Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Bevan, Mrs. W. R., Plumpton Hall
 Biddell, W., Esq., M.P., Lavenham Hall
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 Binyon, B., Esq., 2, Princes Street, Ipswich
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 Boreham, W. W., Esq., Haverhill
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 Chevallier, Rev. Canon, Aspall
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 Cooke, Rev. Canon, 6, Clifton Place, Sussex Square, London
 Croker, Rev. J. M., Lavenham
 Cullum, G. Milner Gibson, Esq., Hardwick House
 Dewing, E. M., Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Ebdon, Wm., Esq., Haughley
 Evans, John, Esq., Nash Mills, Hemel Hempstead
 Evans, Rev. R., Eyton Hall, Leominster
 Ford, Mr. Francis, Bury St. Edmund's
 Ford, Mr. John C., Bury St. Edmund's
 Fox, Rev. R. Stote, Red House, Horringer
 *Franks, A. W., Esq., F.S.A., British Museum
 Gibbs, C. E., Esq., Icklingham
 Golding, Mr. C., High Street, Colchester
 Gray, Rev. John Durban, Nayland Vicarage, Colchester
 Green, Herbert, Esq., Norwich
 Greene, E., Esq., M.P., Nether Hall
 Groome, Ven. Archdeacon, Monks Soham
 Growse, F. Salmon, Esq., C.I.E., Bildeston
 Grubb, Mr. J., Sudbury
 Gurney, J. H., Esq., Jun., Northrepps
 Hall, Rev. Wm., Saxham Parva
 Harrison, S. J., Esq., Haughley
 Haslewood, Rev. F., St. Matthew's, Ipswich

1884.

Hawkins, Rev. H. S., Beyton
 Hemsworth, Rev. A. B., Bacton
 *Henniker, Lord, Thornham
 Hervey, Lord John, Ickworth Park
 Hewitt, Rev. Thos., Preston
 Hind, Rev. Dr., Honington
 Image, W. E., Esq., Herringswell
 Jackson, J., Esq., Fornham
 Jackson, Sir L. Stewart, C.I.E., Hadleigh
 Jarvis, Rev. H., Poslingford
 Jennings, G. Esq., Lagrange House, Newmarket
 Kerrison, Sir Ed., Bart., Broome Park
 Kilner, J., Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Layton, Rev. W. E., Ipswich
 *Lewis, Rev. S., C.C.C., Cambridge
 Lingwood, Edwd., Esq., Needham Market
 Lofft, R. E., Esq., Troston Hall
 Macnab, R., Esq., M.D., Bury St. Edmund's
 Manning, Rev. C. R., Diss
 Martyn, Rev. C. J., Long Melford
 *Maude, Rev. S., Needham Market
 Metcalfe, W. E., Esq., 8, Lupus Street, London
 Methold, Fredk., Esq., Livermere Parva
 Muskett, J. J., Esq., 5, Park Crescent, Stoke Newington
 *Newton, Professor, Magdalen College, Cambridge
 *Norwich, Lord Bishop of
 Oakes, J. H. Porteus, Esq., Nowton Court
 *Ouvry, F., Esq., F.S.A., 12, Queen Anne Street, London
 Parker, Colonel, Clopton Hall
 Pettiward, R. J., Esq., Finborough Hall
 Phillips, March, Esq., Hitcham Hall
 Phipson, R. M., Esq., Norwich
 Pigot, Rev. H., Stretham, Ely
 Powell, T. Harcourt, Esq., Drinkstone Park
 Prigg, Mr. Henry, Bury St. Edmund's
 Raven, Rev. Dr., Great Yarmouth
 Ray, Mr. C., Clare
 Rix, S. W., Esq., Beccles
 Rowley, Sir Chas., Bart., Tendring Hall
 Sewell, Rev. W. H., Yaxley
 Smith, F. Machell, Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Spanton, Mr. W. S., Bury St. Edmund's
 Sparke, J. J., Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Temple, Rev. R. E., Thorpe Morieux
 Thompson, Geo., Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 Thornhill, T., Esq., M.P., Pakenham Lodge
 Turner, Mrs. F. M. H., Ixworth Abbey
 *Turner, Rev. G. F., Rede
 *Turner, J., Esq., Rickinghall
 Waveney, Lord, Flixton
 White, Rev. C. H. Evelyn, St. Margaret's, Ipswich
 Wilson, Rowland H., Esq., Bury St. Edmund's
 *Winchester, Lord Bishop of
 Woolnough, Francis, Esq., Eye
 Wright, Freeman, Esq., Needham Market
 Yelloly, Rev. J., Chilton, Sudbury
 Young, A. J., Esq., Bradfield Hall

REPORT 1883-84.

During the year 1883 the efforts of the Secretary were chiefly directed to the collection of Papers, and to printing and publishing the new Part (Vol. VI., Part I.) which was issued and sent out to the Members in the latter part of December.

An Excursion was arranged for August 23rd, starting from Hadleigh. Visits were made to Layham, Shelly Church and Hall, Gifford's Hall, Polstead Church, Boxford Church, and Hadleigh. There was a good attendance of Members, and the places visited awakened much interest; but the want of original Papers was felt to be a great drawback, and somewhat marred the complete success of the meeting; notwithstanding it was generally felt to be a profitable one.

During the year 1883, 11 new Members have joined the Society. Of the old members 2 have retired, and 2 are deceased. The finances are in a satisfactory state, as the annexed Balance Sheet will show.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Athenæum, Bury St. Edmund's, on the 18th of February, 1884, when a Report and Statement of Accounts was submitted to the Members.

The Rev. C. H. Evelyn White was elected Secretary for East Suffolk, and it was hoped that the appointment would lead to greater interest being taken in the Society on that side of the county.

Sir Louis S. Jackson, C.I.E., was elected a Member of the Council, in the place of James Sparke, Esq., deceased.

It was decided that the *Land and Water Birds of Suffolk*, by the Rev. Dr. Babington, should complete Vol. V. of the *Proceedings*, and any further Archæological Papers should form Parts of Vol. VI.

The question of holding two Meetings during 1884 was discussed, and it was proposed (weather permitting) that the neighbourhood of Kennet and Chippenham should be visited at the end of May, or early in June. A gentleman well acquainted with the neighbourhood has undertaken to conduct the Excursion.

A visit to Ipswich, in August or September, was also proposed, and agreed to; the town not having been visited by the Society for some time past.

Of these Meetings due notice will be given to the Members.

A re-arrangement of the Books, and the issue of a Catalogue of the Library belonging to the Society, will shortly be undertaken. The President has promised his attention and assistance.

The Secretaries beg to remind the Members that all Subscriptions for the present year were due on January 1st, 1884, and may be paid to them, or to Oakes, Bevan, and Co., Bury St. Edmund's. They trust that the Members will do all in their power to promote the objects and interests of the Society, as its success, must, after all, largely depend upon their individual exertions. Six new Members have already joined in 1884.

The Land Birds of Suffolk are issued with this Report, and the *Water Birds and Accidental Visitors* are in the press, and will be ready next year at the latest. Copies of many of the single Parts of the *Proceedings* may be had, price 3s. 6d. each, or 10s. per Volume complete.

*The Treasurer in Account with the Suffolk Institute of
Archæology and Natural History.*

1883.

RECEIPTS.

		£	s.	d.
1882.				
Dec. 31.	Balance, as per Bank Book—Oakes & Co. ...	56	16	4
1883.	Members' Subscriptions, paid through Oakes & Co.	20	14	0
	" " " to Treasurer ...	41	0	6
	Sale of Publications during 1883 ...	6	9	0
	Balance from Hadleigh Excursion ...	0	4	0
May 8.	Interest on Deposit Account ...	5	5	7
	Payment from late Treasurer ...	4	18	6
		<hr/>		
		£135	7	11

PAYMENTS.

		£	s.	d.
1883.				
March 28.	Carriage of papers from Haughley ...	0	1	8
" 30.	Taylor's <i>Index Monasticus</i> ...	1	1	0
May 6.	Two Parts <i>Norfolk Archæology</i> and P.O. Order	0	13	8
	Book Case ...	2	15	0
	Notes from British Museum ..	0	7	6
	Barker for Printing ...	1	8	0
	Cheque Book ...	0	2	6
	Stamps, &c. ...	1	11	8
	J. W. Clarke—Photos for Dr. Babington's Birds	6	0	0
	Cash in hand ...	1	9	0
	Balance at Oakes, Bevan, & Co.'s, Dec., 1883 ...	119	17	11
		<hr/>		
		£135	7	11

SUMMARY.

		£	s.	d.
Cash in hand ...	...	1	9	0
Balance of Current Account ...	...	119	17	11
Deposit Account ..	...	80	0	0
Interest ...	...	2	4	0
		<hr/>		
		£203	10	11

There is the cost of the Part issued in 1883—£33—to deduct from the balance at Oakes & Co.'s.

Examined, with the Vouchers, and found correct.

HENRY PRIGG.

February, 1884.

SOCIETIES IN UNION,

FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, &c.

- 1.—The Society of Antiquaries, London. Sec. C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.
- 2.—The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, United States.
- 3.—Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society. Hon. Secs., Rev. C. R. Manning, Diss ; R. Fitch, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., Norwich.
- 4.—Cambridge Society of Antiquaries. Hon. Sec., Rev. S. S. Lewis, C.C.C., Cambridge.
- 5.—Essex Archæological Association. Hon. Sec., H. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.
- 6.—London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Hon. Sec., E. Price, Esq., F.S.A., 60, Albion Road, Stoke Newington.
- 7.—Architectural Society for the Diocese of Lincoln. Hon. Sec., Rev. G. T. Harvey, Lincoln.
- 8.—Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, Mr. Wright, Gold-street, Northampton.
- 9.—Architectural and Archæological Society of the County of Bedford. Hon. Sec., Rev. J. W. Haddock, Bedford.
- 10.—Surrey Archæological Society. Hon. Sec., E. V. Austen, Esq., 8, Danes Inn, Strand, W.C.
- 11.—Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society. Hon. Sec., G. E. Giles, Esq., Taunton.
- 12.—Architectural Society of the County of York. Rev. G. Rowe Training College, York.
- 13.—The Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland. Hon. Sec., Rev. James Graves, F.S.A., Stoneford, Ireland.
- 14.—Kent Archæological Society. Rev. W. A. Scott Robertson, Whitehall, Sittingbourne.
- 15.—Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Lyceum, Liverpool.
- 16.—Smithsonian Institution, Washington. Secretary, Professor Spencer Fullerton Baird.
- 17.—The Powys Land Club. Hon. Sec., Morris C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., 20, Abercromby Square, Liverpool.

THE SUFFOLK
INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY

AND

NATURAL HISTORY.

REPORT, 1885-6.

REPORT 1885-6.

There have been indications during the past year that the work of the Institute has not been entirely unappreciated or barren of results, although, on the other hand, the steady progress which formed a matter of congratulation in the last Report, has not, it must be felt, been fully maintained.

In the month of July, a General Meeting of the Members and their friends was held in the neighbourhood of Great Yarmouth, which gave abundant proof of the useful work the Society is capable of doing, and, it may be added, of the esteem in which the Society is held. The distance of the place of meeting from West Suffolk prevented many from attending who otherwise would have been present at this interesting gathering. After visiting Gorleston Church, the journey was continued to Burgh Castle, where an admirable paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Raven on the interesting Roman remains, and some few objects of interest were exhibited; the church was also visited. At Bradwell the party, after paying a visit to the church, were most hospitably entertained at the Rectory, by the Rev. J. Walker; and, at the meeting afterwards held, several new Members were elected. The churches of Belton and Fritton were afterwards visited, a contemplated visit to the

Lake (Lound Water) being relinquished, owing to want of time. The day's excursion concluded with a visit to the historic Tolhouse at Great Yarmouth, to the re-opening ceremony of which the Society had been invited by the Worshipful the Mayor, followed by an inspection of the various interesting architectural features of the building. At the close, the Society were very kindly entertained by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Raven, at the School-house.

The Sudbury meeting, which had been arranged for the Autumn, was unavoidably postponed, owing to the difficulties attending the arrangements, and the near approach of the General Election. It is proposed to hold the Sudbury meeting some time during the next few months; it is a question for future consideration whether a Summer meeting should be also held.

The Second Part of Volume VI. of the Society's *Proceedings* has been issued to the Members, to their general satisfaction. It is hoped that the nature of this publication is such as to atone, in some measure, for past arrears in the issue of Parts. The remainder of the Rev. Dr. Babington's work (*The Water Birds and Accidental Visitors*), completing Volume V. of the *Proceedings*, is ready to be issued, and will be placed in the hands of Members very shortly.

The Library still remains in an unsatisfactory condition, and we regret to say that circumstances have quite prevented any progress being made with the new Catalogue, an entire re-arrangement of the books being necessary to this work. The Library has been sparingly used, about 40 volumes having been lent, the books being more generally consulted than borrowed. The Council are anxious to place the Library on a more satisfactory footing, and it is anticipated that arrangements will shortly be carried out to effect this.

During the year, five new Members have been elected. The hand of death has removed from us two of our respected Vice-Presidents (the Duke of Grafton and Lord Waveney), and we have also to lament the decease of our much-respected friend, Francis Capper Brooke, Esq., of Ufford.

If the usefulness of the Society is to continue, it is really necessary that increased interest should be taken in its affairs. We are persuaded that much might be done in this direction, and the prosperity of the Society greatly enhanced, if Members would make the work of the Society more generally known throughout the county. Much has been done in this direction during the past year by a wide circulation of the Society's Prospectus and Report, with but slight results. If Members would come forward to relieve the Secretaries of some share of the entire work of the Institute, which, during the time of making arrangements for the excursions, and at other times, falls heavily upon them, it would tend greatly to further the Society's prosperity. Suffolk, which offers a fine field for antiquarian study and research, stands in great need of diligent workers, and it is not without some hope that the Council ventures to bring this matter to the special notice of the Members.

vi. *The Treasurer in Account with the Suffolk*
YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1885.						
Dec. 31. Balance in hand—In hands of Bankers	99	8	11			
Ditto Treasurer ...	1	1	0			
	<hr/>			100	9	11
Subscriptions received during 1885—						
By Bankers, &c.	50	10	6			
„ Secretary*	4	10	0			
	<hr/>			55	0	6
Sale of Publications—						
Through Mr. T. Stephens	3	11	6			
„ Secretary	4	19	0			
	<hr/>			8	10	6
Interest allowed by Bankers to end of 1884—now brought into Account				4	2	6

£168 3 5

SUMMARY OF CASH ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance in hands of Bankers	57	13	11
Ditto on Deposit Account... ..	90	0	0
Interest accrued on ditto, December 31st, 1885	2	5	0
Cash in hands of Secretary	4	5	6
	<hr/>		
	£154	4	5
	<hr/>		

H. F. BACON,
Treasurer.

DECEMBER 31, 1885.

