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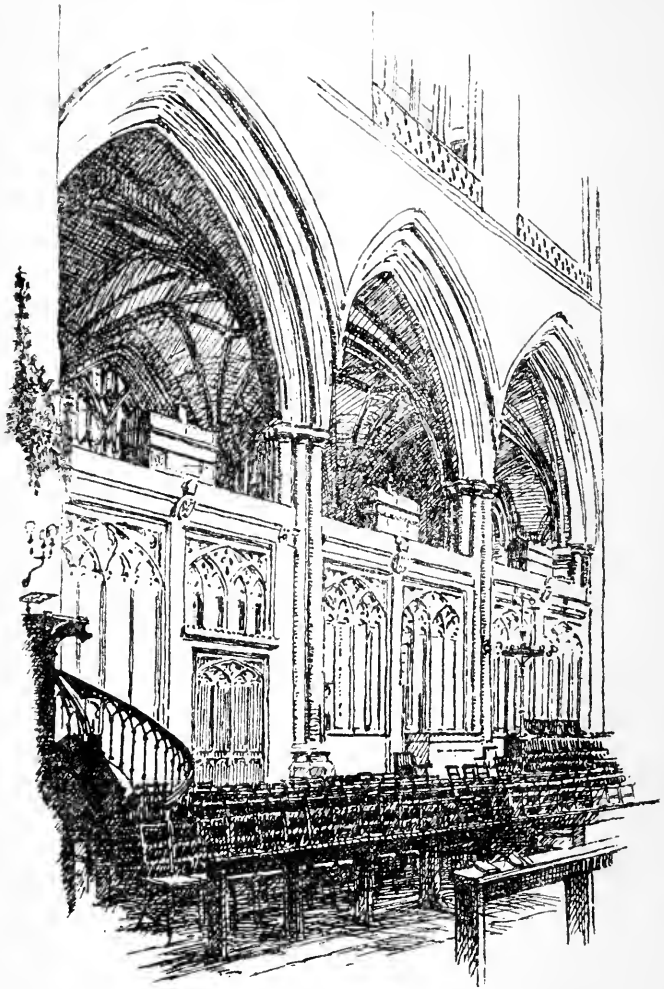


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***Winchester
Cathedral***

Its Monuments
and Memorials



The Mortuary Chests on the North Side.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

Its Monuments
and Memorials

BY

JOHN VAUGHAN, M.A.

(Canon Residentiary of Winchester Cathedral)

Author of "Winchester Cathedral Close," "Lighter Studies of a Country Rector," etc.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS

By DOROTHY COLLINS

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her;
tell the towers thereof: mark ye well her
bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may
tell it to the generations following."

Psalm XLVIII, 12, 13

LONDON: SELWYN & BLOUNT
21 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2

TO
THE MEMORY
OF
MY HONOURED FRIEND
FRANCIS JOSEPH BAIGENT
(WHO DIED MARCH 7, 1918)
WITHOUT WHOSE HELP AND INTEREST
THESE MEMORIALS
WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN WRITTEN

.

P R E F A C E

It is not the purpose of the present volume to deal specially with the architecture of Winchester Cathedral. That has been done, and well done, by several competent authorities, especially by Professor Willis of Cambridge, whose masterly paper on *The Architectural History* of the Cathedral was published in the *Proceedings of the Archæological Institute* for 1845. Rather is it an attempt, as the title of the book indicates, to call to mind the inarticulate, often the forgotten memories, which lie concealed in the monuments and memorials of the Cathedral. That the Cathedral is remarkably rich in this respect will be admitted. Not only does it preserve, in its unique mortuary chests, the bones of many of the Saxon and Danish kings; not only are its mediæval monuments of exceptional value and interest; not only are its chantries among the most magnificent in the kingdom; but since the time of the Reformation as many as a thousand individuals have been interred within its walls. Of these the vast majority are naturally unknown beyond the range of local or diocesan history; but in not a few instances a marble leger-stone or mural monument will be found to enshrine a biography of more than passing interest.

The task has been no light or easy one, and has involved considerable research at the British Museum and elsewhere. Among the standard works on Winchester to which I am indebted, special mention should be made of Bishop Milner's classical *History of Winchester* (3rd ed.); the publications of the *Hants Record Society*, especially those

edited by Dean Kitchin, and by Mr. F. J. Baigent ; and the well-known works of Gale, Warton, Wavel, Britton and Woodward. Anthony Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses* has of course proved invaluable ; and the immortal *Dictionary of National Biography*. In addition to these well-recognized authorities, an immense number of works have been consulted—histories, biographies, pamphlets, old newspapers, and other sources of information too numerous to specify.

I desire to acknowledge, with much gratitude, the help that has been given me in my somewhat formidable undertaking. I doubt indeed if I should ever have completed it, had it not been for the assistance and interest of my friend, the late Francis Joseph Baigent—to whose memory I dedicate this volume—who was ever ready to place at my disposal his vast stores of antiquarian learning. The chapters that deal with the Pre-Reformation monuments owe a great deal to his knowledge and criticism. Among other friends, from whom I have received exceptional help, I would specially mention Mr. Herbert Chitty of Winchester College, who most generously handed over to me a collection of MS. notes which he had made on persons whose names occur in the Burial Register of Winchester Cathedral. These notes have proved most valuable, and have saved me much arduous research. To the Rev. Dr. Furneaux, lately Dean of Winchester, I offer my grateful thanks for much scholarly assistance ; and also to my brother, Matthew Vaughan, late Assistant-Master of Haileybury. I would also acknowledge the help that I received, especially in matters of heraldry, from the late Mr. Norman C. H. Nisbett, Architectural Surveyor of the Cathedral. Nor would I forget my friend, Mr. Herbert E. Johnson, Proprietor of the *Hampshire Chronicle*, who kindly allowed me to search the early numbers of his excellent journal.

With regard to the illustrations, they have all been re-drawn, in the most artistic manner, by Miss Dorothy Collins. For permission to make use of pictures and

photographs, I would offer my thanks to Miss Corrie, to Messrs. Warren and Son, of Winchester, and especially to my friend, the Rev. George Sampson, Vicar of Ramsdell, whose beautiful photographs were taken expressly for the purpose of illustrating this book.

With reference to the use of the term "bay," as indicating the position of a monument or slab in the nave or the nave-aisles, it should be noted that in all cases the particular bay is reckoned from the west end of the Cathedral.

JOHN VAUGHAN.

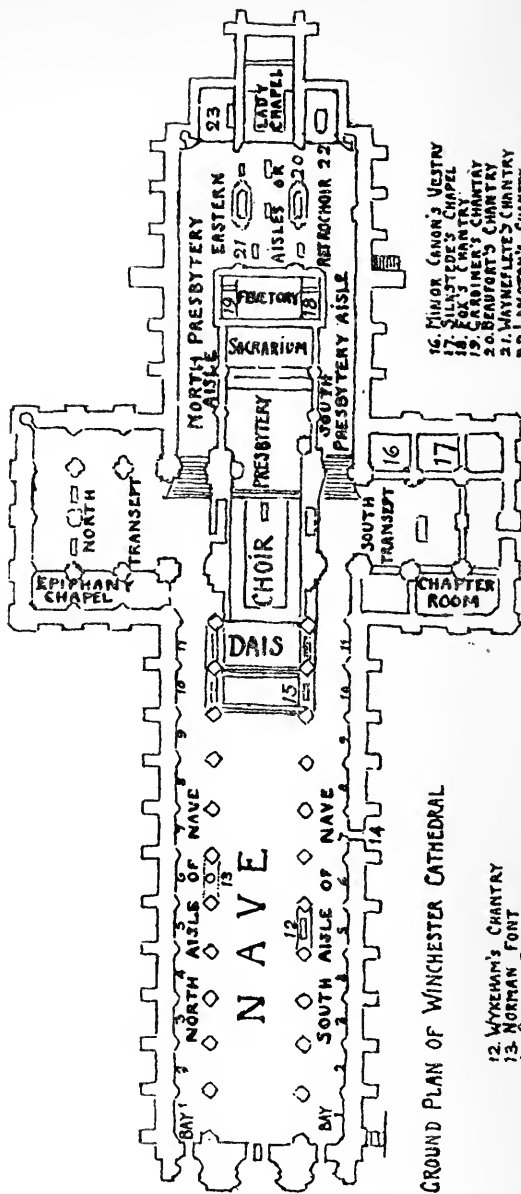
The Close,
Winchester.
Michaelmas, 1919.

“ This being Sunday, I heard, about 7 o'clock in the morning. a sort of a jangling, made by a bell or two in the Cathedral. So I took Richard to show him that ancient and most magnificent pile, and particularly to show him the tomb of that famous bishop of Winchester, William of Wykeham, who was the Chancellor and the Minister of the great and glorious King Edward III., who sprang from poor parents in the little village of Wykeham, three miles from Botley, and who, amongst other great and most magnificent deeds, founded the famous College, or School, of Winchester, and also one of the Colleges at Oxford. I told Richard about this as we went from the inn down to the Cathedral ; and when I showed him the tomb where the bishop lies on his back, in his Catholic robes, with his mitre on his head, his shepherd's crook by his side, with little children at his feet, their hands put together in a praying attitude, he looked with a degree of inquisitive earnestness that pleased me very much. I took him as far as I could about the Cathedral.”

William Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, I. p. 374.

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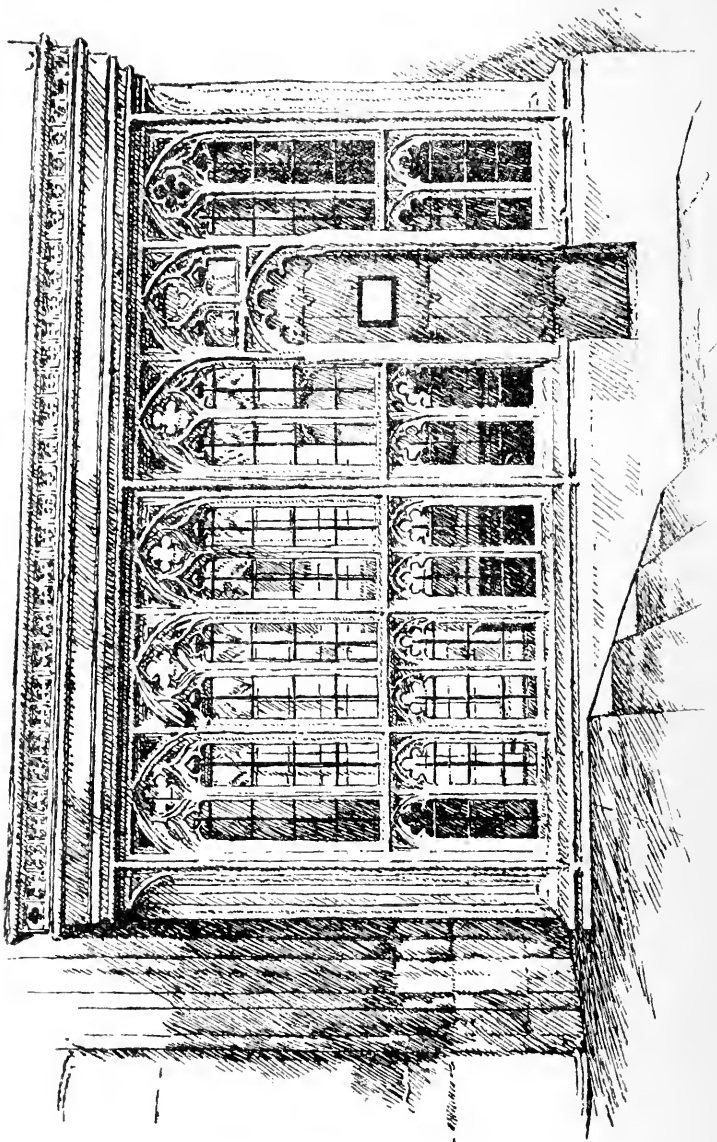
BY DOROTHY COLLINS

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* From photographs by Rev. G. Sampson.

† By kind permission of Messrs. Warren & Son.

‡ From photo by Mr. W. T. Green.



WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL :

ITS MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

CHAPTER I

THE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

IT has been said by a distinguished writer that, from a historical standpoint, Winchester Cathedral may fairly be regarded as among the three or four most interesting monuments in the north of Europe. That in England Westminster Abbey is without a rival would be admitted, and that Winchester Cathedral ranks not far behind it will be almost equally allowed. For what the Abbey eventually became as a royal burial-place, that was the "old Minster" in the days of the Saxon and Danish Kings.

The ancient "City Tables"* of Winchester claim that the Cathedral has "given sepulchre to more Kings, Queens, Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Bishops, and Mitred Prelates, before the year of our Lord 1239, than all the cities in England together." It is of course its Pre-Conquest associations that give to Winchester Cathedral the chief claim to eminence. The bones of the early kings have experienced many vicissitudes. From the Saxon edifice of Bishop Æthelwold, who removed some of them from

* Now hanging in the Guildhall.

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an earlier building, they were afterwards transferred to the present Norman church, and placed in the crypt below the choir. Then in the reign of King Stephen, his brother, Bishop Henry de Blois, caused "a general translation of the remains" to be made.* These he placed in leaden sarcophagi, which were arranged in a conspicuous position above the place known as "the Holy Hole." Later on, some of these sarcophagi were replaced by wooden chests decorated with painted figures and geometrical designs. Then, early in the sixteenth century, Bishop Fox caused larger and more splendid chests to be made, in which he deposited the older coffins, and placed them on the top of his new choir-screens. There the mortuary chests may be seen to-day, high and lifted up, a strange and unique example of sepulchral monument in England.† Well might John Evelyn, the diarist, when he visited Winchester in 1642, speak of them as "a worthy antiquity."

But the mortuary chests are not the only worthy antiquities which the Cathedral can show. "I like," wrote Horace Walpole to‡ Richard Bentley, "the profusion of the most beautiful Gothic tombs. Besides the monuments of the Saxon Kings, of William Rufus, his brother, etc., there are those of six such great and considerable men as Beaufort, William of Wykeham, him of Waynesflete, the Bishops Fox and Gardiner, and my Lord Treasurer Portland. How much power and ambition under half a dozen stones! I own, I grow to look on tombs as lasting mansions, instead of observing them for curious pieces of architecture." No English church is richer in chantries§ than Winchester Cathedral. They are all chantries of bishops of Winchester, who, with one exception, held high offices of State. The earliest belongs to the middle of the fourteenth century, and is that of William de Edyndon,

* Rudborne's *Historia Major Wintoniensis* (Wharton's Edition), II. IV. p. 194.

† Chapter ii.

‡ *Letters* (Clarendon Press Ed.), III. p. 341-2.

§ Chapters iv. and v.

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Chancellor under Edward III., and the first Prelate of the Order of the Garter. William of Wykeham's splendid chantry is the sacred shrine of Wykehamists throughout the world. In the eastern part of the Cathedral, on the south side, will be seen the magnificent chantry of Henry, Cardinal Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, and half-brother of King Henry IV., a statesman more than an ecclesiastic, who played an important part in Lancastrian times. In a corresponding position, on the north side, stands the even more magnificent chantry of William Waynflete, the first Provost of Eton, and the munificent founder of Magdalen College, Oxford. In the same part of the Cathedral is situated the chantry of Richard Fox, Secretary and Keeper of the Privy Purse to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and the Founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. On the north side of the Feretory lies that of Stephen Gardiner, Lord Chancellor of the Kingdom under Queen Mary, and known as "the Hammer of heretics" during her disastrous reign. His chantry has suffered much disfigurement at the hands of Protestant reformers. So with the chantry-chapel of Thomas Langton, Archbishop-Elect of Canterbury. Its delicate woodwork has been grievously defaced, and the stately tomb robbed of its magnificent metal-work.

In addition to these noble chantries, other Pre-Reformation memorials* remain. They are mostly to be found in the eastern aisles, to which part of the Cathedral several of them were removed by Dr. Nott at the beginning of the last century. Among those which originally stood elsewhere may be noted the military figure of Sir Arnald de Gavaston; the fine Purbeck-marble slab of Bishop Audemar, half-brother to Henry III.; the black marble effigy of a bishop, probably Bishop Toclyve; and the incised marble slab of William de Basyngge, Prior of the monastery. Other early memorials which call for special notice are those of Hardicanute, the last Danish King; the traditional tomb of William Rufus; that of his younger

* Chapter iii.

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brother, Richard, also slain while hunting in the New Forest ; the grey marble tomb of Bishop Godfrey de Lucy, who built the beautiful eastern aisles ;* and the place of burial of the heart of Bishop Nicholas de Ely, whose body lies at Waverley Abbey.

With the Reformation great changes took place in the Cathedral. St. Swithun's shrine, which for centuries had been the glory of Winchester, was utterly destroyed.† "The silver alone," so the wretch Pollard estimated, would "amount near to two thousand marks." At the same time "he took possession of the cross of emeralds, the cross called 'Hierusalem,' another cross of gold, two chalices of gold with some silver plate"—the gifts probably of Bishop Henry de Blois. The magnificent reredos was despoiled of its figures and precious stones. The golden crown of King Cnut which hung over the high altar, and the silver crucifix of "prodigious size," the gift of Archbishop Stigand, were confiscated. The altars, as many as twenty,‡ on the lowest calculation, were demolished. The priceless tapestry was torn down and devoted to other purposes. Chantries were cleared of their ornaments, tombstones of their brasses ; and the effigies of ecclesiastics were wantonly mutilated and destroyed. Very bare must the interior of the Cathedral have appeared when the work of destruction was completed. For the mural monuments and memorial tablets which now cover the walls are all of Post-Reformation origin. Not one existed in the year 1541 when the Cathedral was handed over to the new

* In this connection, it may be of interest to recall the words of the famous American preacher. "Within the shrine of Winchester Cathedral," said Henry Ward Beecher, "are buried the architects who erected that most beautiful Cathedral in Europe ; but not every architect is so happy as to sleep in the structure his hands have builded." This is true of all our Cathedral builders, Bishops Walkelin, de Lucy, Edyndon, Wykeham and Richard Fox.

† For an account of its destruction, see Gasquet's *Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, pp. 406-7.

‡ Milner II. p. 111 (note.)

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Dean and Chapter. Well might it have appeared to William Basyng, the last prior of the old monastery, that the word *Ichabod* was "writ large" over the glories of Winchester Cathedral.

After the Reformation a new order of things arose with regard to burial within the walls of the Cathedral. Up till then such burials would seem to have been restricted to persons of some importance. The early monuments are almost entirely of individuals of royal blood, or of some distinction in Church or State. On the floor of the nave may also be seen many ancient gravestones bearing the matrices of metal-work. And the existence of a brass-memorial is at least an indication that the person commemorated was one of consideration. But after the Reformation the old order changes. Burials within the walls become more frequent, and are no longer confined to eminent individuals. It becomes apparently a question of family relationship, or a question of paying fees. All sorts and conditions of men find burial there. The Cathedral registers, as we possess them, do not begin till the year 1599, but from that date until 1852, when the last interment within the walls took place, there are nearly 800 entries of burial. If to this number be added those which occurred between the dissolution of the monastery and the year 1599, and also those which were omitted to be entered in the register—of which neglect there is abundant evidence in the leger-stones that remain—it may fairly be estimated that not far short of 1,000 persons were buried within the Cathedral between the time of the Reformation and the middle of the nineteenth century. This may seem an almost incredible number, but the existence of the gravestones, and the evidence of the registers which carefully discriminate between burials in the Cathedral and those in the Cathedral-yard, may be taken as conclusive. The period of most frequent burial was the seventeenth century, especially the earlier part of it, up to the time of the Commonwealth. During those forty-five years at least 230 persons were interred within the walls.

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Of the thousand individuals whose remains have been deposited in the Cathedral since the Reformation, comparatively few have been persons of importance. There are of course some notable exceptions. Izaak Walton was not only the "Prince of fishermen," he was also the "Prince of biographers," and lovers of English Literature as well as "practisers of the art of angling" alike view his grave with feelings of veneration. The resting-place of Jane Austen attracts intelligent visitors from every corner of Great Britain, and also from America and the Dominions. There are military monuments, too, of much interest, and also memorials of men of letters. In Church history again the name of Bishop Hoadley is not unknown, and among the prebendaries were several men of distinction. Some also of the nobility and gentry have left interesting memories behind them. But speaking generally, and with certain marked exceptions, those buried within the Cathedral have been ordinary folk, church dignitaries and members of their families, officials of various classes, county magnates, prosperous citizens and men of affairs, and other local individuals of some little importance in their day and generation.

It is noticeable how different parts of the Cathedral came to be associated with different classes of the community. In mediæval times the most honourable place of burial was in the choir, near the high altar, or in the eastern aisles; while the south transept was reserved for members of the monastic body. But after the Reformation another conception arose. Speaking generally, the nave became the usual burial-place of ecclesiastics, and of their wives and families. The beautiful eastern aisles were given over to the wealthier classes, who were willing to pay double fees for the position and privilege. Minor canons and organists were generally interred in the north transept; while the south transept was reserved for persons of some social standing. The nave again, and the nave-aisles, were allotted to citizens, and other well-to-do people, and to the large number of

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humbler individuals who found a resting-place within the Cathedral.

In early times it was customary for bishops of Winchester to be interred in their Cathedral, and up to the time of the Reformation nearly all the occupants of the see were there buried. Since then, however, the usage has been different.* Eleven only have found burial within its walls, and in nine instances out of the eleven, in what used to be considered the least dignified portion of the building. So with the deans of the Cathedral. They are the direct successors of the priors of the monastery; but while the priors almost without exception were interred within the sacred precincts, five only of the deans seem to have been buried in the Cathedral. With regard, however, to prebendaries the case has been different. As many as fifty-five prebendaries† are known to have been buried within the walls, and not less than one hundred and forty members of prebendal families.

From the time of its foundation there has been a close connection between College and Cathedral.‡ The immortal Founder lies, not in College Chapel, but in Winchester Cathedral. The chantry of William Wayneflete commemorates one who in his younger days was head-master of College. Another head-master was Dr. John White, who under Queen Mary became bishop of Winchester, and who also lies in the Cathedral. Since the establishment of the new foundation under Henry VIII., a goodly number of wardens, fellows and masters of College have become prebendaries of Winchester. Not unnaturally, therefore, the Cathedral has often been chosen as their place of burial in preference to College cloisters; and in the Cathedral many of their memorials may be seen.

Among the memorials of the nobility and gentry§ are a number of flat marble slabs or leger-stones. Many of them are of large size, and are decorated at their upper ends with oval or circular spaces containing the arms of the person

* See Chapter ix. † See Appendix A. ‡ See Chapter xi.

§ See Chapters xv. and xvi.

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commemorated. These arms are of considerable interest, and are often well-cut and excellently arranged. In addition to the heraldic memorials, there are many mural tablets and other monuments of a more pretentious character. Some of them take the usual form of urns and pyramids, with lengthy and eulogistic inscriptions. Others are of a more artistic character; while a few, like the bronze effigy of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland, by the eminent sculptor, Hubert Le Seur, are really fine monuments.

Considering the near relationship between the City and Cathedral,* it is not surprising to find that a large number of mayors and aldermen, and other members of the Corporation, have been buried within the sacred walls. The custom began before the Reformation, but became more frequent after it. Many memorial stones and mural tablets may be seen, often of a chaste and dignified character, in honour of those who once held the civic reins of government. And with the City Fathers may be associated those officials and men of business who also found burial within the Cathedral. Recorders, and clerks in chancery, and successful attorneys were thus honoured; and, naturally enough, those officials in more immediate connection with the affairs of the Dean and Chapter. Many of the Cathedral Chapter-clerks are rightly commemorated, and those who held the office of *Seneschallus* or land-agent, as well as the collector of tithe, and the auditor of accounts. Nor were humbler individuals denied a like honour. There are many instances of "singemen" being buried in the Cathedral, and also of vergers and of "belringers."

It is startling to realize in how many instances whole families were granted burial in the Cathedral. The evil example set by the Earl of Portland, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Charles I., in appropriating the Guardian Angels' Chapel as a burial-place for himself and his family was widely followed in after years. To take only a few conspicuous examples, three generations of the

* See Chapter xvii.

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family of Dr. Edward Stanley, Prebendary of the Cathedral, were buried in the nave and south aisle. Silkstede's Chapel became the burial-place of the Nicholas family, and the adjoining chapel that of the family of Eyre. The Pescods were interred in the north aisle of the nave, and the Harrises for several generations in the north transept. The ancient family of Rivers also possessed a vault in the Cathedral, as did Prebendary Poulter, and others.

An examination of the memorials in the light of contemporary diocesan history, and as illustrated by their armorial bearings, reveals how widely the custom of family-burial prevailed. It is specially noticeable among the prebendaries of the Cathedral, who, being generally connected by blood or marriage with the bishop of the diocese, were likewise connected more or less closely one with another. They formed, indeed, a large and prosperous family in the Close, dwelling in the charming prebendal houses, beneath the shadow of the grey Cathedral. This happy condition of things, at least for those who shared it, continued with little interruption from generation to generation, until comparatively modern times. As the hand of death narrowed the family circle in the Close, it widened that in the Cathedral where on the monuments and leger-stones the story of ecclesiastical nepotism is preserved.

It is curious to notice the care and protection given to certain memorials in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. While the priceless mediæval monuments were left in a state of utter neglect, it was nothing unusual to fence off with iron railings those of recent construction. Whether this arrangement was due to any need of protection, or whether it was supposed to add dignity and importance to the place of burial, we need not inquire. But it would appear to have been regarded as specially appropriate to episcopal memorials. The tomb-stone of good Bishop Morley was formerly surrounded by an iron palisade, as was also that of Bishop Trimmell, who lies in the nave, near to the chantry of William of Wykeham.

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So again with the marble leger-stone of Baptista Levinz, bishop of the Isle of Man, which lies in the retro-choir under the protection of the south wall. These unsightly embellishments have now happily been removed ; but an iron railing still protects the monument of Bishop Tomline ; and several others may be seen in the Cathedral.

In ancient times it was not always customary to place inscriptions upon tombs. Hence there sometimes arises a difficulty in identifying a mediæval monument. We see instances of this uncertainty in the reputed tomb of William Rufus, in that of the so-called crusader in the retro-choir, and in several memorials of our mediæval bishops. Generally speaking, the Pre-Reformation inscriptions are of a short and pious character, and contain a prayer for the soul of the departed. After the Reformation, the inscriptions, like the monuments, change their character. They are often of great length, and relate, with much detail, the family connections of the deceased, his extraordinary virtues, the number of his children, and the nature of his achievements. Others are of a quaint and singular character, sometimes exhibiting witticisms and strange conceits.* There are several instances in the Cathedral of the introduction of Greek words in a Latin inscription. This is a very unusual arrangement, and with us is mainly confined to episcopal epitaphs. The lost inscription of Bishop Cooper was dignified by a Greek word. Greek words are also introduced in the Latin inscriptions to Baptist Levinz, bishop of the Isle of Man, and to Bishop Trimnell, who died in 1723. In like manner, the epitaph of Prebendary Morley, a near relation of Bishop Morley, who lies close to the bishop's tomb, is adorned with a Greek word, as is also that of Dr. John Nicholas, Warden of College.

When in the middle of the nineteenth century interments within the Cathedral ceased, a desire arose to erect memorials to persons buried elsewhere. Many of our monuments are of this nature, and their number has increased some-

* See Chapter xix.

THE MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

what alarmingly in recent years. Some of them, it must be admitted, have not added to the charm and beauty of the Cathedral. Specially unfortunate has been the taste for modern "brasses," which are singularly out of harmony in Gothic surroundings, and which in places have now crept over the entire surface of the walls. These "brasses" are, with one exception, of recent origin. The one exception is the exceedingly interesting seventeenth-century brass-plate, on the pillar near Bishop Morley's tomb, which records the heroic death of Colonel Boles and his men in Alton Church in the time of the Civil Wars.* No other mural "brass" was to be seen in the Cathedral. Then in the year 1872 one was placed, to the memory of Jane Austen, in a panel of the wall above her grave. It was erected, it appears, out of the proceeds of the classical *Memoir of Jane Austen*, by the Rev. J. E. Austen. The design of the memorial was entrusted by the family to Mr. Wyatt, the architect who had restored Bray Church, and with very happy results. It is indeed the irony of fate that this chaste and excellent piece of metal-work should have started a fashion in "brasses," which during the last forty years has seriously marred the appearance of many parts of the Cathedral.

* p. 186.



Inner Chest on north side of Choir, next to Altar
(side facing Presbytery aisle).



Same Inner Chest as north side of Choir, next to Altar
(side facing Choir).

MORTUARY CHESTS OF SAXON KINGS.

CHAPTER II

THE MORTUARY CHESTS

WHEN John Evelyn, the famous diarist, passed through Winchester in the year 1642, a few months before the city was captured by the Parliamentary soldiers, he made the following entry in his journal: "I visited the Castle, Schole, Church, and King Arthur's Round Table, but specially the Church and its Saxon Kings' Monuments, which I esteemed a worthy antiquity." Some years later, when the days of the Commonwealth were over, he again arrived at Winchester "to waite on the King who was lodged at the Deane's," when he wrote in his diary, under date Sept. 16, 1685: "I went to see the Cathedral. There are still the coffins of the six Saxon Kings, whose bones had been scatter'd by the sacrilegious Rebels of 1642, in expectation, I suppose, of finding some valuable reliques, and afterwards gathered up againe and put into new chestes, which stand above the stalls of the Quire." The mortuary chests are verily, as John Evelyn thought, "a worthy antiquity"; indeed they are probably unique in England, although formerly somewhat similar monuments existed in old St. Paul's Cathedral, London, before the church was plundered at the time of the Commonwealth.* And the story of our mortuary chests is as romantic as their appearance on the top of the choir-screen is singular and arresting.

* From *Dugdale's History of St. Paul's Cathedral* (1658) it would appear that the monuments of the Saxon Kings Sebba and Ethelred were of a like nature, at least in appearance. (See Plate on p. 92.) They were destroyed in the Civil Wars. pp. 46, 48.

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At the beginning of the sixteenth century Bishop Fox was engaged in erecting the present side choir-screens of stone tracery, on which may be seen the bishops' initials, his motto *Est Deo Gracia*, and the date 1525. This work necessitated the removal of the former choir-screens, on the top of which rested a number of coffins or sarcophagi containing the remains of certain Saxon Kings and other illustrious persons. It appears from the writings of our monastic chronicler, Thomas Rudborne, who flourished in the middle of the fifteenth century, that Bishop Henry de Blois, who held the see from A.D. 1129 to 1171, had caused a general translation of the remains of many of the early kings and bishops to be made. Among the remains, Rudborne specially mentions those of the Christian Kings Kinegils and Kenulph; but, he adds, "in some instances, not knowing which were kings and which were bishops, because there were no inscriptions over their monuments, the aforesaid Bishop Henry placed in leaden sarcophagi kings with bishops and bishops with kings all mixed together.* These coffins or sarcophagi "he deposited over the place which is called the Holy Hole," situated at the eastern end of the choir. It is clear from this, and other passages in his History, that, at the time when Rudborne wrote, a number of sarcophagi lay in a conspicuous position on the wall of the choir above the Holy Hole.

When therefore Bishop Fox was engaged in re-modelling the choir he had to consider the position of these sarcophagi. They were probably found to be too numerous, and possibly, as Dr. Milner suggests,† not sufficiently elegant, for the new choir screens, with their beautiful Renaissance work, which had taken the place of the older structure. He therefore caused certain wooden chests to be made, in shape not unlike a mediæval reliquary, to receive the bones of the illustrious dead whose sarcophagi had previously stood upon the Norman choir-wall. These

* *Historia Major Wintoniensis*, Lib. II. Cap. IV. p. 194.