PAYMENTS.

1885.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec. 31. By Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes (old Account)				0	15	6
„ Mr. Armstrong				1	19	0
„ Messrs. Pawsey and Hayes—Printing Part 2, Vol. VI., of <i>Proceedings</i>	68	9	6			
Wrappers and Postages for ditto	3	1	8			
Report and List of Members ..	0	6	6			
Printing Circulars—Annual Meeting, Postages, &c.	0	13	0			
Printing Circulars—Summer Excursion, Postages, &c.	0	16	2			
				73	6	10
Advertising Meetings—						
<i>East Anglian Daily Times</i>	0	17	6			
<i>Ipswich Journal</i>	0	6	6			
<i>Suffolk Chronicle</i>	0	7	6			
<i>East Anglian Daily Times</i>	0	7	0			
				1	18	6
Mrs. Barker, Printer—On account of Dr.						
Babington's "Birds of Suffolk"				20	0	0
Collingridge—Lithographing				0	16	6
Librarian—Salary for 1883 and 1884				4	0	0
Ditto, for Postage, and Carriage of Parcels				0	13	10
Secretary's Incidental Expenses				2	13	10
				£106	4	0
Cash in hands of Secretary				4	5	6
Ditto „ Bankers				57	13	11
				£168	3	5

Suffolk Institute of Archaeology

AND

Natural History.

OFFICERS, MEMBERS, RULES, AND REPORT.

1886—1887.



ESTABLISHED 1848.

SUFFOLK
Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10/-, due January 1st. LIFE COMPOSITION, £5.

RULES OF THE Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

RULES PASSED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, 12th MAY, 1887.

EDWARD M. DEWING, Esq., IN THE CHAIR.

1. The Society shall be called the "Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History."
2. The objects of the Institute shall be—
 1. To collect and publish information on the Archaeology and Natural History of the District.
 2. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which ancient monuments of every description within the district, may from time to time be threatened, and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.
3. The Institute shall consist of Ordinary and Honorary Members.
4. Each Ordinary Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of 10s., to be due in advance on the 1st of January, and shall be considered to belong to the Institute until he withdraws from it by a notice in writing to the Secretary. A donor of £5 shall be a Life Member.
5. The Officers of the Institute shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Honorary Secretaries, all of whom shall be elected for the year at the Annual Meeting.
6. The general management of the affairs and property of the Institute shall be vested in a Council, consisting of the officers, and of twelve members elected from the general body of the Subscribers, to retire annually, but eligible for re-election.
7. The Council shall meet to transact the ordinary business of the Institute, not less than three times a year. They shall have power to make Bye-Laws, appoint Committees and Local Secretaries, recommend Honorary Members for election by the Annual Meeting, supply vacancies that may occur during the year in their own body or among the officers, and to make arrangements for Excursions and other meetings. They shall also annually frame a Report and prepare the Accounts for submission to the Annual Meeting. At the Meetings of the Council, three to be a quorum, and the Chairman to have a casting vote.
8. The ordinary place of meeting shall be Bury S. Edmund's, but it shall be in the discretion of the Council to hold meetings at other places, if and when they shall think it advisable.
9. Each Member shall be entitled to free admission to the General Meetings of the Institute; and he shall also be entitled to the use of the Library and to a copy of each publication of the Institute; but no copy of any such publication shall be delivered to any Member whose subscription is more than twelve months in arrear.
10. The Annual Meeting shall be held in the month of April or May in each year, or at such other time as shall be fixed upon by the Council.
11. All papers presented to the Institute shall thereby be considered its property, and the Council may publish the same in any way, and at any time, that they may think proper.

MEMBERS, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

THE * DENOTES A LIFE MEMBER.

- Almack, H. H., Esq., Long Melford, Sudbury
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- Campbell, Rev. D., Eye
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Ford, Mr. John C., 12, Orchard Street, Bury S. Edmund's

Fox, Rev. Robert Stote, Red House, Horringer, Bury S. Edmund's

*Franks, A. W., Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., British Museum, London

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Gelston, Major, 12th Regiment, Inyoni, Bury S. Edmund's

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Greene, Edward, Esq., M.P., Nether Hall, Bury S. Edmund's

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Image, W. E., Esq., Herringwell, Soham, Cambs.

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James, Montague R., Esq., Livermere Rectory, Bury S. Edmund's

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Jennings, G., Esq., Lagrange House, Newmarket

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*Laxton, W. F., Esq., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., 4, Essex Court, Temple, London.

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Lofft, R. E., Esq., Troston Hall, Bury S. Edmund's

Macnab, R., Esq., M.D., Bury S. Edmund's

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 Ray, Mr. C., Clare, Sudbury
 Rix, S. W., Esq., Beccles
 Roffey, J., Esq., Sudbury
 Russell, Rev. H., Layham, Bury S. Edmund's

Saumarez, The Hon. Jas. St. Vincent, Livermere Park, Bury S. Edmund's
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 Walter, H. S., Esq., Bildeston, Ipswich
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 Wright, Freeman, Esq., Needham Market

Yelloly, Rev. J., Bracklyn, Clare, Suffolk
 Young, A. J., Esq., Bradfield Hall

* * Should any errors, omissions of honorary distinction, etc., be found in this List, it is requested that notice thereof may be given to the

Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. and Editor, S. Matthew's Rectory, Ipswich.

REPORT, 1886—1887.

It will be remembered that at the last Annual Meeting of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History, the Society was without a President, consequent upon the resignation of Lord John Hervey. At a subsequent meeting called for the purpose of filling the vacancy thus occasioned, it was unanimously resolved that the Right Honorable the Lord Henniker, F.S.A., be recommended to a General Meeting for election as President. Lord Henniker having expressed his readiness to fill the post, his Lordship was elected President at a General Meeting held at Sudbury on the 5th October, 1886, on the understanding that such election was to stand until the adoption of a revised code of rules, which it was generally felt was necessary, Rule 5 making no provision for supplying vacancies consequent on the death or resignation of any of the Officers.

The Council having met to consider the proposed amendment of rules, a new code was submitted to the members for their approval and ultimate adoption, based upon (1) the original rules by which the Institute was governed since 1848, and (2) the existing rules.

A Meeting was held at Sudbury on the 5th October, 1886, and later in the day the excursion extended to the neighbouring parishes of Chilton and Acton. The same district was visited by the Society in 1850, and, as on that occasion, the Corporation Regalia and Municipal Archives were displayed for inspection at the Town Hall. A large collection of prints, engravings, etc., illustrative of the past history of the Borough, added much to the interest of this pleasant gathering. The thanks of the Institute are due to the Mayor of Sudbury (G. W. Andrewes, Esq.), and to several members of the Town Council for their courtesy shown to the Institute on this occasion; also to several gentlemen who read papers, chief among whom must be named Mr. W. W. Hodson, of Sudbury, to whose admirable skill in arranging and carrying out the Excursion, in concert with your Secretaries, the Society was very greatly indebted.

The second part of the Rev. Dr. Babington's "Birds of Suffolk," completing volume V. of the Society's "Proceedings," has been issued to the members during the past year; and the Index to the volume, extending from 1882 to 1886, which was unavoidably delayed, has since been sent out. It is hoped that in the course of 1887 a new part of the Society's "Proceedings," to form part 3 of volume VI, may be issued. A transcript, which has been made at the cost of the Institute, of "The Condition of the Archdeaconries of Suffolk and Sudbury in the year

1603," taken from the Harleian MS. in the British Museum, is already in hand, and other papers are promised.

It is a matter for general satisfaction that the Society's valuable Library has received special attention, and been placed in excellent order, all the books, MSS., etc., being newly catalogued by Mr. J. C. Ford, and two additional cases purchased to facilitate the arrangement. The Institute is very greatly indebted to Mr. Ford for the great pains he has bestowed on this most desirable undertaking, which has long been necessary.

We regret to record that three members, who have for many years been intimately associated with the work of the Institute, have died. We allude to Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart., and John Berners, Esq., of Woolverstone Park, both of whom were Vice-Presidents; and Mr. George Thompson, of Bury S. Edmund's, formerly a valued member of the Council.

The expenditure of the past year has been somewhat in excess of late years. This is in a great measure owing to a heavy demand upon the Society's funds for printing, in connection with Dr. Babington's "Birds of Suffolk," which, having increased considerably in bulk as the work progressed, exceeded the original estimate formed as to the expense likely to be incurred. It should be mentioned that Dr. Babington has contributed liberally towards the extra cost. It is a matter of congratulation that the Society has been thus far instrumental in forwarding so valuable a work of importance, not only to those interested in the county, but to the whole community of Naturalists.

The foregoing Report, of which the foregoing is a summary, was prepared by the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, F.S.A., and read by him at the Meeting held at Bury S. Edmund's, May 12, 1887. At the same time our late Honorary Secretary, expressed his desire to resign his office, being no longer resident in the county. A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. E. White for his past valuable services. The Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., was subsequently elected in his room, to serve in conjunction with Mr. Dewing.

The Honorary Secretaries venture to hope that they will receive the kind co-operation of the members of the Institute, not only in regard to Papers intended for the volumes, but also in all matters affecting the well being of the Institute.

The Treasurer in Account with the
FOR YEAR ENDING

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Balance at 31st December, 1885, <i>viz.</i> :—						
In the hands of Bankers on Current Account	57	13	11			
„ „ Deposit ...	90	0	0			
„ „ Interest on Ditto	2	5	0			
In hands of Secretary ...	4	5	6			
				154	4	5
To Subscriptions received						
By Bankers ...	37	6	0			
„ Secretary ...	4	0	0			
„ Treasurer ...	5	0	0			
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely for Life Membership carried to Deposit ...	5	0	0			
				51	6	0
To Publications sold—per Mr. Stephens ...					4	7
„ Interest on Deposit to 31st December, 1886					2	6

£212 3 7

Examined with the Vouchers and approved,

22 August, 1887.

HENRY PRIGG.

Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.,

31st DECEMBER, 1886.

	Cr.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Mrs. Barker Balance of Account for Printing						
portion of Dr. Babington's Water Birds ...	...			35	15	0
„ Cating and Ranson, completion of the same ...	...			19	10	0
Ditto Binding 225 parts of ditto ...	...			5	12	6
Ditto Postage and delivery of parts ...	...			2	10	5
Ditto Printing Circulars, &c., &c. ...	...			4	2	8
„ Dr. Jessop for Transcript of MS. "State of the						
Norwich Diocese" ... ..	...			5	0	0
„ Pawsey and Hayes, Printing Notices of Meeting, &c. ...	...			1	9	2
Ditto Subscription to East Anglian, 1885-6 ...	...				10	0
„ S. H. Cowell—Lithographic Illustration ...	...			1	13	6
„ Mr. Stephens, Librarian, Salary for 1885 and 1886 ...	...			4	0	0
Ditto for Postages and Carriage of Parcels ...	...				7	0
„ Sudbury Meeting, Expenses of ... ..	...				11	6
„ Secretary for Postage and Incidental Expenses ...	...			1	7	1
Ditto Travelling Expenses during office ..	..			2	6	6
„ Treasurer for Stationery, Postages, &c., two years ...	...			1	0	0
„ Balance, viz.—						
At Bankers on Current Account ...	24	10	2			
„ Deposit	95	0	0			
„ Interest thereon	4	11	2			
In hands of Secretary	2	6	11			
				126	8	3
				£212	3	7

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FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS, &c.

- 1.—Antiquaries, Society of, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
Sec., W. H. St. John Hope, Esq., M.A.
- 2.—Bedfordshire, Architectural and Archæological Society of.
Hon. Sec., Rev. J. W. Haddock, Bedford.
- 3.—Cambridge Society of Antiquaries.
Hon. Sec., Rev. S. S. Lewis, F.S.A., C.C.C., Cambridge.
- 4.—Essex Archæological Association.
Hon. Sec., S. W. King, Esq., Leigh Hill, Leigh, Essex.
- 5.—Kent Archæological Society.
Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, Throwley Vicarage, Faversham, Kent.
- 6.—Lancashire and Cheshire, Historic Society of. Lyceum, Liverpool.
- 7.—Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society.
Hon. Sec., George C. Bellairs, Esq., Leicester.
- 8.—London and Middlesex Archæological Society. Hon. Sec.,
- 9.—Lincoln and Nottingham, Architectural and Archæological Society
of Counties of.
Hon. Sec., Rev. John C. Hudson, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.
- 10.—Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.
Hon. Sec., Rev. C. R. Manning, F.S.A., Diss.
- 11.—Northampton, Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of.
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- 14.—Yorkshire Architectural Society. Hon. Sec., Rev. H. Haworth, York.
- 15.—The Powys Land Club.
Hon. Sec., M. C. Jones, Esq., F.S.A., 20, Abercromby Sq., Liverpool.
- 16.—Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland, Ireland:
- 17.—The Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston, United States.
- 18.—Smithsonian Institution, Washington.
Secretary, Professor Spencer Fullerton Baird.

The
Suffolk Institute of Archaeology
AND
Natural History.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS, 1885—1887.

THE Council met at the Athenæum, Bury S. Edmund's, on the 27th of March, 1885. Five members were present, the Lord John Hervey presiding. The Report for the past year and Statement of Accounts, were submitted to the Council and approved.

The General Annual Meeting of Members was held at the same place a few hours later. Besides the President there were also present Mr. Beckford Bevan, Mr. E. M. Dewing, Dr. Hetherington, Mr. R. Burrell, the Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., Mr. H. F. Bacon, Mr. J. C. Ford, Mr. H. Prigg, and the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, the honorary secretary. The Minutes of the last General Annual Meeting, and of the subsequent General Meeting at Ipswich, having been read and confirmed, the Report followed, which appears at the end of part 2, vol. vi.

Mr. F. Machell Smith having left Bury and vacated the office of honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. E. M. Dewing was elected unanimously, to fill the office of honorary secretary in conjunction with the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White.

The Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., and Mr. Robert Burrell were elected upon the Council, and one new member joined the Institute.

GENERAL MEETING.—GREAT YARMOUTH, GORLESTON,
BURGH, BRADWELL, BELTON, FRITTON,
JULY 6th, 1885.

Monday was chosen for the Summer Excursion of the Members of the Institute. The party numbered about 20 ladies and gentlemen, including Lord John Hervey, Rev. Dr. Raven, Rev. Dr. Creswell, Rev.

W. H. Sewell, Messrs. Freeman Wright, B. Binyon, Felix Cobbold, Mrs. Turner, of Ixworth Abbey, and Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, hon. sec. The rendezvous was the Southtown Station, at Great Yarmouth, and about ten o'clock, the excursionists proceeded by tramcar to the quaint, but pretty, suburb of Gorleston.

GORLESTON CHURCH.

The vicar, Rev. A. R. Abbott, welcomed the members to his Church, and explained that so far as the fabric itself was concerned, it had remained unaltered during the period of his vicariate. As to the architecture, the north and south aisles, he said, were early English, as was also the fine high tower, with the exception of the upper storey. The building was formerly rich in decoration, but had sadly suffered at the hands of the Puritans. The Vicar read an extract from the diary of Jessop, telling of his deeds of spoliation, how he took up 20 brazen superstitious inscriptions, *Ora pro nobis*, in the chancel; broke 12 apostles carved in wood; ordered Moses with his rod, and Aaron with his mitre, to be taken down; destroyed the organ, rent in pieces a hood and surplices; and ordered the altar steps to be levelled by the parson of the town. (See Proceedings of Suffolk Institute, vol. vi, p. 244).

The Font especially suffered; evidence of its former beauty being clearly visible in the headless figures and broken base of stone-work. It was carved to represent the Seven Sacraments—the Eucharist, Holy Baptism, Confirmation, Penance, Orders, Matrimony, and Extreme Unction.

The Rev. A. R. Abbott in detailing information, added that the parishioners declined to assist Jessop in his work of spoliation, and he was compelled to leave untouched certain portions of the windows, only reached by the aid of ladders.

Amongst the relics shown to the visitors, was a cup with the date 1567 inscribed thereon: and another vessel, which it was stated could only have been used for domestic purposes, had been rescued; it bore the name of John Dawney, a churchwarden.

The Bacon chapel stands on the right of the altar, and fixed upon the wall is a fine effigy, one of four cross-legged effigies found in different parts of England. The brass (dated about 1320), appears to have been lost from the church for many years. The late Mr. Rokewood Gage, of Hengrave Hall, discovering it on sale in London, kindly restored the same to Gorleston, in a tolerably good state of preservation. Originally the effigy was represented as standing upon a boar, but only the outline of the animal now remains. The Rev. C. H. E. White remarked that a hog, was the emblem of that family. The figure is clothed in chain armour, and shows how fashions changed at that time as they do now. Only they in days of yore altered them for usefulness instead of fancy's sake. The heaviest brand and the keenest blade of the warrior would not cut through the chain armour, but a blow on the arm would often

break the bone. So they put plates on their arms and greaves on their legs, and this brass shows the introduction of the improvement. On the other side of the aisle is a slab with the name of Colonel Belfort, son of General Belfort, whose guns cut the Highlanders to pieces at Culloden. Having explored the church throughout, the Vicar was congratulated by the Rev. C. H. E. White upon the successful restoration that had already been accomplished.

BURGH CHURCH.

This church (dedicated to S. Peter), was first visited, by way of introduction to the more famous site of the old Roman camp. The architecture of the building is most depraved; the tower archway, possibly early English, has been much mutilated, and some corbel-like cuttings are the only indication of better days. Remains of two depressed arches may be seen on each side of the chancel, but the object of most interest, a fresco of S. Christopher, has disappeared. There is a great deal of Roman brick worked into the church, the upper portion of the curious round tower being entirely composed of similar modern material. The rood-loft staircase, to which access is gained from a little door behind the pulpit, is almost complete and is one of the most interesting features of an undoubtedly ancient building.

BURGH CASTLE.

Here the archæologists found much to interest them. The scene from the Prætorian gate, where the company gathered, was charmingly diversified and beautifully picturesque.

This celebrated Roman stronghold, the remains of which are still formidable in their decay, furnishes evidence, if proof were wanting, of the superiority of ancient materials for building purposes. What a contrast these ruined walls, with their ivy-grown bastions, of massive flint and mortar, which anciently were so zealously guarded by the stern Roman sentries, formed to the peaceful scene which now presented itself. Instead of the martial sound of arms, with all the paraphernalia of war and strife, there was the peaceful art of haymaking now going on. How vastly different was the appearance of this spot eighteen centuries ago, when those ancient warriors, ever watchful, kept their grim watch from the battlements of a fortress, the only remains of which are a crumbling ruin—a ruin which could tell many a wild tale of midnight attacks, misery, and bloodshed, as well as of gorgeous pageants and festivities.

Here under the shadow of the walls, the Rev. Dr. Raven, read his interesting paper on "Garianonum and the Count of the Saxon Shore." (See page 345.) Dr. Raven also pointed out the extraordinary hardness of the mortar in the walls, which would wear away pick axes faster than the latter could crumble the material itself. The walls, too, it was observed, were made over-hanging, to prevent them being scaled. The

country around, he said, might be called the Punjaub, the county of the five rivers. There were the Yare and the Waveney in front, the Wensum further away on one side, and then there were the Ant and the Bure, which at the time of the Conquest met the sea at Caistor. The question arose as to whether Caistor or Burgh were the older Roman occupation, and he thought that it was pretty clearly indicated by the coins found at both places that Caistor was the more ancient.

Having made a minute inspection of the ruin, the party advanced to the next stage of their journey.

BRADWELL CHURCH.

The Rev. John Walker, the rector, met the members at his church, which is dedicated to S. Nicholas. It consists of a round tower, nave, chancel, and a porch on the south side, and contains a very handsome font. There are few special features beyond a lofty oak roof, and unusually small clerestory windows, also a circular window in the tower. In the chancel is a richly sculptured monument to the memory of some of the Vesey family. A fragment of Norman masonry worked into one of the chancel buttresses indicates that an older church formerly occupied the site. The church has undergone restoration. The altar rails afford an excellent specimen of carving, but they are not antique.

By invitation of the Rector the party lunched at Bradwell Rectory. When luncheon was over, a meeting was held in the drawing-room, for the despatch of business. Four new members were elected, namely the Revs. S. F. Creswell, D.D., Cecil Deedes, W. Borrow, and Mr. Herbert Fison. A resolution was passed that Sudbury should be the next place of meeting. A vote of thanks was awarded to the Rector of Bradwell for his kind hospitality, and to the Rev. E. White for arranging the excursion. The Honorary Secretary in acknowledging the vote of thanks, expressed the obligation both he and the society were under to the Rev. Dr. Raven for his valuable assistance, without which the excursion could scarcely have been held.

BELTON CHURCH.

Here the members were cordially welcomed by the Rev. T. G. F. Howes and his family, who during their long residence in the parish (a period of half a century), have most conscientiously preserved and renovated the sacred edifice committed to their care. The church is dedicated to All Saints. The beautifully proportioned round tower has been thoroughly rebuilt, and with its facing of split flints presents a substantial appearance. Mural paintings, from which the whitewash was scraped in 1848, appear upon the north wall of the nave. The Rev. E. White exhibited some exquisite sketches of these frescoes, in volumes

temporarily placed at the disposal of the society by Mr. Henry Watling, of Stonham, and the Rector directed attention to a photograph and original paintings by Winter. The subjects are S. James the Less, and the legend of the "Three Quick" and the "Three Dead," the latter painted over a portion of S. Christopher. Tradition has it that three kings went out hunting with all the gorgeous display peculiar to the times, when they came across three skeletons, whose appearance seemed to create no little consternation among the royal party, to which the scrolls will testify. Some are defaced, but they are to be read as follows:—the first king is represented as saying, "O benedicite;" the second, "O marvellous syte is that I see;" and the third monarch . . . "I wyl fle." The octagonal font is of Purbeck marble; a few years since remains of a rude square Norman font were discovered below, where it formed a kind of well. This now stands in the chancel. The church possesses an Elizabethan chalice, dated 1547, and inscribed "Ye towne of Belton."

FRITTON CHURCH.

This church, dedicated to S. Edmund, has a thatched roof and low round tower containing one bell, and consists of a nave and chancel, with a porch on the south side, and a handsome font. The chancel has a circular apse with stone roof, possibly Norman. The ancient fabric was thoroughly repaired in 1855. The register dates from 1691. There are frescoes on the walls of S. Christopher, with his staff, bearing the infant Saviour and S. John. One of the members, the Rev. W. H. Sewell, drew especial attention to a piscina on the right side of the communion rail, containing a bowl for lavabo water or ablutions. The curious groined vaulting in this church it was remarked, struck one as wholly suggestive of Saxon work. The windows are unusually small and the walls of extraordinary thickness, these latter being of more ancient date than the former.

It had been arranged to take a turn on Fritton Lake, but this time would not allow. In the churchyard Mr. White, however, read a letter from Mr. W. M. Crowfoot, of Beccles, on the subject of this supposed lake dwelling. The late Mr. J. Larkman, Mr. Crowfoot stated, had informed him that a gentleman owning property at Lound, examined Fritton Decoy in search of treasures supposed to have been hidden there by smugglers, for which he had an iron cylinder constructed to pump out the water. All he found, however, was a hard platform, composed of chalk or marl, surrounded by stakes or wood-work of some description, used, he supposed, for washing sheep. Mr. Crowfoot propounded the idea that these hard bottoms may have been formed for some such purpose as the steeping of hemp, which was formerly extensively carried on in the district.

A start was then made for Yarmouth, which was reached a little before five.

YARMOUTH TOLHOUSE HALL.

The Tolhouse dates from early in the 13th century, and is approached by an open external staircase, leading from the street to the first floor, where is situate the chief apartment or hall. This was used for all purposes of state, and for the administration of justice. Underneath is the ancient "hold," or common prison, into which all prisoners were formerly thrust indiscriminately, and chained to a beam in the centre. It is poorly lighted and badly ventilated.

The name Tolhouse is, of course, the same as Toll-booth. The Saxon word is "thol," and means the liberty of buying and selling or keeping a market, which was conferred on the borough of Great Yarmouth by King John, and the town house was thereupon known as the Tolhouse. This was the old Borough Gaol for many a century, and much strange company has been lodged in it, drunkards and thieves, robbers and murderers, English and Flemings, Royalists and Roundheads, all were chained to the same beam.

The Tolhouse was also the Palace of Justice and the Council Chamber, but this having been superseded by the new Town Hall, the old building, though henceforth employed for other purposes, will happily be preserved.

Several gentlemen having exerted themselves to effect its restoration, arrangements were made for a formal opening of the Tolhouse Hall.

The time fixed for this ceremony was 4.30 p.m., but the proceedings were delayed half an hour, till the arrival of the members of the Suffolk Institute, after their long day's excursion.

The Mayor (E. W. Worlledge, Esq., son of the late County Court Judge, John Worlledge, see "Public Men of Ipswich, pub. 1875, p. 237), wearing his chain of office, presided, accompanied by the members of the corporation.

The vicar, Rev. G. Venables, s.c.l., having been called upon by the Mayor to address the company, did so in these words:—We are assembled within the walls of a building, in which, through many centuries, the affairs of the borough have been considered and discussed with the keenest and deepest interest. Since the reign of King John, 1199, who gave its first Charter to the borough—or certainly very soon after that date—down to 1883 (the 46th year of the reign of her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), this Tolhouse has been used for Municipal purposes and for a Court of Justice. It was used also as an Admiralty Court for some centuries, an Admiralty jurisdiction having been conferred upon the borough. King Henry III. (1216) in the 45th year of his reign (1261) granted the Charter by which a *Gaol* was provided beneath this building. And another Charter of his, eleven years later, first calls the borough "Great" Yarmouth. These Charters would be, without doubt, promulged within this room. Half a thousand years ago King Richard II. visited this town with great interest, and under conditions which render it almost certain that he sat in this hall. The like may

be said of King Charles II. in 1671. It has been felt by some inhabitants of this ancient town that the destruction of a building so abounding as this building is with the history of almost all that concerned the well-being of the place, was a thing to be avoided if possible. Our difficulties in restoration are very great, but wholly of a pecuniary nature. Every step taken in the way of careful restoration has revealed fresh objects of antiquity and of interest, some of which have compelled an immediate outlay, while others await the careful treatment which they require, but which cannot be secured until our financial condition has been greatly repaired and strengthened. As we have the honour to-day of the presence of two learned Archæological Societies, I hope I may obtain from them especial attention to the early English doorways, and particularly to the doorway within the hall. One would like to know, if possible, the date of the doorway. It will probably be concluded (and of course one wishes for truth, and not for fancy or for fiction) that the date will be about 1240, and that the corbels may have been intended to represent King Henry III. and his wife, Queen Eleanor (of Florence, married 1236). Very probably this is so. I greatly prefer to regard them as of a rather earlier date, and as representing King John, the donor of the first Charter, and his wife, Queen Isabella (married 1200). Let me remind you that Saint Hugh, of Lincoln, began his cathedral in 1185, and that the early English style of which that part of the minster is so lovely a specimen, sprung into its perfection at that period. King John began his reign 1199, and it seems to me by no means impossible that this building and these doorways were erected in his day, and in connection with his gift of the Charter. Much can be said, I know, in favour of a later date, and all we ought to desire is to ascertain the truth on this or any other subject. I have now to ask you, Mr. Mayor, to declare this building open to public inspection, so far as is consistent with further renovation, and with such regulations as prudence may dictate. My own opinion, expressed before we became possessed of the Tolhouse, is unchanged, that the proper use to make of this hall would be to fill it as a museum, as a repository of things interesting and ancient connected in any way with the history of this borough; and I have little doubt that it may be speedily filled with a really valuable collection. And if, by and by, rooms can be added, as I believe they can be quite easily, and a good library provided, we shall thus secure a place abounding in interest to the thousands of strangers who visit Yarmouth (and whom it is our interest to attract hither), and shall also furnish the dwellers here with an important means of self-improvement. I trust that our proceedings to-day will prove to be the beginning of nothing less than this.