† *History of Winchester*, Vol. II. p. 90.

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chests, eight in number—not six, as we see them to-day—he placed on the top of his new screen, four on either side of the choir. There they rested in peace for over one hundred years, until the time of the Civil wars, when, in the year 1642, an act of almost incredible barbarism took place.

Some particulars of this wanton outrage may be quoted from a nearly contemporary document.* It appears that on Thursday morning, December 14th, 1642, “between the hours of nine and ten of the clock in the morning, the soldiers of the Parliament entered the Cathedral with colours flying, their drums beating, and their matches fired. Some of their Troops of Horse also accompanied them, and rode up through the Body of the Church and Quire, until they came to the Altar, where they began their work. They rudely plucked down the Table, and broke the rail, they threw down the Organ, they broke the curiously-cut carved work. From thence they turned to the Monuments of the Dead; some they utterly demolished; others they defaced. Having wreaked their fury on the beautiful chantries, they flung down several of the Mortuary chests, wherein were deposited the bones of Bishops, and scattered the bones all over the pavement of the Church. The like they do to the bones of William Rufus, of Queen Emma, and others, and were about to practise the like impiety on the bones of the Saxon kings. But the Outcry of the People, detesting so great inhumanity, caused some of their Commanders to come in amongst them, and to restrain their madness.” The troopers also destroyed the priceless stained glass of Bishop Fox, and “those painted windows which they could not reach with their Swords, Muskets, or Rests, they brake to pieces by throwing at them the bones of Kings, Queens, Bishops, Confessors, and Saints; so that the spoil done to the Windows will not be repaired for a Thousand Pounds.”

This account, written by one Bruno Ryves, and published in his *Mercurius Rusticus* in the year 1685, may well seem

* *Mercurius Rusticus* (1685), pp. 144-152.

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incredible, or at least exaggerated; but it is abundantly confirmed by other evidence. In the earliest of our Cathedral registers there is a statement with reference to the mortuary chests, in the hand-writing of Mr. Thomas Gray, who was Precentor of the Cathedral from A.D. 1683 to 1692. From this statement we learn that "before the Insolency of the Rebels" there were eight chests on the top of the choir-screen. But at the time when the Precentor wrote, probably in 1684—forty-two years after the outrage had taken place—there were six chests only, and on the two westernmost ones there were no inscriptions. Shortly afterwards, however—during the time of Mr. Gray's Precentorship—the following inscriptions were placed upon them. On the one side:

"In hac et altera e regione cista reliquiae sunt Cnuti et Rufi Regum, Emmæ Reginae, Winæ et Alnulphi Episcoporum."

(In this chest and in the one opposite to it on the other side, are the remains of Cnut and Rufus Kings, of Emma Queen, of Wina and Alwyn bishops.)

On the other side of the chests as follows:

"Hac in cista A.D. 1661, promiscue recondita sunt ossa Principum et Praelatorum sacrilega barbarie dispersa, A.D. 1642."

(In this chest, in the year 1661, were promiscuously laid the bones of the princes and prelates which had been scattered about by sacrilegious barbarism in A.D. 1642.)

It is therefore abundantly clear that, at the time of the outrage in 1642, four out of Bishop Fox's eight mortuary chests were destroyed, and their contents scattered over the pavement; that the bones were afterwards collected, and at the time of the Restoration placed in two new chests, made after the pattern of the old ones, on which were eventually painted the inscriptions we have quoted.

On the top of Bishop Fox's choir-screens the six mortuary chests still remain, four of them the work of the good bishop, and the remaining two dating from the time of the Restoration. The Restoration chests are good imitations

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of the Pre-Reformation ones, although a close examination will reveal that the workmanship is inferior. Still to the ordinary observer, the differences are hardly discernible, and they may be regarded as careful and satisfactory copies. Very striking do those six mortuary chests appear, resting on the partition-walls of the choir, three on either side, some sixteen feet above the level of the pavement. In size they are of excellent proportions, measuring four feet eight inches in length, one foot eight inches in width, and three feet in height, with another foot to the top of the crown. They are finely carved in the *cinque cento* style of the Renaissance, decorated with paint and gilt, and each surmounted with two shields and a crown. The shields of Fox's chests are made of thin slabs of oak, and are charged with heraldic emblems assigned to the Saxon Kings. Among them are a golden dragon on a red shield; the three golden crowns upon a field of blue apportioned to St. Edmund; and a gold cross fitchée on a field of blue. The shields of the two Restoration chests are of lead, and carry no heraldic devices. All the chests are made of wood; and when, as in the case of Fox's two chests on the north side, they possess inner shells, these shells are made, not of lead, but of wood painted and decorated. The inscriptions, which are in Latin, much contracted and not without mistakes, have evidently been renewed, probably on more than one occasion. They are painted lengthwise on both sides of the chests, and indicate the remains, and sometimes the merits, of the individuals said to be enshrined therein.

The inscriptions* on Fox's four chests are as follows: On the first chest from the altar, on the north side is inscribed, on one side, "*Rex Kyngils obit A.D. 641*"; and on the other side, "*Adulphus Rex obit A.D. 857*," with the same epitaph on both sides, "*Kyngils in cista hac simul ossa jacent et Adulphi, Ipsius fundator, Hic benefactor erat.*"

(King Kinegils died A.D. 641. King Adulphus died

*In transcribing these inscriptions, the contractions have been supplied.

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A.D. 857. In this chest the bones of Kinegils and of Adulphus lie together. The former was the founder, the latter a benefactor.)

The second chest on the north side is inscribed, "*Kenulphus Rex obit A.D. 714*"; and on the south side, "*Egbertus Rex obit A.D. 837*"; with this inscription, "*Hic Rex Egbertus pausat cum Rege Kenulpho, Nobis egregia munera uterque tulit.*"

(King Kenulph died A.D. 714. King Egbert died A.D. 837. Here King Egbert rests with King Kenulph. Each of them bestowed great benefits upon us.)

The third chest on the north side, and the fourth chest opposite to it on the south wall of the choir-screen, as we have seen, are Restoration chests, the inscriptions on which have already been given.

The fifth chest—the middle one on the south wall—bears on each side the following title and inscription, "*Edmundus rex obit A.D. —. Quem theca haec retinet Edmundum suscipe Christe, Qui, vivente patre, regia sceptrata tulit.*"

(King Edmund died A.D. —. Receive, O Christ, Edmund, whom this chest contains, who swayed the royal sceptre while his father was yet alive.)

The sixth chest is inscribed as follows: "*Edredus Rex obit A.D. 955. Hoc pius in tumulo Rex Edredus requiescit, Qui has Britonum terras rexerit egregie.*"

(King Edred died A.D. 955. The pious King Edred rests in this tomb, who excellently governed this country of the Britons.)

According then to the present inscriptions the mortuary chests contain the remains of eleven persons. Three of them belonged to the seventh century—Kinegils, the first Christian King of Wessex; his son Kenulph; and Wina, the first bishop of Winchester after the removal of the "bishop's stool" from Dorchester on the Thames. Four were kings of the house of Cerdic, namely, the father and grandfather of Alfred the Great, one of his sons, and one of his grandsons. Three belonged to the eleventh century,

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King Cnut, his wife Queen Emma, and her kinsman Bishop Alwyn of Winchester; and one to the twelfth century, William Rufus. In point of time therefore—supposing the last inscription to be correct—the relics range over a period of four centuries and a half, from those of Kinegils who died in A.D. 643, to those of the Red King who was slain in the New Forest in 1100. A brief biographical notice of each of these individuals will help to give reality to these “Cabinets of the Dead.”

Kiniegils, whose name is inscribed on the easternmost chest on the north side, was the first Christian king of the West Saxons. Converted from paganism by St. Birinus, he was baptized at Dorchester in the year 635. On that occasion it was decided that the “bishopstool” should be removed to the royal city of Winchester; and with that end in view Kiniegils began to collect materials for building a Cathedral “worthy of so great a prelate as Birinus,” and moreover he made for the same purpose “a great grant of land” in the immediate neighbourhood. The king, however, did not live to accomplish his pious intention, but dying in 643 he left the task to his son Kenulph. Kiniegils is, however, rightly called “our founder” on the mortuary chest, for the property with which he endowed the Cathedral forms part of the revenues of the Dean and Chapter unto this day.

With the death of Kiniegils the building of the Cathedral was interrupted for some years. At length, however, Kenulph, mindful of his father's injunction, erected the church which is the precursor of our present Cathedral. His bones apparently were placed by Bishop Fox in a chest by themselves, on the south side of the choir, one of the chests destroyed by the Parliamentary soldiers, but they are now said to rest in the middle chest on the north side, on which, as we have noticed, are inscribed the words, “He bestowed great benefit upon us.” Bishop Wina, whose remains lie intermingled with those of others in the third and fourth chests, was a favourite of King Kenulph, who appointed him to the See of Winchester. He seems,

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however, to have been an unworthy prelate,* and was eventually deprived of his bishopric. Our monastic historian tells us that he spent the last three years of his life in St. Swithun's monastery, where he passed his days in acts of penitence and piety, constantly repeating the words, "If we have erred in our youth, let us repent in our old age."†

With the bones of Kenulph lie those of King Egbert, the founder of the English monarchy, and the grandfather of Alfred the Great. His reign marks an epoch in English history; and with pardonable pride our monastic chronicler dwells upon the fact that it was in the Old Minster‡ he was crowned "King of all England." He died in the year 836; and was succeeded by his son Ethelwulf, whose bones lie in the adjoining chest towards the east. He is worthy of commemoration in many respects, not the least in that he was the father of our immortal Alfred. It was Ethelwulf who appointed the celebrated St. Swithun to be bishop of Winchester; and who, in A.D. 854, made his famous "Donation" to the church, in which, as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle puts it, "he booked the tenth part of his lands to God's praise, and his own eternal welfare." The good King died in 858, and was buried in the Old Minster; and when, nearly seven hundred years later, his bones were translated by Bishop Fox, the fact is recorded that King Adulphus, as he is called on the mortuary chest, was "a benefactor of this church."

The fifth chest, that is, the middle one on the south wall of the choir, contains the remains of King Edmund. This Edmund, so Thomas Rudborne tells us,§ was the eldest son of King Alfred, and was crowned during his father's life-time. Dying, however, before his father, he was buried in the Old Minster, on the north side of the

* Milner I. p. 74.

† Rudborne *Historia* II. III. p. 192.

‡ Ibid. III. I. p. 199.

§ III. VI. p. 207. See also note on p. 99 of Vol. II. of Milner's *History*, and Vol. I. p. 101.

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Altar where capitular Mass was wont to be said, beneath a marble stone on which was inscribed the following words :

“ *Hic jacet Edmundus Rex Eweldredi regis filius.*” (Here lies King Edmund son of King Eweldred.) His bones, we are further told,* were at length translated, and placed in a leaden sarcophagus above the “Holy Hole.” Rudborne in this passage takes occasion to state that King Alfred bore five different names, of which that of Eweldred was one. Strange to say, the very existence of this Edmund is ignored by many authorities. His name does not occur in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. He is, however, mentioned in Asser’s *Life of Alfred*, as among the King’s children who “died in infancy.” And the flat marble stone mentioned by Rudborne as carrying the above inscription is still to be seen in the Cathedral, built into the wall of the choir-screen, beneath the chest which is said to contain Edmund’s bones. The inscription on the stone, it will be noticed, bears no date ; and this is the explanation of the fact that, when Fox re-translated the remains in the sixteenth century, the year of Edmund’s death is also left a blank on the mortuary chest ; thus :

“ *Edmundus Rex Obit* A.D. —.”

It is further evident that the “legend” as to Edmund’s having swayed the sceptre in his father’s lifetime, which Fox caused to be inscribed upon the mortuary chest, is taken from Rudborne’s chronicle. The statement, however, does not agree with that of Asser, who says that Edmund “died in infancy.” It has, however, the support of the inscription on the grave-stone, which distinctly reads *Edmundus Rex*, and it may be that Asser uses the term “infancy” in its legal sense. The explanation of this problem may perhaps be found in the supposition that the experience of the father was repeated in that of his eldest son ; and that Edmund, like Alfred, had visited Rome as a boy, and had there been anointed by the Pope to be king of England.

In the sixth chest, next to the altar on the south side

* Rudborne III. VI. p. 207.

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of the choir, lie the bones of King Edred, son of Edward the Elder, and therefore grandson of Alfred the Great. King Edred was a very pious monarch, and much beloved by the ecclesiastical authorities. "He lay prostrate," writes William of Malmesbury, "at the feet of the saints; and devoted his life to God and to Dunstan." On St. Swithun's monastery he bestowed many gifts. Dying suddenly at Frome in the year 855, his body, by Dunstan's command, was carried to Winchester, and buried in the Old Minster.

Among the promiscuous remains in the third and fourth chests, *i.e.*, the two westernmost ones, lie those of the Danish King Cnut, of his beautiful Norman wife Emma, and of her friend and guardian Bishop Alwyn. Cnut was a great benefactor to the Cathedral. In addition to his golden crown, which, after the famous incident by the seashore, he vowed never to wear again, he gave a splendid shrine for the relics of St. Birinus, and many other benefactions of land and treasure. The great King died at Shaftesbury in the year 1035, when his body was carried to Winchester and buried in the Old Minster before the high altar. Queen Emma, or Ælfgifu, "gift of elves," as the Saxons called her, is the most notable woman buried within the Cathedral. As an ancient Latin inscription, formerly on the north wall of the choir but now lost, declared,* "She was the wife and mother of Kings. She was first married to the Saxon King Ethelred, and afterwards to the Danish King Cnut. To the one she bore Edward the Confessor; to the other Hardicanute. She saw these four kings wielding the royal sceptre." From Ethelred she received the city of Winchester as her "morning-gift." She owned a house near the Westgate. Winchester became the home of her widowhood. On St. Swithun's monastery she bestowed the manor and liberty of "Godbeate," on the north side of the High Street. She is, moreover, the heroine of the famous tale of the nine red-hot ploughshares, over which she tripped unscathed in the nave of the Cath-

* Gale's *History*, p. 31.

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dral. In gratitude for this great deliverance she granted St. Swithun's monastery nine manors (one manor for each ploughshare), and Bishop Alwyn, her partner in the false accusation, also granted nine manors; to which King Edward, her son, in deep penitence—for he had lent too ready an ear to the scandalous report—added other lands, namely, the manors of Wyke, of Portland, and of Weymouth.* Bishop Alwyn died in 1047; and Queen Emma, "the old lady," as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle calls her, in 1052. Both were buried in the Old Minster; and their bones now lie mingled together on the top of the screen.

Before the violation of the mortuary chests in 1642, one of the inscriptions is said to have been: "*Hic jacet Stigandus Archiepiscopus.*"† The unfortunate Stigand succeeded Alwyn as bishop of Winchester, and in the year 1052 was elected Archbishop of Canterbury. These two sees he presumed to hold in conjunction; in consequence of which he was eventually deprived by a Synod held at Winchester in 1070, and committed to prison where shortly afterwards he died. To the Cathedral he bequeathed an enormous silver crucifix which, until the time of the Reformation, stood over the entrance to the choir. He was buried in the Cathedral, and in Rudborne's time his bones lay in a leaden sarcophagus on the south side of the altar. From thence they were doubtless removed by Bishop Fox, and it is not impossible that they now intermingle with others in the third and fourth chests.

The name of William Rufus is coupled with that of King Cnut on the third and fourth chests. Its appearance, however, raises a question of considerable difficulty, which will be considered in detail in another chapter.‡ If, however, the present inscriptions may be accepted, these two chests contain a strange company. There are the bones of Wina and probably of Stigand, the first and the last of the Saxon bishops of Winchester, and both deposed for simony; of the fascinating Queen Emma and of her friend Bishop Alwyn; of Cnut, one of the noblest mon-

* Milner, I. p. 138. † Gale's *History*, p. 28. ‡ Chapter vii.

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archs, and of William Rufus, one of the worst and most tyrannical.

There seems little reason to doubt that, speaking generally, the mortuary chests contain the remains of those persons whose names appear in the inscriptions. It is not, of course, suggested that each chest holds the bones of the individual whose name is painted outside it. Such a supposition, after the outrage of 1642, is seen to be impossible. We should expect to find, in most instances at any rate, an intermingling of remains. And this is actually what has taken place. In the year 1797, a careful examination of the chests was made. It was undertaken, with the consent of the Dean and Chapter, by a Roman Catholic officer of Militia stationed at Winchester, Henry Howard of Corby Castle, who communicated the results of his investigation to Dr. Milner, the historian of Winchester. From this account* we may quote the following particulars :

“ July 7, 1797, assisted by Mr. Hastings, surgeon of the North Gloucester Militia, we looked into the different chests said to contain the bones of the Saxon kings. The first chest, inscribed Kingils and Adulphus, contains two skulls and two sets of thigh and leg bones. From the contents of the chest it does not appear that the bones do not belong to the kings with whose names it is inscribed.

“ Second chest, inscribed Egbert and Kenulf. This contains three skulls, one of which is very small. One thigh bone, wanting a fellow, is very stout ; but the two leg bones, one of which is rather deformed, and the two hip bones, answer exactly. There are also two other thigh bones and two leg bones that pair, so that, with the exception of the third skull, these may be the bones of the aforesaid kings.

“ Third and fourth chests, bearing the names of Cnut, Rufus, Emma, Wina, Alwyn, and Stigand.† Neither of these chests contain any skull, but they are full of thigh

* Printed in Milner's *History*, Vol. II. pp. 92-3, note (3rd ed.).

† The name of Stigand does not now appear on any of the chests.

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and leg bones, one set of which, in the third chest, is much smaller and weaker than the rest. This, with the supernumerary skull in the second chest, might possibly have belonged to Queen Emma.

“ The fifth chest, inscribed Edmund, contains five skulls and three or four thigh bones. One of the skulls, from the state of the sutures, belonged to a very old man, another also belonged to an old person ; these, therefore, might have belonged to Wina and Alwyn.

“ The sixth chest, inscribed Edred, contains many thigh bones and two skulls.

“ It is to be observed that the skulls actually in the chests correspond in number to the names inscribed on the same chests. It will also appear, from the size of the bones, that there was no difference of stature from the present age.”

Such was the result of the investigation carried out in 1797. Now and again, since then, further examinations have taken place. In the year 1874, the late Mr. Francis Joseph Baigent spent much time in cleaning and making exact drawings of these mortuary chests. He found them begrimed with the dust of centuries. The dirt having been carefully sponged away, the beautiful *Renaissance* painting was revealed, and also the heraldic devices on the oak shields. Within Fox's two chests on the north side, he found inner chests, made of wood, and beautifully decorated with chaste geometrical designs, and with figure-heads. The colouring on these inner chests was as brilliant as when first painted—probably in the time of Richard II. The names, too, of the kings buried therein were inscribed in vivid colours, and corresponded to those on Bishop Fox's chests. The other mortuary chests contained no inner shells ; while the workmanship of the Restoration chests was found to be of a much rougher character, especially as regards the interior of the chests, than those of Pre-Reformation times. A few years after Mr. Baigent's investigation, I was present, when Dean Kitchin opened the first chest, inscribed with the names of Kinegils and

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Adulphus. One of the two skulls lying therein was of fine proportions and development, and this, the Dean suggested, might fairly be taken to be that of the father of Alfred the Great. As, standing on the top of the ladder, I replaced the skull in Bishop Fox's mortuary chest, I did not feel inclined to dispute the opinion of John Evelyn that the Saxon kings' monuments were indeed "a worthy antiquity."



Monument of Bishop Audemar

CHAPTER III

MEDIÆVAL MONUMENTS

THE earliest effigy in the Cathedral is that of an ecclesiastic in black marble, grievously mutilated, now lying on a low, modern tomb, to the north of Bishop Wayneffete's Chantry. It is usually pointed out as that of Bishop Peter de Rupibus, a powerful Norman prelate, and an unscrupulous partisan of King John. Bishop Peter was made Grand Justiciary in 1214, much against the wishes of the English nobles, "who were indignant that an alien should be set over their heads"; and after the death of John he became guardian of the young King Henry III., and Regent of the Kingdom. He afterwards went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, where, he is reported by Matthew Paris, to have fought bravely against the Saracens. Indeed, from the same chronicler we learn that "he was better qualified to lead an army than to rule a diocese." As Bishop of Winchester he will be remembered, however, as the Founder of the *Domus Dei* at Portsmouth, and of the priory of Austin Canons at Selborne. He was also instrumental in introducing the Preaching Friars—the Dominicans and the Franciscans—into the diocese. He died in 1238 at Farnham Castle, and was buried, as he desired, in a humble position, in the Cathedral, while his heart was interred in the Abbey-church of Waverley.*

It is doubtful, however, if the black marble effigy is that of the great Norman prelate. It appears to be of earlier date, and, in the opinion of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent,

* F. J. Baigent : *The Abbey and Church of Waverley*, p. 14.

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is more probably that of Bishop Toclve who died in 1188. This bishop's remains are stated to lie, according to an inscription of Bishop Fox, within the wall of the stone choir-screen on the north side, where we read :

*“ Præsulis egregii pausant hic membra Ricardi
Toclve, cui summi gaudia sunt poli.”*

(“ Here rest the remains of good Bishop Richard Toclve : May he enjoy the bliss of heaven.”)

It is probable, however, that this inscription marks the spot where the bishop's tomb originally stood, and where, indeed, his remains may still lie ; and that the marble effigy was removed, like that of Bishop Audemar, to make way for the new choir-screen which Bishop Fox erected in 1525.

Bishop Toclve, who succeeded the all-powerful Henry de Blois, had been an active opponent of Thomas à Becket, and had even been excommunicated by him. But after the Archbishop's murder and canonization he seems to have repented of the part he had played, and to have shown his sorrow by causing several new churches in the diocese to be dedicated to Becket's memory. We need only instance the parish church of St. Thomas', Portsmouth, and of Newport in the Isle of Wight. Bishop Toclve founded a small hospital at Winchester, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and which was situated on the downs to the east of the city. The charity still remains ; and the beautiful late-Norman edifice has only disappeared within comparatively recent years. The western doorway of the church now forms the outer entrance to the Roman Catholic church in St. Peter's Street.

Bishop Toclve was succeeded by Godfrey de Lucy, son of Richard de Lucy, grand Justiciar of England. During his episcopate, which lasted from 1189 to 1204, de Lucy reconstructed the eastern part of the Cathedral, including

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the Lady Chapel, in the beautiful Early English style of architecture. In order to carry out this great work he instituted what has been called the first English "Church Building Society,"* for he "established a confraternity for the repair of the Cathedral to last for five years." The object of Bishop de Lucy's enlarged church, according to Dean Kitchin,† "was to provide space for the crowds of pilgrims who flocked to St. Swithun's shrine. That shrine was placed in the centre of this part of the church (between the present chantries of Wayneffete and Beaufort); and the monks, though willing enough to receive their offerings, turned their faces away from the persons of the dirty, unwholesome crowd, and excluded them carefully from the main church. They made them enter by a Norman doorway in the north transept . . . and after they had paid their offerings or fees in that transept, they visited the shrine, and were stopped on the south side by those interesting gates of wrought iron still preserved in the Cathedral, which are said to be the oldest specimen of English wrought iron-work in the kingdom. And so this part of the building became practically a second church under the same roof, with nave, aisles, and Lady Chapel all its own."

Whether the main object of de Lucy's building was to provide space for the number of pilgrims who crowded to St. Swithun's shrine may possibly be questioned; for it must be remembered that, in the ecclesiastical world, the age was marked by the erection of Lady Chapels; and in lengthening the Cathedral and adding a Lady Chapel the bishop was but following a custom already in vogue.

Bishop de Lucy lies in a plain grey marble tomb, without inscription, in the very centre of his work, at the entrance to the Lady Chapel. He was rightly held in high esteem by the monks of St. Swithun's Priory, and with Bishop Henry de Blois and Bishop Toclyve was honoured with an

* Kitchin's *Winchester*, in *Historic Towns* series, p. 104.

† *Winchester*, p. 105.

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Anniversary or Obit-day, on which occasion an interesting function took place at his tomb.* It was the custom to place seven tapers fixed on spikes into metal sockets on the leger-stone of his tomb, and these when lighted formed a burning cross over his remains. The matrices of the sockets can still be seen on the marble slab of the tomb. The good bishop who was thus honoured by the convent was also remembered with gratitude by the citizens, for he had greatly improved the navigation of the river Itchen, rendering it possible for vessels to make their way from the old port of Southampton, through Winchester, and up the river as far as Alresford, where he made a great lake or reservoir, which still remains.

The curious custom of heart-burial, which obtained considerable vogue in the thirteenth century, is illustrated by the finest mediæval monument in the Cathedral. Against the eastern wall of the retro-choir, near the Guardian Angels' chapel, is now fixed in an upright position the massive Purbeck-marble slab of Bishop Audemar, or Ethelmar, or Aymer de Valence. It is deeply and exquisitely carved, with armorial bearings, and carries the effigy of the bishop, who is represented with mitre and crozier, and as holding his heart in his hands. Audemar was the son of Queen Isabella, the widow of King John, by her second husband Hugh de Brun, Count of Marche, Lord of Lusignan and Valence in Poitou. He was, therefore, half-brother to King Henry III., and to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was elected "King of the Romans" in 1256. Through the King's influence he had become bishop-elect of Winchester at the early age of twenty-three, but owing to some circumstance now difficult to determine, his consecration was deferred for many years. At length, however, having received the order of priesthood the day before, he was duly consecrated at Rome by Pope Alexander IV. on Ascension Day, 1260. The bishop did not long survive his consecration. On his way home, a few months later, he was taken ill at Paris, and died

* *Obedientary Rolls*. "Hants Record Society," p. 202 (note).

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on December 4th at St. Geneviève's Abbey. His body was buried in the Abbey-church; and his heart, in accordance with his own desire, was sent to Winchester, where it was placed beneath the Purbeck-marble slab near the High Altar of the Cathedral. There the monument remained, in the form of an altar-tomb, until the beginning of the sixteenth century, when Bishop Fox was engaged in remodelling the choir. Finding, doubtless, that Audemar's altar-tomb interfered with the new arrangements, he boldly removed the monumental slab, and placed an inscription on the screen indicating where it had stood, and where the heart was suffered to remain. The monument, after several removals, was finally placed in its present position in the year 1818. The upper portion of it had in some way mysteriously disappeared, and on that occasion a new top, as well as a pedestal, was designed by Mr. Garbett, the Cathedral architect. In the year 1912 a strange discovery was made. While engaged in digging the foundation of one of the new buttresses on the south side of the Cathedral, the workmen found, six feet below the surface, a slab of polished Purbeck marble, enriched with two finely-carved shields,* which turned out to be the long-lost portion of the Audemar monument. In the course of replacing the newly-recovered top, a

*The heraldic shields are not the least interesting part of the bishop's monument. They are three in number. The shield at the base of the effigy is simply *barrulée*, which is the paternal coat of de Valence, as may be seen on the tomb of William de Valence, the bishop's brother, in Westminster Abbey. (See Boutell's *Heraldry*, p. 188.) The shields at the top of the monument are: on the dexter side, *the three lions of England* (but *passant*); and on the sinister side, *an eagle displayed and uncrowned*. The significance of these shields is disputed. It would seem, however, that they represent respectively the two half-brothers of the bishop: the royal arms standing for King Henry III. and the single-headed eagle for Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who as Emperor (usually styled "King of the Romans") bore the Eagle of the Empire. (See Boutell's *Heraldry*, p. 234; *English Heraldry*, p. 93.) It will be remembered that the shield of the Emperor Frederick II. is so sculptured on the wall of the north choir aisle in Westminster Abbey.

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further and more startling development took place. At the back of the monument, in a little square cavity in the wall, lay a circular leaden box, six inches and three-quarters in height, and six inches in diameter. There was no inscription on the box, the lid of which was broken, and it contained what appeared to be vegetable fibre, thin fragments of wood, and a small quantity of some dark-coloured material. A scientific examination of a portion of the contents revealed the presence of animal matter, while the leaden box was pronounced by an expert of the British Museum to belong probably to the thirteenth century. There could be little reasonable doubt that the circular leaden box was the one in which the cup or casket containing the heart of Bishop Audemar was conveyed from Paris to Winchester in the winter of 1260-1261. But what had become of the cup in which presumably the heart was enclosed within the leaden box? This mystery, too, seems to be solved by the following entry to be found in the Cathedral register-book. It was written by the Rev. Thomas Gray, who was Precentor from 1684 to 1692. The statement, it will be observed, is first-hand, and comes from the mouth of the actual workman engaged in the transaction. It is as follows :

“ In ye late Rebellion when ye steps of ye Altar were levelled with ye rest of ye ground, one of ye workmen (Thos. George, by name) accidentally struck his mattock on this stone and broke it, underneath which was ye urn wherein ye Heart of this Ethelmar was, being inclosed in a golden cup, which being disclosed by his fellow workmen and conveyed to ye Ears of ye Committee men, they took ye cup for yr own use, and ordered him to bury ye Heart in ye North Isle, which accordingly he did. The heart being imbarmed and kept close from the Air was so intire and uncorrupt that at this distance of time when it was open'd it was as fresh as if it had but just been taken from ye Body, and issued forth

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fresh drops of blood upon his hand. This I had from
ye mouth of ye workman himself, whom I believe.

T. G."

There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of this statement, written some forty years after the occurrence, and duly signed by "T. G.," that is, Thomas Gray, Precentor of the Cathedral. The assertion with regard to the heart bleeding, which the Precentor believed, is doubtless to be explained as referring to the liquid in which the heart was "imbalmed," and which the workman mistook for human blood.

The spot where the "golden cup" was found was clearly where Bishop Fox's inscription is seen on the stone partition-wall; and the workman, Thomas George, placing the heart within the old leaden box, reburied it, as he was told, in the north aisle where the bishop's monument then stood; and when in 1818 the monument was removed the leaden box was removed with it, and placed in the cavity of the wall, where in 1912 it was found, and where it still remains. Thus Audemar's monument, while it is undoubtedly one of the most striking memorials in the Cathedral, also enshrines a story of curious antiquarian interest.

Another instance of heart-burial in the Cathedral is that of Bishop Nicholas de Ely, who died just twenty years after Bishop Audemar. He had been a great friend and benefactor to the Cistercian monks of Waverley, near Farnham; while his episcopate was marked by a long and obstinate dispute with the Chapter of St. Swithun's. It may have been in consequence of this misunderstanding that, alone among the bishops of Winchester in Pre-Reformation times, he selected a burial place out of his own Cathedral. He died on February 12th, in 1280, and was buried in Waverley Abbey church with great solemnity on the 16th of February, by the Bishops of Norwich and of Bath and Wells.* Three days later his

* Pamphlet by F. J. Baigent on the *Abbey of Waverley*, p. 22.

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heart was carried by the same bishops to Winchester and buried in the Cathedral. In after years, when Bishop Fox was erecting his side choir-screens, as he placed the heart of Audemar in the north partition-wall, so he placed that of Nicholas de Ely in the south wall, on which he carved the following inscription :

*“ Intus est cor Nicolai olim Winton Episcopi
Cujus corpus est apud Waverlie.”*

(“ Within this wall is the heart of Nicholas, late Bishop of Winchester, whose body lies at Waverley.”)