The Mayor then addressed the assembly. He said:—It gives me much pleasure to attend here to-day in order to take part, in my official capacity, in the ceremony for which we are now assembled. This ancient hall, as Canon Venables reminds us, is of great interest, not only from its architectural features, but also from its historical associations; and it

appears to me strictly appropriate and in harmony with its past history that this old chair should once more be occupied by the Mayor of the borough, whose predecessors in days gone by were here accustomed to administer justice and direct the municipal business of the town. In the presence of so many learned antiquarians it would be superfluous, and indeed presumptuous, for me to make any remarks upon the architecture or the history of the building, but I do desire, on behalf of the corporation and the town, to congratulate the Trustees upon the work of restoration already accomplished. I am sure that everyone who knew the place in its former condition, and who sees it to-day, will agree with me that the work of preservation and restoration has been carried out in a most careful and satisfactory manner, under the able supervision of Mr. Olley, our local architect, and of Mr. F. Danby Palmer, the indefatigable secretary to the Trustees, whose interesting history of the building is well known to us all, and whose share in the work is certainly entitled to grateful recognition upon this occasion. I venture to express the hope that the ceremony of to-day may once more call the attention of the public to the Trustees' efforts, may arouse increased interest, and evoke fresh support from some who have perhaps hitherto looked coldly on their endeavours, to preserve this venerable relic, especially when they discover that the Trustees are not merely animated by a reverence for antiquity, but also by a desire to benefit their fellow townsmen, by fulfilling the conditions under which the hall was entrusted to them by the corporation three years ago, namely, that it might be maintained *for purposes useful to the general public*. Two suggestions which have been very generally made, that this hall should be used as a small museum for local curiosities, and as the ante-chamber and reading-room for a free library to be erected in the rear of the building, seem desirable and appropriate objects; and I sincerely hope that some practical steps in this, or a similar direction, may be made without delay. I may just mention that I have on the table before me, for your inspection, the original Charter of King John, granted to the town in the year 1208, which I had the honour of showing to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales a few weeks ago. It only remains for me to comply with the request of the Trustees, and formerly to declare the Tolhouse Hall to be now "open;" open not merely for show, but also (before very long I hope) for practical use.

Rev. C. H. E. White then addressed the assembly, and expressed the pleasure the members of the Suffolk Institute had experienced in having been present on that interesting occasion. Dr. Raven proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor, which was seconded by Dr. Bensley, who spoke on behalf of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

Members were subsequently entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Raven, at the Grammar School.

On the 15th April, 1886, the Council met at Bury. Present Mr. Beckford Bevan, in the absence of the President, and afterwards the Lord John Hervey, took the chair. During the meeting his lordship expressed his intention to retire from the presidency. Nine members were present. Several matters were discussed affecting the interests of the Institute. The librarian, Mr. Stephens, was instructed not to allow any volumes of the Fitch collection, or other similar books, to be taken from the rooms, unless under a special order. It was resolved that the Parts of Proceedings, and the publications in hand, be sold to members as required to complete their sets, at prices to be determined by the Secretaries.

A General Annual Meeting of members was held on Thursday, April 15, 1886. The chair was taken by Edward M. Dewing, Esq. Twelve members being present. The Rev. C. H. E. White read the report, 1885-6: and three new members were elected. A communication from the Society of Antiquaries, calling attention to the historical value and importance of Court Rolls, and the pressing need for their preservation, was read, and supported by the Rev. C. R. Manning, who explained the desirability of giving publicity to the matter.

A Council Meeting was held at the Athenæum, Bury, on Monday, July 19, 1886. Present Sir Louis S. Jackson in the chair, also eight other members. The minutes of the last Council Meeting were read and confirmed. This meeting was specially called to take into consideration the vacancy in the office of President, with the view to the selection of a gentleman to fill the position. It was proposed by Mr. Dewing and seconded by Mr. Beckford Bevan, that the Lord Henniker be recommended to a General Meeting for election to the vacant office of President, if it should appear that his lordship would accept the office. Carried unanimously.

The subject of the excursion was discussed, and it was decided to visit Denston and the neighbourhood, in the summer of 1887.

GENERAL MEETING.—SUDBURY, CHILTON, ACTON.

OCTOBER 5th, 1886.

The members of the Institute and their friends assembled at the Railway Station, Sudbury, at 10 o'clock. Here they were met by the Mayor, Ex-Mayor, and Town Clerk, and other gentlemen, including Mr. W. W. Hodson, who ably acted as local secretary and guide. The party, accompanied by Mr. E. M. Dewing, and Rev. C. H. E. White, the honorary secretaries, proceeded by way of the Priory to All Saints' Church, which was minutely examined, a goodly number of the party

climbing into the priest's chamber over the vestry, where some good iron work screens were shewn and several constructive features of a former building pointed out. Both here and at the other churches a number of the inhabitants were present, who listened with evident attention to the papers read.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

An interesting paper was here read by the vicar, the Rev. C. J. Stower, who at the outset paid a deserved tribute of respect to his predecessor, the Rev. Charles Badham, who died in 1873, and who had bequeathed a valuable legacy in his "History and Antiquities of the Church." The general style of the architecture is Perpendicular, but the chancel, which dates from the reign of Edward III. is of the Decorated style, with a few traces of Early English, which were probably the most ancient architectural remains now standing in this town. The rest of the church may be said to have been erected in the reign of Richard III., A.D. 1350, or early in the reign of Henry VIII., A.D. 1490. Mr. Badham says, "The Lambeth Records state that during the first Dutch War, in the reign of Charles II., the church was converted into a prison, and 'ruinated,' by the prisoners," but one of the Harleian MSS. used the term "damaged," which was evidently more correct. The font deserves attention, although there is nothing exceptional about it. It stands at the west end of the nave, and is one of those of octagonal form, usually found in churches of the Third period. The base mouldings are modern. The benches are interesting, and the poppy heads are copies of ancient specimens found at Lavenham, and other churches in the neighbourhood, and were carved by the late Mr. Thomas Elliston, at one time sexton and subsequently churchwarden of that church and afterwards of S. Gregory's, who was a self taught wood carver and a well-known church restorer. The roofs are very fine, and that of the nave bears traces of mediæval painting: the joists are decorated with arrows, not very clearly distinguishable; their points are in the direction of the ridge. Formerly there was some ornamental work in the south aisle, at the in-sections of the ridge and tie-beams, but it has been removed. The roof of the north aisle is worthy of remark. It is very massive and the mouldings of its timbers are of the best description. The bosses which are all perfect, present some of the best leaved-patterns in the style. The Tudor flower, which adorns the cornice is like-wise very good. The principal timbers are supported by carved braces and wall-pieces, with hammer-beams resting upon corbels. A considerable amount of restoration has been effected, but the old carving, &c., has been scrupulously preserved and the work done on the old "lines." Thus, with the exception of the four north windows, all the stone-work and glass in the church is new. There are one five-light, one four-light, and 15 three-light windows, exclusive of the 10 clerestory windows. The pulpit is one of the few existing octagonal pulpits of the 14th century. Mr. Badham states that it was *discovered* in the year

1849, although the date generally assigned to it is 1490. There are supposed to be only four earlier examples. It is a very chaste specimen of the early Perpendicular, beautifully proportioned, carved in the higher parts of the panels and terminating in a stem of great purity, resting upon an octagonal stone plinth. The oak is as sound as it was upon the day that it was erected and the edges of the carving are almost as perfect as though they had come fresh from the carver's hands. Mr. Badham's expression "discovered" may be explained as follows:—For centuries the pulpit had been boarded round with deals and covered with paint, blue outside, the churchwarden of the period being a Conservative—and yellow inside, the Vicar being a Liberal. Some slight repairs were necessary, and the Vicar watching the carpenter at his work, noticed something dark beneath, and directed the workman to knock off the outer panels, when the present pulpit re-appeared. The Screens, four in number, are of a rich description and among the best examples that can now be met with. They are all of the Perpendicular style and abound in ornamental detail. The rood screen, judging from the base and lower panels, which have been preserved, must have been magnificent. The organ screen is made of materials found in the "parvis" or priest's chamber over the vestry. Entering the chancel, we are reminded that this is probably not the only church which has occupied this site. The stone door-way leading to the Tower stairs is built upon monumental slabs of a much earlier date, tending to the opinion that this is probably the second church built upon this spot. But the chancel is of an earlier date than the rest of the church, three styles of architecture, the early English, the Decorated, and the Perpendicular, are distinguishable, although the latter predominates. The east window was designed by Mr. W. M. Fawcett, of Cambridge, and is considered to be in excellent keeping with its surroundings. The coloured glass is modern, having been put in during the last few years.

Two vicars, John Olyer, from A.D. 1400 to 1424, and William Puttock, from A.D. 1571 to 1581, and many distinguished personages are interred in the chancel.

Near the chancel steps is placed a slab, supposed to be one of the original stones of the former church, (to which allusion has been made,) which bears the following inscription—

"Hugo de Linton
Vicar of this Parish
On the presentation of the Abbey & Convent of
St. Alban
A.D. 1307 to A.D. 1317."

The chantry or south chapel has been much restored, nearly the whole of it being new material, with the exception of the walls and roof. The four-light window had been bricked up for many years, and the Gibbon's mural tablet erected over it, but this was removed to the tower and traces of the old window discovered and carefully imitated.

The north chapel (which is called the Eden chapel) is full of interest. It was one of the burial places of the families of Eden and Waldegrave. It was probably erected or re-erected at the time when the north aisle was rebuilt, but the wall next the chancel must have been that of the former edifice.

Much information is to be found on the mural tablet at the north-east corner, which is generally read with interest by visitors to the church. The pedigree of the families of Eden and Waldegrave, painted upon the wall, is also a curiosity of considerable interest rarely to be met with in any church. The stone recording the fact that Sir Thomas Eden, *Knight*, here lies buried A.D. 1616, was removed, when the organ was erected and placed directly at the west of the screen. It must once have been very handsome, but the brasses have all been taken away, probably by William Dowsing, who visited this church on January 9th, 1643, and did much damage. The vestry is worth visiting, where for the benefit of the Society, are to be seen our parish registers, dating as far back as A.D. 1564, in excellent preservation, and also our handsome communion plate, bearing the inscription, "The Gift of Mrs. Elizabeth Theobald, to ye Parish of All Saints' Sudbury, A.D. 1757." Near the vestry door, in the churchyard, is the Gainsborough tomb, which is always shewn with pride to visitors, containing the remains of several near relatives of Thomas Gainsborough, the celebrated landscape painter, who was born in this town in the year 1727 and is buried at Kew.

The Vicar concluded by saying that there were many other points of interest, which the necessary limits of his paper, could not permit him to introduce; but as to the initiated they told their own story, he sincerely trusted their visit to the old church of All Saints, Sudbury, might not prove uninteresting.

The party then proceeded by Cross Street and Stour Street, Mr. Hodson calling attention to the old Bull Inn, with its massive joists and oaken door; the ancient timbered house in Cross Street, recently restored to some extent, once the residence of the Mayor; and to the fine old house in Stour Street, the residence of Surgeon-General Sparrow. Mr. Dewing read a letter he had received from the Rev. H. Elliot, of Gosfield, suggesting that the quaint carvings on the bracket of the oriel window might be "heraldic supporters." Mr. Hodson said the house was at one time the Salters' Hall, and was probably of the date about 1450, and was said to have been built by one Walter Cony, a distinguished merchant. Mr. G. Bevan said in that case it was probable the carvings had a "punning" allusion to the name, for the centre figure had evidently a "coney" or rabbit under one of his arms, and a hound between his feet. By the courtesy of Dr. Sparrow the interior of the house was inspected, and also an out-house with huge beams of chestnut wood, on which (Dr. Sparrow said) the spiders did not weave their webs.

Mr. Bevan called attention to the picturesque appearance of Stour

Street with its overhanging foliage, and Mr. Hodson pointed out the site of S. Sepulchre's church, and gave some account of the building and its surrounding croft. The party then proceeded to

S. GREGORY'S CHURCH,

where the visitors were met by the rector, the Rev. T. Lingard Green, who briefly described some of the salient features of the building.

The following paper was then read by Mr. Hodson.

“Having been asked to give a few particulars respecting the church in which we are now assembled, I would first remark that it is a very interesting one on account of its architecture, its history and former surroundings. As Sudbury was in the time of the Heptarchy (and as its name implies) the chief town in the south of East Anglia, it is very probable there was then a church here, occupying the site of the present building, and also that of a prior Saxon temple. The Anglo Saxon chronicle informs us that Bishop Alfin died in Sudbury, in 797. S. Gregory's church is mentioned 200 years after, about 970, when Atheric gave one moiety of a hospital he had founded to S. Gregory's, in Sudbury, and the other moiety to Bury. Soon afterwards Lady Ethelfleda, widow of Berthnoth, Duke of East Anglia, bequeathed land at Waldingfield to this church, stating that her sister on her death bed had formerly given it. The pious testatrix to S. Gregory's also helped to found the abbey at Ely. In the Domesday Survey it is stated that this church was possessed of 50 acres of land and 25 acres of meadow. Coming down to the reign of King John, 1206, it is stated that Amicia, Countess of Clare, gave the church to the Prioress of Eaton. Apparently, however, she only confirmed the grant of her father, William, Earl of Gloucester, giving “the chapple of St. Peter and the church of St. Gregory” to the monks of Eaton. This grant was formally ratified by Henry II. In the 15th year of John, the countess complained to the King that the presentation of the church and chapel was unjustly withheld from her. In the taxation of Pope Nicholas in 1288, the three parish churches are mentioned. The next mention we have of this church is its purchase of the priory of Eaton by Simon de Sudbury, whose reputed head is preserved in a niche in the vestry, with a parchment containing particulars of his life. The bishop's brother John united with him in the purchase, and shortly afterwards Simon founded “a goodly college here for six secular priests, of whom one was to be warden or master,” to “perform the divine office daily according to the ordinances of the said Simon and John.” The college was built on the site of their father's house, where the Union House now stands. The gateway remains, but has been restored. The college was richly endowed, and will be alluded to in the paper on the Town Records. Thus the history of the church is an ancient and a somewhat chequered one.

The present building is probably the third erected here. A piscina of an earlier church remains in the east wall of the sanctuary, and here and at All Saints the belfry doorways are built on early monumental slabs. Pieces of worked ashlar of a former building can be seen outside S. Anne's chapel, adjoining the porch. Simon de Sudbury rebuilt the chancel in 1365, and the lower portion of the walls and his priests' moveable seats still remain; the sub-selia of the miserere on the first return-stall on the south side has the talbot's or hound's head, from the Archbishop's arms. Weaver found his arms in a window in the north aisle with an "orate," but they have long since disappeared. They are blazoned in a window at Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

With regard to the present building it may be remarked that the chancel is an unusually deep one, as long as the nave. There was originally a crypt or sacristy under the sacarium, and the external arches of the windows remain. While the north arcade is of early date, the south one is as late as from 1500 to 1530. The mouldings in the former are elaborate, and have been poorly imitated in the south arcade. The eastern bay of the north aisle, where was formerly a chapel, overlaps the chancel. The clerestory is an addition, and the "weathering" of the old high-pitched roof can be plainly seen above the chancel and tower arches. The parapet of the nave is level with that of the chancel. The "members" of the string-course on the north outer walls are said by Mr. Butterfield to be unusually fine, especially taking into account their position. The roofs are well worthy of attention. The cornices of the flat chancel roof are embellished with rows of angels with outstretched wings, bearing the Instruments of the Passion. The bosses on the roof of the north aisle represent the Virgin within a wreath, a shield charged with a boar (the De Vere's badge), and an heraldic oak branch. The interesting chapel of S. Anne, the mausoleum of the Carters, has been recently restored by a representative of the family, the Rev. S. R. Carter, rector of Braunham, near Manningtree. The tomb of Thomas Carter, a benefactor to the Sudbury poor, has a long inscription in Latin, ending quaintly with, 'Traveller, I will relate a wondrous thing. On the day upon which the above-mentioned Thos. Carter breathed out his soul, a Sudbury camel went through the eye of a needle! Go, and should you be rich, do likewise. Farewell.'

At the restoration of this chapel a lychroscope was found, and also the original consecration cross, and a similar cross was found near the priest's door in the chancel. There was formerly a chapel to S. Mary the Virgin. The font has several times figured in architectural works, its cover being very rich and unique, of tabernacle work painted and gilded, probably of the time of Henry VI. There are similar examples at Ufford, Blythburgh, Cothelstone (Somersetshire), and Chevening, near Sevenoaks, Kent. The font itself is modern. There were formerly numerous brasses here, but only the matrices remain. One is of a bishop or mitred abbot. One Bishop Jane was buried here, for a will is extant of the 15th century, directing that the body of the testator shall

be buried near the high altar here, next to the tomb of Bishop Jane. I have not been able to discover who this bishop was. Wm. Wood, the warden of the College, and founder of our Grammar School (1492), was also buried within the sanctuary, that his brethren might look on his tomb at their devotions. He bequeathed books and vessels for the high altar. A slab, bereft of the brass figure and scroll inscriptions or legends, removed some years since from the north of the chancel, and now placed at the east end of the south aisle, is probably the one which covered the remains of the pious warden and scholastic. Near the same spot next the south wall is an incised slab of a female member of the Quintin family, probably the wife of Robert de Quintin, a Sudbury wool merchant, of the time of Edward I. I am informed by Sir Wm. Parker that her name is mentioned in 1301 as 'Segeyna.' Some of the De Quintins were buried in the Friars' church. From an inquisition of 3 Edward I., it appears that Robert and John De St. Quintin and other merchants exported wool 'contrary to the statute through the port of Ipswich beyond the sea.' There is an altar tomb outside attached to the south side of the tower, which was probably removed from within the building. There are eight bells, as at the other churches. In 1785 the peal was increased to eight, and in 1821, five of the bells were replaced by new ones. The tower is well proportioned, with a watch tower at the south-east angle. William Dowsing, the Parliamentary Visitor, came here, 9th January, 1643, and "brake down 10 mighty angels in glass, in all 80," so that originally all or most of the windows were of stained glass. The church had formerly a west gallery, high pews, of almost all shapes, and a 'three-decker' (erected 1722), which were swept away about a quarter of a century ago.

In the churchyard there was an ancient hermitage, which in 1433 was inhabited by John Levnyton and Richard Appleby, the latter described as 'a trewe member of Holy Chirche, and a gode gostly Levere.' The hermitage was truly described, from its position, as a 'Solitary place;' it was built at the cost of the parish that 'virtues myght increase and vice be exiled.' A field near the Long Croft was known formerly as 'The Hermitage.'

The oldest Register dates from 1590, but it is mutilated. There are not many early entries of public or local interest.

About 1820 a portion of the Croft was added to the churchyard. Croft Fair (now abolished) as originally granted, was held on the fifth Sunday in Lent, but it being rightly thought a profanation of the Lord's day, it was afterwards held on the Monday after, or on SS. Peter's and Paul's day, 29th June, on the neighbouring Croft."

Mr. J. C. Ford, Bury S. Edmund's, then read an interesting paper on Sir John Schorn, one of the East Anglian mediæval saints, whose shrine was a popular resort. Mr. Ford exhibited some beautiful paintings of figures of the saint represented as "conjuring the devil into a boot," a miracle which was accredited to him by the ignorant populace of his

time, and which referred probably to the reputed cures for gout effected by the medicinal spring named after him. The Rector exhibited a panel from one of the rood screens in the town, on which the saint is represented in the act of performing the reputed miracle. This pseudo-saint, Master John Shorn, was of Kentish birth. In an account of Shorne church there is a wood-cut representing him in the gown and cap of a Doctor of Divinity, and his head encircled by a wide nimbus.

(*Archæologia Cantiana* xi., lxi. : see also *Proceedings of Suffolk Institute* I., 222 ; *Norfolk Archæology* II., 280).

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

This church, next visited, was thus described by Mr. Hodson.

“We have here a building of a somewhat different type from the two already visited, for though they are mainly ‘Perpendicular’ in style, they contain portions of earlier buildings, and examples of different periods. But here we have a building apparently erected at one period, early in Henry VIIIth’s reign, about 1484, with the exception of the nave roof, put up about 1685. We have already seen that ‘the chapple of St. Peter,’ was mentioned as early as the beginning of the 13th century, and again towards the end of that century, and there are also other references to the chapel, for example—the hanging of a great bell in 1376, a new font in 1456, and in the grant by Henry VIII, to Sir Thomas Paston of the lands and property of S. Gregory’s College, the ‘rectory, chappel, and church of S. Peter,’ are specially mentioned. The original ‘chapel’ must have been entirely removed to make room for the present church, which was built at a time when the Sudbury merchants were prosperous woollen manufacturers, and when indeed many of the Suffolk churches were largely restored or rebuilt. At the visit of the members of the Royal Archæological Society in 1876, Dr. Freeman described the present building as being one of a distinct East Anglian type, with a long clerestory, with two windows in each bay, and with a fine nave roof, which from its singular ‘coves’ was almost unique in its peculiar construction. It will be seen that the aisles are nearly of the same length as the tower, nave, and chancel combined ; the tower is supported by four very fine lofty arches. The chancel is built at an angle with the nave, which may be an example of orientation, or symbolism, pointing to the crucifixion, but the inclination might have been caused by the fact that a large house stood at the east end, nearly abutting on the church walls. There are other irregularities in the plan at the western end, where the building was formerly entirely surrounded by houses. The parclose screens are considered very fine examples of middle Perpendicular work, and abound in ornamental detail. The cornices are rich with running foliage ; tendrils, leaves, and grapes, being carved in rich profusion. The canopies with their ogee crockets are also very beautiful. At one time these screens were white-washed, and at another painted blue. At their restoration in 1855 a dozen coats of colour were

scraped off the woodwork. The rood screen has disappeared and several pieces of the painted mullions may be seen in the roof of the south aisle at the east end. The stair-case doorway and openings to the loft still remain. There are two chantries or chapels. There were formerly altars to S. Marie and S. John.

The rood canopy, painted and gilded, is rather an unusual feature. Traces of a 'Doom' painting over the chancel arch were found at the restoration. Over the porch is a parvis or priest's chamber, and tradition runs that there was formerly a library here. In an inventory taken 1673, Jewel's works, Erasmus' paraphrase, and several other books are mentioned among the 'chattels' of the church. There were formerly two long narrow niches with wooden doors on each side of the chancel, supposed to be contrivances for holding the beams used for hanging the altar curtains. The original underground sacristy, for a long time desecrated by being converted into a receptacle for bones, &c., has been restored to its original use. The lower panels of the rood screen have also been repainted, as the original figures were almost obliterated. In 1503 one Thomas Trupoo, alias Euston, of this town, bequeathed to this church 'a good and substancial ship of silver and gilt, conveniently for frank-incense to use there on to the honour and laud of our blessed Saviour for ever. Also a cope' with this scripture (or writing) in a roll set upon the same, 'Orate, pro anima Thome Estoon, Alicie and Kat'rine uxor suæ,' of the value of 3s.'" A similar cope was left to the Friars' church. There are eight bells, the ring having been increased by two some dozen years ago, but the bell frame is in such an unsatisfactory state that an appeal is being made by Mr. Lancelot Andrewes, the organist, for £200 for a new frame, and for the re-hanging of the bells, which have not been rung for two years.* The church is built of flint, with occasional layers of thin brick, and with facings of Barnack stone. The sacred edifice suffered, with the sister churches, from the iconoclasm of the Parliamentary Visitors, who brake down about a 100 pictures (in the windows) and two crucifixes, 'and gave orders to take down the cross off the steeple, and divers angels, 20 in least, on the roof.'" A quantity of broken stained glass was found near the walls when the houses at the west end were removed, and the Market Hill was lowered. The paintings of Moses and Aaron over the north and south doors (said to be very good ones) formed panels of the former Grecian reredos. I have not been able to find when the noble tower was partially spoiled by the erection of an incongruous copper spire, but the old spire was removed as far as "the Crown of Thorns," and rebuilt in 1790, and the present ugly monstrosity was put up in 1810, at a cost of £380, money not wisely spent. A new altar piece was provided in 1715 of classical design, and therefore out of character with the building. Formerly there were three wide galleries, the west one, where the organ stood, having been built in 1777; these were removed at the restoration in 1855. The east window was presented in 1847 by the late patron,

* This work was completed about Easter, 1887.

and was filled with stained glass in 1854 by the late Mrs. E. Stedman. The other painted windows are memorial ones. The pulpit had a tapestry frontal, with the arms of James I., which is exhibited at the Town Hall, together with the mediæval Alderman's pall or "burying cloth." A panel from the rood screen of one of the churches, with painting of Sir John Schorn, the Buckinghamshire rector, "conjuring the devil into a boot," has already been shown. As will be seen from an engraving at the Town Hall, a row of fine trees stood about half a century back on the north side of the churchyard. Adjacent was the corn market with its cross, about a century ago, and near by the butchers' stalls.

The last of our trio of fine churches, of which we are justly proud, has now been visited and briefly described. In the middle ages Sudbury was so fortunate as not only to possess these noble edifices, but had in addition the church of S. Sepulchre, the Friars' church, the Ballingdon chapel, and not far distant S. Bartholomew's chapel, the small church at Brunton, and a still smaller chapel belonging to "the brothers of S. Thomas the Martyr," near Ballingdon hill. The three existing sacred fanes bequeathed by the piety of our forefathers have during the last quarter of a century been well cared for, and more fitly adapted for congregational worship. May they long remain as witnesses of the noble donors of past generations, and as incentives to the self-denial and labours of those yet to come.

THE TOWN RECORDS.

A large party of townspeople and visitors assembled at the Town Hall, where the town charters, leases, conveyances, books, and records, each distinctly labelled with date and regnal year of sovereign, had been arranged in excellent order by Messrs. W. B. and E. Ransom (sons of the respected Town Clerk), who had worked very hard in various ways for some days past to make the visit of the Institute a success. There was also an interesting exhibition of paintings, engravings, prints, &c., mostly illustrative of old Sudbury, kindly lent by Messrs. Ransom, G. L. Andrewes, and Hodson. The documents, &c., having been closely examined, the chair was taken by the Rev. C. R. Manning, of Diss, and among the large company present were the Mayor, G. W. Andrewes, Esq., R. Mattingly, Esq., ex-Mayor, and Mrs. Mattingly, Mr. R. Ransom, town clerk; Revs. C. J. Stower, Dr. Babington, A. Moon, J. Yelloly, F. Haslewood, F.S.A., Evelyn White, Dewing, W. E. Layton, Mr. E. M. Dewing, Mr. J. C. Ford, Mr. W. J. Laxton, F.S.A., and Mrs. Laxton, Mrs. H. C. Casley, Mr. John Roffey, Mr. H. Fison, Mr. E. F. Bisshopp and Mrs. Bisshopp, Mr. W. Methold, Mr. T. Smith, J.P., Mr. W. L. Lewis, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Hodson.

After a few words from the chairman the following paper was read by Mr. Hodson.

At the outset of the paper which I have been requested to prepare on

our Municipal Documents I must crave your indulgence, inasmuch as I am only a "prentice hand" at the work in which I have been recently engaged, and have not been able to obtain the assistance or guidance of anyone versed in the decipherment of early documents. I am only able to present the purport of the principal of our records, but trust this initial examination may lead to a more thorough research, feeling confident that much light would be thereby thrown, not only on local matters, but also on several periods of our national history. I would also state that had it not been for the kind and continued assistance of Mr. W. Bayly Ransom, the son and partner of our respected town clerk, and of his brother, I should have been unable to present even this brief record.

I. Our earliest deeds refer to grants from the lords of Clare. The first is a grant of Portman's Croft and King's Marsh (now known as the Great Common) from Richard de Clare, sixth Earl of Hereford and second Earl of Gloucester, to the burgesses and commonalty of Sudbury. It is without date, but it is stated in Sir Simon D'Ewes "Suffolk Notes," taken 1636, preserved among the Harleian MSS., that it was granted in 1262, the year of the Earl's death. This deed, like several of the others placed before you, is well preserved, and is a beautiful specimen of caligraphy; the ink is quite black and the down strokes are broad. It is only 9in. by 3½in. (It will be remembered that Sir Simon D'Ewes, the Puritan antiquary, was Member for Sudbury in 1640.)

II. Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard, third Earl of Gloucester, on the 23rd January, 1271, 55 Henry III., granted a confirmation of all the liberties and customs given by his ancestors. This earl married Joan of Acre, daughter of Edward the First; he was killed at Bannockburn 1314, and died childless. The manor of Sudbury probably formed part of the dower of Joan of Acre, the widow, as she died seized of it. The deed is a beautifully clear and distinct one, 7½in. by 3½in., with seal attached.