In the year 1887, during some alterations, the vase containing the bishop's heart was seen lying in the cavity where Bishop Fox had placed it. Over the cavity, which was cut in a single block of stone, and was about nine inches deep, lay a square plate of lead, bearing, in lettering much older than that on the stone screen, the following inscription : “ *Hic humanum est cor Nicolai Hely qui obiit anno MCCLXXIX Pridie Idus Februari.*” (“ Here is interred the heart of Nicholas de Ely, who died in the year 1279 on the day before the Ides of February.”) Immediately underneath the plate lay a round leaden box, and within the box the vase or casket which contained the heart. The vase unfortunately does not seem to have been carefully examined ; but it was thought to be of silver-gilt, and was carefully wrapped up in a silk or damask napkin, fringed and sewn round the upper part, and of a dark golden colour.*

Bishop Nicholas de Ely was succeeded by John de Pontissera, who had been Chancellor of Oxford, and at the time of his appointment was Professor of Civil Law at Modena. He is known at Winchester as the Founder of St. Elizabeth's College, in honour of St. Elizabeth of Hungary, which stood in a meadow opposite the gate of Wolvesey.

* See description by Dean Kitchin, in *The Manor of Manydown*, p. 36 (note).

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More ancient by almost a century than Wykeham's College, it yet fell a sacrifice to the unbounded avarice of Henry VIII.* The bishop's altar-tomb stands on the north side of the choir, partly let into the partition wall of Fox's screen, and bears the following epitaph :

*" Defuncti corpus tumulus tenet iste Joannis
Pointes, Wintoniæ præsulis eximii. Obit. 1304."*

("This tomb contains the body of John Pointes, an excellent bishop of Winchester, who died 1304.")

The tomb, like that of Bishop Tocklyve, is of *Renaissance* work, and corresponds to a similar style of decoration as the frieze of the stone screen above. The base, however, and the marble top are older work, and belong to the original tomb in which the bishop was buried at the beginning of the fourteenth century.

It is interesting to notice that under Bishop de Pontissera the custom became general of licensing oratories for private houses, a custom which grew considerably under subsequent bishops, until it was stopped by Bishop John de Stratford, who was translated to Canterbury. One of the earliest instances recorded in Bishop de Pontissera's register is that of an oratory for the manor-house of Tichborne.

On the opposite side of the choir, corresponding in position to that of Bishop John de Pontissera on the north, another altar-tomb will be seen, but of modern construction.† It is that of Bishop Peter Courtney, who, as Bishop of Exeter, assisted at the christening in Winchester Cathedral of Prince Arthur, eldest son of King Henry VII., in 1486. In the following year Bishop Courtney was translated to Winchester, and, after an uneventful episcopate, died in 1492 and was buried in the Cathedral. For many years the site of his burial was a matter of con-

* Milner II. pp. 175-7.

† We may be permitted to consider this memorial in this place.

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jecture. Dr. Milner* asserts that "The exact situation of his grave is almost the only one belonging to any of our prelates since the Conquest, which cannot absolutely be ascertained." All doubt, however, was set at rest on January 28, 1886, when Dean Kitchin found the leaden coffin of the old Lancastrian prelate bricked up in the eastern wall of the crypt, below the Lady Chapel. It appears that the Bishop was originally buried in the chapel of the Guardian Angels; but when in the time of Charles I. the chapel was converted into a burial-place for the Weston family, the coffin was removed and placed in the crypt. Dean Kitchin again removed the bishop's coffin to the altar-tomb which he prepared for it on the south side of the choir. The tomb is designed after the style and decoration of the well-known Courtney mantelpiece now in the bishop's palace at Exeter. On the top of the tomb will be seen the original lid of the leaden coffin which contained the bishop's remains. The lid is decorated with a cross, terminating in the Courtney arms—*three roundels and a label of three points*—and it was by means of these armorial bearings that the coffin was identified. Within the coffin was found the decayed remains of a wooden crozier, which is now preserved in the Cathedral Library.

Of the ancient priors who governed the Benedictine monastery the tomb of one only bearing an inscription remains. It now stands in the eastern aisle immediately to the west of Cardinal Beaufort's chantry, where it was placed by Dr. Nott at the beginning of the last century, but formerly it occupied a position in the south transept. On the upper surface of the marble slab is incised a richly floriated cross with a representation of the head and shoulders of a prior with mitre† and amice. It is the tomb of William de Basinge, who was prior of St. Swithun's

* *History*, Vol. I. p. 242. See also II. p. 78.

† The privilege of using a mitre, very rarely granted to any under the rank of an Abbot, had been conferred on the Prior of St. Swithun's in 1254, by Pope Innocent IV.

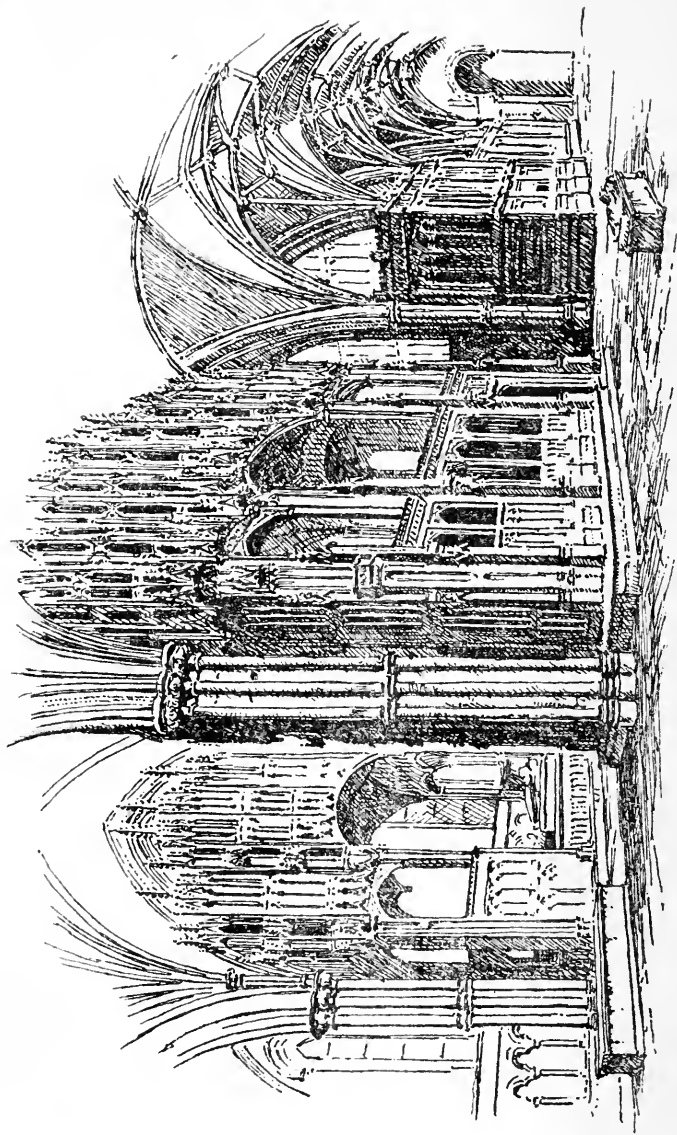
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from 1284 to 1295. The inscription which runs on three sides of the edge of the marble slab is as follows: "*Hic jacet Willelmus de Basyngge quondam Prior istius ecclesie cujus anime propicietur Deus: et qui pro anima ejus oraverit III annos C et XLV dies indulgentiæ percipiet.*"

("Here lies William de Basinge, formerly Prior of this church, on whose soul may God have mercy: and who-soever shall pray for his soul shall obtain an indulgence of three years, one hundred and forty-five days.")

It is interesting to possess in the Cathedral so striking an illustration of the doctrine of Indulgences, a practice which in after years contributed so largely to the bringing-about of the Protestant Reformation.

Among other mediæval monuments, the supposed tomb of William Rufus and the effigy of Sir Arnald de Gavaston are of considerable interest, and will be considered respectively in Chapters VI. and XII.



Chantries of Beaufort, Wayneffete and Gardiner.

CHAPTER IV

THE CHANTRIES (I)

AMONGST the monuments of the Cathedral, the chantries demand special attention. They are among the finest in the kingdom, and are full of interest alike from an architectural and historical standpoint. Regarded as works of art, much has been written concerning them in standard works of archæology. It will not, therefore, be necessary to repeat in detail what has already been described elsewhere. Rather will it be our purpose, having briefly indicated the special points of interest which they possess, to call to mind their historical and biographical associations.

If the enclosed tomb of Bishop Edyndon may be regarded as a chantry, then the Cathedral possesses no less than seven monuments of this character. They are all chantries of bishops of Winchester, who, with one exception, held high offices of State; and they exhibit in an interesting manner the various changes in architectural design which marked the two centuries during which they were erected. The chantries, which were probably built during the episcopates of the individuals by whom they were founded, are as follows :

William de Edyndon,	Bishop of Winchester from	1345 to 1366.
William of Wykeham,	" " " "	1367 to 1404.
Henry, Cardinal Beaufort,	" " " "	1405 to 1447.
William Wayneflete,	" " " "	1447 to 1486.
Thomas Langton,	" " " "	1493 to 1500.
Richard Fox,	" " " "	1500 to 1528.
Stephen Gardiner,	" " " "	1531 to 1555.

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The chantry of Bishop William de Edyndon is situated in the nave, on the top of the steps leading to the choir. Within the stone screen of simple Perpendicular design stands the altar-tomb on which rests the alabaster figure of the bishop *in pontificalibus*. It is beyond question, in spite of the treatment it has received, the finest and most beautiful effigy in the Cathedral. It is further of interest as exhibiting the symbolic sign of the "fylfot," which will be noticed on the amice and maniple many times repeated. The bishop's arms—*on a cross engrailed five cinquefoils*—will be seen, not in the chantry, but on one of the stone bosses of the string-course facing the chantry, on the north side of the nave. William de Edyndon was a man of exceptional parts and of sterling character, and justice has never perhaps been done to his memory. His merits were, however, fully recognized by his contemporaries. He was Treasurer of England in 1350, and Lord Chancellor in 1357. Edward III. showed his regard by making him Prelate of the newly-instituted Order of the Garter—a position which has been held by successive bishops of Winchester ever since. In 1366 he was elected to the metropolitan see, but refused it on the ground, according to Godwin, that "Though Canterbury is the higher rack, yet Winchester is the richer manger." It is more probable, however, that his refusal was due to ill-health and advancing years, for he died an old man not many months afterwards.

At the beginning of his episcopate the Black Death devastated England, and the Bishop's Register gives many interesting details with regard to it. On the approach of the pestilence, which in the diocese of Winchester began at Southampton, the bishop addressed letters to the clergy, and specially to the prior and chapter of the Cathedral, and to the Archdeacon of Surrey, urging the frequent use of the Sacrament of Penance, the chanting of litanies in procession accompanied by the people "with heads bent, with feet bare, and fasting," the putting aside of vain conversation and the constant repetition of the

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Lord's Prayer and Hail Mary, "if haply the severity of the plague may be stayed."* On the 19th of January, 1349, during which year the pestilence assumed its most alarming proportions, the bishop announced "the glad tidings that the Supreme Pontiff had granted a plenary indulgence at the hour of death to those who died in the true faith, and in obedience to our Lord the Supreme Pontiff, and his successors the Roman Bishops."† The whole diocese suffered severely. At Winchester the mortality was so great that difficulties arose as to decent burial, and the bishop was forced to interfere. The prior of St. Swithun's, Alexander Heriard, died of the plague, and many of the brethren; also the Abbess of St. Mary's Benedictine convent. "Of other religious houses in the diocese there perished no fewer than twenty-eight superiors, abbots, abbesses, and priors."‡ The havoc wrought among the clergy was so great that in the years 1349 and 1350 Bishop de Edyndon held six public ordinations as well as many private ones, and sometimes a candidate was admitted to both orders on the same day.§

At Winchester the bishop is now chiefly remembered for the part he took in transforming the nave of the Cathedral. Though the change is chiefly associated with the name of William of Wykeham, it was Bishop de Edyndon who introduced the Perpendicular style; and the great west front and the westward windows of the aisles are his work. At Edyndon, his native village in Wiltshire, he rebuilt in the same style the parish church; and also founded a college of secular canons, which, at the desire of the Black Prince, he changed into a convent of an order of hermits known as the *Bonhommes*. His curious epitaph, which runs round the edge of his tomb on a strip of blue enamelled brass, is as follows:

* Reg. Edyndon, II. fol. 17.

† Reg. Edyndon, II. fol. 19.

‡ F. J. Baigent, in Gasquet's *Black Death*, pp. 133 and 207.

§ Ibid. p. 131.

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*“ Edyndon natus Wilhelmus hic est tumulatus
Præsul prægratus, in Wintonia Cathedratus
Qui pertransitis ejus memorare velitis
Providus et mitis ausit cum mille peritis
Pervigil Anglorum fuit adjutor populorum
Dulcis egenorum pater et protector eorum.
M. C. tribus junctum post L. X. V. sit I punctum
Octava Sanctum notat hunc Octobris in unctum.”*

This monkish Latin may be roughly translated thus :

“ William, born at Edyndon, is here interred.
He was a well-beloved prelate, and Winchester was his
See.

You who pass by, remember him in your prayers.

He was discreet, and mild, and of much sagacity.

He was a watchful guardian of the English nation,

A tender father and protector of the poor.

To 1,000, three hundred, add 50, 10, 5 and 1 (1366)

Then the eight of October will mark the day of his death.”

Bishop William de Edyndon was succeeded by the celebrated William of Wykeham, who, after an episcopate of thirty-seven years, was buried in the beautiful chantry which he had prepared for himself in the nave of the Cathedral. It would be impossible to attempt to trace the career of this “splendid, munificent prelate, blameless in character,”* as Dean Milman calls him, from his humble birth on the banks of the river Meon, to the day of his death, eighty years later, in the stately palace of Bishop’s Waltham. But as we stand in his chantry, and gaze on the marble effigy of the great bishop—the greatest of the bishops of Winchester—we may call to mind his humble origin, his education at St. Swithun’s Priory, his growing fame as an architect and builder, his entering into priest’s orders at the age of thirty-seven and his elevation to the See of Winchester five years later. As a statesman we

* *History of Latin Christianity*, Vol. VIII. p. 178.

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may think of him as the chief adviser of Edward III., as Chancellor of the Kingdom, as executor to the will of the Black Prince, as the opponent of John of Gaunt, and of the reformer Wycliffe. Above all we remember him as the "Father of the English public-school system," as the munificent Founder of the twin colleges of "Sainte Marie College of Wynchestre" and of "Sainte Marie College of Wynchestre in Oxenford." As Bishop of Winchester his name will ever be associated with the re-modelling of the nave of the Cathedral, which transformed the Norman work of Bishop Walkelin into the finest Perpendicular nave in Europe. Nor was the welfare of his diocese forgotten. "He repaired the roads between London and Winchester, and in many other places, making causeys, and building bridges, at a vast expense. He repaired a great number of chantries which were gone to decay; and, moreover, furnished them, not only in a decent, but even in a splendid manner, with books, vestments, chalices, and other ornaments. In this way he bestowed one hundred and thirteen silver chalices, and one hundred pair of vestments,"* besides those which he bequeathed in his will. Although his chantry has suffered considerable despoliation, yet his tomb and effigy remain comparatively intact. On his tomb his well-known coat of arms—*arg. two chevrons sable between three roses gules*—will be noticed several times repeated. At the foot of the effigy are three small ecclesiastical figures in an attitude of prayer. These figures may have reference to an arrangement,† made by Wykeham a few weeks before his death with the Prior and Convent, whereby three masses were to be celebrated daily in his chantry by three monks of the Cathedral, for the repose of the bishop's soul. Or, as others think,‡ they represent, not monks, but three secular ecclesiastics in their academical robes, and may refer

* Lowth's *Life of William of Wykeham*, p. 303.

† Ibid. p. 287. Milner, II. p. 74.

‡ This was the opinion of Mr. F. J. Baigent. See note in Warren's *Guide to Winchester* (1909 Ed.), p. 45.

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to Wykeham's great personal friends and chief acting executors, Nicholas Wykeham, Archdeacon of Wilts, Dr. John Elmere, his Official General, and John de Campedene, Archdeacon of Surrey. His epitaph, on a slip of red enamelled brass in a chamfer round the edge of the tomb, is as follows :

*“ Willielmus dictus Wykeham jacet hic nece victus,
Istius ecclesiæ præsul, reparavit eamque.
Largus erat dapifer, probat hoc cum divite pauper,
Consiliis pariter regni fuerat bene dexter.
Hunc docet esse pium fundatio collegiorum
Oxonix primum stat Wintonixque secundum
Jugiter oretis tumulum quicumque videtis
Pro tantis meritis ut sit sibi vita perennis.”*

It may be translated thus :

“ Here, overthrown by death, lies William surnamed Wykeham.

He was Bishop of this church, and the repairer of it.

He was unbounded in hospitality, as the rich and poor can equally prove.

He was also an able politician and councillor of the state.

His piety is manifest by the colleges which he founded,

The first of which is at Oxford, and the second at Winchester.

You who behold this tomb, cease not to pray

That, for such great merits, he may enjoy eternal life.”

In former years an open frame, or hearse as it was usually called, was fixed over the effigy, and covered with a pall during the Founder's obit, or anniversary.

Henry Beaufort, who succeeded William of Wykeham, was the son of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, half brother of Henry IV., and uncle of Henry V. and Henry VI. At the age of twenty-one he had been made, in a most irregular manner, Bishop of Lincoln, and six years later, in 1404, was translated to the See of Winchester, which

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he held for a period of forty-two years. He was an enormously wealthy prelate, and for a long time occupied high positions in the State. Under his nephew Henry V. he thrice filled the office of Chancellor. Indeed, he was a statesman and soldier more than an ecclesiastic—"the only Englishman of his day," it has been said, "who had any pretensions to be called a politician." Created a Cardinal by Pope Martin V., in gratitude for his services at the Council of Constance, he afterwards led a crusade against the followers of John Huss in Bohemia, towards which he himself contributed a sum of not less than half a million of money. His attitude towards "heresy" was uncompromising and severe. He sat in judgment on Sir John Oldcastle; he took a prominent part in the persecution of the Lollards; and he is said to have been present on the awful occasion of the martyrdom of Joan of Arc at Rouen. "Beaufort," says Dean Milman,* "is that Cardinal consigned—in some degree, perhaps, unjustly consigned—to everlasting torment by a decree, as far as the estimation of mankind, more powerful than Papal. His death of despair, described by Shakespeare, painted by Reynolds, is indelibly imprinted on the mind of man." In the death-bed scene, as depicted by Shakespeare, in the Second Part of *Henry VI.*, † the King, standing with the Earl of Warwick by the bed-side, says :

"Lord Cardinal, if thou think'st on heaven's bliss,
Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
He dies and makes no sign. O God, forgive him !"

And Warwick exclaims :

"So bad a death argues a monstrous life."

But the King answers :

"Forbear to judge, for we are sinners all.
Close up his eyes, and draw the curtain close ;
And let us all to meditation."

* *Latin Christianity*, Vol. VIII. p. 229.

† Act III. Scene III. 26.

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Shakespeare's verdict is doubtless too severe, and the death-scene of despair is not borne out by the tone and provisions of the last codicil to Beaufort's will signed by him at Wolvesey Palace only two days before his death. It may further be remembered to his credit that he virtually rebuilt St. Cross Hospital, adding to de Blois' foundation "for the poor of Christ," a second foundation of "Noble Poverty" on behalf of those who once "had everything handsome about them," but who now "have losses."

He lies buried in the chantry which he had prepared for himself, "one of the most elegant in the whole kingdom." The fan-work of the ceiling is exceptionally beautiful: in the centre of it, on a shield, supported by an angel, the Beaufort armorial bearings will be seen: *France quartered with England in a bordure gobony argent and azure*. Originally an altar stood at the eastern end of the chantry, under a row of seven niches which have been robbed of their statues. The same fate has befallen the Cardinal's epitaph, which formerly ran on a brass fillet round the edge of the tomb, as may still be seen on those of Edyndon and Wykeham. In the time of James I., when Godwin wrote his commentary, a small portion of the brass remained, which, he tells us, carried the following words: "*Tribularer si nescirem misericordias tuas.*"* There seems to have been originally no effigy on the tomb. The present figure in the robes of a Cardinal, which has been described by Britton† as a "vulgar, clumsy piece of workmanship, rather that of a *stone-mason than a sculptor*," belongs to the time of Charles II. Britton further tells us that in his day—his book was published in 1817—"a horse-load of pinnacles belonging to the chantry had fallen down." A few years later however, in the year 1819, the chantry was restored by Henry Charles, Duke of Beaufort.

In a corresponding position on the north side of the eastern aisles stands the even more beautiful chantry of William Wayneflete, who succeeded Beaufort as Bishop

* "I should be in anguish, did I not know Thy mercies."

† *Winchester Cathedral*, p. 81.

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of Winchester. The two chantries, says Britton,* "seem placed in opposition to each other, like rival beauties, to court admiration." As Beaufort's chantry calls to mind the Council of Constance, the Hussite war, the burning of Joan of Arc, the foundation of the "Hospital of Noble Poverty" at St. Cross, and the erection of the City Cross in Winchester High Street; so does that of his successor, William Wayneflete, speak of the noble association of learning and religion. William Patten, or Barbour, for his father used both surnames indifferently, took his ecclesiastical name, like William de Edyndon and William Wykeham, from his birth-place, a small market town called Wayneflete on the sea-coast of Lincolnshire. He was educated, according to some authorities, at Winchester, of which foundation he became Head-master in 1429; holding at the same time the Mastership of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, situated on the downs to the east of the city. From Winchester he was transferred to Eton by Henry VI., who made him the first Head-master of the College, and afterwards Provost. On the death of Beaufort in 1447 he was consecrated bishop of Winchester, being the first on the long line of schoolmaster-bishops who have done so much in maintaining a high level of scholarship in the English Church. For a few years he held the office of Chancellor of the kingdom under his friend and patron Henry VI., but though he lived through the troublous times of the Wars of the Roses, he showed no ambition to take a prominent part in politics. He contented himself rather with the careful administration of his diocese, and with the promotion of sound learning. In this latter connection he founded with great munificence his magnificent college at Oxford, which he dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, doubtless in memory of his first preferment at Winchester. It is interesting to remember that he used the revenues of the suppressed monastery at Selborne as part of the endowment of his college. After an episcopate of nearly forty years this excellent bishop died peacefully

* Ibid. p. 75.

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at Bishop's Waltham, and was buried in his sumptuous chantry in the Cathedral, dedicated, like his college, to St. Mary Magdalen.* The effigy of Wayneffete, which has been restored, is represented in full pontificals; the hands are closed as in prayer, with a heart clasped between them, probably in allusion to the *sursum corda* of the Liturgy. Formerly a fillet of brass, bearing an inscription, ran along the edge of the tomb, but this has long since disappeared, together with the statues which occupied the three niches at the east end and the pedestal on the west. The extreme beauty and delicacy of detail in the decoration of the chantry, together with many quaint designs, will be noticed, and also the original doors with their ancient locks. In the centre of the middle compartment of the ceiling will be seen an angel holding a shield bearing the bishop's arms: *a field fusilly ermine and sable and a chief sable with three lilies slipped argent*. These arms are also borne by Eton College, of which Wayneffete was Provost, and by Magdalen College, Oxford, which he founded.

* Chandler's *Life of William Wayneffete*, pp. 219, 236.



Chantry of Bishop Fox and Bishop Langton.

CHAPTER V

THE CHANTRIES (II)

BISHOP LANGTON'S chapel or chantry occupies a position immediately to the south of the Lady Chapel. Despoiled as it is of many of its beautiful ornaments, it still contains, in the opinion of Sir Thomas Jackson, some of "the most delicate and refined woodwork in the kingdom."* The bishop's large altar-tomb was originally exceedingly elegant, but has long since been stripped of its magnificent metal-work. Thomas Langton, as we learn from Anthony Wood,† was born at Appleby, in Westmoreland, where he received his early education in a convent of Carmelite friars. He afterwards studied at both universities, and eventually became Provost of Queen's College, Oxford. In the year 1483 he was consecrated Bishop of St. David's, and shortly afterwards was translated to Salisbury, and again in 1493 to Winchester. At Winchester he showed himself, we are told,‡ a "very Mæcenas of learning, taking care to have youths trained up at his own charge in grammar and music (the last of which he infinitely delighted in), in a school which he set apart in the precincts of his house." He was further accustomed to hear his scholars repeat at night-time what they had learnt during the day, encouraging them with kind words and rewards, saying to those about him that "the way to encrease virtue was to praise it." On the

* *Transactions of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, Vol. VI.

† *Ath. Ox.* Bliss Ed., Vol. II. col. 688.

‡ *Ibid.* col. 687.

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death of Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, early in 1500 Langton was elected to the metropolitan see, when a few days afterwards, on January 27th, he was suddenly carried off by the plague. The fact of his being at the time of his death Archbishop Elect of Canterbury is repeatedly displayed in the heraldry of his chantry. Indeed, the chantry is remarkable, not only for the beauty of its wood-carving but also for its wealth of heraldry and curious devices. The arms of the metropolitan see will frequently be seen impaled with those of Langton himself—*or a cross quarterly azure and gules with five roses argent thereon*. So also the episcopal arms of St. David's, Salisbury, and Winchester impaling those of Langton reveal the successive bishoprics that he held. "A musical note called a Long, on a Tun, which is the rebus for his surname" will be seen, with other devices, on the groining of the chantry where his motto, *Laus tibi Christe*, is many times repeated.

Of Richard Fox, the munificent prelate who succeeded Thomas Langton, it is difficult to speak in a few words. He ranks among the greatest of the bishops of Winchester. The friend and adviser of Henry VII., he played an important part in that monarch's career. As a builder and beautifier of the Cathedral he takes his place with Walkelin and de Lucy, with William de Edyndon and Wykeham. Like Wykeham and Wayneflete, he was also the founder of a college at Oxford. As a diocesan bishop, especially in his later years, when the affairs of state had been laid aside, he set a high example of practical efficiency, and of genuine personal piety.

Fox first came into notice in connection with services rendered to Henry, then Duke of Richmond, at the French Court. After the battle of Bosworth Field, which set Henry upon the throne of England, he was made a member of the Privy Council and appointed to the bishopric of Exeter, holding at the same time the civil appointments of Keeper of the Privy Seal and Secretary of State. From Exeter he was translated to Bath and Wells, and from thence to Durham in 1494. At length, on the death of

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Bishop Langton in 1500, the King secured his election to the see of Winchester. A further proof of royal regard may be seen in the fact that he was chosen as sponsor* to the young prince, afterwards Henry VIII., and was also appointed executor of the King's will.

His episcopate at Winchester, which lasted till 1528, left its mark on the fabric of the Cathedral. Not only did he build the exquisite chantry in which he lies buried, but to him is due the completion of the great screen, the erection of the presbytery-aisles, the clerestory with the flying-buttresses outside, the stone partition-screens on each side of the sanctuary, and the wooden vaulting of the choir. The beautiful east window, immediately above the lace-work of the great screen, is also Fox's work, as well as the Renaissance mortuary-chests in which he inshrined afresh the bones of the Saxon Kings. All his windows were originally filled with stained glass, some of which in the eastern window and in those of the clerestory happily remains, but most of it was destroyed at the time of the great Rebellion. Fox's emblem of the "Pelican in her Piety" will be noticed many times repeated in his work; while on the vaulting of the choir and in other places will be seen the arms of the different sees over which as bishop he had presided. On the side partition-screens of the choir, the date of their completion, 1525, is placed, together with the bishop's arms and initials, and his motto, *Est Deo Gracia*.†

But if Winchester Cathedral can testify to the taste and energy of Bishop Fox as an architect and builder, Oxford can no less proclaim him as a patron of learning. Indeed, with both universities he had enjoyed intimate relations. At Pembroke College, Cambridge, he had partly received his education; and as executor to the Lady Margaret he had helped to complete the foundation of St. John's College. In the year 1500 he was Chancellor of the

* So Harpsfield and Godwin.

† *Thanks be to God.*

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University ; and from 1507 to 1519 he held the Mastership of Pembroke, being at the same time Bishop of Winchester. His great academical claim to honour lies, however, at Oxford, where in 1515 he founded Corpus Christi College. He had intended originally to build it as " a nursery in learning " for St. Swithun's Priory, but yielding to the advice of Bishop Oldham of Exeter, who scornfully exclaimed, " What, my Lord, shall we build houses and provide livelihoods for a company of bussing monks whose end and fall we ourselves may live to see ? " *—Fox changed his plans, and made his college a place for secular students, abandoning the attempt, as Dean Kitchin says, † to pour the new wine of the Renaissance into the old bottles of monasticism. Corpus Christi College, it is well to remember, was the first institution in Oxford in which due provision was made for teaching the Greek language, a departure from the common curriculum which won the high commendation of the great scholar Erasmus.

For some years before his death Bishop Fox was blind, and retiring from the Court and the activities of politics, he lived in retirement at Wolvesey, and devoted himself to the cares and duties of the diocese. He was much beloved at Winchester, where he exercised a boundless hospitality to the poor, and where his large number of retainers promoted considerably the trade of the city. There is a tradition that in the days of his blindness the good bishop was accustomed to be led by his chaplain from Wolvesey to the Cathedral, and guided up the steps to his chantry—which he had built in the early days of his episcopate—where he would sometimes sit for hours in silence and meditation. At length, full of years and honour, he passed away peacefully at Wolvesey on October 5th, 1528, and was laid to rest the same day in his gorgeous chantry, which from the time he had been wont to spend there obtained the name of *Fox's Study*. ‡

* Holinshed, *Sub anno* 1518.

† *Winchester*, p. 149.

‡ Milner, II. p. 97.

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The chantry must have been still more impressive when, as is said to have been originally the case,* some of the open arches of the stonework were filled with painted glass. This, however, was all destroyed at the time of the Civil War. Originally, too, the chantry, which is the most elaborate in detail in the Cathedral, possessed a large number of statues. No less than fifty-five exquisitely-groined niches, no two of them alike, may be counted on the outside of the chantry, but the sculptured figures which once occupied them were all destroyed at the Reformation. So with the statues—three large and nine small ones—which formerly adorned the upper part of the altar; they are all gone, leaving their gilded niches tenantless, but in perfect preservation. An inscription, however, may still be read, taken from the ancient Service-book :

“ O sacrum convivium in quo Christus sumitur.”

(“ O sacred banquet, in which Christ is received.”)

On the south side of the altar is a doorway, leading into a small vestry which still contains the ancient ambries. It is curious that the chantry possesses neither tomb, statue, nor inscription to commemorate the Founder, who is represented in a recess on the south side as an emaciated human figure, known as a *cadaver*, with the head resting on a mitre and the feet against a skull. It was this circumstance that led to the belief that possibly after all Fox was not buried within the chantry that he had built. All doubt, however, on this point was set at rest in the year 1820, when the tomb was opened.

This was done by Dr. Nott, Canon of the Cathedral, on January 25th, 1820. At the same time he prepared a careful report of the occasion for the President of Fox's Foundation, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, a copy of which exists in the Cathedral Library. From this report the following particulars are taken : It had become necessary

* Milner, on the authority of Warton's *Hist. Eng. Poetry*.