III. Elizabeth de Burgo, the third daughter of Richard de Clare (who granted our first charter), co-heiress of Gilbert, and Lady of the Honor of Clare (a title now held by Her Majesty), granted a further confirmation of the early privileges to the town in 1330, 4 Edward III. The Charter was signed at Clare on the Friday after the feast of S. John the Baptist. It recites *ipsissima verba* Richard's Charter. There is appended a large and well preserved seal with five coats of arms, which are described at length in Sir Simon D'Ewes Notes already referred to. The caligraphy of the deed is very distinct; its size is about 10in. by 5in. Among the signatures is that of Robert de Bures, probably the father of the Acton crusader, who died 1302, whose perfect memorial brass we have an opportunity of seeing this afternoon.

IV. and V. These were feoffments of S. Gregory's Croft in the

reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry VI., two of which, the first and the last, are among the borough papers. In 1356 the Croft became the property of one John Bayley, a fuller of this town, and Isabella his wife. We have still a Fulling-pit meadow on our common lands, where fulling mills used in the worsted manufacture formerly stood. S. Gregory's Croft was originally called Laketonn Croft, and the manor was named Place's lake, now corrupted into "Splash-lick," the name of a small islet in the river near Croft bridge. Probably in early times there was a large sheet of water there, like the former mere of the Stour at Sturmer.

From the third feoffment, 1436, 14 Henry VI., we learn that the Croft was given to the town by one Wm. Barbor, in 1392, 16 Richard II., and this grant was confirmed in 1436 by one Thomas Dobbs, whose name still remains in connection with two places called "Dobb's Hole," one a bathing place on the river, and the other part of a field where were formerly pits.

V. *a.* Sir Simon D'Ewes gives a copy of a grant of North Meadow in 1306, 34 Edward I., by John Payton to his brother Jacob, but there are no deeds among our records showing when the meadow became the property of the corporation. As in many deeds of that time, the king is described as "Edwardi filii Regis Henrici."

VI. An early document, 1274, 2 Edward I., in parts very illegible, appears to be a warrant directed to the mayor and constables of the town, for the apprehension of an offender.

VII. In the preamble of Queen Mary's charter it is recited that though the inhabitants of Sudbury were time out of mind quit and free of certain tolls, &c., through the whole realm of England, yet the deeds, writings, and letters patent of the Crown of the liberties and privileges of the borough had been embezzled and carried away, and therefore a new grant of incorporation was necessary. This, the Queen states, she more readily gave on account of the recently displayed loyalty of the inhabitants in the time of the rebellion of the Duke of Northumberland.

VIII. An interesting record is, however, extant of 1455, 34 Henry VI., with portions of the great seal of England attached. The document is 10in. by only 1in. in breath, with five lines of writing singularly clear and distinct. These letters patent recite that whereas the men and tenants of the town of Sudbury of the Honor of Gloucester, as it is said, ought to be free from the time which memory describeth not, from tolls, pontage, passage, piccage, paneage, and murage, through the whole kingdom of England, these privileges are continued. This deed is a confirmation of letters patent granted 15 years before in precisely the same terms, which are also among our records, the writing being rather larger than in the first deed named.

VIIIa. In 1397 Roger de Mortimer, fourth Earl of March and son of Philippa Plantagenet, Earl of March and Ulster, granted a license to the mayor and bailiffs of this town to appoint every year two serjeants to carry before them the maces of the earl's arms within the franchise of the same town. This deed was in Norman French, beautifully preserved, with the earl's seal attached, having his arms quartered with those of De Burgh. A *fac simile* was published with the "Proceedings of the Institute" at their visit to Sudbury in 1851, and an account of the arms was given in full by the late Mr. W. S. Walford. I have not been able to find this valuable document among the corporation archives. When shown to the Institute it was in the custody of the then town clerk, Mr. Edmund Stedman, now deceased. The seal of Mortimer is peculiar. It has Mortimer and De Burgh quarterly, Mortimer being the paternal coat of the De Burghs, the coat of the Earl's grandmother Elizabeth de Burgh. But the earl's mother was Philippa, daughter and heiress of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and according to the rules of heraldry he should have quartered the arms of England and France in right of his mother. This seal is an early example of supporters, viz., the white lion of Mortimer. Edward IV. when he came to the throne, took as the supporters of his royal arms the black bull of Clare and the white lion of Mortimer. A valuable paper ("Note B" on this seal by the late Mr. W. S. Walford is published in the "Proceedings" for 1851.

IX. The next document to which I wish to call attention is the grant of arms to the town, 20 September, 1576, 18 Elizabeth. It is on thick vellum, with a large blazon of the arms in the left upper corner; a small circular piece has been apparently torn or worn from the vellum at one of the foldings. The "talbot" or hound is from the paternal coat of Archbishop Sudbury. The "chief" is a very honorable one, being a "parcel" of the royal arms, and the crest has the Prince of Wales's plumes. In the corporation accounts for 1577 there is the following entry, "Item paid to the Kinge of Armes for the Arms of the town five marks, and to the Clarke 4s. 2d. Total amount, £3 10s. 10d."

X. The next document, though not referring to the corporation, is a very interesting one, inasmuch as it belonged to Archbishop Sudbury. It is a grant of land near the Croft from Hugh de Dedlyn to Simon (described as) "the son of Nigel Thebould and Sara, his wife," and was executed at Sudbury the Thursday after the Feast of S. Gregory, 1339, 13 Edward III. It is a beautiful specimen of penmanship, and the ink is apparently as black as when first used.

CHARTERS.

There were five charters granted to the town by Mary, Elizabeth, Cromwell, Charles II., and James II. We possess the originals of those

of Elizabeth, James, and Charles, and translations of most of the charters. All the great seals have disappeared. Elizabeth's charter is a very fine example of caligraphy. The loyalty of the inhabitants is gratefully recognized in Mary's charter. It appears from Cromwell's, that many of the inhabitants adhered to and assisted the Parliament in the Civil Wars.

XI. The surrender of the charters in 1684 is also among the records, and has a good impression of the borough seal. The town seal was the gift of Richard Skinner, mayor, in 1616.

XII. There is also a certificate of the admission to the freedom of the borough of one William Calver, in 1506, 22 Henry VII.

XIII. There are several important leases. One is the original lease of four acres of land on Windmill hill for 300 years from 14 April, 1544, 35 Henry VIII., from Sir Thomas Paston to William Sidey.

XIV. A second is the lease of five acres of land on Windmill hill from Thomas Smith to Richard Firmyrn, mayor, of Woodhall, dated 8 June, 1579, 21 Elizabeth. Mr. Alderman Fyrmin left £10 by will, 1614, for the silver-gilt maces of the town to be restored and enlarged, and also bequeathed four acres of land in Windmill field, to the poor of Sudbury, which land he had bought of Sir Thomas Eden, the elder, of Ballingdon Hall.

XV. As appears from a deed of sale, made 23 March, 1584, 26 Elizabeth, Richard Fyrmin bought of William Byatt, draper (mayor), two acres in the same field for £22, part of the manor of Neales. This deed recites a will made in the reign of Philip and Mary.

XVI. There are several deeds relating to Armsey, formerly waste land near Ballingdon hill in Bulmer parish, belonging to S. Gregory's college. We have a conveyance of this land from John Scaldor (mayor) and William Flee to Thomas West and others, 1513, 4 Henry VIII. One Thomas West gave the land to the corporation.

XVII. There is a lease from John Ward, mayor, to John Sheppard, weaver, who was allowed to have brick fields there, the right of the freemen to depasture their cattle on the waste being reserved. The lease is dated 13 April, 1611, 9 James I. In 1832 the corporation sold the land to Col. Meyrick, who annexed it to the Auberies estate, much to the dissatisfaction of many of the freemen.

XVIII. Sir Robert Crane, Knt., of Chilton Hall (whose seat we shall visit in to-day's excursion and also the Crane monuments), had property in this town, and there is a conveyance on the table from him to Charles

Abbott, mayor, and to the aldermen and burgesses, of a tenement in Friars' Street near Bullock's Lane, for the purpose of erecting a bridewell. The deed is dated 11 October, 1623, 21 James I. Sir Robert Crane was a member for the borough in four parliaments, from 1623 to 1640. His coadjutor in 1640 was Sir Simon D'Ewes. In 1635 the corporation sent the Chilton knight "27 lbs. of sugar" as a gift, according to their practice of making presents to their members of parliament.

XIX. to XXI. There are two feoffments of tenements in Ballingdon of the dates of 1627 and 1633, 3rd and 9th of Charles I., and the admission of one Thomas Woode, weaver, to his freedom by servitude, 10 January, 1612, 9 James I.

XXII. A beautiful deed of fine penmanship and well preserved, with portions of the great seal attached, deserves attention. It is dated 12 February, 1597, 39 Elizabeth, and purports to be an exemplification of records relating to the borough of the time of Edward I., &c.

XXIII. Much information is contained in a copy of the grant of Sudbury tithes and of the college of S. Gregory by Henry VIII. to Sir Thomas Paston, "one of the gentlemen of his privy chamber," for £1280. Not only did S. Gregory's church and rectory belong to the college, but "the rectory, chappel, and church of St. Peter," the advowson, &c., of Brundon church and rectory, the quires of All Saints' and Acton church, and a "certain quire in Melford." Mention is made of the church of S. Sepulchre then standing, but long since removed. Certain relics in this church were given to Richard de Clare, the year of his decease 1262, by one Roger Wymarkes. The church is mentioned in the Inquisition of 5 Henry VI., and in the ecclesiastical survey of 26 Henry VIII.

One of the records is specially interesting, as throwing light on two matters connected with the town. Among our regalia is a silver tankard or "loving cup," with engravings of the great plague and fire of London, 1666-7, and inscriptions in Latin, purporting it to have been made in remembrance of one that had been presented by King Charles II. to Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, in acknowledgment of his services during the plague. (This celebrated tankard is fully described and illustrated in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1848, xxx. ii. 483.) Sir Edmund, an active magistrate, was murdered in 1678 (it was said by the Papists), for the part he took with reference to a supposed plot. It was not known how the tankard referred to came into the possession of the corporation, but the paper referred to supplies the "missing link." Among the mayors of the borough was one John Catesby, who served the office a number of times, and was apparently a lover of peace and favourable to the Dissenters. In 1684 a long list of "allegations" against him was drawn up to prevent his name being inserted in Charles's charter, one of

which charges supplies the wanted information respecting our cup. It is very quaint and is as follows:—"Sir Richard Cordel had been for a long time member for the borough, and ye Corporation had declared they would vote for him, but were overpowered by ye continued entreaties and wheadles of Mr. Catesby, and Sir Jervasse Elwes to gratifie ye Corporacen did p'sent them with a tankard with some inscripson thereon, ingraven in Latine relating to Sir Edmund Bury Godfrey, which ye now said Mr. Catesby, keeps and brings forth at all Corporacon Feasts and in most solemn manner drinks Sir Jervasse, his health, and ye said John Catesby hath declared he had made such an interest for Sir Jervasse Elwes in Sudbury as all ye gentlemen in ye country could never destroy it." Sir J. Elwes, of Stoke College, was created baronet in 1660, and was M.P. for Sudbury from 1661 to 1684, and from 1698 to 1700, when he died, and was succeeded as member by his grandson.

Mr. Catesby, the mayor, was specially censured by the petitioners (whose names are not given), because he would not "present" the Dissenters and those who did not attend their parish church, and several leading names are mentioned, and among them that of Mr. Petto, ejected from S. Cross, South Elmham, the minister to the Sudbury nonconformists, who then met for worship in a barn. It is stated in the paper referred to that this Mr. Petto had with his family for 10 years last past lived in no "privator" place than in the vicarage house belonging to All Saints' church. There was then no settled minister at this church, and in a letter to the Bishop of Norwich it is stated that the Nonconformists were so bold as to frequently preach in the church. There is also mention made in the same document of Mr. Jenkyn, of London, as one of the preachers, who probably was the son of the Rev. William Jenkyns, M.A., and was born in All Saints' parish in 1612, his mother being the grand-daughter of John Rogers, the proto-martyr, in the Marian days. At the age of 72 Jenkyn was committed to Newgate, and in answer to a petition for his release, King James said that he should be a prisoner as long as he lived; the poor divine died in prison four months afterwards.

Among the miscellaneous papers is a long roll, bristling with seals, being "Bye Laws made 15 November, 1515, 7 Henry VIII.," addressed to "all true and faithful People of Crist." By it the inhabitants were prohibited "empleading or pursuing" out of the lord's or lady's court. "Foreigners" (that is non-freemen) were to take the freedom by purchase, under the penalty of 2d. every week their shop was open, or they bought or sold. Fines were to be inflicted on bakers, making and selling unwholesome bread, and on brewers for brewing ale not up to the standard. The following is a curious clause bearing on sanitary matters:—"No man þson inhabitant in the same town shall suffer any man of swyn to goo in the street ther without they be sufficiently rynged, nor suffer them to goo abroad on any Sunday nor on any other pöcession day, nor in any feir tyme, nor on any market day, nor to be abrood in the streete on

night tyme for the noyance of their neighbours under payne to forfete for evy sweyn as often as it is soo taken 2d. whereof 1d. alwayes to be taken of them, and the other penny unto the comon chist."

The last document which time permits me to call attention to is one specially connected with our afternoon's excursion, being the Will of Alice de Bryenne or Bryan, 1434, whose canopied brass awaits us at Acton church. Among her trustees are names of historic families, the Waldegraves, Rokewoods, Clerbeckes, Cavendishes, &c. The small plots or fields known in these parts as pikles ("pightello") are alluded to. This will was to remain in the custody of the Warden of S. Gregory's college and his successors. There are the customary directions for masses for herself and for Sir Robert de Bures (who has already been referred to in this paper), and his wife, who are described as "patris mei" and "matris mei," although they were apparently grand-parents. The will is a long one, and well preserved and deserves publication *in extenso*.

Had time permitted I could have given interesting extracts from the Corporation Books (several of the earliest of which are on the table), which commence 1563, 5 Elizabeth, and contain the "orders and decrees" of the weekly courts, the accounts of the mayors and chamberlains, the fines and punishments at Quarter Sessions, and numerous other matters. The quaint ceremonies observed at the election of the mayor, with the reverent kissing of the maces, and the oaths of all the officials from the recorder to the "bedell" are given in full. In olden times there were numerous borough officials besides the recorder, mayor, steward, chamberlain, aldermen and chief burgesses, as for example, overseers of the flesh, fish, and poultry markets, and of the weaving trade, ale tasters, and bread weighers, inspectors of tanned leather, sizers of measures, crier, bedell, &c. There are sumptuary regulations as to the gowns and tippets of the mayor, aldermen, and councillors, and a record of their sale with other corporation property under an execution. Delinquents were punished for using the trade of a weaver, not being apprenticed, for keeping too many looms at work, for eating flesh in Lent (*temp.* Elizabeth and James I.), for killing bulls and selling their flesh without being first baited, for taking unreasonable toll at mills, for depraving the book of Common Prayer, for wandering about during divine service, for selling goods and working on the Sunday, for selling bread wanting in weight, for trespass on the common with hogs, &c. Whipping, as a punishment, was frequently inflicted on both sexes, and even as late as 1782 one Sarah Green, for obtaining some clothing of the value of 9d. from a companion, was sentenced to be set on an open cart, and publicly whipt from the Gaol in Friars' Street round S. Peter's church, with 15 stripes on her naked back, until blood was drawn. The regulations drawn up in 1624 for the Bridewell are curious, and a special prayer is given which was to be said every morning by the head jailer with the prisoners.

The mayor's account contains singular items. Presents of sack,

claret, ale, sugar, &c., were made to the M.P.'s, and "poor ministers" were frequently assisted, gifts were made to "the children of the revels," payments made for scouring the town armour and for wearing the same at a ceremony at Babergh hall, for wine for the love and charity feasts, for coats for the officials and sundry old women, for making the dipping (or ducking) stool, for whipping convicted persons, for sick and maimed soldiers, &c. The "Kings' players" received gifts for performing "interludes of playes" at the Moot hall, to which the burgesses had free admission, till so much damage was done to the hall that in 1604 the plays were abolished. In 1665 a pest house was ordered to be built on the Claypits for those who should "fall out" with the plague. The year after, six men were appointed to nightly keep watch and ward, and complaint was subsequently made that they were supplied with ale at the town expense, at the setting of the watch, and consequently neglected their duty. Until the time of James I., the mayor had the task of collecting, levying and gathering rents, fines, &c., but "to the end that he might the better employ his labour and pains," two chamberlains were then appointed to do his work of collection. There are frequent references to contemporaneous national events, and to borough and county affairs, and ample materials are procurable for an almost continuous history of the borough.

The documents, charters, and books, which have been referred to are on the table, and Mr. Bayly Ransom and his brother will be pleased to point them out. The paintings and prints, illustrative of Old Sudbury, have been lent by Mr. Ransom, Mr. Lancelot Andrewes (son of our worthy Mayor), and some are from my own collection. His Worship the Mayor, who has the custody of the corporation regalia, has kindly allowed its exhibition.

Dr. Holden then exhibited a large geological section, shewing the Sudbury strata, and also an interesting collection of elephants' teeth, flint implements, flakes, bones and "scoriated" boulders, showing the ice markings, found in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Booth said he believed that mammoth and other teeth had been found in gravel pits at Melford.

THE GENERAL MEETING

was held at the Rose and Crown Hotel, the Rev. C. R. Manning in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Rev. C. H. E. White, Mr. W. F. Laxton went at some length into the principal business of the meeting, namely, the election of a president in the room of Lord John Hervey, resigned. He considered, however, the rules on the subject very defective, and concluded by moving "that the rules and regulations of this Institute be referred to the Council to revise, with instructions to submit proofs of the revised code to the members at the annual general meeting." Mr. Casley seconded. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Casley then moved that until the adoption by the members of a revised code of rules, Lord Henniker be elected president.

Mr. Casley's motion was passed, and on the suggestion of Mr. Dewing, seconded by Mr. White, Lord John Hervey was elected on the Council.

THE LUNCHEON.

A capital *déjeûner* was served in the large room of the hotel by Mr. George, at which a large party was present, the Revs. Manning and White, respectively occupying the chair and vice-chair. After dinner Mr. White said he had received letters of apology from Sir Louis Jackson, Mr. Cuthbert Quilter, M.P., and Lord John Hervey. The Chairman formally proposed votes of thanks to the Mayor and Town Clerk, for the assistance given, and also to the Incumbents of the churches, and the readers of papers.

Mr. Dewing said he wished to return thanks to several gentlemen who had largely assisted towards the success of that meeting, namely to Mr. G. Bevan, Rev. J. Yelloly, and to Mr. Hodson, but he wished for a special vote for Mr. Hodson, because he could truly say that had it not been for his assistance they could scarcely have had that meeting at all; there had been almost daily letters between him and the speaker, and he (Mr. Dewing) therefore wished to express his own personal indebtedness to Mr. Hodson. Messrs. Ransom, the town clerk's sons, had also given valuable help in various ways.

Mr. Bevan and Mr. Hodson returned thanks.

CHILTON HALL AND CHURCH.

The excursionists then proceeded in vehicles to Chilton hall and church, and from thence to Acton church and vicarage. The party was much struck with the external appearance of Chilton hall, the old seat of the Cranes, with its massive walls and corner buttresses, washed by the waters of the enclosing moat, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge of several arches and by a wooden drawbridge. There is a corner turret and several quaint features in this old red bricked seat, but not much in the way of carving of interest inside. Behind are the thick coped and parapetted and moss and lichen covered walls, and near the church one of the ancient "stews" or fish ponds partly surrounded by tall rushes. The estate was for a long time in the possession of the famous Norfolk Wyndham family. The church is noted, among archæologists, for several fine alabaster (but much mutilated) altar tombs, and for a large painted mural monument with figures in several compartments.

Mr. Dewing read a paper on the Crane family, which was established in Suffolk, at Stonham, as far back as the time of Edward I., but now has entirely died out. They were generally noted for being "much married," and the pedigree tables are therefore somewhat involved.

Their estate was a large one, embracing manors at Waldingfield, Chilton, Newton, Acton, Cornard, and Sudbury. In 1620 (as now, in 1886) there was a great depression in trade and agriculture, for Sir Robert Crane stated in the House of Commons that within five years the Suffolk clothiers had lost £60,000 by bankrupts, and he also complained of the great talk and obstruction in the House.

ACTON CHURCH.

Here the visitors were met by the vicar, the Rev. A. Leakey, who escorted them to the Jennens chapel, which is used as a vestry, and where seats had been provided for the ladies. Here the silver communion plate was shown, and the oldest registers. The visitors were particularly pleased with the well known Jennens monument, the Bures and Daniels brasses, and several unique architectural features in the church, to which attention was called by the vicar in an interesting paper which he read. The noted brass of Robert de Bures, 1302, is the third in the country in point of age, but takes precedence on account of its preservation, it being perfect, while the others are defective. Boutell says that it is on the whole the finest military brass in existence. The brass of Alice de Bryan, heiress of Sir Robert, was also examined with interest, more especially because her Will was shown at the Town Hall. The well known story of Jennens the miser, of Acton Place, and of the celebrated law suits, were also briefly told.

Through the kindness of the Vicar and of Mrs. Leakey the visitors were then entertained at the vicarage, after which the Ipswich contingent was driven to Hadleigh station, the Bury party to Melford station, and the Sudbury party home, a very enjoyable day having been spent. Happily the weather was glorious.

The Council met at Bury, on the 17th of December, 1886. Mr. Beckford Bevan presided. Nine members were present.

It was decided that £5 be forthwith paid to Dr. Jessop, for the transcript of "The Condition of the Archdeaconry of Suffolk in 1603," and the same printed in the next part of the Society's Proceedings.

The Minutes of the General Meeting, so far as they related to the proposed amendment of rules, were read, and a draft of suggested rules kindly supplied by Sir Louis S. Jackson, was submitted to the meeting. These were read seriatim, together with (1) the rules as they then stood, (2) the original rules of 1849.

A code of rules was then drawn up, to be submitted to the Annual Meeting in May next.

The Council were informed of the Rev. Evelyn White's desire to relinquish the office of Honorary Secretary, consequent on his appointment to the Vicarage of Christ Church, Chesham. At the request of the Council Mr. White agreed to hold the office until the Annual Meeting.



SIR ROBERT DE BURES, A.D. 1302.

ACTON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.



On the 12th May, 1887, the Council met at Bury, at 12.30, when Mr. Beckford Bevan occupied the chair, and six members attended.

The General Annual Meeting was held at 2 p.m. on the same day. Mr. E. M. Dewing took the chair. Eight new members were elected.

The Rev. E. White, hon. sec., then read the Annual Report. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. J. C. Ford for making a new catalogue of the Library.

Considerable discussion took place upon the new rules, which had been printed and circulated among the members. All the rules were, however, ultimately accepted with but slight emendation, and are found printed herewith.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, when the Lord Henniker was unanimously appointed President of the Institute. After the vice-presidents and Council had been appointed for the ensuing year, the Chairman remarked he was sure all the members of the Society would feel that they were sustaining a great loss by the Rev. E. White's resignation of the office of hon. sec. During the time he had held the office Mr. White had been most active in his endeavours to promote its interests, and there could be no doubt that he had worked it up very considerably.

A cordial vote of thanks was then passed to the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White for his valuable services.

On the motion of the Rev. C. R. Manning, seconded by Mr. Bacon, the Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., was elected the honorary secretary, and on the motion of Mr. H. C. Casley, seconded by Mr. Lacy Scott, Mr. E. M. Dewing was elected co-secretary.

The Rev. C. H. E. White, F.S.A., was then elected an honorary member of the Institute. The late secretary said in response it had been a great pleasure to him to do what he had done, and that there was no honor he valued more than that which the meeting had so kindly and unanimously accorded to him, and he trusted that under the new officers the Institute would go on and prosper.

GENERAL MEETING.—DENSTON, WICKHAMBROOK,
BANSFIELD HALL, DENHAM, LITTLE SAXHAM, JULY 14th, 1887.

An unusually large party joined this excursion on Thursday, July 14th. The Ipswich contingent left by the 10.15 train, and were met at the railway station, Bury S. Edmund's, by those arriving from the western side of the county. Carriages then conveyed the excursionists through the pretty village of Horringer, and onward past Chedburg church, till they arrived at the fine Collegiate church of Denston. Here all alighted to explore the building, full of numerous objects of interest to archæologists, not only in regard to the architecture, but also various

special features as chancel screens, ancient glass, monuments, and brasses. The vicar, the Rev. Leonard Klamborowski, welcomed the visitors to his church.

Upon the architecture of the edifice, and its special points of interest, a paper was read by the Rev. Francis Haslewood, one of the honorary secretaries. This will be found at length hereafter.

After a thorough examination of the fabric, all repaired to the Plumbers Arms Inn, where, in a marquee pitched in a meadow in the rear of the premises, a cold collation was provided. The chair was taken by Mr. E. M. Dewing, the senior honorary secretary. After dinner a letter from Lord Henniker, the President of the Institute, was read, expressing his regret that his attendance at Windsor Castle upon the Crown Prince of Germany, prevented him from accompanying the members on the excursion. Fifteen new members were elected. At three o'clock the party walked to the church of Wickhambrook, only a few hundred yards distant.

WICKHAMBROOK CHURCH.

The vicar, the Rev. A. McKechnie, met the excursionists as they entered his church by the vestry, the approach to which is through the centre light of the east window. From the pulpit, which stands at the north east of the nave, the Rev. F. Haslewood read a brief paper. Wickhambrook church is dedicated to All Saints, and consists of a chancel, nave, north and south aisles with a north porch, and tower at the west end. The principal features in the chancel are decorated, but portions are earlier. Traces of Early English may be observed in the northern arches of the nave, a piscina in the eastern bay of the north aisle, and the doorway. The piers on the south side, and both aisles, are plain early decorated, with perpendicular insertions. The tower and its arch are decorated. In the south aisle stands a plain massive font of somewhat singular construction, and of early English character. The angles of the bowl project, being probably left in their rough state for subsequent carving. The nave roof, though high-pitched, is somewhat debased. There is a brass on the south wall of the chancel to Thomas Burrugh and his two wives bearing date 1597; he married first Elizabeth Byrwell, and secondly Bridgett Higham; there is also an inscription, without date, to George Somerset. Of later date will be noted the altar tomb effigy of Thos. Higham, 1630, who was actively engaged in the Irish Rebellion. The Parish Register dates from 1559. The church was renovated about 30 years ago, and also partially restored more recently. The brass lectern is the gift of Messrs. Borton, the sons of a former vicar, 1829 to 1853. Edna Lyall, in one of her recent novels, "The Golden Days," describes this church, and also Bamsfield Hall.

The parish comprises the hamlet of Clopton, which is mentioned in Domesday, though Wickhambrook itself is not named.

A hundred years ago a Roman fibula, and several coins were ploughed up in a field called "Four Acre Honeycomb," in this parish, about a mile from the fortifications at Lidgate, which was undoubtedly a Roman station. The Fibula was about the size of an ordinary brooch, with an amethyst in a gold setting. An engraving of the same with an inscription may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1787, p. 702).

Among the men of note connected with Wickhambrook, was Samuel Cradock, B.D., and Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, elder brother of Dr. Zachary Cradock, preacher at Gray's Inn, and provost of Eton College. Samuel was an eminent Nonconformist divine. He was rector of North Cadbury, in Somersetshire, which, upon the passing of the Act of Uniformity in 1662, he resigned, retired to this place, and preached in the neighbourhood during the 26 years he resided here. Samuel Cradock appears to have kept a private academy, and became minister of a congregation of Dissenters some years before his decease at Bishop's Stortford, where he died in 1706, at the ripe age of 86. He and his widow lie buried in the chancel of Wickhambrook, where there is a tablet upon the north wall. Cradock was a learned man, and author of several works, as an "Apostolical History," "A Harmony of the Four Evangelists," and "The History of the Old and New Testament." (Granger's Biographical Dictionary, III., 309.) Among other worthies may be mentioned Anthony Sparrow, Bishop of Exeter from 1667 to 1676, when he was translated to Norwich, of which See he remained Bishop till his death in 1685. This said Anthony, son of Samuel Sparrow, was baptized May 7, 1612, not at Depden, as is generally supposed, but at Wickhambrook.