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to remove the earth which had accumulated at the back of the altar-screen to the height of about three feet. To do this it was requisite that the steps should be lowered which led through Bishop Fox's chantry to the back of the screen. In lowering the steps the leger-stone of the bishop's tomb was unexpectedly found close to the surface. The stone was broken into three parts with wide cracks between, through which much earth had fallen. On removing the broken pieces of stone the coffin lay open to view. The lid was unfastened, and the coffin was formed of loose oak planks, lightly joined together without nails. On each side of the coffin lay the pieces of the wands of the officers who had attended the funeral, and several large fragments of painted marble. The lid being removed the Bishop's head was seen gently inclining upon his bosom. The features were destroyed, but there was enough of the dried flesh remaining to give a general appearance of a human face. The mitre remained at the head. It had been of velvet: the plush was destroyed, but the web was nearly entire. On the left side lay the wooden crozier, the hand bent round as still seeming to hold it. The right hand rested on the bosom, and was covered with a glove, which, though colourless, was perfect. No ring was found. The crozier was very neatly carved at the top part. The feet were in boots, and between them lay a small leaden box, about two and a half inches in length and two inches wide. It had no inscription, except the initials *R.F.* Within the box was found a small piece of vellum, carefully folded, on which was written very neatly in Gothic characters the following words: "*Quinto die Octobris anno Domini millimo quingentesimo vicesimo octavo obiit et sepultus est Ricardus Fox hujus ecclesie Epus, jui hanc rexit ecclesiam septem et viginti annis integre.*"

("On the fifth day of October in the year of our Lord 1528, died and was buried Richard Fox, bishop of this church, who ruled this church without reproach for seven and twenty years.")

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This statement is interesting as indicating that the bishop was buried on the very day that he died, and farther as giving the correct date of his death, which, according to Richardson, in his edition of Godwin, had taken place on the 14th of September.

With regard to the broken pieces of Purbeck marble found in the bishop's tomb, they proved, when put together, to be a thirteenth-century painting of the Coronation of the Virgin. Dr. Nott was probably right in his conjecture that the painting originally formed the altar-piece of a chapel, destroyed perhaps in the erection of Fox's chantry, and that the bishop, in veneration for the relic, ordered it to be enclosed in his tomb. But with respect to Dr. Nott's assertion that "it was manifest that the tomb and coffin had never suffered injury either from sacrilegious profanement or rude curiosity," it must be remarked that several circumstances point to an opposite conclusion. It is incredible that the leger-stone, when originally placed over the sepulchre, should have been broken in three pieces, with wide fissures between, so that a quantity of earth and rubbish had fallen upon the coffin. The fact clearly pointed to a previous desecration. Moreover, the absence of a ring is almost conclusive. Dr. Nott states that none was found. A suspicious circumstance, however, may be mentioned. One of the workmen employed, named King, informed the late Mr. F. J. Baigent that when on the morning following the opening of the tomb, he examined the bishop's remains, he found on one of the gloves (which originally were red, but had lost their colour) two red marks showing where rings had been. It is clear, therefore, in the face of Dr. Nott's assertion that no rings were found, that the tomb had been opened before and the rings stolen. It may be added that the wooden crozier, much decayed, is now to be seen in the Cathedral Library; while the broken marble reredos or altar-piece, on which is painted a representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, is preserved in the Feretory adjoining Bishop Fox's chantry.

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On the north side of the Feretory, corresponding in position to that of Bishop Fox on the south, stands the chantry of Bishop Stephen Gardiner, the last memorial of the Old Faith set up within the walls of the Cathedral. The architecture of the chantry shows the influence of the Renaissance style. Indeed, Britton speaks of it as "a compound mixture of bad Italian and bad English ;"* while Dr. Milner, with equal severity, condemns it as "an absurd medley of the Gothic and Ionic, both indifferent in their kinds."† As in the case of Fox's chantry, no tomb is visible ; and the bishop is represented in the form of an emaciated figure, or *cadaver*, lying within a recess on the outside of the chantry. The figure has been treated with much violence, the head having been struck off, and other indignities committed, out of hatred towards this "Hammer of heretics." Above where the altar once stood are figures after the Italian style, representing the Law and the Gospel. In the chantry may be seen the base of one of the circular pieces belonging to the original Norman apse. At the eastern end of the chantry is a small vestry ; while in the centre of the ceiling is a shield carrying the bishop's arms : *Argent a cross sable between four griffins' heads razed azure with a lily argent upon the cross.* The edifice is crowned with pinnacles, some of which terminate in a griffin's head, being the bishop's device or crest.

To form a just estimate of the character of Stephen Gardiner, the last of the statesmen-bishops, is not an easy matter. No character, as Dean Kitchin said, has been more variously handled ; for the bishop was a many-sided man. According to the Protestant Bale he was "a devil incarnate ;" according to the Catholic Pitts he was "an angel of light." That he was a shrewd and able politician must be at once allowed. That he was also a sound scholar and a lover of learning is equally clear from the reputation

* *The Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Winchester*, p. 97.

† *History*, II. p. 98.

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he enjoyed at Cambridge, as Chancellor of the University for eleven years, and as Master of Trinity Hall for twenty-seven. But that in many of his actions he was unscrupulous,* and that he played a conspicuous part in the persecution of Protestant "heretics," cannot be denied. It will also be remembered against him that he actively assisted Henry VIII. in the matter of the divorce, and in the repudiation of the Papal supremacy; and that he calmly acquiesced in the dissolution of the monasteries, including that of St. Swithun's Priory. Nor can it be forgotten that he was the virtual author of the terrible act known as *The Six Articles* in the reign of Henry VIII.; while under Queen Mary he shares with her and Bishop Bonner the horrid epitaph which will for ever be associated with their names.

The bishop died at Whitehall on November 13, 1555, about one o'clock in the morning, and two hours later his body was carried over to Winchester House, the episcopal residence. The same afternoon his bowels were buried before the high-altar of St. Marie Overie's, and the funeral rites, which extended over a week, began. The body was then deposited in a vault, until it could be carried to Winchester. This did not take place till three months later, when, on February 24, a magnificent procession set out for the Cathedral City. The coffin was put into a chariot drawn by four horses covered with black. On the coffin lay a wax figure of the bishop arrayed in full pontificals. Accompanying the body came a procession of nearly four hundred men, some bearing torches, some censing, and some clad in gowns and hood. At every halting-place a Dirge and a Mass were sung. And so through every parish until they arrived at Winchester,† where, according to the Bishop's will, the body was interred in the chantry that bears his name. During the time of Dr. Nott's activities, at the beginning of the last century, he opened the coffin of Bishop Gardiner, and, just

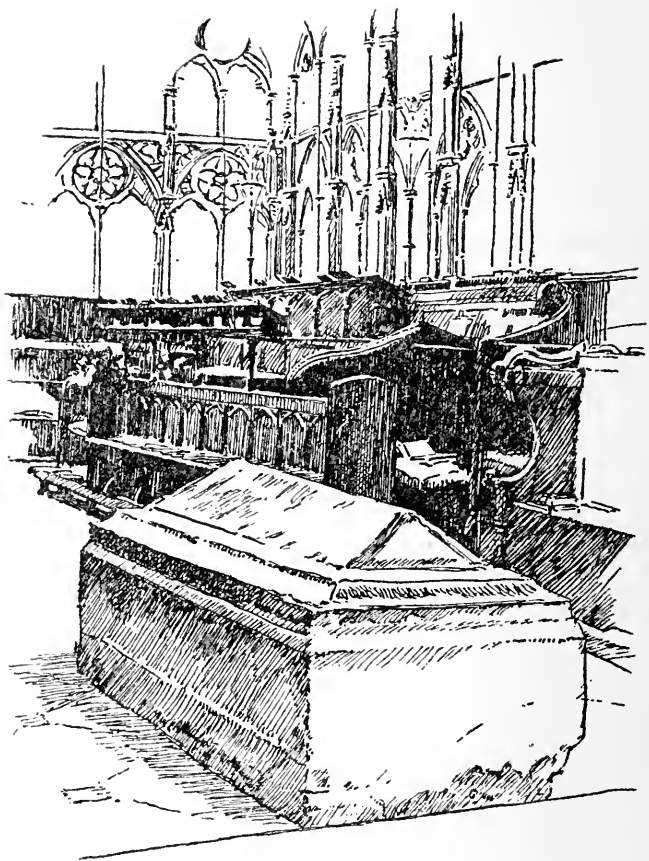
* See Gasquet's *Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, p. 26.

† Strype's *Memorials*, Vol. III. pp. 229-30, 285-6.

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lifting the lid, he took the episcopal ring from the bishop's finger. At the same time one of his assistants put his hand into the coffin and drew out a handful of black hair.* The bishop's ring is now preserved in the Cathedral Library.

* On the authority of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent.



The reputed tomb of William Rufus.

CHAPTER VI

FORGOTTEN TOMBS

IT was recorded concerning Moses the servant of the Lord, who died in the land of Moab, and was buried in a valley over against Beth-peor, that "no man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."* The same statement, if in a somewhat different sense, might be made with regard to many of the illustrious individuals who, in early times, were buried in the Cathedral. It may be evident from authentic sources that some famous chief or ecclesiastic was laid to rest within the sacred walls, but the site of burial may be entirely unknown. So, on the other hand, in respect of many ancient tombs. It was not customary to place inscriptions on monuments of the dead. A great man died and was buried in leaden shroud or stone coffin, but no epitaph recorded his name. Hence it came to pass in the course of centuries that the identity of many tombs was forgotten. In some instances the voice of tradition might speak in tones of more or less authority; in others not an echo breaks the silence. A striking instance of this anomaly is seen in connection with the translation of the bones of the Saxon Kings and bishops made by Bishop Henry de Blois in the twelfth century. We learn from Thomas Rudborne, our monastic chronicler, that "through ignorance as to which were kings and which were bishops, there being no inscription on their monuments, the said Bishop Henry placed in leaden sarcophagi, *Reges cum Episcopis et Episcopos cum Regibus, simul*

* Deut. xxxiv. 6.

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permixtos, kings with bishops, and bishops with kings, all mixed together."*

It might, at any rate, be expected that the builder of the Cathedral and Priory would have been honoured with a lasting memorial. His memorial, however, is the Cathedral itself. No monument marks the resting-place of Bishop Walkelin. He died in 1098, oppressed by an order of William Rufus to transmit him two hundred marks without delay, and Walkelin "seeing that without robbing the poor, or selling the treasures of the Church, no such sum could be collected, grew weary of life, and prayed God to be taken hence; and God heard him, and he passed away ten days later." They buried him in the nave of his own Cathedral, at the foot of the steps leading into the choir, under the rood-loft on which stood the great silver cross of Archbishop Stigand; and on the marble slab above his bones this simple epitaph was inscribed:

"*Præsul Walklynus istie requiescit humanus Tempore
Wilhelmi Conquestoris Cathedralatus.*"†

("Here rests Bishop Walkelin who was seated here in the time of William the Conqueror.")

The marble slab has long since disappeared, and nothing now marks the exact spot of his burial.

So with the burial-place of his successor, Bishop Giffard, a Norman of noble birth, the first bishop of Winchester who was Chancellor of the Kingdom, an office which was filled by nine of his successors. During his episcopate, and under his direction, the *Liber Wintoniæ*, or Winchester Domesday, was made. He will also be remembered as the founder of the Cistercian Abbey of Waverley, near Farnham. Rudborne speaks of him as *iste Præsul incomparabilis*,‡ "this incomparable bishop," who, shortly before his death, assumed the Benedictine habit, and died

* *Historia Major Wintoniensis*, Lib. II. Capit. IV. p. 194 (Wharton's Ed.).

† Rudborne, v. i. p. 256.

‡ v. iii. p. 279.

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in the monks' infirmary. He was buried in the nave, immediately above the grave of Walkelin, beneath a stone, now also lost, which bore the following inscription :

*“Wilhelmus Gyffard Præsul jacet hic tumulatus ;
Qui suscepit adhuc vivens habitum monachatus.”**

(“Here lies Bishop William Giffard who assumed the monastic habit before his death.”)

Giffard was succeeded by the powerful and magnificent prelate Henry de Blois, nephew of the Conqueror and brother of King Stephen. It was, however, to his uncle Henry I. that he owed his elevation from the Abbacy of Glastonbury to the See of Winchester. In no bishop before or since were the royal and episcopal elements so closely united.† Like so many strong men in those turbulent times, his record is a mixed one. But we may think of him as the founder of St. Cross Hospital, and as the bishop who first collected and enshrined the relics of the illustrious dead, placing them, as we have seen, in leaden sarcophagi, above the altar. In his old age he suffered from the loss of eyesight, an affliction which he bore with great resignation ; and, moreover, he practised, we are told, many mortifications and abundant charities. “Never,” writes the Winton annalist, from the scriptorium of St. Swithun's Priory, “was any man more chaste, or prudent, more pitiful, more eager to adorn his church in structure and wealth ; he has now passed to the Lord, whom he had loved with all his heart, whose ministers he had honoured even as the Lord Himself. May his soul rest in Abraham's bosom.” He was buried, says Rudborne, in his own church, *coram summo Altari*,‡ before the High Altar. It is strange, as Dr. Milner remarks,§ “that he who appears to have preserved the memory of so many other illustrious personages, by translating and enshrining them, should himself be destitute of any memorial

* Ibid.

† See Kitchin's *Winchester*, pp. 95-97.

‡ v. iv. p. 286.

§ Vol. II. p. 93.

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in the Cathedral." It has, indeed, been conjectured by some antiquarians that possibly the *dos d'âne* tomb, said by tradition to be that of William Rufus, and which formerly stood before the High Altar, may be that of Bishop Henry de Blois. But when the tomb was opened in 1868, it was found to contain the skeleton, not of an old man, but of one in middle life.* The remains, therefore, could not have been those of the aged bishop.

It is probable that Bishop Peter de Rupibus, a soldier-bishop like Henry de Blois, and like him the chief man of the kingdom in his day and generation, should be included among those whose place of burial is forgotten. The black marble effigy to the north of Wayneflete's chantry, supposed by some persons to be his monument, is more likely that of Bishop Richard Toclyve.† After his life of turmoil, Bishop Peter desired, as the chronicler Matthew Paris‡ records, to be buried in some humble position in his Cathedral church. His wishes were doubtless carried out, but the spot selected is now unknown.

Another mediæval bishop who is also without a monument is Henry Woodlock, who died in 1316. This is the more strange as his is the only instance in the history of the Cathedral of a prior of St. Swithun's attaining the rank of a bishop of Winchester. He is said to have been buried at the entrance to the choir; and there, according to Dr. Milner, "his grave was discovered, at the last paving of the choir, and an episcopal ring of solid gold, inclosing an amethyst, was found in it."§ This ring is now kept in the Cathedral Library.

The place of burial within the Cathedral of Adam de Orilton, "an artful and unprincipled prelate," as Dr. Milner calls him,|| who preceded William de Edyndon, and who died in 1345, is likewise a matter of conjecture. According to Richardson, who edited Godwin's *Catalogue*, the bishop was buried *in capella propria*, in a chapel which he had prepared for himself, in the Cathedral. This led

* See Chapter vii. p. 86. † See Chapter iii. pp. 31-2.

‡ Quoted by Milner, II. p. 113. § II. p. 93. || Vol. I. p. 216.

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Dr. Milner to suggest* that the chapel of the Guardian Angels might possibly be the chantry of Bishop Adam de Orlton, for, he adds, "there is hardly any chapel except this unappropriated." But there is no early evidence to connect this chapel with the bishop. It is more likely that he was buried on the north side of the steps leading to the choir, opposite to the chantry of William de Edyndon, where some Norman columns may be seen. The stone screen, which inclosed his tomb, was probably removed at the time of the burial of Bishop Morley, and a portion of it now forms the western front of the chapel in the south transept, commonly called Prior Silkstede's chapel. This was the opinion of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent, and the style of the stone-work entirely bears out his conjecture.†

Of the priors buried within the Cathedral, the only one whose tomb, or rather slab, can now be definitely identified is that of William de Basinge, who died in 1295.‡ The slab has been removed to the eastern part of the church, where it lies on a modern tomb between the chantries of Bishop Fox and Cardinal Beaufort; but it formerly stood in the south transept, where many of the priors and sub-priors were buried. There, too, formerly stood the stone coffin, probably that of an ancient prior, the lid of which, with the carved figure of an ecclesiastic grievously defaced, now lies to the north of Bishop Wayneflete's chantry. Another stone coffin, without any inscription or ornament except that of a raised floriated cross upon the lid, stands on the north side of the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre in the north transept. This also is doubtless the tomb of a Benedictine prior, possibly that of Roger of Normandy,§ who died in the early years of the thirteenth century.

It is strange that the burial-place of Priors Hunton and

* Vol. II. p. 105.

† See note by Mr. Baigent in Warren's *Guide to Winchester*, p. 81 (1909 edition).

‡ See Chapter iii. p. 40.

§ See *Obedientary Rolls of St. Swithun's*, p. 297 (note).

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Silkstede, associated as they were with the practical rebuilding of the Lady Chapel and other improvements, should be unknown. It has been thought by some antiquarians that possibly Prior Hunton, who died in 1498, was buried in the church of the village where he was born, and from whence he took his name.* For in Hunton church, seven miles north of Winchester, there is a raised tomb in a recess of the north wall of the nave, which a late tradition asserts to be that of Prior Hunton. There is no inscription on the tomb, but it clearly belongs to the latter part of the fifteenth century. There is, however, nothing but conjecture to associate it with Prior Hunton, who almost certainly was buried in his Cathedral.

That the site of Prior Silkstede's grave should be forgotten is still more remarkable. He was beyond question one of the most distinguished priors who ruled the convent during the long course of its history. The friend of Bishop Fox, the beautifier of the Lady Chapel, where over the piscina his portrait may be faintly discerned,† the donor of the finely-carved pulpit in the choir, the prior whose device or rebus may be noticed again and again in the Cathedral—his place of burial is entirely forgotten. Dr. Milner conjectured‡ that the large grave-stone, twelve feet in length and five feet broad, which formerly carried some magnificent and elaborate brass-work, as the matrices conclusively show, which lies in front of the Holy Hole, possibly covered the remains of the good prior. The slab was lifted in the year 1797, when beneath it was seen a stone sepulchre, in which lay the coffin or chest in the form of a parallelogram. There was no inscription. Within the chest lay the undisturbed remains of an ecclesiastic

* *Victoria History of Hants*, Vol. III. p. 412.

† Beneath the portrait is an inscription, of which the following words can be made out :

*" Silkstede . . . jussit quoque sacra polita
Sumptibus ornati, Sancta Maria, suis."*

(Silkstede also caused these precious stones, O blessed Mary, to be decorated at his own expense.)

‡ Vol. II. p. 108.

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buried in the usual manner. On the skull there remained the impression of linen, and the legs were covered with leather boots or gaiters. The soles were pointed at the toe and very narrow under the middle of the foot. No ring was found, nor was there a chalice in the coffin.* There was nothing to identify the remains with those of Prior Silkstede. Rather from the style of the matrices on the leger-stone, the conjecture of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent seems more probable. He believed the tomb to be that of William Westekarre, Prior of Mottisfont, who was consecrated Bishop of Sidon as suffragan for Bishop Wayneflete in 1456 or 1457. The Bishop acted as suffragan for thirty years, and died in July, 1486, about five years before Bishop Wayneflete.† Mr. Baigent further inclined to the belief that Prior Silkstede was buried, not in the chapel of the south transept which in modern times bears his name, but in the adjacent chapel to the north of it. Immediately outside this chapel will be seen a large stone-slab with the matrix of a small brass. This grave-stone originally lay within the chapel, but was removed to its present position when the chapel was converted into a mortuary for the Eyre family. Dr. Milner‡ ventured the suggestion, wrongly as events proved,§ that the stone originally covered the remains of Bishop Courtney: it is not unlikely that it covered those of Prior Silkstede.||

* For a full account of the opening of the tomb, see letter of Henry Howard, Esq., published in the 3rd ed. of Milner's *History*, Vol. II. pp. 106-7.

† See note by Mr. Baigent in Warren's *Guide to Winchester* (1909), p. 72.

‡ Vol. II. pp. 9, 78.

§ See p. 40.

|| There is an interesting relic of Prior Silkstede in the vestry of the parish church of Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight. It consists of a finely-carved oaken chest, which bears the words, *Dominus Thomas Silksted, Prior Anno Dni. 1512*, and also the initial letters T.S. of large size and most graceful design. Below the ancient lock are the arms of the See of Winchester. How this chest found its way to Shanklin is unknown.

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In the south Presbytery aisle there will be seen let into the pavement, close to the south wall, a stone slab of exceptional size. From the matrices, the brass-work that it carried must have been of unusual elegance and beauty. It is clearly the grave-stone of a bishop, as appears by the mitre and other designs cut upon it; and in former times it used to be pointed out as the grave of Bishop Fox. But Bishop Fox, as an examination has since proved, lies in his own chantry.* Moreover, when in the year 1797 the slab was lifted, in order to discover if possible whose remains it covered, no grave was found beneath it. "We took up," wrote Henry Howard,† "the slab called Fox's tomb, and there was nothing under it but the arch of the crypt below." The stone, therefore, had been removed from its original position, probably in the presbytery, where it doubtless covered the remains of one of the bishops suffragan of the diocese.

Dr. John White, Warden of College, who became Bishop of Winchester under Queen Mary, and was deprived by Queen Elizabeth, had in the days of his Wardenship, when "he dream'd not in the least to be removed thence to a bishoprick," prepared for himself a place of burial at College in the anti-Chapel. On the flat grave-stone "he caused to be engraven twenty verses of his own composition, under his picture engraven on a brass-plate," in which he was represented as vested in a magnificent cope. After his deprivation, however, when he was living in retirement with his sister at her manor-house in South Warnborough, in Hampshire, he expressed the wish to be buried in Winchester Cathedral. This desire he further incorporated in his will, which in part runs as follows: "My desire is to be buried in that my Cathedral church of Winchester, *ut in novissima die resurgam cum patribus et filiis quorum fidem teneo, etc.*"‡ Not many months later, on

* See Chapter v. p. 61.

† Quoted in a footnote in the 3rd ed. of Milner's *History*, Vol. II. p. 96.

‡ Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, Bliss's Ed. Vol. I. Coll. 314.

FORGOTTEN TOMBS

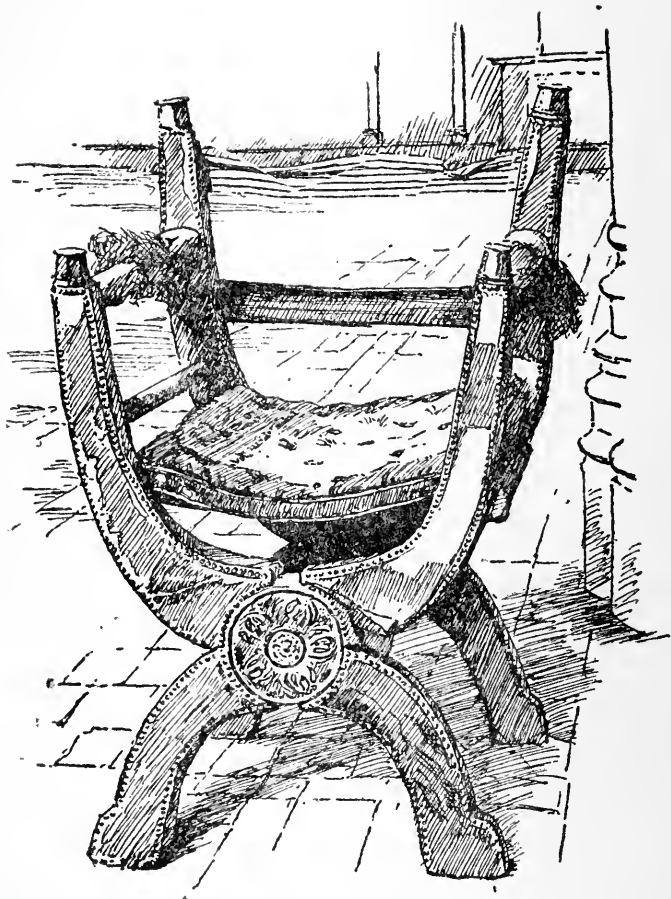
the eleventh day of January, 1559-60, he died at South Warnborough, and in accordance with the provision of his will, his body was carried to Winchester and interred somewhere in the Cathedral, but not even the faintest tradition associated any particular spot with his place of burial. Of Dr. John White, the last Roman Catholic bishop of Winchester, it might have been truly said that "No man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day." But in the month of January, 1886, an interesting discovery was made. During some necessary work of renovation, owing to a faulty condition of the vaulting in the crypt below, a coffin was found in the centre of the Lady Chapel, opposite the altar. The outer shell was made of rough boards, covered with pitch, and was wrapped tightly round with ropes of twisted grass. On the coffin being opened the body was found to have been embedded in hay. A cloth or napkin had been wrapped round the head. There was no inscription on the coffin or chest, which was in the shape of a parallelogram, and pointed, therefore, to a burial not later than the end of the sixteenth century. To several distinguished antiquarians, including the late Dean Kitchin and Mr. F. J. Baigent, the conclusion seemed irresistible that the remains were those of John White, Bishop of Winchester.* The place of interment, in the midst of the Lady Chapel before the altar, pointed to the burial of an ecclesiastic, and of one in high position. The absence of a memorial would be at once accounted for in the case of a deprived Roman Catholic prelate being buried more or less secretly in his former Cathedral. South Warnborough lay some twenty-five miles north-east of Winchester, and the roads between were doubtless rough, and difficult—especially in mid-winter—for wheel traffic ;

* The following inscription has now (January, 1919) been placed on the stone which covers the remains : " The Body beneath this stone is believed to be that of John White, Bishop of Winchester 1556-1560, who was suspended by Queen Elizabeth in 1559, and died on 11th of January, 1560, when his body was brought to Winchester and privately buried in the Cathedral."

FORGOTTEN TOMBS

hence the precaution of filling up the coffin with hay* and binding it round with twisted cords, in order to break the jars and jolts of the journey. Moreover, the presence of the napkin wrapped about the head would be explained by the forethought and affection of the bishop's sister, who had preserved the white cloth, known as the chrysome-cloth used at his consecration, against the day of his burial. She had, doubtless, reverently placed it around his head before the coffin was finally filled up with hay, and started on its rough journey to the Cathedral city that cold January morning in the year 1559-60.

* In searching for the burial-place of Bishop Curle in a vault beneath the chancel of Soberton church in Hampshire, I came across a coffin filled to the top with box leaves, doubtless with the same intention.



Queen Mary's Chair.

CHAPTER VII

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

UP to the time of Edward the Confessor Winchester Cathedral may be regarded as the royal burial-place of England. In the mortuary chests, as we have seen,* lie the remains of many of the Saxon Kings, including the father and grandfather of Alfred the Great. There, too, rest the bones of the noble King Cnut, and of his wife Queen Emma. Their son Hardicanute succeeded to the throne; but after an inglorious reign of only two years, he died at Lambeth in 1041, and the Danish dynasty came to an end. He was present, it appears, at the wedding-feast of Tofig, his standard-bearer, with Gytha, the daughter of Osgod, and as he "stood at his drink," perhaps in toasting the newly-married pair, he suddenly fell down and died. His remains were carried to Winchester and buried beside those of his father Cnut, near the high altar of the Cathedral. For some reason, possibly because of the manner of his death, his bones were not afterwards enshrined with those of his father and mother by Bishop Henry de Blois. They probably remained undisturbed in their original position, near the spot on the north side of Bishop Fox's choir-screen, where the figure of a Danish ship will be seen, with the following inscription :

*" Qui jacet hic
regni sceptrum tulit
Hardicanutus
Emmæ Cnutonis
gnatus et ipse fecit.
Obit A.D. 1042."*

* Chapter ii.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

(He who lies here, Hardicanute by name, bore the sceptre of this kingdom, being the son of Emma and Cnut. He died A.D. 1042.)

Hardicanute was succeeded by his half-brother, Edward the Confessor, the son of Queen Emma by her first husband, the Saxon Ethelred. Edward was crowned with much splendour at Winchester, which city continued to be his chief seat of government, and on which he bestowed many gifts and privileges. It is fitting, therefore, that he should be commemorated in the Cathedral, although he lies buried in the Abbey of Westminster, which he founded. His coat of arms, or rather the arms afterwards assigned to him by the heralds of Henry III., will be noticed in several places in the Cathedral. They appear to have been suggested by one of the Confessor's coins, and are as follows: *Azure a cross patoncè between five martlets or.* A fine example of these arms will be seen on Fox's choir-screen, in company with the bishop's own arms, and those of other benefactors.

The proximity of the New Forest led to the last two royal burials in the Cathedral. There is a strange element of retribution in the fact that two of the sons of William the Conqueror, as well as a grandson,* should have lost their lives while hunting in the Forest, to form which large tracts of country had been depopulated, and some thirty villages destroyed.† Within the south partition-wall of Fox's choir-screen lies the leaden coffin of Richard, Duke of Beorn, that is, of Bernay in Normandy, the second son of William the Conqueror. "Richard was born in Normandy, and after his father had attained the crown, came into England, where in his youth (for he had not yet received the girdle of knighthood), as he hunted in the New Forest in Hampshire, he came to a violent and sudden death

* *William of Malmesbury*, Book III.

† See paper by the Hon. F. H. Baring in *Proceedings of the Hants Field Club*, Vol. VI. p. 309.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

by the goring of a Stag (others say by a pestilent air*), and is noted to be the first man that died in that place, the justice of God punishing him, his father depopulating that Country to make a habitation for Wild Beasts."† Richard's body was carried to Winchester, and buried in the Cathedral. His coffin was placed in its present position in the choir-wall by Bishop Fox, who marked the spot by the following inscription: "*Intus est corpus Richardi Wilhelmi Conquestoris filii et Beornicæ Ducis.*" (Within is the body of Richard, son of William the Conqueror and Duke of Beornia.)

When in the year 1887, a portion of the stone-work was removed, the leaden coffin was seen lying in a recess. It only measured fifty inches in length, twelve in width, and fifteen inches high, and had the following words in much-contracted Latin inscribed on one end of the lid: "*Richardus Wilhelmi senioris Regis et Beorn Dux.*" (Richard, son of William the Elder and Duke of Beorn.) The lettering was of the twelfth century, and was doubtless incised upon the leaden coffin by Bishop Henry de Blois when the remains of the young prince were placed therein. Mr. F. J. Baigent, who was present with Dean Kitchin when the tomb was opened, states that the skull within the leaden coffin was a small one, with a curiously-shaped, narrow jaw-bone, clearly that of a boy not more than sixteen years of age.

There is no need to repeat in detail the story of the death of William Rufus, which took place in the year 1100. Slain by an arrow in the New Forest, his body, "dripping gore all the way," was brought "in the crazy two-wheeled cart of a charcoal-burner, drawn by a sorry nag," to Winchester, where "it was committed to the ground within the tower of the Cathedral, attended by many of the nobility, though lamented by few."‡ Seven years later

* So *William of Malmesbury*, Book III.

† Sandford's *Genealogical History of the Kings of England* (1677), pp. 7-8.

‡ *William of Malmesbury*, Book IV. Chapter i.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

the Cathedral tower fell, in consequence, so it was believed, of the profane and sensual king, who had died without the Christian viaticum, being buried beneath it. Tradition asserts that the Norman *dos d'âne* tomb which now stands beneath the tower is the tomb in which Rufus was buried. The tradition can be traced back at least to the sixteenth century, when the chronicler Stowe, writing in 1592, says Rufus "is buried at Winchester in the Cathedral, under a playne flat marble stone before the lecterne in the queere, but long since his bones were translated in a coffer, and layd with King Cnutes bones." And this statement is repeated by the chroniclers Strype and Sir Richard Baker.

Moreover, Samuel Gale, in his history of the *Antiquities of Winchester Cathedral*, quoting from the manuscript of the Earl of Clarendon written in 1683, writes: "In the Area before the Ascent to the Altar is a raised Monument of greyish marble in which lay interred William Rufus, before it was broken open, and rifled in the late Rebellion."* And this "raised monument" he further identifies with the *dos d'âne* tomb by means of a plate with an inscription. It is clear, therefore, that the tradition as to the tomb being the original resting-place of the Red King goes back to the sixteenth century. The statement that his bones had been translated and laid with those of King Cnut was doubtless taken from the inscription on one of Fox's mortuary chests, which was destroyed at the time of the Rebellion, and which ran as follows: "*Hic jacent ossa regum Cnutonis et Wm. Rufi.*" (Here lie the bones of Kings Cnut and William Rufus.) An inscription of similar import will be seen on the new chests† made after the Restoration, and which occupy the two westernmost positions on the top of the choir-screens. It is equally clear, therefore, that Bishop Fox believed that he had enshrined the bones (or some of them) of Rufus with those of Cnut. Further, at the time when Gale wrote his History, and probably for many years before, the *dos d'âne* tomb occupied a position, not beneath the tower, but nearer the altar, be-

* p. 272

† See p. 18.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

tween the north and south doors of the choir. It may have been that the tomb was removed and some of the bones enshrined, by the king's uncle, Bishop Henry de Blois, when he placed in leaden sarcophagi so many of the remains of the illustrious dead. The original grave-stone must have been broken when the great tower fell, and the present Purbeck marble lid belongs without question to the time of de Blois. It is this fact, coupled with the position of the tomb before the high altar, that led some authorities to entertain the belief that the tomb was that of the bishop himself. And this conjecture seemed to be strengthened by the statement of Samuel Gale, that when the tomb "was broken open by the Rebels in the Time of the Civil wars, there was found in it the Dust of the King, some Relicks of Cloth of Gold, a large Gold Ring, and a small Silver Chalice."* No authority is given for this assertion, but if a chalice was really found it would undoubtedly indicate that the tomb belonged to an ecclesiastic, and not to a layman. And if to an ecclesiastic, the conclusion would be almost irresistible, taking into account the position of the tomb before the high altar and the evident date of the monumental slab, that it could belong to none other than the great prelate, Henry de Blois. But accuracy of statement can hardly be expected from the brutal soldiery who rifled the tombs at the time of the Civil War, and flung the bones of kings and bishops about the Cathedral. Moreover if a "chalice" was found in the tomb, it may possibly have been a favourite drinking-cup, and not a sacred vessel, for the word, as its use by Shakespeare repeatedly shows, was not limited to ecclesiastical usage. Or again, if indeed a chalice was found, it may have belonged to some neighbouring tomb rifled at the same time, and reported afterwards in the confusion to have been found in the "Tomb of Rufus." It is further worthy of notice that, in spite of the disconcerting "discovery," Gale had no doubt as to the monument being that of the Red King.

* Gale's *Antiquities*, p. 27.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

But the story of the "raised monument of greyish marble" does not end here. On August 27th, 1868, the tomb was opened (by permission of Archdeacon Jacob) by Dr. F. W. Richards, in the presence, among others, of Mr. F. J. Baigent, and of Dr. Charles Mayo, a favourite pupil of Abernethy and an anatomist of some distinction. An account of the opening of the tomb was drawn up by Dr. Richards at the time, and published in pamphlet form* by Messrs. Jacob and Johnson, of Winchester. To enter, with any detail, into this interesting account is impossible, but we learn from it that, contrary to expectations, the greater part of a human skeleton was found. The bones, which lay in great disorder, were much broken, and had evidently been subjected to wilful violence. By dint, however, of much patience and scientific care, the bones were picked out and arranged in order on the pavement. It was evident that they all belonged to one skeleton, and that the skeleton of a man in middle life, between forty and forty-five years of age, strongly built, and about five feet six or seven inches in height. This would agree with the description of William Rufus as "of stature not so tall as the common sort of men,"† and "of astonishing strength, though not very tall."‡ Further, the King died at the age of forty. In addition, there was found in the tomb fragments of a lead coffin, pieces of cloth of gold, of red cloth, muslin and other fabrics, bits of gold braid of distinctly Norman character, a turquoise of the size of a small haricot bean, an ivory griffin's head with rivet holes for fixing it to a wand, and, above all, pieces of wood which, when placed together, formed a staff of nearly three feet in length, and two pieces of iron which "clearly formed an iron head to the staff."§ "Everything," says Dr. Richards, "points to this latter object having belonged to the original burial, and, if so, what could it

* *William Rufus : His Tomb.*

† Holinshed.

‡ William of Malmesbury.

§ Some of these relics are preserved in the Cathedral Library.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

have been but the fatal bolt, which, according to an old chronicler, was buried in the monarch's stiffened side when he was laid in the Cathedral choir?" At any rate, the remains found in the *dos d'âne* tomb clearly indicated that some Norman of high rank and of middle age had been buried there. "We conclude therefore," says Dr. Richards, "that there is a strong probability in favour of the old and general belief that the remains are those of William Rufus." That they cannot be the bones of Bishop Henry de Blois is conclusively proved by the fact that they were those of a man in middle life; whereas the bishop, after an episcopate of forty-five years, was an old man when he died.

After the examination made by Dr. Richards in 1868, the *dos d'âne* tomb was, for some unaccountable reason, removed from the position which it had occupied in the presbytery for many centuries—at any rate, since the time of Bishop Fox—and deposited in the retro-choir between the chantries of Cardinal Beaufort and Bishop Wayne-flete; from whence it was again removed by Dean Kitchin, and placed in its present, and perhaps original, position beneath the tower of the Cathedral.

An interesting memorial of Richard II. will be seen, frequently repeated, among the carved stone bosses of the string course, which runs the entire length of the Cathedral nave. It is the King's emblem of the chained Hart couchant under an oak. Richard II. was the reigning monarch at the time when William of Wykeham was remodelling the nave; and he had been, moreover, a strong supporter of the Bishop of Winchester, who doubtless thus desired to express his obligation.*

The Lady Chapel, as completed by Priors Hunton and Silkstede, may almost be regarded as a royal memorial. For the eastern part of it, rebuilt in the Perpendicular style, was the result of a noble thank-offering made by Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII., for the birth of her eldest son, Prince Arthur, who was christened with

* Kitchin's *Winchester*, pp. 143-144.

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splendid ceremonial in Winchester Cathedral.* A permanent memorial of the occasion will be seen in the series of armorial bearings, carved in stone and painted, which adorn the north and south walls of the Perpendicular part of the chapel. In addition to the rebus of Prior Hunton, to whom the thank-offering was made, and the arms of Peter Courtney, Bishop of Winchester, there will be noticed the royal arms twice repeated, and the arms of Arthur Tudor, the infant Prince of Wales, viz., the royal arms differenced by a plain label of three points argent, and surmounted by his badge, three ostrich feathers divided by Tudor Roses. There is also an unusual, and most interesting escutcheon of Henry VII. impoling that of Queen Elizabeth of York,† namely, "*Per pale France and England quarterly; the Femmes side also party per pale France and England quarterly on the dexter side, and quarterly Mortimer and Ulster on the sinister.*"‡ Moreover, owing to the munificence of Henry VII., the Lady Chapel became for a time a royal chantry, wherein masses were said daily for the King and Queen and for their children. A further memorial may be seen in an interesting fragment of stained glass, of the time of Bishop Fox, now in the westernmost window of the south presbytery aisle. It represents the white rose of York crowned, and refers no doubt to Queen Elizabeth of York, wife of Henry VII. and mother of Henry VIII., who was also the daughter, sister and niece of English kings.

Richard Fox had succeeded Thomas Langton as Bishop of Winchester in the year 1500. He was the friend and counsellor of Henry VII., Secretary of State, and Lord Privy Seal, and had been chosen as sponsor to the young prince afterwards known as Henry VIII.§ It is not, therefore, surprising to find among the ornaments of the presby-

* See Chapter xviii. p. 265.

† The easternmost shield on the south side.

‡ See Sandford's *Genealogical History of the Kings of England* (1677), p. 435 (note).

§ Milner's *History*, I. p. 244.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

tery vaulting, which was the work of Bishop Fox, the royal arms and devices. In addition to the arms of Henry VII., and those of the Prince of Wales (afterwards Henry VIII.), there will be seen the Tudor Portcullis which the King bore by reason of his descent, through his mother, from the Beaufort family, and the device of a *greyhound argent accolled gules*, by right of his wife, Queen Elizabeth of York, who was descended from the family of the Nevils. There is also a fine representation of the well-known device of a crown in a hawthorn bush. It will be remembered that at the battle of Bosworth Field, in which Richard III. was slain, the crown of gold, which he wore as a crest on his helmet, was found by a soldier lying near a hawthorn bush. Being brought to Sir William Stanley, he at once placed it on the head of Henry Earl of Richmond, and saluted him as King of England. In commemoration of this event Henry VII. assumed the device of *a crown in a fruited hawthorn bush surmounted by the cypher H.R.* One other memorial of the King may be noticed. On the outside of the Cathedral the label of the magnificent east window of the presbytery, which was the work of Richard Fox, springs from two corbel-busts representing respectively a king and a bishop. It is probable that these busts may be true portraits of Bishop Fox and of King Henry the Seventh.*

That Henry VII. should be commemorated in the Cathedral is what we should naturally expect; but the same can hardly be said of his son and successor. Henry VIII. not only dissolved the old Benedictine priory, but he wrought by means of his agents incredible havoc in the Cathedral. The splendid silver shrine of St. Swithun was pulled down, and the priceless ornaments of the church confiscated. And yet, a memorial of the King exists in some carved oak panels placed in the pews of the choir, not far from the pulpit.† These are dated 1540, and are fair specimens of late *cinque-cento* work, possibly executed

* Britton's *History of Winchester Cathedral*, p. 68.

† See *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. I. p. 7.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

by Italian artists. Among the designs will be noticed Bishop Gardiner's coat-of-arms and mitre; the arms and doctor's cap of W. K.,* that is of William Kingsmill, the last Prior and first Dean of the Cathedral; the newly-granted arms of the Dean and Chapter, and one or two medallions of heads. In addition to these are the Tudor emblems of the Rose and the Portcullis; while one panel supports the royal arms with the initials *H. R.*, which stand for *Henry Rex*, otherwise King Henry VIII.

The most celebrated wedding ever solemnized in the Cathedral was that of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain on St. James' Day (the patron Saint of Spain) in the year 1554. In the City archives there is a full account of the ceremony, when "the church was richly hanged with Arras and Cloth of Gould, and on each side of the Alter were two rich Traverses for the Queene's Majesty and the Prince." English and Spanish nobles—"a great number"—vied with one another in the splendour of their apparel; while the Prince was "richly clad in Cloth of Gould imbroydered," and "the Queen's person sparkled with Jewels." Bishop Stephen Gardiner, now restored to his diocese, and made Lord Chancellor of England, performed the service, "assisted by the bishops of London, Duresme, Chechester, Lincolne, and Elye, all with their Crosiers borne before them." A memorial of this magnificent ceremonial is preserved in the Cathedral in the shape of a chair in which the Queen is said to have sat on the occasion. Beside the chair now rests a portrait of the Queen, the original of which is in the Prado Gallery at Madrid, and was painted for Philip of Spain by Antonio Mor, a celebrated Dutch portrait-painter in the service of the Emperor Charles V. It will be noticed that the Queen is represented as wearing her famous pearl, known as *La Pelegrina*. The pearl, which is of great size and of incomparable beauty, was found in the "Pearl Islands," off Panama, by a slave who received his freedom as a reward. It was sent to Spain by Vasco Nunez de Balboa,

* See my *Cathedral Close*, p. 106.

OTHER ROYAL MEMORIALS

the illustrious discoverer of the Pacific, who, being in bad odour at the Spanish Court, wished to propitiate the king, Ferdinand the Catholic; and the pearl took its place amongst the Crown Jewels. Ferdinand's great-grandson, Philip of Spain, gave *La Pelegrina* to Queen Mary as a wedding gift, and she always wore it on great occasions, and it appropriately appears in all her portraits. On Mary's death a special Embassy was sent to England to bring the precious pearl back to Spain. *La Pelegrina* eventually passed into the possession of Joseph Buonaparte, who was placed on the Spanish throne by his brother Napoleon. When, after the battle of Vittoria in 1813, Joseph was driven out of the Peninsula, *La Pelegrina* was amongst the portable articles of great value which he took with him in his flight. At his death he left the pearl to his nephew Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., Emperor of the French. During the period of his exile in England Prince Louis Napoleon, being in great financial straits, sold *La Pelegrina* to an English duke, in whose family it still remains. The splendid pearl has never been bored, and owing to its great size and weight, on two occasions it fell from its setting during entertainments at Buckingham Palace, but was most fortunately recovered each time.

Passing from the age of the Tudors to that of the Stuarts, it will be seen that as Henry VII. has been commemorated in the vaulting of the presbytery, so has Charles I. in the vaulting of the tower. The tower was originally open to the top, so as to serve as a lanthorn to the choir, as is evident from the rich Norman ornamentation within it; and, indeed, it remained open until the year 1634, when the present wooden ceiling was erected. Charles I. was then King, and William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury, while Walter Curle was Bishop of Winchester and John Young, Dean of the Cathedral. The arms of all these individuals are emblazoned on the vaulting. In addition may be seen the initials and devices of Charles I., of his consort Henrietta Maria, and

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of the Prince of Wales, and also a curious medallion of the royal pair with their faces in profile. In the centre is an emblem of the Trinity surrounded by an inscription which contains a chronogram giving the date of the ceiling as 1634. The inscription runs as follows: "sInt DoMUs hUJUs pII reges nUtrItII regInæ nUtrICes pIæ" (May pious kings be the nursing fathers, and pious queens the nursing mothers of this church.) The larger letters are also painted red, and if picked out and arranged, they make the Roman numerals MDCVVVVVIIIIIIIII—1634.

Originally, as if to associate the work more definitely with the house of Stuart, the corbels from which the ribs of the vaulting spring consisted of four large painted figures representing alternately King Charles and his father King James. These royal busts, which were of a startling and grotesque character, were happily removed in the middle of the last century as altogether unworthy of their sacred surroundings, and relegated to an upper chamber in the Cathedral, where they are preserved as a curious relic of an age which placed the doctrine of the divine right of kings among the foremost articles of the Christian Faith.

But if the painted corbels of the early Stuart Kings were such as to excite ridicule, the same cannot be said of the bronze statues of King James and King Charles, which now stand within the nave on either side of the great western door of the Cathedral. They are the work of the famous sculptor Hubert le Seur, who settled in this country in 1628, and was much employed by Charles I. The equestrian statue of that monarch at Charing Cross is le Seur's work, and also the recumbent figure of the Earl of Portland in the Guardian Angels' Chapel of this Cathedral. Originally the two royal figures occupied niches in the stone screen of Inigo Jones, which was placed at the entrance of the choir in the time of Charles I., and which, together with the statues, seem to have been that monarch's gift. From several entries in the Calendar

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of State Papers and in the records of the Exchequer, it appears that le Seur received £340 for the "2 statues in brasse, ye one of his late Majestie, and ye other of our now Sovereigne Lo: King Charles." There was also due "more to him £40 for carrying and erecting 2 figures at Winchester." Moreover, our Chapter accounts for 1640 show an entry for £18 paid to the King's workman for setting up these figures.* At the time of the Civil War a few years later the statues, especially that of King Charles, were "barbarously defaced and abused by the rebels," and were eventually carried off to Portsmouth, where one Mr. Benjamin Newland, of the Isle of Wight, bought them "with his own money" for the sum of £10, and buried them for safety in his garden. At the Restoration he dug them up again, and sold them to the newly-appointed Bishop of Winchester, Brian Duppa, who paid him "£100 out of his own purse." The bishop restored them to the Dean and Chapter as "a small Testimony of the honour I owe unto the blessed memory of their sacred Majesties, and the good affection I bear unto your Church of Winchester."† The royal statues were set up again in their original position, at the entrance to the choir, and there they remained until the year 1875, when the present external choir-screen was erected as a memorial to Bishop Wilberforce and Dean Garnier.

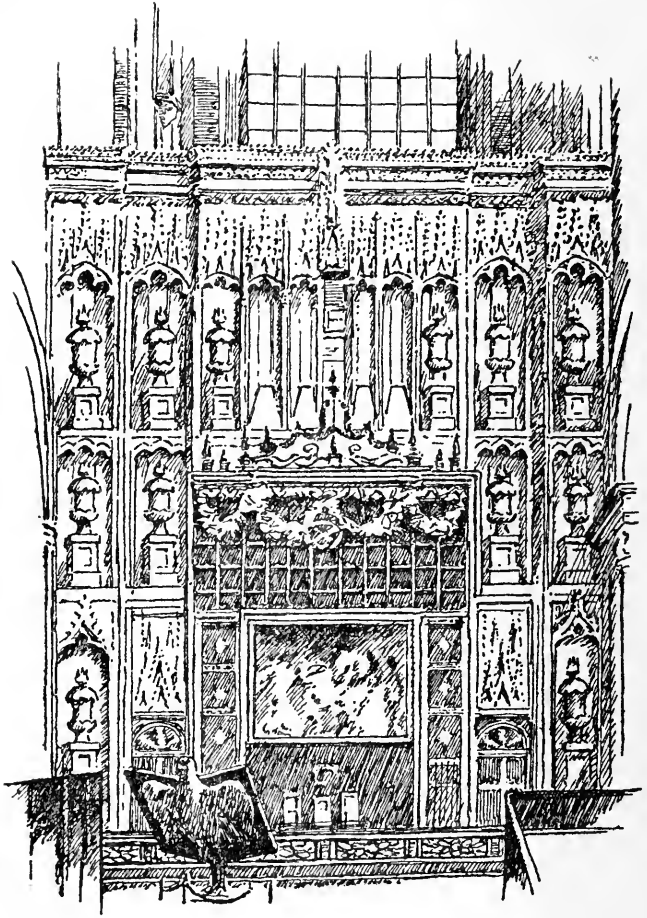
The attachment of Charles II. to Winchester is well known. Under the direction of Sir Christopher Wren he began the erection of a splendid palace, which in royal magnificence was to rival Versailles. He was frequently at Winchester, lodging at the Deanery and holding his court in the long red-brick gallery. He even condescended to accept the freedom of the city, and presented the corporation in return with the fine portrait of himself, painted by Sir Peter Lely, which hangs in the banqueting-

* *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. II. p. 34.

† Letter of Bishop Brian Duppa to the Dean and Chapter. See *Cathedral Documents*, II. p. 103.

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room of the Guildhall. In the Cathedral the King is remembered by his gift of the two large folio volumes—a Bible and a Prayer-book—which stand upon the Holy Table in the choir. The Bible, which contains the Apocrypha, is printed by Thos. Buck and Roger Daniel, Printers to the University of Cambridge, and bears the date A.D. 1638. The Prayer-book is a Restoration copy, printed by His Majesty's Printers in 1662. The volumes have been rebound in crimson plush; but the original massive silver-gilt mountings remain, the clasps and corner-plates, and two out of the four royal coats-of-arms which occupy a central position on the covers. The other royal emblems were, it appears, stolen some sixty years ago on the occasion of a musical festival in the Cathedral. It is of interest to notice that the fore-edges of the volumes are gaufered, and when the leaves are fanned out the Stuart armorial bearings appear, together with a chaste decoration of thistle-blossoms and roses.



The Great Screen, with the Funeral Urns of Dr. Harris.

CHAPTER VIII

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

THE present income of the Dean and Chapter is derived almost entirely (though indirectly), from gifts and benefactions made before the Norman Conquest. The earliest of these, dating from the seventh century, consisted of a grant of "all the land around Winchester to a distance of seven *leuca* on every side."* This was made by King Kinegils, the first Christian King of Wessex, whose bones lie in one of the mortuary chests on the north side of the choir-screen. His pious example was followed by other Saxon Kings and a number of illustrious persons, until, at the time when the Domesday Book came to be compiled, the possessions of the Church of Winchester amounted to many thousands of acres. We have full particulars of the Cathedral estates in early charters and monastic rolls; while a summary of them will be found in the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV., made about the year 1291, and in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. In Rudborne's *History*,† and in the *Annales Wintonienses* there are also detailed accounts of the endowments of the Cathedral.‡

Of these early benefactors some were buried in the Old Minster, and their bones now lie in the mortuary chests on the top of the screen. Among them are King Kinegils, our founder, and his son Kenulph. There is also Egbert,

* *Annales Wintonienses* (Wharton's Edition), I. p. 288.

† Wharton's Edition, p. 235.

‡ See, too, Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum* (New Edition, 1846), Vol. I. pp. 203-4.

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the first King of all England, who gave the Cathedral four manors, including one situated in my old parish of Drokensford; and King Adulphus, or Æthelwulf, who is expressly called "our benefactor." The Danish Cnut bestowed upon the Cathedral "three hides of land called Hille," and many treasures, including his golden crown, which hung for centuries over the high altar. After the episode of the red-hot ploughshares, both Queen Emma and Bishop Alwyn gave seven manors each to the Cathedral; and in connection with the same deliverance Edward the Confessor, the Queen's son, added three manors more.* Among the most conspicuous objects in the Cathedral, up to the time of the Reformation, was "a prodigiously large crucifix, with the attendant images of the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Evangelist composed entirely of gold and silver," which was placed over the screen at the entrance to the choir.† This was the bequest of Archbishop Stigand, who died in 1072, and was buried in the Cathedral. In mediæval times several of our benefactors were honoured with Anniversaries or Obit-days. Among these were Bishops Henry de Blois, Richard Toclyve, and Godfrey de Lucy.‡

A most interesting memorial of one of our mediæval benefactors is preserved in the Feretory. It consists of the painted lid of a reliquary chest of the time of Edward II., seven feet nine inches in length and two feet five inches wide, decorated with heraldic shields and with incidents in the life of Our Lord and of the saints. The lid was discovered in the year 1861, lying with other lumber in the chamber of the south transept now used as the choir-boys' vestry. It remained neglected and unnoticed for some time, until at length a visitor kindly undertook to have it rejointed and cleaned, a work which was carried out, not very satisfactorily, by a London firm, and at the same time the lid was placed in a wooden box, and protected from injury by a glass covering. The

* Rudborne, I. p. 235.

† Rudborne, I. p. 285.

‡ *Obedientiary Rolls*, p. 202 (note).

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researches of the late Mr. F. J. Baigent have shown, chiefly by means of the heraldic decorations, that the reliquary chest was the gift of William de Lislebon, Kt., of the manor of Brandesbury in this county, who in other respects was a benefactor to the Cathedral. In the left-hand corner the donor's lady is represented in the act of prayer, and on her mantle is seen, thrice repeated, her husband's coat-of-arms;* while in a corresponding position on the right side is the kneeling figure of the knight in chain armour, with his armorial bearings on his shield, his surcoat and ailettes. The same coat-of-arms is also repeated in other places on the lid. Among the figures painted on the panels the following saints may be distinguished: St. George and St. Peter, St. Maurice and St. George, St. James and St. Swithun, St. Paul, and John the Baptist.

The beautiful chantries, which are the glory of the Cathedral, enshrine the remains of statesmen-bishops, who in several instances were benefactors beyond the limits of the diocese. While William de Edyndon is remembered as the bishop of Winchester who built the great west window of the Cathedral, he is further known in his native village of Edyndon as the builder of the parish church, and the founder of a community of *Bonhommes*. William of Wykeham, as the founder of "Sainte Marie Colleges in Winchestre and in Oxenford," has earned the gratitude of thousands of Englishmen since the days of Richard II. In the same spirit of splendid munificence William Waynflete founded Magdalen College, Oxford; and Richard Fox, that of Corpus Christi, in the same university. The charity of Cardinal Beaufort found expression, not in the promotion of learning, but in the relief of distress. He was virtually the second founder of St. Cross Hospital, adding to de Blois' foundation for "the poor of Christ," that of the "Almshouse of Noble Poverty."

Among the Royal benefactors since the Norman Con-

* *Per pale sable and argent a chevron counterchanged.*

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quest, of whom we have some memorial in the Cathedral, we may call to mind Henry VII. and his Queen, Elizabeth of York.* Their badges and armorial bearings will be seen on the vaulting of the presbytery, in the Lady Chapel, and elsewhere. In like manner the royal arms of the Stuarts on the vaulting under the tower recall the connection of Charles I. with certain alterations in the Cathedral, such as the ceiling of the tower, and the introduction of a choir-screen by Inigo Jones.† Nor must Charles II. be forgotten, for the fine folio volumes‡ which stand upon the Communion Table were his gift.

On Bishop Fox's stone screen, on the north side of the choir, will be noticed the initials *W.F.*, the motto *Sit Laus Deo*, together with a coat-of-arms consisting of "a chevron between three owls"—all several times repeated. Dr. Milner, in his *History*,§ speaks of the owner of this coat-of-arms as "an unknown benefactor." The researches, however, of the late Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett|| have conclusively proved that he was one William Frost of Avington, who was steward to Bishop Fox, and who gave the manor of Mapledurwell in this county to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, founded by the bishop. William Frost married Juliana,¶ second daughter and co-heir of Thomas Hampton, Lord of the Manor of Stoke Charity, whose arms (*argent, on a chevron gules between three cinquefoils azure, as many bezants*) will also be seen on our choir-screen. On the north side of the screen the easternmost shield represents the "chevron and owl" coat of William Frost impaled with those of his wife's family. William Frost was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1521, and died in 1529—four years after the completion of the choir-screen. His wife predeceased him in 1526.

After the Reformation a marked change is noticeable in the nature of benefactions. Hitherto they had usually

* See pp. 87-8. † See p. 92. ‡ See p. 94. § Vol. II. p. 89.

|| *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. V. p. 179.

¶ Paper by B. W. Greenfield, M.A., in *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. III. p. 8.

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taken the form of bequests in money or land to churches and religious houses. But with the dissolution of the monasteries, which had done so much for the relief of the necessitous poor, wide distress not unnaturally followed. Hence it became customary for piously disposed persons to found almshouses or hospitals, or to leave legacies for the benefit of the poor and aged, or for the apprenticing of young people. Most of our Post-Reformation benefactions are of this nature, and among those commemorated in the Cathedral are many, who in their last will and testament, "remembered the poor." The earliest Protestant bishops, Robert Horne and John Watson, who lie buried in the nave of the Cathedral,* left legacies of £40 and £60 respectively, for the purpose of "setting the poor on work." Archbishop Laud, the friend of Bishop Curle, whose coat-of-arms may be seen among the bosses on the vaulting beneath the tower, bequeathed £50 per annum, out of the estate of Barton Manor, for the apprenticing of poor children.†

In the eastern aisle, to the north of Bishop Wayneflete's chantry, lies the flat gravestone of "William Symonds, Gentleman, twice Mayor of Winchester," who died in 1606. His quaint epitaph ‡ informs us that "whilst this City stands, Symonds his Name in poor Men's Hearts shall never be forgotten." For William Symonds was one of the early benefactors of the City of Winchester. A brother of Peter Symonds, who founded "Christe's Hospital" in this city, the family arms—a chevron between three trefoils slipped, a crescent for difference—will be seen upon his gravestone. He bequeathed to the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester a beneficial lease of a farm at Chawton, near Alton, for the term of 99 years, which was to be let to one Thomas Morey at the yearly rental of £20, provided that the said Thomas Morey married his daughter Jane Symonds. The rental was to be bestowed

* See pp. 116, 117

† Woodward's *History of Winchester*, p. 260 (note).

‡ See p. 285.

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“in quarterly payments, on six poor and aged persons, each receiving £3 6s. 8d. yearly.” The marriage of Thomas Morey with Jane Symonds did not apparently take place; and eventually the property passed, as directed by the will, into the hands of the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester. In the year 1864—258 years after William Symonds’ death—a striking development of the property took place. The London and South Western Railway Company acquired, under Parliamentary powers, part of the farm, for the purpose of constructing the railway line between Alton and Winchester, for which, after litigation, the company agreed to pay a perpetual rent-charge of £61 *per annum*. The remainder of the farm was sold by the trustees a few years later, and the proceeds were invested in the purchase of £6,311 Consols. Thus William Symonds’ gift, which, as originally intended, was to yield £20 *per annum*, now produces a yearly income of some £280 for the benefit of the poor of Winchester.*

Another benefactor was George Pemerton, Gent., like William Symonds, “twice Mayor of this Citie,” who lies with his wife in the north aisle of the nave,† under a long plain stone with a lengthy inscription.‡ He died in the year 1640, and holding that “the best Badge of a good Xtian’s Synceritie is pious Charitie,” he bequeathed to the Mayor and Corporation of Winchester certain lands in the parish of Houghton and elsewhere, the proceeds of which were, among other purposes, to be paid quarterly (hence called “Pemerton’s Quarterages”) to “10 poor impotent men of the City of Winchester, of good name and fame.” This property, too, has much increased in value, and now produces an income of nearly £300 a year, which is duly distributed by the trustees in accordance with the regulations of the Court of Chancery.§

* *St. John’s Hospital and other Charities of Winchester*, by John Deverell (1879), pp. 21, 79. See also Moody’s *Handbook of the Charities of Winchester*.

† 7th bay.

‡ See Gale, p. 73.

§ Deverell’s *Charities of Winchester*, pp. 31, 84. Moody’s *Handbook*, pp. 17, 39.

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Beneath the stone* adjoining that of George Pemerton lies Joseph Percival, "Merchant, a munificent Benefactor to this City." "Besides money legacies given to his Relations, Servants, and Friends," as we learn from his lengthy epitaph, and for other specified purposes, including "10 per AN. for Reading Evening Prayers at the Church of St. Lawrence, and 75 per AN. for the Augmentation of poor Livings throughout the Nation," he bequeathed "the Remainder of His Estate to the Poor of the City." This charity has much depreciated in value, and now yields an income of about £36 a year, which is administered by the Dean and Chapter.

Legacies to the poor of Winchester were not infrequent during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as the tables or lists of benefactors hanging in the parish churches testify. Among such charitable donors, in some way commemorated in the Cathedral, were Sir John Clobery, whose monument stands in the retro-choir; Mr. Bartholomew Smith, High Sheriff of the county, who was probably buried near his wife and son in the north aisle of the nave; Mrs. Anne Neale, of Warnford, who lies in the nave; and Dr. Charles Layfield, Prebendary of the Cathedral, the story of whose empty sepulchre is told in another chapter.†

Immediately to the west of Wykeham's chantry will be seen on the pavement a small square white marble stone, with the inscription:

*"Hic
Sepultus est
Gulielmus Harris, S.T.P."*

Dr. Harris was Head-master of College and Prebendary of the Cathedral, and died in 1700. Above his grave, against the south-west column of Wykeham's chantry, is fixed a mural monument, which bears his coat-of-arms—*sable three crescents argent*—and a lengthy Latin

* 7th bay.

† Chapter xix. p. 284.

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inscription which records that, in addition to legacies to the poor of the parish of Colerne* in Wiltshire where he was born, and to both of Wykeham's Colleges, he bequeathed £800 for the adornment of the eastern part of the Cathedral Choir. This legacy was expended by the Dean and Chapter in repaving the upper end of the choir with black and white marble, and in filling the vacant niches of the great choir-screen with classical vases or funeral urns, which, in the opinion of a contemporary writer, "added an extraordinary grandeur to the whole."† These hideous ornaments were happily removed at the beginning of the last century; but the gift of Dr. Harris is commemorated by his coat-of-arms which adorn the spaces over the doors which lead from the Sanctuary to the Feretory.