The carriages, which had been waiting outside the church, now conveyed the excursionists to Bamsfield Hall, about two miles distant.

This old manor house is surrounded by a moat, filled with water, and approached by a bridge in front. The mansion must have anciently appeared even more imposing than at present, because the upper storey, having become dilapidated, was removed about a century ago. There was much in the house and grounds to interest the archaeologists, who were kindly welcomed and entertained by the proprietor, N. Warner Bromley, Esq. The visitors admired the lofty oak-pannelled, and stone-paved great hall, with its minstrel gallery. Here were displayed some curious pictures, vestments and plate, and of the valuable objects exhibited by Mr. Bromley, not the least was a very fine specimen of a loving cup in silver-gilt, dated 1618, and bearing a shield with arms of an ancestor.

Whilst the members were assembled in the great hall, Mr. H. Prigg read an account of Badmundesfield hall and manor.

After our host and hostess had been thanked for their hospitality by Mr. Dewing, in the name of the Society, and Mr. Bromley had expressed his satisfaction that the visit to his old house had given pleasure to the party; the signal to advance was sounded, and the vehicles were once more set in motion.

DENHAM CHURCH.

A four mile drive brought the party to the little church of Denham. The fabric itself has but few features of interest, but the monuments therein are of no common order. Mr. H. Prigg gave an account of the church, and the Lewkenor family.

LITTLE SAXHAM CHURCH.

Time failed, otherwise it was intended to visit the Roman earthworks at Barrow, this village was therefore passed, and Little Saxham church was reached about 6.30.

This pretty church, remarkable for the beauty of its circular tower, the rector, the Rev. H. I. Kilner, undertook to describe.

The text of his paper is here given—"Before beginning the history of this church, I will just mention that Suffolk shares the fate of many of our English counties, in having no complete county history. Suckling's painstaking work has reference to less than half the county, and the extensive and valuable work of Mr. Davy and Mr. Jermyn remain buried in the British Museum, with apparently little prospect of being utilised for a complete history of a county which is rich in historical recollections of all kinds, from the days of S. Edmund the martyr to those of Evelyn and of Horace Walpole. Of the many autumn visitors to this county (which rejoices in the *soubriquet* of silly Suffolk), few, perhaps, think of it save as the home of partridges and pheasants innumerable. Suffolk, however, possesses a peculiar character of its own. But we must pass on to the immediate subject which concerns us at the present moment—namely—this ancient church. ('Suffolk,' says Fuller, 'has no cathedral therein, but formerly it had so magnificent an Abbey church in Bury, the sun shineth not on a fairer, with three lesser churches waiting thereon in the same churchyard.') Flint work, mostly a combination of flint and stone, technically called flush work, is largely used for the construction of Suffolk churches. No account of these buildings, however brief, can omit to mention the round towers on which so much antiquarian lore has been expended. At one time it was thought that they were of Danish origin, but as Mr. Gage in his history of the Thingoe Hundred remarks, with much truth, 'If this were so, we might expect to find them in Northumbria, where the Danish dynasty held its full sway, or we might expect to find them in the mother country, but we do not. They are nearly entirely confined to the limits of East Anglia, there being 125 round towers in Norfolk, 40 in Suffolk, and in the rest of England, only two in Berkshire, two in Sussex, one in Surrey, two in Cambridgeshire, one in Northamptonshire, and seven in Essex.' These towers are of different ages. Some have distinct features of early, some of late, Norman architecture, and some have characteristics of early English style. Mr. Parker's theory is probably the correct one, *i.e.*, that constructed of flint (as they are without exception) they

are built round to suit the material, and to save the expense of the stone quoins which are necessary for square corners, and which were difficult to procure in districts where the building stone had all to be imported. Some of these towers are quite plain, others, like those at Herringfleet, near Lowestoft, and this church, have rich Norman work in the upper stories. I will here mention a little anecdote: 'A countryman, hearing two archæologists wondering over the origin of a round tower, explained it thus:—Before the flood it used to be used as a well, and when the inhabitants of the new generation, who resided on the spot, were looking for a place to build a church, they selected this site because the old well would do for a steeple, and, therefore, they built the church to it as it now stands.' There is a neat modern round tower at Higham, about four miles from here, which has very similar features to this tower. The church and tower were built about 25 years ago by the late Mr. Gilbert Scott. I wrote the other day to his son, Mr. Oldrid Scott, to ask him whether he knew of any reason why his father built a modern round tower so near such a celebrated ancient one, and whether he had built any other round towers in the kingdom, as I thought it might be interesting for you to know. In reply, he said, that he had inquired of the gentleman who made the drawing for Higham church for his father, and his answer was that they were done for a clergyman learned in architecture, and that he believes it was at his suggestion that a round tower was adopted. Suffolk is also, like the other eastern counties, rich in brasses, indeed most of the brasses in England are to be found in Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent. It is supposed that wealthy clothiers, who built and beautified so many of these churches, placed in them a large number of memorials. William Dowsing, the iconoclast of East Anglia, has much to answer for in the destruction of Suffolk churches. He was appointed Parliamentary Visitor, under a warrant from the Earl of Manchester, for demolishing the superstitious pictures and ornaments of churches, &c., within the county of Suffolk, in the years 1643–44. His journal has been published, and contains an account of the destruction he wrought. Thus at Walberswick—to give but one specimen—he writes: 'Brake down 40 superstitious pictures and to take five crosses off the steeple porch, and we had eight superstitious inscriptions on the grave stones.' He also boasts of having destroyed 192 brasses in 52 churches in Suffolk, 30 of them in one church, All Hallows, Sudbury. The grave stones here have all been stripped of their brasses. This church is dedicated to S. Nicholas, and the original building consisted of a round tower and a nave, with probably a semi-circular apse. Early in the 14th century the chancel, north aisle, and south porch were added; and early in the 15th century the chapel of our Lady and S. John the Evangelist, generally now called the Lucas chapel, was built on by Thomas Lucas. The two windows in the aisle are coeval with the aisle itself, but the other windows are alterations by Lucas or his executors. Over the south porch is a double billett weather moulding of the same character as the cornice under the windows of the tower. You will

observe, too, in the nave are the corbels that supported the old Norman roof. The tower arch is very singular in its proportions, and it is 17ft. 3in. high and only 4ft. 6in. wide. The low recessed arch at the side of it was apparently designed for a seat. The east window and south windows at one time seem to have been filled with armorial ensigns, but all have disappeared except one oval in the south chancel window and eight ovals which I have taken care of, hoping one day to get them re-inserted. I have no doubt there are fresco paintings under the whitewash, I have discovered traces of how the east wall was coloured, which you can see for yourselves, and under the east window there are the remains of an old maltese cross surrounded by a circle. The stone staircase leading to the rood-loft is still in existence. And now before you inspect the church let me just say a few words about the monuments. On the north wall of the chancel is the cenotaph of Thomas Lucas, who was Solicitor-General to King Henry VII., having been promoted to that office from the household of the King's brother Jasper, Duke of Bedford, whom he served in the character of secretary. It was in 1505 that Thomas Lucas bought the estates of Little Saxham from Robert Darcy. Lucas died on the 7th July, 1531. His altar tomb standing under an arch opened into the Lucas chapel, and was intended for his recumbent figure, but he was never buried there. The arch is now filled up, and the side of the cenotaph, which was in the chapel, is placed on the top of the one in the chancel, no doubt to make room for Lord Croft's monument, which is placed at the back. The shields are (1) Lucas and Morrieux; (2) Lucas impaling Morrieux; (3) Lucas and Morrieux quarterly impaling Kemys; (4) and Kemys. In the testament of Thomas Lucas he ordered his body to be buried without pomp where his executors thought fit. He left certain legacies, and among them to this church one of the best vestments and money for the chancel to be embattled like the nave. He also provided for two honest priests to sing for two years in his chapel, and to pray for the Duke of Bedford, for himself, his wife and family, and especially for his daughter Margery Lucas, each priest to have for his salary £6 a year. After his death his son Thomas Lucas, and John Lucas, uncle of the latter, sold their estates in Little Saxham to Sir John Croftes. He died on the 28th January, 1557, and the estates passed to his son, Edmund, who survived him but a few days, and was buried at Westow. (Thomas, the eldest son of Edmund, succeeded his father. He died in 1605, and was interred at Westow. Sir John Croftes, his eldest son, who next inherited the property, died, and was buried here 29th March, 1628. Sir Henry, his son, who held the estates, died 1667.) Passing over three or four generations we come to William, Lord Croftes, in whom we are more interested. He was brought up in the household of the Duke of York, became his master of the horse, was also captain of the guard to the Queen-Mother, and accompanied the royal family in their exile to France. This mad-cap Croftes was one of those choice spirits who were the delight of Charles II., but a discredit to his court. The king honoured

him with a visit at Little Saxham in 1670. Lord Croftes married Elizabeth, daughter of William, Lord Spencer (of Wormleighton). He died without issue, 11th September, 1677, and his title became extinct. It is his monument that now occupies such a prominent position in the Lucas chapel. It was executed by Story. Against the east wall is a tablet to the memory of Elizabeth, wife of Sir Henry Croftes. Also on the same wall, a marble tablet with the arms of Croftes impaling Allington. On the west wall is a tablet to William Crofts; outside the chapel is a tomb to Charles Croftes, late of Lincoln's Inn. On the outside wall of the north aisle is a stone to the memory of Samuel Leedes, formerly head master of King Edward's school, Bury S. Edmund's, and on a stone in the chancel are the arms of Leedes (a fess between three spread eagles, and crest a cock). The registers commenced with the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the first entry being 1559. On the fly-leaf of the first register book is the following:—'Edmund Croftes, who lived in this Hall wñ this register book was began by order of act of parleam made in that behalf was born in ye year of or Ld 1537, being ye 28 of Harry ye 8th.' In the tower are three bells. The tenor has on it the following inscription:—'Thomas Cheese made me, 1603.' I can give no account of the massive old benches, which have been much mutilated. I hope I have not detained you too long, and I dare say you will now wish to look round the church and see the different points of interest for yourselves."

After inspecting thoroughly this interesting old church, specially remarkable for its circular tower, an engraving of which may be found in Parker's Glossary of Architecture (I., 481), the excursionists were entertained with a kindly cup of tea on the rectory lawn, by Mr. Kilner. By this time it was found necessary to hasten onward in time to catch the express train from Bury station.

Among the members present at this meeting were Mr. E. M. Dewing, and Rev. Francis Haslewood, F.S.A., the honorary secretaries, W. Cuthbert Quilter, Esq., M.P., the Revs. A. J. Bedell, C. G. R. Birch, M. B. Cowell, C. Deedes, T. E. C. Frodsham, E. J. Griffiths, H. I. Kilner, S. Maude, C. Marriott, R. C. Temple, Major Gelston, Messrs. B. Bevan, E. F. Bisshopp, W. Brown, H. C. Casley, T. B. Corfield, W. F. Cotman, J. C. Ford, B. P. Grimsey (Deputy-Mayor of Ipswich), H. S. Hawkins, G. H. Hetherington, W. F. Laxton, F.S.A., and Mrs. Laxton, W. L. Lewis, H. Prigg, H. Lacy Scott, J. R. Thompson, F. Wright. A good number of the friends of members joined the excursion as Dr. Taylor (Ipswich), Rev. Dr. Haslewood, H. D. Haslewood, Revs. F. S. Berry, L. Klamborowski, A. McKechnie, Messrs. J. L. Kingsford, W. W. Hodson (Sudbury), W. Lambton Lewis, Wilson (Ipswich), and a large number of ladies.

S. GREGORY'S CHURCH, SUDBURY.

BY THE REV. THOMAS LINGARD GREEN, M.A.

The town of Sud, or South Bury, was the principal borough of south-east Anglia as far back as A.D. 797, when "The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle" mentions the death of Bishop Alfrin, at Sudbury. About the year 970 Atherie founded a hospital, giving a moiety of Northoo to S. Edmund's, Bury, and the other to S. Gregory's, Sudbury. Not long after this the lady Ethelfleda, widow of Bethmoth, Duke of East Anglia, bequeathed the land at Weadinga Felder (Waldingfield) to S. Gregory's church, Suthbyngensis (Sudbury), as her sister had desired on her death-bed. This Count Be(r)thmoth most bravely resisted the Danish invaders, and was killed in battle at Maldon, in Essex, and buried at Ely Abbey. His widow also helped to found the Abbey at Ely, and gave a fine piece of Tapestry, on which she had worked her husband's exploits. In Domesday Survey, S. Gregory's is said to possess 50 acres of land and 50 of meadow. The manor of Sudbury, with many others, was conferred by William I. on Richard de Clare, afterwards Earl of Gloucester and Hereford. Its first charters were granted by this powerful family. In the reign of King John, Amicia, Countess of Clare, gave this church and its property to the Prioress of Eaton, which grant was ratified by Henry II.

Coming down to the latter half of the 14th century we are, probably, contemporary with the present building, for it was purchased from the Nuns of Eaton, by Simon de Sudbury, afterwards Lord High Chancellor of England and Archbishop of Canterbury, and finally beheaded by the rabble of Wat Tyler's rebellion in 1381.

The present church is mostly in the Early Perpendicular style, and has a very fine tower, with a peal of eight bells. It underwent large alterations in pre-Reformation times. The chancel arch is of an earlier date than the piers which support it, and has been spread open to suit its present position. Simon raised the roof of the nave and built the clerestory. The north arcade belongs to A.D. 1350, and the south may be as late as 1530. The fine chancel, with its lofty Perpendicular windows, is 62 feet long by 21 feet wide. Its size and length and noble altar, may be due to the fact that Simon of Sudbury established close by the church a College of Secular Priests, on the ground where his father's house stood, now occupied by the Union House. The 20 oaken "Miserere" stalls still retain their original position. The church contains a remarkably fine font-cover of rich tracery and tabernacle work, over 12 feet high, richly painted. This church had fallen into very serious decay, and 30 years ago was closed as being dangerous, but it has been gradually restored to something like its pristine glory, under the guidance of Mr. Butterfield, freely and generously given.

In the *Builder* (October, 1887) may be found a sheet of ink-photo drawings of six frescoes, for the walls of S. Gregory's church. The figures, which are full length and life size, represent SS. Peter, James, John, John Baptist, also Elijah and Moses. The designs are the work of Mr. Aveling Green, brother of the Rector.



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