On Dean Cheyney's death in 1760, it was found that he had bequeathed the sum of £300 to pave the western part of the choir, "from the west door to the Eagle and upwards"—doubtless to complete the work begun by the legacy of Dr. Harris.

It would be ungrateful to forget among our benefactions the valuable collection of coins bequeathed to the Dean and Chapter by Mr. William Eyre, Serjeant-at-law, and Fellow of New College, who died in 1764, and was buried in the chapel of the south transept, now used as the Minor Canons' Vestry, where a mural tablet commemorates his gift and his memory. It may not be uninteresting to quote the passage from his will in which he makes this bequest. After expressing a desire to be buried in the Cathedral church of Winchester, "as was my father and mother and other relations," and having directed his executor to apply to the Dean and Chapter for their leave to "inclose with Ironwork and to repair the pavement, and make such other Alterations for the Improvement of that part of the little Chapple where my relations are

* This Charity is still in existence; while a large tablet in Colerne church commemorates Dr. Harris and his benefaction.

† Gale's *History*, 1st Part, p. 29.

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and may be buried," for which purpose " he appoints the sum of £200, or such further sum of money as may seem convenient," he proceeds as follows: " In testimony of my particular regard to the Church of Winchester, from and after the demise of my brother the Revd. Mr. Richard Eyre (to whom I give and appoint the use and custody thereof for his life) I give and bequeath my largest Mahogany Cabinet with all the coins and medals therein contained (that is to say), Greek, Roman and English, in gold, silver and brass, most of which are in very good preservation, and some of them very rare and valuable, to the Dean and Chapter of the said Cathedral church, and to their successors for ever, desiring that the same may be carefully kept either in the Deanery House, or in the publick library of the said church of Winchester, under two different locks and keys, one of them to be kept always by the Dean for the time being, and the other by the Vice-Dean or Treasurer of the same Cathedral church at the election of the Chapter."* The Mahogany Cabinet is kept as desired, in the Cathedral Library, and contains a large and very valuable collection of coins and medals.

Among the bishops who since the Reformation have occupied the see of Winchester, George Morley was conspicuous as a public benefactor. He was a striking example of Lord Bacon's dictum with regard to the advantage of the single life from the point of view of public interest. " Certainly," says Bacon, " the best workes, and of greatest merit for the Publike, have proceeded from the *unmarried*, or Childlesse Men ; which, both in Affection and Meanes, have married and endowed the Publike."† Morley was conspicuous for his generosity. " Besides his expenses in building and repairing his palace at Winchester," says Anthony Wood in his *Athenæ Oxonienses*,‡ " he spent £8,000 in repairing the Castle at Farnham

* Copied from the Cathedral Chapter-book, under date Nov. 25, 1766.

† Essay VIII. of *Married and Single Life*.

‡ Bliss' Edition, Vol. IV. col. 149.

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before the year 1672, and afterwards spent more; and above £4,000 in purchasing Winchester House at Chelsea, to annex it to the See, which, when he came to, he found not a house to dwell in, yet afterwards left two fair ones to his successors." At his death, he also bequeathed to his "dear friends," the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, the whole of his valuable library, together with the oak presses or book-shelves which contained the volumes. Moreover, in the year 1672, he built "The College for Matrons," which stands on the north side of the Cathedral churchyard, and endowed it for the maintenance of widows of ten poor clergymen who had held charge either in the manor of Taunton Dean, or in the dioceses of Worcester or Winchester, of which sees he had been bishop. Bishop Morley's College was rebuilt in the year 1880; while the original endowment of £160 11s. 6d. has been much increased by subsequent benefactors. Among them are several prebendaries who are commemorated in the Cathedral. Dr. Newey, who died in 1723, bequeathed £100; and Dr. John Hoadley, son of Bishop Hoadley, and Chancellor of the diocese, £500. But the most munificent benefactors were Dr. Edmund Pyle and Dr. Nott. Dr. Pyle, particulars of whose career will be found in Chapter X., was a friend of Dr. Hoadley's, and a latitudinarian divine of marked ability. Like Bishop Morley, he was unmarried, and at his death in 1776, he left a considerable sum of money to one Mrs. Joyce Farraine, at whose decease the legacy was to pass to Morley College. Mrs. Farraine died at Norwich in 1824,* when "the widows of Bishop Morley" benefited by a sum of over £9,000. Even more munificent was Dr. Nott's bequest. He, too, was a bachelor, and is remembered at Winchester for the part he took in the "restoration" of the Cathedral at the beginning of the last century.† On his death in 1842 he was buried in the north transept of the Cathedral, where his mural tablet states that "he left the bulk of his property to Bishop Morley's College."

* *Hampshire Chronicle*, Sept. 13, 1824.

† See p. 143.

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A brief account of his will was published in *The Gentleman's Magazine*,* from which we learn that among his bequests were legacies to the S.P.G., to his College of All Souls, Oxford, to the Dean and Chapter of Winchester for the repairs of the Cathedral, and to the County Hospital of Winchester, while "the residue of his property was left to the Dean and Chapter in trust for increasing the incomes of the clergymen's widows in Bishop Morley's College." This residue amounted to £11,655. It should also be noted that Bishop Brownlow North, whose monument by Chantrey stands in the retro-choir, left a sum of £250 to the College. The "College of Matrons" is now associated almost entirely with the name of its episcopal founder, whose arms are painted above the central entrance; while the claims to commemoration of Dr. Edmund Pyle and of Dr. Nott are forgotten. A very pleasing portrait of the latter, painted in Italy when he was a young man, hangs, it is true, in the parlour of the Senior Matron; but of Dr. Pyle's munificence not even so slight a memorial remains.

In addition to his legacy of £500 to Morley College, and of £500 to the County Hospital, Dr. John Hoadley, who died childless, further deserves the gratitude of the diocese for his bequest of £1,000 on behalf of "the children of poor clergy of the diocese of Winchester." This fund is commonly known as "Bishop Hoadley's Charity"; but it was the gift, not of the bishop, but of his son, John Hoadley, who, as we have said, was Chancellor of the diocese, Master of St. Cross, and the holder of other preferments. The charity has now considerably increased in value, and is administered by the Dean and Chapter in assisting the education of the children of poorer clergy in the diocese.

With the benefactors who lie buried in the Cathedral may, not unfittingly, be associated the Physicians and Surgeons who are commemorated within its walls. The earliest of these is Dr. John Watson, known to us as

* *Gentleman's Magazine* (1842), Vol. I. p. 106.

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successively prebendary and dean of the Cathedral and bishop of the diocese, under Queen Elizabeth, but who in his earlier days was a physician, in which calling "he had considerable practise." He died in 1583, and his funeral was solemnized in the Cathedral on February 17th, "at which time," says Anthony Wood, "his corps was buried in the body thereof."*

During the seventeenth century several physicians and apothecaries were buried in the Cathedral. The earliest entry in our Burial Register is of one "William Bath, the son of Mr. Thomas Bath," who died in 1599. Mr. Thomas Bath followed his son fourteen years later, and was also buried in the Cathedral on the south side of the nave, † where on his grave-stone he is described by the strange title of *pharmacopola*, i.e., an apothecary, or druggist. After a medical practice in the City of Winchester of over thirty years, which included the periods of the Commonwealth and the Restoration, Dr. Arthur Taylor died in 1674, and was buried in the eastern aisle, to the north of Bishop Wayneflete's chantry. He lies under a black marble stone, which bears his coat-of-arms—a chevron charged with three roundels between as many griffins' heads erased—and a Latin inscription in which he is described as *Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ filius*, a son of the Church of England. This strange insertion in the epitaph of a physician may have reference to the period of the Commonwealth when the Church of England was "abolished"; or, it may be, that Dr. Taylor had come under the High Church influence of Thomas Ken, who was prebendary of the Cathedral at the time of his death. Close to the grave-stone of Dr. Taylor lies that of Dr. William Coker, who died in 1704. He came of ancient lineage in the county of Dorset. The son of William Coker, of Frampton, gentleman, the family arms—*on a bend three leopards' faces*—enrich his black marble grave-stone. Educated at Christ Church, Oxford, he took his B.A. degree in 1666, and eventually became "Doctor of

* *Fasti Oxon.* II. 825.

† 5th bay.

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Medicine." For twenty-six years he practised at Winchester, where, as we learn from his Latin epitaph, now much defaced by time,* he was greatly beloved by his patients. It is not impossible that Dr. Coker may have attended Izaak Walton in his last illness, when, during the great frost of December, 1683, the old fisherman passed away in his son-in-law's residence in the Cathedral Close. With Dr. Coker are buried four of his children, who predeceased him, and also his wife, Susanna, who died in 1714.

We have had occasion more than once to mention Dr. Edward Stanley, Head-master of College and Prebendary of Winchester. He lies buried in the nave† of the Cathedral, while a cluster of Stanley grave-stones will be seen in the south aisle of the nave towards the west end. Among them are those of his son and grandson, both named Nicholas, and both "Doctors of Medicine." The former, who died in 1687, twenty-five years after his father, is described in the burial register as "a physician of London," while his laudatory Latin epitaph informs us that he was *nulli secundus*, "second to none" in his profession. The Latin inscription on his son's stone simply gives the name and date of death, September 5th, 1710, with this injunction, "Go reader, this brief epitaph is sufficient for me, if in leaving my grave you think of your own."

Several memorials to members of the medical profession may be seen in the north aisle of the nave. Towards the eastern end,‡ fixed against the wall, is the elaborate marble monument of Matthew Combe, M.D., who died in 1748. It is pyramidal in form, and consists of a funeral urn adorned with flowers, standing on a sarcophagus. Above the urn, which resembles an elegant vase rather than a cinerary vessel, is depicted the Combe coat-of-arms—*ermine three lions passant gules*—impaling those of the Oglander family—*az. a stork between three cross crosslets*

* Preserved, however, by Gale, in his *History*, p. 53.

† 9th bay; south side.

‡ 10th bay.

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fitchée or—Matthew Combe having married as his second wife, Hannah, daughter of Sir John Oglander, of Brading, in the Isle of Wight. Matthew Combe was the son of John Combe, of Tisbury, in the county of Wilts, gentleman, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he took his M.D. degree. For the long period of fifty-four years “he exercised his art with a singular happiness in the City of Winchester,” dying at length at the age of eighty-six years. In his earlier career he had the misfortune to lose within a few months of each other his first wife Christiana, and his daughter Finetta, aged sixteen. They lie immediately below the Combe monument, under black marble stones, with Latin epitaphs of a specially touching character. Mrs. Hannah Combe survived her husband ten years, dying in 1758, at the house now known as Chernocke House, in St. Thomas Street,* and was buried in the Cathedral.

Close to the Combe monument is a marble tablet to the memory of Henry Bowles, M.D., who died in 1815.

In the same aisle† will be noticed the small diamond-shaped stone which marks the resting-place of Edmund Hook, M.D., who died in 1767; and close by a plain mural tablet commemorates Andrew Crawford, M.D., who passed away in 1824. Towards the western end of the aisle stands an attractive mural monument to the memory of Dr. John Littlehales. It is the work of John Bacon, Junior, and consists of a bas-relief of the Good Samaritan, under which is inscribed the text, “The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me.”‡ The epitaph tells us that near by lie the remains of John Littlehales, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford; and that “the monument was erected by the principal inhabitants of Winchester and its neighbourhood, as a Public Record of their affectionate gratitude to the memory of their Friend and Benefactor.”

* *The Wykehamist*, December, 1908.

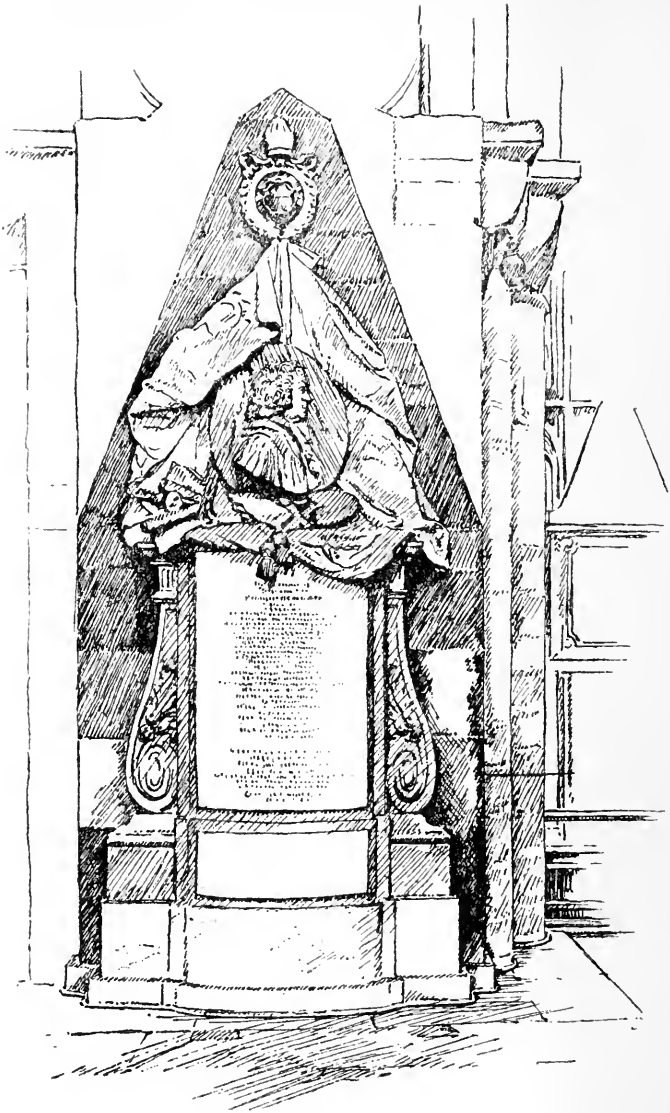
† 5th bay.

‡ Job xxix. 13.

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Dr. Littlehales died in 1810, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven years.

One other medical memorial calls for notice. It commemorates a member of a family long honoured in Winchester, and is placed against the wall of the south aisle of the nave, near the south doorway. It is to the memory of William John Wickham, F.R.C.S., who for forty years was surgeon to the Hants County Hospital, and who died in 1864. His epitaph tells us that "in a loving and Christian spirit he healed the sick and comforted the afflicted," and that the monument was "erected by many friends who deeply lament his loss." The white marble medallion represents his portrait in profile, and is the work of the distinguished artist, R. C. Lucas. Not unfitly may his calm and benevolent countenance be taken as an illustration of that noble profession, which, in a world of ignorance and suffering, affords a striking likeness to the ministry of Him "Who went about doing good."



Monument of Bishop Hoadley.

CHAPTER IX

POST-REFORMATION BISHOPS, AND DEANS

UNTIL the time of the Reformation it was customary for bishops of Winchester to be buried in their Cathedral church. From Walkelin, who built the present Cathedral, to Stephen Gardiner, who died in 1555, of the twenty-five prelates who ruled the diocese, all who had died in England were, with two exceptions, interred within its walls. The two exceptions were Bishop Nicholas de Ely, whose heart is deposited in the Cathedral, but whose body was buried in the Abbey Church of Waverley, and Bishop John de Sandale, who was buried in the Conventual church of St. Marie Overie. Since the Reformation it has been otherwise. Eleven only of the Anglican bishops have found a resting-place within the Cathedral. Several of the more notable and interesting prelates lie elsewhere—Lancelot Andrewes in St. Marie Overie (Southwark Cathedral), Bishop Montagu in Bath Abbey, Walter Curle in the village church of Soberton in the Meon Valley, Brian Duppa in Westminster Abbey, and Sir Jonathan Trelawny among his ancestors at Pelynt in Cornwall.

Of the bishops appointed by Queen Elizabeth, the first three lie buried within the Cathedral; while in recent years a mural monument has been placed in the south aisle of the presbytery to commemorate the second William Wickham,* who held the see for ten weeks only,

* The monument, which bears the bishop's arms, *ermine a border engrailed gules semée d'estoiles*, was erected by the bishop's lineal descendant, William Wickham of Binstead Wyck, Esq., M.P., in the year 1888.

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dying at Southwark on June 10th, 1595, and was interred in St. Marie Overie. The first bishop of Winchester appointed by the Queen, four years after the deprivation of Bishop White, was Robert Horne, a learned man, who had been Dean of Durham in the reign of Edward VI. On the accession of Queen Mary he had fled the kingdom, and became professor of Hebrew at Frankfurt-on-the-Main and minister to the English exiles in shelter there. When the Marian tyranny was overpast, he had returned to England, and was consecrated by Parker in 1660 to the see of Winchester, over which he presided for nineteen years. Unfortunately he was, as Anthony Wood says, "one of the greatest enemies which the monuments of art and the ancient rites of religion found at the Reformation. He visited the Cathedral, and College, Magdalen, Corpus, Trinity, and New Colleges, destroying the images, pictures, missals, painted glass, and other tokens of the religion and piety of his ancestors with a zeal as furious as it was ridiculous."* He seems to have cleared every statue from its niche in the Cathedral; while the Chapter-house and Cloister were pulled down in order to avoid the necessary repairs.† He died in 1580 at Southwark, when his body was carried to Winchester, and interred in the nave of the Cathedral, near the west end of Edyndon's chantry, where his flat marble stone, with the following inscription, may be seen :

*" Robertus Horne Theologiæ Doctor
eximius, quondam Christi causa
exul, deinde Episcopus Winton,
piè Obiit in Domino Jun. 1, 1580.
Episcopatus sui Anno 19."*

(Robert Horne, an excellent Doctor in Divinity, at one time an exile for the cause of Christ, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. He died piously in the Lord June 1st, 1580, in the 19th year of his Episcopacy.)

* *Fasti Oxon.*, Bliss' Edition, Vol. II. col. 180.

† See Kitchin's *Winchester*, in "Historic Towns" Series, p. 181.

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Horne was succeeded by John Watson, Dean of the Cathedral, and Doctor of Medicine. In his earlier days Watson had been a fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and a physician of considerable reputation. "At length, about the time Queen Elizabeth came to the crown, if not haply before," says Anthony Wood,* "he entered into holy orders, and was made Prebendary of Winchester, Archdeacon of Surrey, and Master of the Hospital of St. Cross." In 1572 he was appointed by the Queen to the Deanery of Winchester, and eight years later was made bishop of the diocese, much, it appears, against his wishes and inclinations. He is even said to have offered the Earl of Leicester ("in that age the *Dominus fac multum*, if not *totum*, in the disposal of Church Dignities") the sum of £200 not to be offered the position. This little transaction coming, however, to the knowledge of the Queen, she exclaimed: "Watson *shall* have it, he being more worthy thereof who will give £200 to decline, than he who will give £2,000 to attain it."† Bishop Watson only occupied the see a little over two years, when, dying at Wolvesey, he was buried in the nave of the Cathedral, over against his predecessor on the north side, where his flat marble stone bears the following inscription :

*"D. Joannes Watson hujus Ecclesiæ Winton
Præbendarius, Decanus, ac deinde Episcopus,
Prudentissimus Pater, Vir optimus,
Præcipue erga inopes misericors
Obiit in Domino Januar. 23.
Anno Ætatis suæ 63, Episcopatus 4
1583."*

(Dr. John Watson, successively Prebendary, Dean, and Bishop of the church of Winchester. He was a most prudent Father, an excellent man, and most charitable to the poor. He died in the Lord on January 23rd, 1583,

* *Athenæ Oxon.* II. col. 825.

† Fuller's *Worthies* (1762, London), under Worcester, p. 170.

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in the 63rd year of his age, and the 4th of his Episcopate.)

Dr. Cooper, who followed, had commended himself to the Queen by reason of his Latin dictionary, "commonly called Cooper's Dictionary," which, we learn, was "the cause of his preferment."* He was translated from Lincoln in 1584, and held the see of Winchester for ten years. He was a man of immense industry and of considerable intellectual power, as his dictionary, and the part he took in the Martin-Marprelate controversy, sufficiently testify. He was, however, a bitter opponent of the Roman Catholics, and finding his diocese overrun with "obstinate recusants, lusty men," he suggested to the privy council that "an hundred or two might well be taken up and deported to Flanders as pioneers and labourers, whereby the country would be disburdened of a company of dangerous people, and the rest that remained be put in some fear."† He died in 1594, and was buried on the south side of the choir, not far from the bishop's throne, but his flat memorial stone, which bore a brass with a lengthy and curious inscription, has unfortunately disappeared.

After the burial of Bishop Cooper we have to wait for ninety years before another event of a like nature took place in the Cathedral. None of the early Stuart bishops were buried here. Of Lancelot Andrewes—"Doctor Andrewes in the schools, Bishop Andrewes in the diocese, and Saint Andrewes in the closet"—we have no memorial save his modern statue on the great screen. Indeed, during the seventeenth century one bishop only was buried in the Cathedral. This was Bishop Morley, whose sepulchre is situated on the north side of the nave, immediately opposite to the tomb of Bishop Edyndon. On the large black marble leger-stone which covers his remains is the bishop's coat-of-arms, *a lion rampant and crowned*, impaled by those of the see, and a lengthy Latin

* Cassan's *Lives*, Vol. II. p. 40.

† Cassan, II. p. 47.

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inscription, written by Morley himself, which reveals his religious devotion to the House of Stuart. The following is a translation of the same :

“ In hope of the Resurrection to Eternal Life,
George, Bishop of Winchester, lies here.
First in the service of King Charles the Martyr,
And then sharing the exile of King Charles II.,
He spent some 12 years in realms beyond the sea.
It was due more to the generosity of the King,
Than to services he had rendered to the King's Father,
That he was raised to such a lofty position in the church.
From being one of the Canons
He was made Dean of Christ Church, Oxford.
Shortly after he was promoted to the Bishopric of Worcester,
And at length (by the will of God and the King)
He was translated to this famous See.
When he was over fourscore years of age
He composed this epitaph for himself,
And ordered it to be placed upon his tomb.
He died on Oct. 29th, 1684,
In the 87th year of his age,
Having been bishop of Winchester
22 years and 5 months.”

Above his resting-place are suspended his episcopal insignia of the mitre and crozier. George Morley was one of the best bishops who have ruled the diocese of Winchester since the Reformation, and one of its most generous benefactors. A high churchman and a strong upholder of the doctrine of the divine right of kings, he was also, until old age stopped his activities, a vigorous and careful administrator, while in personal religion he set a beautiful example of simplicity and self-denial. Up to the age of seventy-five his usual custom was “to rise about 5 o'clock in the morning, winter and summer, and to go to bed about 11 at night ; and in the coldest mornings never to have a fire or his bed warmed at night.” His asceticism

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embraced the condition of celibacy, which enabled him to act with a fine generosity towards his diocese.* This most worthy and pious prelate, the friend of Izaak Walton and of Thomas Ken, at length "surrendered up his soul to God," at the age of eighty-seven, at Farnham Castle, probably in the little room under the stairs, on October 29th, 1684, and was laid to rest in the Cathedral on the 13th of November following.

The good bishop was succeeded by a prelate of a different mould. Dr. Peter Mews, the soldier-bishop, was translated from Bath and Wells, and held the see for twenty-two years. He is known chiefly for the part he took, though a bishop of the Church of God, as an artillery officer at the battle of Sedgmoor.† At Winchester he was seldom seen,‡ and the affairs of the diocese were neglected. Indeed, at his death a petition was presented to Queen Anne praying that an active and learned bishop might be appointed, inasmuch as "the late bishop was entirely careless of discharging the duty of his function, so that we have suffered under all the inconveniences of neglected visitation and want of confirmations, and the total neglect of discipline in the diocese, to the great scandal of our church and prejudice to our holy religion."§ Bishop Mews died at Farnham Castle in 1706, at the great age of eighty-nine, and was buried in the vault of the Earl of Portland in the Guardian Angels' Chapel, where a small flat stone marks the spot. Above it are suspended his episcopal insignia of the mitre and crozier; while on the north wall of the chapel a considerable portion of the beautiful Early English arcading has been hewn away in order to receive his prodigious mural monument, which is disfigured by an incongruous association of military with ecclesiastical emblems.

* See Chapter viii. p. 105.

† Chapter xiii. p. 190.

‡ Kitchin's *Winchester*, p. 206.

§ From a manuscript in the Bodleian Library. But the bishop's great age must be remembered.

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During the eighteenth century all the bishops of Winchester, except Sir Jonathan Trelawny, were buried, as in mediæval times, within the Cathedral. It came about by a strange anomaly, that a succession of Whig or latitudinarian bishops, appointed by the House of Hanover, ruled over the diocese, which remained for the most part of a Tory or High Church character. The first of these latitudinarian bishops was Charles Trimmell, who was translated from Norwich in 1721, and who died two years later. He was a learned and religious prelate, strongly opposed to the High Church opinions and practices then coming into vogue, but a controversialist of such eminently Christian temper that "even the Tories valued him, though he preached *terrible Whig sermons*."* "He was a great lover of peace and order," said Dr. Lewis Stephens, Rector of Droxford, who preached his funeral sermon,† "and being a most sincere friend to the Church of England, he constantly avowed those principles of toleration and indulgence which make that Church the glory of the Reformation." We are told further that "he did not consider his revenue as designed for the private advantage of a family, but as a trust or stewardship, that was to be employed for the honour of his station, the maintenance of hospitality, the relief of the poor, and the general encouragement of religion and learning." This excellent man was buried in the nave of the Cathedral, and according to "the particular direction of his will,"‡ near to the tomb of William of Wykeham, where a plain stone of black marble with a suitable inscription marks his resting-place. This stone was formerly surrounded by an iron railing.

After kindly Bishop Trimmell came Bishop Willis, who was translated from Gloucester, and who presided over the diocese for thirteen years. In his early days he had come into notice as a preacher or lecturer at St. Clement's,

* Cassan, quoting from Noble, Vol. II. p. 208.

† The sermon, which is very scarce, is reprinted by Cassan in his *Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*, II. pp. 208-211, 384-395.

‡ Cassan, II. p. 383.

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Strand, where his "remarkable extempore sermons" created a wide impression. He was in consequence made a chaplain to King William III., and was further promoted to a canonry at Westminster. In 1714 George I. raised him to the see of Gloucester. Willis was a strong opponent of Bishop Atterbury; and also spoke in favour of the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts. It is interesting to remember that he was one of the original founders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and was the first bishop to preach the annual sermon. He died suddenly at Winchester House, Chelsea, on August 10th, 1734, and was buried in the south aisle of the Cathedral, where his large and imposing monument is justly admired. It represents the good bishop in episcopal robes, reclining on a sarcophagus. The monument is the work of the celebrated sculptor Cheere who, strange to say, has made the figure face the west instead of the east end of the church, an error which, according to Bishop Milner, so preyed upon his mind as eventually to occasion his death.*

A more distinguished bishop followed. Benjamin Hoadley was beyond question one of the ablest controversialists of the eighteenth century. As a young man at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, he had "the small-pox in a most deplorable manner," which not only caused him to lose seven terms of residence, but so crippled him that he was forced "hereafter to always preach in a kneeling position on a stool." In spite, however, of the disadvantages of ill-health, Hoadley became a fellow and tutor of St. Catharine's Hall. He was afterwards elected to the lectureship of St. Mildred's in the Poultry, and a few years later he became Rector of Streatham. It was now recognized that Benjamin Hoadley was a force to be reckoned with. His pamphlets and sermons became occasions of more than ephemeral importance. No one was surprised when in 1716 he was appointed to the bishopric of Bangor. Like Archbishop Laud in his occupancy of the see of St. David's,† Hoadley's connection with the Welsh diocese

* II. p. 117. † *History of the English Church*, Vol. VI. p. 351.

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was of the most perfunctory nature ; but before long he was promoted to the see of Hereford, and from thence was translated to Salisbury, and in 1734 to Winchester. It was not unnatural that his great intellectual powers should have placed him in one of the highest positions in the Church. For his abilities cannot be gainsaid, neither can his sincerity of purpose be called in question. He was, it is true, a latitudinarian of the latitudinarians, but his opinions were shared by a large number of the ablest and most learned men among his contemporaries. In Hoadley's favour it may be noted that among the prebendaries he appointed to the Cathedral were many men of marked ability, and not simply individuals of family or social connections. He will also be remembered as that bishop who, when urged to put into force the Act for game-preserving in Waltham Chase, refused, from a motive, says Gilbert White in his *History of Selborne*,* worthy of a good and great prelate, saying that "It had done mischief enough already." The bishop's monument, erected by his son, the Chancellor of the diocese, stands against a Norman pillar at the east end of the nave. It is unfortunate that a portion of the original stone-work has been cut away in order to receive the monument.† But that the general effect of the memorial is good, and that the medallion portrait of the bishop is, as Bishop Milner says, "inimitable," will be generally allowed, whatever may be thought of the "association of emblems." Still, there is nothing unchristian in the connection of the pastoral staff with the wand of liberty, or of the Magna Charta with the New Testament, and nothing unworthy of a prelate who dedicated his life to the sacred cause of civil and religious liberty.

Of Dr. John Thomas, bishop of Salisbury, who succeeded Hoadley, there is little to record. He had been a popular preacher in London, and was made Preceptor to the Prince

* Letter VII.

† This act of vandalism has also been perpetrated in the case of other monuments—of Prebendary Nicholas in Silkstede's Chapel, of Bishop Mews, of Dean Naylor, and many others.

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of Wales, who as King George III. translated him to Winchester. We learn from his biography* that "his royal pupil was sincerely attached to him," that "this attachment continued to the very end of the good bishop's life," and that "the King frequently visited him, both at Chelsea and at Farnham Castle." He died in 1781, and was buried beside his wife in the south aisle† of the Cathedral, where a flat marble stone covers their remains.

After Bishop Thomas came Brownlow North, who was translated from Worcester. He was a son of the Earl of Guildford, and half-brother to Lord North, the Prime Minister, to whom he owed his preferment. For nearly forty years he drew the vast revenues attached to the see of Winchester. For some years, although bishop of this diocese, he resided in Italy‡ with his wife, a lady well known in the fashionable world. She died in 1796, and was buried in the nave of the Cathedral. Her monument by Flaxman stands, however, in the south aisle. The bishop died in the year 1820 in his palace at Chelsea, at the age of seventy-nine, and was laid beside his wife in the nave of the Cathedral. His striking monument by Chantrey, representing a full-sized figure of the prelate in the act of prayer, with a long Latin inscription written by Dean Rennell, now stands to the east of Bishop Wayneflete's chantry. It was originally placed against the east wall of the Lady Chapel.

On the death of Brownlow North, a man of great intellectual distinction succeeded to the see of Winchester. Sir George Pretyman Tomline had been Senior Wrangler at Cambridge in 1772, and senior Smith's Prizeman. He afterwards became tutor to William Pitt, and eventually his private secretary. The great minister formed a high opinion of Tomline's ability and character, and before long he was appointed to the deanery of St. Paul's and the bishopric of Lincoln. Having refused the bishopric of London, he was at length appointed by his old pupil and patron to the see of Winchester. As might be expected

* By Dr. Fisher, quoted by Cassan, II. p. 272.

† 10th bay.

‡ Cassan: *Lives*, II. p. 279.

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from his academic attainments, Bishop Tomline was a sound and sensible prelate, as well as a writer of marked distinction.* His "Outlines of Christian Theology" provided a long-felt need, especially in the case of candidates for ordination; while his "Refutation of Calvinism," a distinctly able work, was welcomed by a wide circle of thoughtful and intelligent people. He died in 1827, and was buried in the south aisle of the Cathedral† where a simple mural monument, by Richard Westmacott, Junior, was afterwards placed to commemorate the friend and biographer of William Pitt.

With the appointment of Bishop Sumner in 1827 a new era began to dawn on the diocese of Winchester. He was the first Bishop of Winchester to be enthroned in person in the Cathedral since the Reformation. And his enthronement was a happy augury of the personal care and supervision which henceforth was to be bestowed upon the diocese. Even the Channel Islands were visited. Though a strong Evangelical, he yet recognized the worth of Samuel Wilberforce, who was afterwards his successor in the see. It is curious, however, that he seems to have been oblivious to the claims of Charles Kingsley, John Keble, and Richard Chenevix Trench, probably the three ablest clergymen in his diocese. The last of the Prince-bishops of Winchester, he resigned his position in 1869, after a reign of over forty years. His monumental cenotaph, representing the bishop in full canonicals, lies in the retro-choir, reminding visitors to the Cathedral of the good and stately prelate who was instrumental in reviving to a large extent the religious life of the diocese.

Bishop Sumner, as we have said, was succeeded by Samuel Wilberforce, who was translated from Oxford. He was enthroned in Winchester Cathedral on Dec. 16th, 1869; and for three years and a half he ruled the diocese. He was killed, it will be remembered, by a fall from his horse, when riding on the Surrey downs near Abinger, in company with Earl Granville, on July 19th 1873. In

* p. 177.

† 3rd bay.

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accordance with his often-expressed desire, he was laid to rest beside his wife in Lavington churchyard. It is a matter of regret that the great bishop should be commemorated in his Cathedral by the vast and ungainly monument, after a design by Sir Gilbert Scott, which blocks up the south Norman transept.

It is strange that, whereas almost all the old priors were buried in the Cathedral or within the precincts of the monastery, only five of their successors, the deans of Winchester, seem to have found a resting-place within its walls. William Kingsmill, or Basyngge, the last prior of the old Benedictine monastery, and the "first original and modern dean" of Winchester, a gentle and pious man to whose attitude and good sense the Chapter of the Cathedral is deeply indebted, only lived under the new order of things for seven years, when, dying in 1548, he was buried, as he desired, "within the Cathedral church of the blessed Trinitye." His place of burial is in the nave, where in the year 1715 the following inscription was visible on his grave stone:

*William Kingsmill, prior ultimus, Decanus
primus ecclesiæ*
Obiit 1548”*

(William Kingsmill, the last prior, the first dean of the Cathedral He died in 1548.) The stone has unfortunately disappeared, but a memorial of the good man may be seen in an oak panel on the south side of the choir, on which is carved his initials, his doctor's cap, and his armorial bearings—*crusily fitchée a chevron ermine between three mill-rinds, and a chief ermine.*

For the space of nearly two hundred years following no dean of Winchester appears to have been buried in the Cathedral. In 1729, however, Dean Trimnell was laid beside his brother who had been bishop of the diocese, not far from the chantry of William of Wykeham, where a flat

* Preserved by Gale in his *Antiquities*, p. 37.

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memorial stone with a lengthy inscription marks the spot. Ten years later his successor, Dean Naylor, died at the early age of forty-seven, and was buried in the Cathedral. A mural tablet to his memory may be seen in the north transept; but it formerly stood in the south aisle near to the monument of his "indivisible friend,"* Bishop Willis. The tablet is of inferior merit; but below it is a curious oval of white marble on which are portrayed the emblems of Death, Judgment, Time, and Eternity, with the one emphatic word "*Memento.*"

Dr. Thomas Cheyney, who was dean in the days of Bishop Hoadley, and who died in 1760, is commemorated by the most elaborate mural monument in the Cathedral. It is erected against the wall of the south aisle, near to the place of his burial, and is remarkable alike† for "the beauty of its materials and for the conception and execution of its design."

The last dean of Winchester to be buried in the Cathedral was also one of the most eminent. Dr. Thomas Rennell had been educated at Eton, and at King's College, Cambridge, where in due course he became a fellow. His remarkable preaching attracted the notice of William Pitt, who called him "the Demosthenes of the pulpit." In 1797 he became, through Pitt's influence, Master of the Temple, where his preaching made a marked impression. A few years later he was appointed to the Deanery of Winchester, a position which he held in conjunction with the Mastership of the Temple. His tenure of the Deanery was marked by the extensive repairs which took place in the fabric of the Cathedral, under the direction of Dr. Nott and Mr. Garbett, the architect. A large part of the panelled woodwork in the south transept is also of his time. The Dean's old age was saddened by the premature death of his only son, a brilliant scholar of high intellectual promise, who had acted as his assistant at the Temple

* Milner's *History*, II. p. 117.

† See a description of the monument in Dr. Milner's *History*, Vol. II. pp. 115, 116.

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Church, and who lies buried in the Cathedral.* Partly in consequence of this loss, Dean Rennell resigned in 1827 the Mastership of the Temple, when he wrote to the benchers a touching letter of farewell. He died in his Deanery, at the patriarchal age of eighty-seven, in the early spring of 1840, and was buried in the north transept of the Cathedral, in what is now known as the Epiphany Chapel, where his flat leger-stone will be seen ; while a tablet to his memory has been placed against the eastern wall of the building.

Dean Rennell was succeeded by Thomas Garnier, who held the Deanery for over thirty years, and who is commemorated by a mural monument† with an exquisite medallion-portrait in profile after a miniature by R. C. Lucas. He is also commemorated, in conjunction with Bishop Wilberforce, in the external wooden choir-screen facing the dais, which supplanted Mr. Garbett's stone screen in the year 1875. At the northern end will be seen the bishop's pastoral staff encased in the screen with a suitable inscription, while in the corresponding corner at the southern end is a similar inscription to the memory of the dean, with the Garnier coat-of-arms: *Az. a sword in bend point downwards blade ppr. hilt and pommel or, between a fleur-de-lis and an oak-branch of the last.*

*pp. 177-8.

† Near the top of the steps leading from the south transept to the choir.



Monument by Flaxman to Dr. Warton.

CHAPTER X

PREBENDARIES

SINCE the year 1541, when Henry VIII. issued Letters Patent establishing the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, a succession of over 230 prebendaries have occupied stalls in the Cathedral.* It might have been not unreasonably expected that among so large a body of men many would be found who have left a permanent mark on the history or literature of the English Church. But in this expectation we are disappointed. A few of the more able prebendaries rose, it is true, to higher positions in the Church. Several became bishops of Winchester, as John White under Queen Mary, and John Watson and Thomas Bilson under Queen Elizabeth. Others became bishops elsewhere, as good Thomas Ken, author of the Morning and Evening Hymns. More than one was promoted to the Deanery, as John Warner, M.D., Dr. Clark, who built the long red-brick gallery, and Dr. Cheyney, whose fine mural monument is seen in the south aisle† of the Cathedral. Others again were associated with Wykeham's foundation, and combined the duties of Warden or Master or Fellow of College with those of Canon of the Cathedral. But with these exceptions, the great majority of our prebendaries, nominated, almost all of them, until recent times, by successive bishops of Winchester from among their own

* For three hundred years, from the establishment of the Cathedral body in 1541 to the Cathedrals Act of 1840, the number of prebendaries was twelve. This number was reduced to five by the latter Act of Parliament.

† 4th bay.

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kinsfolk and acquaintance, were not remarkable for intellectual capacity or learning. "In the whole roll of prebendaries from the establishment of the body down to almost our own days," wrote the late Dean Kitchin,* "we cannot point to more than two or three names of men who have made themselves known either by devotion in spiritual work, or by love of letters, or a zeal in the cause of learning and education."

Of our 230 prebendaries† nearly sixty‡ have been buried within the walls of the Cathedral. Of this number the names of seven only find a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. These seven must therefore be regarded as persons of more than local consequence; while a few others, by reason of their personality or associations, are deserving of commemoration. The seven prebendaries interred in the Cathedral, who still live in the pages of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, are the following: Dr. Gumble, the biographer of General Monk; Dr. Baptista Levinz, who was also bishop of the Isle of Man; Mr. Antony Alsop, an Oxford scholar of classical reputation; Dr. John Hoadley, poet and dramatist, the friend of Garrick and Hogarth; Archdeacon Balguy, a distinguished latitudinarian divine; Dr. Warton, the famous Head-master of Winchester College and a friend of Dr. Johnson; and Dr. Nott, who was Bampton Lecturer in 1802.

Dr. Thomas Gumble, who lies buried in the centre of the nave,§ was the friend and chaplain of George Monk, Duke of Albemarle. At the Restoration he had made an appli-

* *Cathedral Documents*, II. p. 17. See, too, *Winchester*, p. 200.

† With regard to the use of the title "prebendary," while "the name of 'Canon' occurs in the original statutes of Henry VIII., yet it does not seem to have met with so much favour as that of 'prebendary.' Until after the Act of 1840 either name was used to designate the twelve members of the Chapter, that of 'prebendary' being the most usual. Now the title of 'Canon' alone appears to be recognized, both in official documents and in common parlance." Kitchin's *Winchester*, p. 210.

‡ See Appendix A.

§ 8th bay.

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cation for the Mastership of St. Cross on the ground that he "had been serviceable to the King both in England and Scotland."* This application was passed over, but in the following year, on July 16, 1661, he was installed a prebendary in the Cathedral, a position which he held till his death fifteen years later. At Winchester he wrote his "Life of General Monk," which was published in 1671, and was afterwards translated into French. He is said to have been an agreeable as well as a learned man,† but in his dealings with his fellow prebendaries he does not appear in an amiable light.‡ On his plain memorial stone he is described as "Chaplain to His Maiestie's Life Guard and Prebend of this Cathedral." He died in the Close at the comparatively early age of fifty. Dr. Baptista Levinz had also contributed an obituary notice of General Monk to the *Epicædia Universitatis Oxoniensis*. He had been Whyte's professor of Moral Philosophy at Oxford and Dean of Magdalen College, and in 1685 was consecrated bishop of the Isle of Man.§ In spite of this exacting and distant appointment he was, however, nominated by Bishop Mews to a prebend in Winchester Cathedral, and was installed in January, 1691. Eighteen months later he "died of a fever" at Winchester at the early age of forty-nine, and was interred in the retro-choir of the Cathedral, where, near Bishop Langton's chantry, his large flat marble stone will be seen. The memorial slab, which was originally encompassed by an iron palisade, bears the arms of the see—*upon three ascents the Virgin Mary, standing with her arms distended between two pillars, on the dexter whereof is a church*—impaling those of Levinz: *three escallop shells between two bendlets*—deeply and finely cut; and a very lengthy Latin inscription, ennobled by a Greek word, which celebrates the bishop's episcopal virtues and handsome presence. The laudatory character of the inscription is of such amazing extravagance

* See article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† *Cal. State Papers, Domestic Series* (1667), p. 266.

‡ *Cathedral Documents*, II. pp. 37 and 150-170.

§ *Ath. Ox.* IV. 882. Article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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that, in spite of its length, we venture to append a translation.

Baptista Levinz, S.T.P.

Bishop of Man, and Prebendary of this Church,
The son of William Levinz of Evenley in the County of
Northampton, Esq. :

Educated at Magdalen College, Oxford ;

The ornament of his Country, University, Church, and age ;

Endowed with qualities eminently Christian ;

Once a figure of note, his memory will never be forgotten ;

Famed alike for his gifts of nature and of grace ;

With refined personality, handsome presence, and powerful
intellect ;

(Never did Philosophy find a nobler habitation)

Well equipped in every branch of literature, secular and
divine,

The herald and stalwart defender

Of orthodox religion,

A workman approved unto God, and that needeth not to
be ashamed.

He ruled his diocese with wisdom and kindness of heart ;

Following the example of the primitive and Apostolic
Pastors

Who fed their flocks,

His life was worthy of the imitation of posterity.

Wide in his sympathies, and universally beloved ;

A friend in need, and a scholar of renown ;

Generous to the poor, and a careful steward of his own
estate ;

He was hospitable without extravagance,

And thrifty in the midst of luxury.

In the Cathedral, as well as in the privacy of his own
home,

He worshipped God with unflinching singleness of heart,
Frequent in prayer and fasting, ever dwelling on things
above ;

This good and faithful servant was carried off by a fever,

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And entered into the joy of his Lord,
On January 31st, 1692,
In the 49th year of his age.
His beloved wife Mary erected this memorial
To the best of husbands
Whom she never ceased to mourn.

In one particular, with regard to Dr. Levinz's goodly presence, the eulogy is confirmed by contemporary evidence, for Thomas Hearne, the Oxford antiquary, speaks, in his *Collectanea*, of both the bishop and his wife as "handsome and proud."

Bishop Levinz had succeeded to the stall of Dr. William Hawkins who, though not figuring in the pages of the *Dictionary of National Biography*, deserves grateful commemoration. He was the son-in-law of Izaak Walton, and with him at Droxford and at Winchester the aged fisherman had spent his declining years. Izaak Walton speaks of Hawkins with much affection in his last will and testament. He loves him "as his own son," and among other bequests he specially leaves him a ring with these words engraved upon it, "Love my memory. I. W. obiit. . . ." The old man died in the bitter winter of 1683, and was laid to rest in Prior Silkstede's chapel in the south transept of the Cathedral; and when a few years later Dr. Hawkins passed away he was buried most appropriately within a few feet of the Prince of Fishermen. In 1715 Anne Hawkins died and was laid beside her husband, where a flat stone enriched with armorial bearings—*on a point wavy, a lion pass., in chief three roundels, on a canton an escallop between two daggers*—marks the resting-place of the daughter and son-in-law of Izaak Walton.

Among the eighteenth-century prebendaries who lie in the Cathedral are several men of marked ability. Mr. Antony Alsop was censor of Christ Church, Oxford, and tutor to the "principal noblemen and gentlemen" residing there. In 1698 he published a selection of Æsop's fables, sixty of which he rendered into Latin verse, and

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which Warton, in his Essay on Pope,* speaks of as "exquisitely written." Bishop Trelawny appointed him in 1715 to a prebend in Winchester Cathedral, together with the rectory of Brightwell in Berkshire. Alsop also, it appears, served as proctor for the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Winchester. In 1717 an action for breach of promise of marriage was brought against him by a Mrs. Elizabeth Astrey of Oxford, in which he was condemned to pay £2,000 in damages. In consequence of this he was compelled to leave the kingdom, but was enabled subsequently to return. At Brightwell he was wont usually to reside, but his end came at Winchester under unusual circumstances. He was walking one summer's evening in his Close garden by the river-side, when, "in a place where the path was narrow," the bank gave way and he was drowned.† The *Reading Post* of June 22nd, 1726, thus refers to the tragic event: "On the night of the 10th June about 11 o'clock, as the Rev. Mr. Alsop, Prebendary of Winchester and Rector of Brightwell, near Wallingford, Berks, was walking by a small brook called the Lock Bourne, near the College of Winchester, the ground gave way under his feet, which threw him into the brook, where he was found dead the next morning." He was buried in the Cathedral, as an entry in the register shows, on June 14th, 1726; but I have been unable to find his grave-stone. A volume of his Latin Odes was afterwards published.

Among the earlier appointments to the Cathedral by Bishop Hoadley was that of his son, John Hoadley. John Hoadley was a member of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and had begun life as a poet and dramatist. On his father's appointment to the bishopric of Winchester, he decided, however, to become a clergyman, and was ordained both deacon and priest in December, 1735. In less than two years he received, in addition to several

* Vol. II. p. 320.

† Nichols' *Anecdotes*, II. p. 233; *Notes and Queries*, 1st Series, p. 249. Also see article by Sir Leslie Stephen in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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valuable livings, a prebendal stall in the Cathedral, which he held till 1760, when he became Master of St. Cross Hospital. He was an intimate friend of Garrick's, and he wrote several operas and dramas. He also edited his father's works in three large folio volumes to which he prefixed the short biography which he had originally contributed to the *Biographia Britannica*. On his death in 1776, he was buried in the nave of the Cathedral* in close proximity to his father's grave. It may be remembered to his credit that he bequeathed a sum of money to assist the needy clergy in the education of their children; † and many a poor parson has had cause to bless the name of "Doctor John Hoadley, Chancellor of this Diocese."

A friend and contemporary of Dr. Hoadley on the Chapter was Dr. Edmund Pyle, of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, who was also Chaplain to George II. and Archdeacon of York. For some years he had been "Friend and Companion" to Bishop Hoadley, a post, we learn, ‡ much to his liking. Indeed, what with his attendances at Court, his position in the bishop's family, his residence at Winchester, and his occasional visits as Archdeacon to Yorkshire, his time passed not unpleasantly. "My life here," he writes from Winchester House, Chelsea, "is a most delightful one, both within doors and without." § He has "a fine library" at his hand, "a plentiful and elegant table," as many as "ten dishes at dinner-time," "a fine garden of several acres to stroll about in, with a view both up and down the Thames," || while he is in the midst of the world of politics and literature. "Seven days of my Present Life," he writes again, "are worth seven years of the life I used to live, and should I not be a fool if I did not make the best of it?" That he did make the best of it is evident from his correspondence, a collection of which was published in 1905 under the title of *Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain*. The letters are full of political, ecclesiastical, and personal

* North side, 9th bay.

† See p. 107.

‡ *Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain*, p. 178.

§ *Ibid.* pp. 190-1.

|| *Ibid.* p. 179.

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gossip related in a very open and racy fashion. When the Mastership of St. Cross fell vacant Bishop Hoadley offered it—"the best thing in his gift"—to his "friend and companion," but Dr. Pyle refused it. "I should be loath," he writes, "to give up my pretty house and garden in the Close,* which I have laid out £200 on, for a nasty dwelling in a dirty, boggy village, a mile off any conversible person, in an old rats'-hall that is worse than Magdalen College First Court at Cambridge."† So Dr. Pyle retained his stall in the Cathedral which, he remarks, "is called a very charming thing, and so it is," and continued his life as a prebendary which, he says, is "a pretty easy way of dawdling away one's time, walking, visiting, etc., and as little study as your heart could wish."‡ In his latter years he was "badly troubled by the gout,"§ but he managed to continue his happy, easy-going existence till the age of seventy-four, when in the winter of 1776 he died in his prebendal house, and was buried in the Cathedral near the south door of the nave. Dr. Pyle, who was a bachelor, left a handsome bequest in charity, to augment the revenues of Bishop Morley's College for the distressed widows of clergymen.|| In the north transept a mural tablet of black stone framed in white marble commemorates his memory, while close by a similar memorial¶ commemorates his brother Thomas,** like him, a member of Corpus and a prebendary of the Cathedral, who lived to the great age of ninety-four years. In the south aisle of the nave†† lies the flat grave-stone of Richard Exton,‡‡ another prebendary of Bishop Hoadley's appointment. He had entered Corpus five years before Pyle, and was a contem-

* Dr. Pyle occupied the residence near the south-west corner of the Cathedral, now known as No. 11.

† *Memoirs*, p. 304.

‡ *Ibid.* p. 266.

§ *Ibid.* p. 365.

|| See p. 106.

¶ These tablets have been unfortunately removed from their original position on the wall of the south aisle (8th bay), over against the spot where the brothers lie buried.

** See *Memoirs*, p. 308.

†† 4th bay.

‡‡ See *Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain*, p. 269.

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porary of his on the Chapter. He seems to have been a typical eighteenth-century dignitary, if we may trust the following account of him. "You know one of my brethren here, Mr. Exton," writes Pyle. "He has two livings above £300 a year each, got £5,000 in a lottery, keeps his chariot, lives as much as he likes with Lord Portsmouth (to whom he was recommended by Alured Clarke* as tutor to his sons), and is a dry, sly old bachelor."†

Among the most famous names on our list of prebendaries buried within the Cathedral is that of Joseph Warton, Head-master of College. He was appointed to his stall in 1788, not by the Bishop of Winchester, but by William Pitt, the Prime Minister, and he held it till his death in 1800. After thirty-eight years as a schoolmaster he retired from College in 1793 and went to reside at Wickham Rectory,‡ his living, on the banks of the river Meon. His connection, therefore, as prebendary with the Cathedral was not a very close one. He is mainly remembered as Head-master of Winchester, as a successful writer of Odes, and as the literary critic who contributed to Dr. Johnson's "Adventurer," and who edited the works of Pope. His marble monument by Flaxman § is one of the finest and most interesting in the Cathedral since the Reformation.

A prebendary of considerable reputation in his time was Dr. Balguy, Vicar of Alton, and Archdeacon of Winchester, who owed all his preferments, he tells us, to "the favour and friendship of good Bishop Hoadley." Balguy had been a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he lectured on moral philosophy and Christian evidence for sixteen

* Dr. Alured Clarke is worthy of commemoration as the founder of the Winchester County Hospital in the year 1736, the first institution of its kind outside London. He was a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, a prebendary of Winchester Cathedral and of Westminster Abbey, and (like Pyle) Chaplain to George II. He afterwards became Dean of Exeter. He died at an early age in 1742, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. See *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† *Memoirs*, p. 267.

‡ A panel with his name carved upon it may be seen in the Rectory; while in the garden is a tree of his planting.

§ See p. 158.

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years. Like his father, who was a prebendary of Salisbury and whose "Life" he wrote, Thomas Balguy belonged to the latitudinarian party. Pyle speaks of him as a "special clever man."* A treatise of his on Natural Religion, entitled "Divine Benevolence Asserted," met with wide approval, while his occasional charges and sermons were of such acknowledged merit as to cause them to be republished at Cambridge after his death. Balguy was a devoted disciple of the famous Bishop Warburton of Gloucester, on whose death he was offered the vacant bishopric, which honour he declined on the ground of feeble health. He died at his prebendal house in the Close in 1795, and was buried in the Cathedral, where a mural marble monument of good design and workmanship may be seen in the south aisle.† It records the fact that "in 1781 George III. named him to the Bishopric of Gloucester, which on account of his infirmities he desired leave to decline."

Another prebendary of interest in the latter years of the eighteenth century was John Mulso, who owed his canonry as well as his valuable livings of Meonstoke-cum-Soberton to his uncle, Bishop Thomas of Winchester. The famous Mrs. Hester Chapone was Mulso's sister, and after her husband's death she spent much of her time with her brother at Winchester. Mulso was also the lifelong and intimate friend of Gilbert White of Selborne, and a volume of his correspondence with the great naturalist was published a few years ago. His prebendal house in the Close was the one with the vaulted chamber, now known as No. 10, and there Gilbert White was wont to visit his friend. When the *History of Selborne* was published in 1789, Mulso writes to its author: "Your book was mentioned with respect by our Chapter (a full one), and the volume ordered to be bought for the library.‡ . . . Mr.

* *Memoirs*, p. 309. See, too, article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† 10th bay.

‡ This copy, a first edition of the immortal work, is in the Cathedral Library.

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Lowth * and Dr. Sturges† (both able men) admire your book, particularly the Natural History. . . . Among others, Dr. Warton‡ is excessively pleased with it." It is interesting to remember that in the burial of Prebendary Mulso in Winchester Cathedral we have an association, if an indirect one, with the great naturalist of Selborne.§

On the death of Mulso in 1791 Edmund Poulter succeeded to the vacant stall and also to the rectory of Meonstokecum-Soberton. He was the brother-in-law of Bishop Brownlow North, who carried on the tradition of episcopal preferments. Poulter was a man of strong character and personality, and for many years was a leading magistrate in the county. We learn from *The Gentleman's Magazine*|| that "he was a politician of high Tory principles, and on several occasions during the war preached and published discourses in support of the Ministry and the Church. He also distinguished himself at several County meetings against the democratic party, by which he incurred much abuse." He may be remembered as the "Parson Poulter" of Cobbett's *Rural Rides*,¶ where he does not appear in an altogether attractive light. His ability as a public man cannot be disputed, and he continued in his County and magisterial duties until the end of his long life. At length, in December, 1830, during one of the trials under the Special Commission at Winchester, he "fell from his seat in a fit, having long been in a declining state of health from one or two previous attacks of a similar nature."** He died on the 9th of January following, in his prebendal residence, now known as No. 1 the Close, and was buried in the north transept of the

* Afterwards Bishop of London.

† Chancellor of the Diocese.

‡ The famous Head-master of Winchester.

§ Mulso was buried on September 27, 1791, but his grave-stone, like that of Alsop, seems to have disappeared.

|| May, 1832, p. 472.

¶ Pitt Cobbett's edition (1885), I. pp. 135, 172, 247.

** *Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1832, p. 472; *Annual Register*, 1832, p. 180.

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Cathedral, where a flat marble slab marks* his resting place; while a stained glass window was afterwards inserted in the south aisle to his memory. Memorial tablets to Brownlow Poulter, † his son, and also to his grandson, will be seen on the wall of the north aisle. It may likewise be noticed that the stained glass window in the Guardian Angels' Chapel is a memorial to a brother-in-law of Edmund Poulter. Like Poulter, William Garnier had married a sister of the bishop's wife; like him, he was a prebendary of the Cathedral; the two prebendaries held the adjoining rich livings of Droxford and Meonstoke, and both are commemorated by painted windows in the Cathedral.

Among the memorials in the north transept the cenotaph of the Rev. Frederick Iremonger, who died in 1820, attracts attention. It is of freestone, in the form of an altar-tomb, upon which rests a full-length figure of the deceased in clerical robes. He was rector of St. John's, Winchester, and vicar of Wherwell, near Andover, where the family seat was situated, as well as prebendary of the Cathedral. As secretary for the National schools in the diocese of Winchester he had done much for the promotion of education both in the county of Hampshire and beyond it, while he was almost equally identified with the movement for distributing Bibles and prayer-books among the poorer people. In his parishes he was much beloved. "Wherever there was poverty, affliction, or disease, there," it was said, ‡ "was Frederick Iremonger," while in the homes of the wealthy he was an ever-welcome guest. His beneficent career was, however, suddenly and prematurely closed. After a brief illness of only three days he died in his prebendal residence on May 11, 1820, at the early age of thirty-nine. When a few days later his remains were removed from Winchester for interment in the family

* In the Epiphany Chapel.

† Brownlow Poulter, who was 8th Wrangler in 1811, became rector of Buriton, near Petersfield, and died in 1829.

‡ *Hampshire Chronicle* for May 22, 1820.

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vault at Wherwell, a large number of school-children followed the hearse beyond the confines of the city. His early death was regarded as a public loss to the county. In days when obituary notices were usually of the briefest description, the *Hampshire Chronicle* devoted a column to his memory. A few months after his death a public meeting was held at Winchester with the object of erecting a monument in the Cathedral. The response was striking and immediate. Among the first subscriptions was the sum of £2 from the village school-children of Upton-Gray. Indeed, within a few weeks the fund had to be closed, considerably over £500 having been received. The famous sculptor Chantrey was then asked to furnish a design,* and Dr. Rennell, the Dean of Winchester, to write an inscription. The result is to be seen in the Iremonger monument in the north transept, to the memory of the good evangelical prebendary who, while exercising his talents and energy in the cause of education, was also "the father, protector, visitor and friend" of the humblest cottager under his care.

On the eastern wall of the north transept is fixed a massive stone slab to the memory of Dr. Nott, † Prebendary of the Cathedral, who died in 1841. A Fellow of All Souls' College, he had been Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1802, taking as his subject that of "Religious Enthusiasm." ‡ The lectures, which were dedicated to the King, attracted considerable attention, and clerical preferment quickly followed. In 1810 he became a prebendary of Winchester, where he will be long remembered for the part he took in superintending the repairs to the Cathedral, in conjunction with the architect, Mr. Garbett, who is also commemorated by a mural tablet in the north transept. § While engaged in this work Dr. Nott met with a serious accident by falling from a ladder from a height of over twenty feet, and sus-

* *Hampshire Chronicle*, October 23rd and 29th, 1820.

† See article by Sidney Lee, in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

‡ Chapter xii., p. 178,

§ Over the entrance to the crypt.

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tained injuries from which he never wholly recovered.* He subsequently spent much time in Italy, where he issued an Italian version of the English Prayer-book. Dying at length at Winchester, he was buried in the north transept, † close to the spot where twenty-four years previously he had met with his unfortunate accident. His valuable and extensive library, consisting of over 12,000 volumes, and comprising many black-letter books, and a fine collection of French and Italian works, was sold at Winchester, together with his prints and pictures. The sale, which lasted thirteen days, realized a sum of £3,700. ‡ His costly collection of coins, gems and bronzes was afterwards disposed of in London. Dr. Nott was a great benefactor to many causes and institutions, and among other bequests he left a large sum of money to Bishop Morley's College for the widows of clergymen. §

Dr. William Dealtry, a fellow-prebendary of Dr. Nott's, who belonged to the school of thought criticized in "Religious Enthusiasm," is happily commemorated in the Cathedral. Like so many leaders of the Evangelical party, Dealtry was a Cambridge man, and in 1793 had graduated as second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. A fellowship at Trinity followed, and for some years he

* The following is a contemporary account of the accident, as published in the *Hampshire Chronicle* for January 13, 1817 :

" On Monday last, as the Rev. Dr. Nott was giving directions to the workmen employed in carrying on the improvements in Winchester Cathedral, he ascended a ladder in order to point out some particular object to their attention. The ladder, being in a very inclined position, broke, and he was precipitated from a height of twenty-four feet. He had presence of mind sufficient, in the first instance, to disengage himself from the ladder, and his fall, which was on the bare ground, although within a few inches of several large blocks of stone, we are truly happy to state, occasioned only a simple fracture of the wrist and some slight contusions on the face."

† Immediately to the south of the Iremonger monument.

‡ *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1842, I. pp. 106, 229,

§ Chapter viii. p. 107.

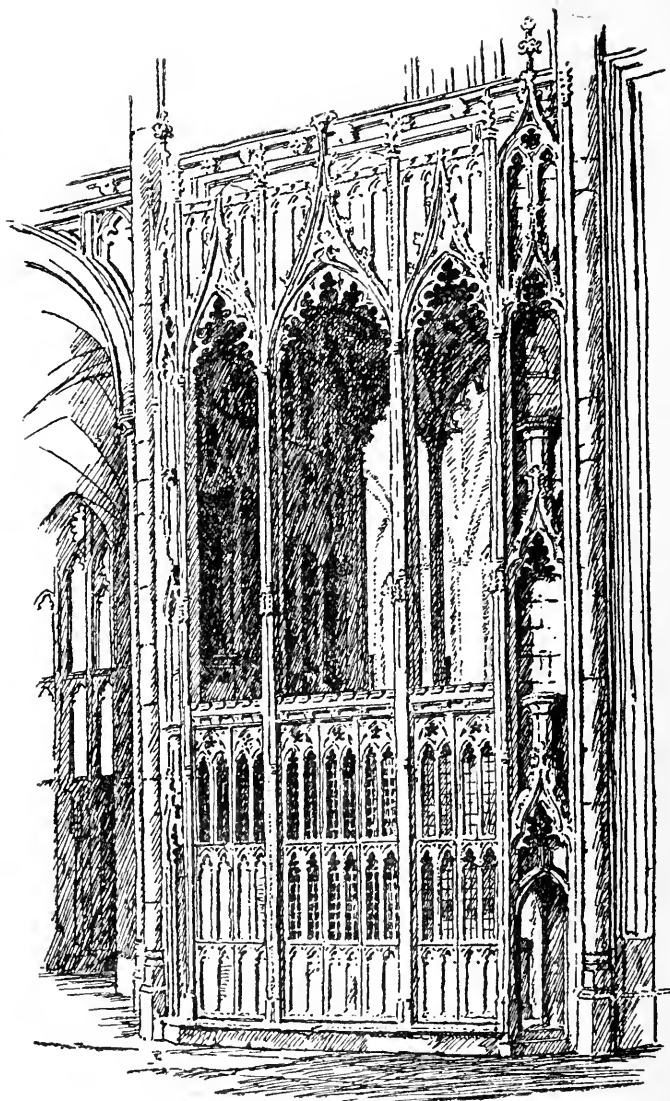
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was professor of mathematics at the East India College, Haileybury. On the death of John Venn, an eminent member of the "Clapham Sect," Dealtry succeeded him as rector of Clapham, a position which he held for thirty-four years. In 1830 Bishop Sumner appointed him to a stall in the Cathedral, to which he afterwards added the Archdeaconry of Surrey. Dealtry was a strong supporter of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in aid of which he published many sermons and pamphlets. He died at Brighton in 1847.* A white marble tablet on the wall of the south aisle† of the nave commemorates this "distinguished scholar and sound Divine, who devoted himself to the duties of the high offices to which he was called, ever desiring that God in all might be glorified."

* *Gentleman's Magazine. New Series, XXIX.* p. 309.

† 9th bay.





Wykeham's Chantry.

CHAPTER XI

WINCHESTER COLLEGE AND CATHEDRAL

THE sacred shrine of Wykehamists is not College Chapel or Fromond's Chantry, but Winchester Cathedral. There in his beautiful chantry, in the magnificent nave that his genius created, lies William of Wykeham, the immortal founder of "Seinte Marie College of Wynchestre." The affection, therefore, of successive generations of Wykehamists for Winchester Cathedral requires no further explanation. It became a laudable ambition among wardens, fellows and masters to be associated with a church of which the Founder was once the head, and a natural desire to be buried in a building specially consecrated by his remains.

It is not, therefore, surprising to find that a number of distinguished Wykehamists became prebendaries of the Cathedral, that not a few are buried within its walls, that many desired that the splendid church should be the last resting-place of their dearest relations, that more than one aspired to and at length attained that high ecclesiastical position which had once been occupied by their Founder.

In Pre-Reformation times it is difficult to determine how far this spirit of gratitude and affection expressed itself. The Cathedral was a Priory church, and as such part of a great monastic establishment. And the brethren were wont to be jealous of any encroachment on their rights and privileges. But it will not be forgotten that one of the early head-masters of College became Bishop of

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Winchester. The first in the long line of schoolmaster-bishops who have done so much for the stability and good sense of the English Church, William Wayneflete, was consecrated in 1447, and for forty years ruled the diocese of Winchester. He now reposes in the Cathedral, in a chantry even more magnificent than that of Wykeham himself. In the troublous times of Queen Mary another Wykehamist held the see. Dr. John White had been Head-master of College from 1535 to 1542, when he was elected to the wardenship. In the same year he was made one of "the first and original prebendaries" of the Cathedral under the new establishment of Henry VIII. These offices he continued to hold together till the year 1554, when he was appointed by Queen Mary to the bishopric of Lincoln, and afterwards, on the death of Stephen Gardiner, translated to Winchester. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth he fell, however, into disgrace, and was eventually deprived of his bishopric, when he retired to his sister's manor-house at South Warnborough. There in the following year he died, after having expressed a wish to be buried in Winchester Cathedral. In the days of his wardenship he had prepared for himself a splendid memorial-brass with an inscription of his own composition, and had even placed it in position in the College Chapel. But now, in accordance with his last desire, his body was removed to Winchester, over the rough country roads between South Warnborough and the city, and laid to rest in the Cathedral,* but no monument marks the spot.

A further connection between College and Cathedral in the reign of Queen Mary may be seen in the appointment, probably by Stephen Gardiner, of "Schoolmaster Hyde" to a prebend in the Cathedral. Unable, however, to accept the changes which followed on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he fled the country, and died eventually at Douai in Flanders. Under Queen Elizabeth, two of the College wardens became prebendaries of the Cathedral, Thomas Bilson in 1576, afterwards Bishop of Winchester ;

* See p. 77.

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and in 1594, John Harmar,* who was also Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford, and who subsequently took a prominent part in the translation of the "Authorized Version" of the New Testament.

When we turn to our Cathedral registers it is interesting to find that we at once meet with evidence of the attachment of Wykehamists to the Cathedral. The second entry, on a fly-leaf, runs as follows: "Joanna, the wife of Mr. Guido Dobbins, was buried March 21st, 1580." Mr. Guye or Guido Dobbins had been second-master ("hostiarius") of College, and he evidently desired that his young wife should be laid to rest near the chantry of William of Wykeham, where her grave-stone may be seen.† It is specially noticeable how frequently the children of masters and fellows of College were buried in the Cathedral. No less than seven children of Dr. Nicholas Love, who was Head-master ("informator") of College from 1602 to 1613, and afterwards warden, and also a prebendary of Winchester, were buried within its walls. So in 1620, Mr. William Trussell, who had been usher or "hostiarius," buried his wife and infant daughter in the Cathedral. In 1627 Anne, the daughter of Dr. Robinson, who succeeded Dr. Love as Head-master of College and who is commemorated in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, was buried there. So frequently with the children of College fellows—of Mr. Beeby in 1613 and 1628, of Mr. John Willis in 1621 and 1630, of Mr. John Savage in 1626. A Wykehamist of distinction was Dr. John Harris, Professor of Greek at Oxford, Warden of Winchester, and Prebendary of the Cathedral, who is also memorable as the builder of College sick-house, the most charming specimen of seventeenth-century architecture in Winchester. Dr. Harris lost his wife in 1644, and she was buried in the Cathedral, probably in the north transept, where a number of Harris‡ grave-stones may be seen, including

* Leach: *History of Winchester College*, pp. 315, 320.

† 7th bay.

‡ The Harris arms are *azure a chevron ermine between three hedgehogs or*.

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that of Sir Richard Harris, her son, who was born in 1638, and who died sixty years later. The burial of Mrs. Harris is the last entry in the Cathedral register before the Dean and Chapter were expelled by Parliament. Dr. Harris, like the rest of the prebendaries, was turned out of his residence ; and, dying before the Restoration, he was buried at College, where his memorial-brass may be seen on the north wall of the Cloisters.

On the reassembling of the Chapter in 1660, after fifteen years' banishment from the Close, it was found that death had sadly diminished the number of its members. Dr. Young, the Dean, had passed away, and five out of the twelve prebendaries. Among the survivors was Dr. Edward Stanley, who had been Head-master of College up to 1642. And to Dr. Stanley it fell to preach the sermon in the nave of the Cathedral to commemorate the return of the Chapter. Taking as his text Psalm xiv. 2, " When the Lord turneth the captivity of his people, then shall Jacob rejoice, and Israel shall be glad," he thus happily refers to the occasion : " This is one of Christ's miracles, that He hath stilled the raging of the sea, that though we were unworthily cast out, yet we are met again *in nave Ecclesiae*, and whether it be in the Quire, or the Body of the Church, it matters not ; but here we are by God's mercy, and the Ship itself is, we hope, secured, though much torn and ransack'd, as you see." The sermon was published two years later in a little volume dedicated to Bishop Morley and entitled, *Three Sermons preached in the Cathedral Church of Winchester*, a copy of which is preserved in the Cathedral Library. Dr. Stanley died in 1662, leaving behind him, says Anthony Wood, " the character of a learned, godly, and orthodox minister of God's word." He was buried in the nave of the Cathedral,* beneath a flat marble stone, which bears the Stanley arms : *three eagles' legs erased, on a chief indented three bucks' heads cabossed*.

Among the prebendaries appointed by Bishop Morley

* 9th bay.

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were several distinguished members of College. The most notable of these was Thomas Ken. He had been a scholar of Winchester, and his name, with the date 1656, may still be seen cut on a stone buttress in College cloisters. At Oxford he became a Fellow of New College, and for some years held the position of College tutor. In 1665 he returned to Winchester, probably as chaplain to Bishop Morley. In the following year he was elected a Fellow of Winchester College; and in 1669 the bishop appointed him a Prebendary of the Cathedral. For fifteen years, until his elevation to the bishopric of Bath and Wells, Ken lived at Winchester as Fellow of College, Prebendary of Cathedral, and chaplain to Bishop Morley; while he also undertook the charge of the poor parish of St. John's in the Soke. At Winchester he wrote his beautiful *Manual of Prayers* for the "children" of William of Wykeham, and probably also his Morning and Evening Hymns. His reputation as a preacher is illustrated by an entry in the Chapter Book, that an "afternoon lecture in the Cathedral shall henceforth be established in Mr. Kenn, Prebendary of this church, who is to be allowed 20/- for each Sunday." At Winchester, too, Ken had many friends. There was Bishop Morley at Wolvesey; and his uncle, John Chalkhill, at College. In the Close there resided the aged Izaak Walton, who had married as his second wife Ken's half-sister, and who had been to him for many years as a foster-father. Among his fellow-prebendaries was Dr. Hawkins, who had married Izaak Walton's daughter, and with whom the old man lived until his death in 1683—shortly before Ken's appointment to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. Among other prebendaries installed by Bishop Morley were Dr. Burt, warden of Winchester, and Dr. Beeston, Head-master, Dr. Burt's son-in-law, both of whom were installed in 1664, and also Dr. Nicholas, who succeeded Dr. Burt as warden in 1679. It was doubtless during this period, or perhaps a little later, when, in 1695, Dr. William Harris, the Head-master, joined the Chapter, that the question of the old Cathedral Library

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was considered. The library, with its few remaining manuscripts which had escaped the spoliation at the time of the Reformation, had been made over to College by Oliver Cromwell at the instance of Nicholas Love, the Parliamentarian representative of Winchester. The transaction is shrouded in some obscurity ; but that the library was duly received by the College authorities is shown by an entry in the Bursar's accounts.* There is no evidence as to when the library was restored to its rightful owners, but the books and manuscripts now peacefully repose on the Cathedral shelves,† and it was probably at this time that the act of restitution took place.

During the time that Head-master Harris held his prebend, an interment of some literary interest took place in the north transept. This was the burial on November 8, 1698, of " Mrs. Emes, wife of Mr. Emes, fellow of ye College." Mrs. Emes was Etheldreda, daughter of the great Oriental scholar, Dr. Edward Pococke, Professor of Hebrew at Oxford. Her flat grave-stone, with the inscription, now almost obliterated, lies in the eastern doorway of the transept. Just a year later Dr. William Harris‡ died, at the early age of fifty-two, and was buried in the Cathedral near to the chantry of William of Wykeham, on the south-west corner of which his mural monument will be seen. He was a great benefactor to the Cathedral. While to the College he bequeathed the sum of £200 to buy veal, " a white meat, for the scholars during Lent,"§ to Cathedral he left £800 for the beautifying of the choir. This large sum was expended by the Chapter in paving the sanctuary with black and white marble, and in filling the empty niches of the great screen with Grecian urns. These Pagan embellishments have happily

* Kirby's *Annals of Winchester College*, p. 345.

† See my *Winchester Cathedral Close*, pp. 234-7, 255-9.

‡ Dr. William Harris belonged to a different family to Warden John Harris, who built College Sick-house. The arms of Dr. William Harris were *sable three crescents argent*.

§ Leach : *Winchester College*, p. 149.

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given place to the fine statues of saints and benefactors which now grace the most beautiful altar-screen in England.

Warden Nicholas, like Head-master Harris, deserved well of the Chapter, and, like him, was buried in the Cathedral. He was the son of Matthew Nicholas, Dean of St. Paul's, and was evidently a man of considerable means. He built the great "School" at College, to which he contributed no less than £1,477 out of the total cost of £2,600.* As prebendary he occupied the house in the Close adjoining the monastic guest-house, now known as No. 3, and to his care and generosity much of the charm of that residence is due.† If, as is generally believed, Sir Christopher Wren was the architect of "School," he clearly also superintended the restoration of No. 3, The Close. "School" was completed in 1687, and the same date is inscribed on the lead guttering of No. 3. The ceiling of "School" is enriched with an unusual and elaborate cornice-work, which bears the arms of distinguished donors: the same rare and beautiful decoration carrying the arms of Dr. Nicholas,‡ and also of the Cathedral, graces the cornices above the wide oaken staircase of his residence. To Dr. Nicholas again is due the fine oak panelling to be seen in several of the apartments of No. 3; and his coat-of-arms in good seventeenth-century painted glass fills a light above the doorway which leads into the garden, and from thence formerly through a postern-gate in the Close wall now bricked up, to the warden's lodging beyond it. Dr. John Nicholas died in the winter of 1711-12, and was buried beside his wife in the Chapel now known as Prior Silkstede's, where a vast monument typical of the age, decorated with flaming urns and grinning skulls, and family decorations, has been erected, to receive which a considerable portion of the Norman pillar, against which it rests, had perforce to be removed. The long Latin inscription, which celebrates the Warden's generosity,

* Leach, p. 361.

† See my *Winchester Cathedral Close*, Chapter viii.

‡ *Argent a fess wavy sable between three choughs proper.*

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is remarkable for the introduction of a Greek word, εὐεργέτης, *benefactor*. The marble slabs of other members of the Nicholas family will be seen in the same chapel.*

During the latter years of Dr. Nicholas' wardenship Dr. Thomas Fletcher was "usher" or second-master ("hostiarius") of College. He was a Wykehamist and a Fellow of New College; and was, moreover, a prebendary of Wells Cathedral. A great admirer of Thomas Ken, he had written, when a boy at Winchester College, some eulogistic verses: "To Thomas Ken, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, staying at Winton after his promotion;" and it was doubtless through Ken's influence that he obtained the position of prebendary. But though a prebendary of Wells, he found his last resting-place in Winchester Cathedral. Three of his infant children had already been buried there, and when, in 1713, at the comparatively early age of forty-seven, he passed away, he was buried in the nave† beneath a plain black marble stone with a lengthy Latin inscription. Fletcher was the author of a small volume of occasional poems, which contains the verses to Thomas Ken and also translations from Virgil and Horace, and which is dedicated to "The Rev. William Harris, D.D., Schoolmaster of the College near Winton." It was doubtless this collection of "Poems on Several Occasions" which obtained for Dr. Fletcher a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.‡

A striking example of affection for the Cathedral by a distinguished Wykehamist may be seen in the case of kindly Bishop Trimnell. He had been educated at Winchester and New College, and had only just missed being elected to the Wardenship of the latter. He eventually became Bishop of Norwich, from which see he was translated to Winchester in 1721. On his death two years later a particular direction was found in his will that he should be "buried as near as possible to the tomb of his great predecessor, William of Wykeham, the munificent founder

* p. 242.

† 4th bay.

‡ *Notes and Queries*, 9th Series, VII. p. 226.

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of the two colleges in which his father, his brothers, and himself had received their education."* In accordance with his wishes he was laid to rest in the nave of the Cathedral, close to Wykeham's chantry, under a plain stone of black marble with a lengthy Latin inscription, near which his brother, William Trimmell, Dean of Winchester, and several of his relations are also buried.

When in 1722 Dr. Robert Eyre, Fellow of College, and Prebendary of Winchester, died, he was buried in the chapel of the south transept, now used as the Minor Canons' Vestry. In this chapel, which became the private burial-place of the Eyre family, a number of their memorials may be seen. One of them commemorates Mr. William Eyre, Fellow of New College, and a serjeant-at-law, who, dying in 1764, bequeathed a valuable collection of coins to the Dean and Chapter, which is now jealously guarded in the Cathedral Library.† One member of the family, Christopher Eyre, prebendary of the Cathedral, and formerly "hostiarius" of College, who died in 1743, preferred, however, to be buried near the chantry of William of Wykeham, against which, on the south-east corner, a dignified mural tablet commemorates his memory.

For some years Dr. Cheyney, Fellow of College, was a prebendary of the Cathedral, and when, in 1748, Dean Pearce was promoted to the bishopric of Bangor, Dr. Cheyney succeeded him as Dean of Winchester.‡ On the Dean's death twelve years later he was buried in the Cathedral, where, in the south aisle,§ his large and beautiful mural monument may be seen. Composed of the rarest and most costly marbles, it is the most elaborate mural monument in the Cathedral.

One of the most famous Wykehamists associated with the Cathedral since the Reformation was Dr. Joseph Warton, Head-master of College. His fame as a man of letters||

* Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Winchester*, II. pp. 207, 384.

† See pp. 104-5.

‡ Dean Cheyney was the son of Dr. Cheyney, Head-master of College.

§ 4th bay.

|| p. 170.

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will be considered in another chapter, but his attachment to the Cathedral may be noted here. He was appointed a prebendary by William Pitt, the Prime Minister, in 1788. Before, however, his official connection with the Cathedral began, he had obtained leave to bury within its walls several members of his family, including his first wife, and probably his aged mother. The loss of his wife had been a great blow to him. We are told that while she lived everything prospered at College. "She was a downright slave as to the domestic business of providing for the boarders. In short, she was the admiration of everyone, and none could equal her."* It was not unnatural, therefore, that Warton should desire to be buried by her side, and, accordingly, when he passed away in 1800 at Wickham, of which parish on the river Meon he was rector, his remains were brought to Winchester for interment. He was buried in the north aisle of the Cathedral, close to the great Norman font, where a flat stone with an inscription marks the spot. At the foot of the inscription are these words: "See his monument in this church." His monument by the famous sculptor, Flaxman, is one of the finest in the Cathedral since the Reformation. It represents the Doctor seated in a chair, engaged in teaching a group of scholars; while the busts of Horace and Aristotle in the background call to mind Warton's work in connection with poetry and criticism. The inscription, written by Dr. Parr†, may be translated as follows:

Joseph Warton, S.T.P.,
Prebendary of this Cathedral,
Head-master of Winchester College for nearly thirty years,
A poet, of force no less than grace, refined,
A critic, learned, polished, penetrating,
He died February 23rd, 1800,
Aged 78.

*Leach's *History of Winchester College*, p. 399.

†Woodward's *Winchester*, p. 80. See an interesting paper in *The Wykehamist* for July, 1889.

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This monument
To the best and most beloved of teachers
was erected by
His own dear Wykehamists.

The monument now stands in the south aisle of the nave,* at some distance, unfortunately, from the spot† where Dr. Warton lies buried. A few years after his death, his second wife, Mrs. Jane Warton, died, when her body was "brought from Wickham" for interment in the Cathedral.

One further connection in times nearer our own may conclude this chapter. In the south transept, against the north wall, will be seen a large mural tablet of white marble, embellished with three female figures, representing respectively Faith, Hope and Charity. It commemorates David Williams, D.C.L., "Warden of New College, Oxford, and formerly Head-master of Winchester, whose entire life was devoted to the service of the two colleges of William of Wykeham." He died in 1860, and was buried in the ante-chapel of New College. Lord Chancellor Selborne, who was present at his funeral, thus wrote of him: "As I stood by his grave I could not help thinking that his life had been one of singular completeness. Scholar of Winchester; Fellow of New College; Tutor, Under-master, Head-master of Winchester; and, at last, for twenty useful and happy years, Warden of New College: he was a model Wykehamist indeed, the connecting-link of many generations of Wykehamists; he knew them all, and they all knew him." And this "model Wykehamist" was also for twenty-seven years a prebendary of the Cathedral where, as we learn from the inscription on his memorial tablet, "his powerful and melodious voice was singularly impressive, whether raised in solemn accents of prayer and praise, or when enforcing the holy doctrine of God his Saviour."

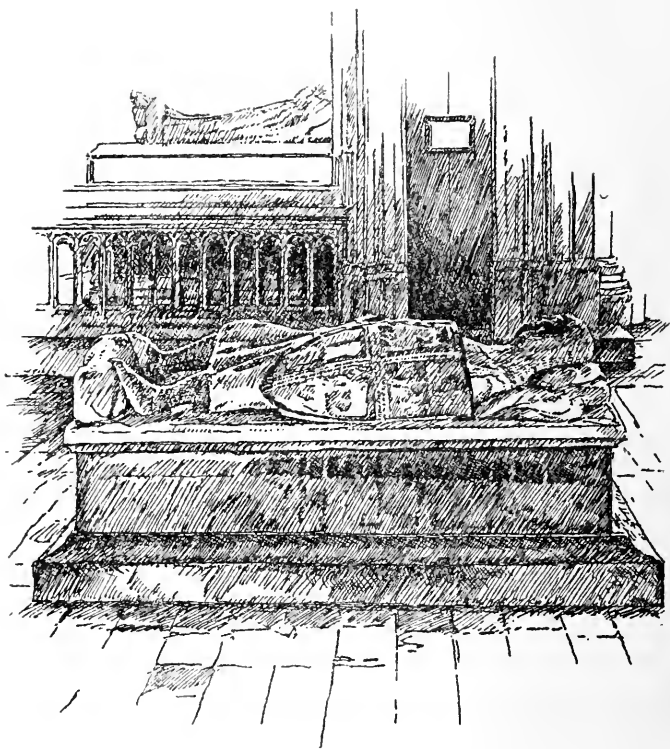
The connection between College and Cathedral did not

* 2nd bay.

† North aisle, 6th bay.

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terminate with the death of Dr. Williams. It has continued till the present time, furnishing yet additional evidence of the strength and stability which accrues to the diocese of Winchester from this happy alliance of religion with sound learning.



Effigy of Sir Arnold Gaveston.

CHAPTER XII

LITERARY MEMORIALS

IN considering the literary memorials of the Cathedral it is difficult to travel beyond the time of the Reformation. It is not that work of a literary character was not produced at Winchester in mediæval times. Indeed, the city may be regarded as the cradle of English prose. Here the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written, and King Alfred made his famous translations of Bede and Boëthius and Orosius. In the tenth and eleventh centuries the Benedictine monastery of St. Swithun was one of the most famous schools in Europe for the illumination of manuscripts. All through the Middle Ages monks were busy in the scriptorium producing the most exquisite manuscripts, some of which may still be seen at the Bodleian Library, at the British Museum, at Cambridge, here at Winchester, and elsewhere. Nor were writers of literary capacity wanting.* There was Prior Godfrey, who died in 1107, a collection of whose epigrams is happily preserved among the Cottonian manuscripts. In the same century lived Prior Robert and Prior Walter, both of whom left writings of some diocesan importance. Richard of Devizes, who wrote the *Geista Ricardi*, or Chronicle of Richard I., a fine copy of which is preserved in the library of my old College of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, was also a brother of the monastery.† In the fifteenth century Thomas Rudborne lived, from whose writings most of our knowledge of the early history of the Cathedral is derived. But with

* See my *Winchester Cathedral Close*, p. 200.

† *Ibid.* p. 208.

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regard to these chroniclers and copyists we cannot associate them with any definite spot or memorial in the Cathedral. The great men of Pre-Reformation times, whose tombs and chantries are the glory of our church, were men of action rather than men of letters. In the case of several, however, they are justly honoured as promoters of letters and sound learning; and it would be difficult to exaggerate the debt of gratitude which the literary world owes to William of Wykeham, William Wayneflete, and Richard Fox, the founders respectively of New College, Magdalen College, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

Coming to the age that succeeded the Reformation, the first name that calls for notice is that of Thomas Cooper, Bishop of Winchester. He was the author of a Latin dictionary, the *Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ*, commonly called "Cooper's Dictionary," which commended him to the notice of Queen Elizabeth.* He was quickly promoted to the Deanery of Christ Church, Oxford, and afterwards to that of Gloucester; and in 1570 he was consecrated to the see of Lincoln. From Lincoln he was translated in 1584 to Winchester. As Bishop of Winchester he played an important part in the *Martin Marprelate* controversy, writing "An Admonition to the People of England," in which he answered with some skill Martin's slanderous charges.† It should be remembered that the immediate cause of the appearance of the famous "Tracts" was a ponderous quarto of fourteen hundred pages entitled, "A Defence of the Government established in the Church of England," written by a Dr. Bridges, who, in addition to other preferments, was a prebendary of Winchester Cathedral. It was fitting, therefore, that the bishop of the diocese should come to the aid of one of his prebendaries who had been severely handled by the unknown and brilliant satirist. Dr. Bridges eventually became Bishop of Oxford, but his aged mother, who had lived with him in the Close, lies buried in the nave of our

* Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* I. col. 609-11 (Bliss).

† *History of the English Church*, Vol. V. pp. 249-254.

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Cathedral,* and her flat memorial stone serves as a reminder of the origin of the celebrated controversy. Bishop Cooper died in 1594, and was buried in the choir, on the south side, a little above the episcopal throne, beneath a slab of grey marble, which bore a brass with a long Latin inscription in verse and prose.† In this epitaph on "a munificent and learned bishop who died very piously in the Lord" it was recorded that :

" Whilst his Thesaurus and other writings remain,
His memory will be glorious."

Unfortunately, when, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the choir was repaved, the memorial stone of Bishop Cooper disappeared.

The period of the Restoration is marked by several memorials to which a literary interest is attached. Among those who were instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. not the least conspicuous was George Monk, created in 1660 Duke of Albemarle. His friend and chaplain and also his biographer, Dr. Thomas Gumble, lies buried in the nave of the Cathedral,‡ beneath a marble slab on which he is described as " Chaplain to His Maiestie's Life Guard and Prebend of the Cathedral." It appears that immediately on the King's landing in England in May, 1660, Gumble had made an application for the Mastership of St. Cross Hospital, on the ground that " he had been serviceable to the restoration both in England and Scotland." The application was passed over, but in the following year he was rewarded with a stall in Winchester Cathedral.§ While prebendary of the Cathedral he wrote his *Life of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle*, an able and valuable work, which remains the chief authority for the details of Monk's career. The biography was published

* 7th bay, north side.

† This inscription has been preserved by Gale, in his *History of the Cathedral*, p. 86.

‡ 9th bay, north side.

§ Article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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in London in 1671, and was translated into French the following year. It is also to be noticed that an obituary of General Monk was contributed to the *Epicædia Universitatis Oxoniensis* by another prebendary of Winchester. Dr. Baptista Levinz,* Bishop of the Isle of Man, was also, by favour of Bishop Mews, a prebendary of the Cathedral. He died at Winchester in 1692,† and was buried in the retro-choir of the Cathedral, where to the east of Sir John Clobery's monument a large marble slab marks his resting-place.

The most interesting burial within the Cathedral since the time of the Reformation, with the one exception of Jane Austen, is that of good old Izaak Walton, the author of the *Compleat Angler*, and of the *Lives* of Hooker, Donne, George Herbert, and others. Walton has been called "the Prince of Fishermen" and "the Prince of Biographers." There is a charm and simplicity about his writings which appeals to all lovers of literature. The *Compleat Angler* is an acknowledged English classic. It is more than a treatise on fishing, enlivened by folk-lore and quaint conceits. It is, as Izaak Walton himself said, "a picture of his own disposition." And the picture presented is one of gladness and singleness of heart, of "innocent mirth" and "sweet content." The good man, as Wordsworth wrote of him, was "nobly versed in simple discipline:" he could thank God for "a good day's fishing," for "a sweet honey-suckle hedge," for "health and a competence, and a just conscience." "Every misery that I miss," he says to his honest scholar, "is a new mercy, and therefore let us be thankful." It is this spirit of serenity and peace which breathes through every page of the *Compleat Angler* that renders the book so captivating to many minds. "Among all your readings," wrote Charles Lamb to Coleridge, "did you ever light upon *Walton's Compleat Angler*? It breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart. There are many choice old verses interspersed

* Article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* IV. 882.

† See pp. 133-4.

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in it ; it would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it ; it would Christianise every discordant, angry passion ; pray make yourself acquainted with it."

Izaak Walton died in the Close at Winchester, at the house* of his son-in-law, Dr. Hawkins, full of years and honour, " during the great frost " on December 15th, 1683. Four days later he was laid to rest in the chapel known as Prior Silkstede's, in the south transept of the Cathedral. A flat slab of black marble marks the spot, on which is inscribed an epitaph believed to have been written by his relative, Thomas Ken, at that time a prebendary of the Cathedral. The epitaph is of sufficient interest to deserve quotation :

Here Resteth the Body of
MR. IZAAC WALTON
Who dyed the 15th of December
1683.

Alas ! He's gone before,
Gone to return no more.
Our panting Hearts aspire
After their aged sire
Whose well-spent Life did last
Full ninety years and past.
But now he hath begun
That which will ne'er be done,
Crowned with eternal bliss
We wish our souls with His.
" *Votis modestis sic flerunt liberi.*"

(This humble prayer his weeping children breathe.)

Not many months after Walton's death he was followed to the grave by his " old friend of forty years' standing," Bishop Morley, who passed away at Farnham Castle, in the eighty-seventh year of his age, and whose remains were brought to the Cathedral for burial. His tomb will be seen on the north side of the nave, opposite that of Bishop Edyndon, at the foot of the steps ascending to the choir. And so it came to pass that the two friends, so closely united

* Now known as No. 7.

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in life, were not separated in death. And while we cannot claim for the good bishop the peculiar gifts of his distinguished friend, yet his tomb may rightly be included among the literary monuments of the Cathedral, for to the Dean and Chapter he bequeathed the whole of his valuable library, which is still preserved, in the original presses or book-cases, in the long room over the dark cloister, known as Bishop Morley's Library.

Sir Thomas Higgons, who died in 1691, is chiefly interesting as the second husband of Elizabeth Countess of Essex, who performed the unusual ceremony of delivering a funeral oration over his wife's grave in Winchester Cathedral.* But he may also be remembered for his literary achievements. He composed *A Panegyrick to the King*, at the time of the Restoration, a performance which doubtless helped to procure for him the dignity of knighthood. He also translated into verse Busenello's *Naval Triumph of the Venetians over the Turks*, a work for which he was complimented by Waller; and he wrote the *History of Isuf Bassa, Captain General of the Ottoman Army*.† Sir Thomas' flat grave-stone will be seen in the south-east corner of the retro-choir, next to that of his wife, the Countess of Essex. Another seventeenth-century memorial may be noticed, which happily associates the Cathedral, even if indirectly, with the famous Oriental scholar, Dr. Edward Pococke, Regius Professor of Hebrew and first Reader in Arabic, in the University of Oxford.‡ In the north transept may be seen a grey marble stone, which commemorates "Etheldreda, daughter of Dr. Edward Pococke, Professor of Hebrew, in Academia Oxon., and the beloved wife of William Emes, fellow of Winchester College, who died November 5th, 1698, aged 49 years." Dr. Pocock was one of the most distinguished occupants of the chair of Hebrew in the University of Oxford,§ and it is pleasant to think this his name, at any rate, is inscribed on a memorial in the Cathedral.

* See p. 231.

† *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

‡ Wood's *Ath. Oxon.* IV. 318. Gale's *History*, p. 61.

§ See article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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Coming to the eighteenth century, the earliest name that calls for commemoration is that of Dr. Thomas Fletcher, who died in 1713. Born at Avington, near Winchester, and educated at Wykeham's Foundations, he became "hostiarius" of College in 1691. He was the author of a volume of *Poems on Several Occasions*, one of which was addressed to Thomas Ken, after his promotion to the bishopric of Bath and Wells. The collection also contained a number of translations from Virgil and Horace. Dr. Fletcher died at the early age of forty-seven, and was buried in the nave,* beneath a plain black marble stone, with a long Latin inscription. Like Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Antony Alsop was distinguished as a translator of the classics. He was censor and tutor of Christ Church, where he was in high favour with the famous dean, Dr. Aldrich. At the dean's request, he published a selection from Æsop, rendering sixty of the fables into exquisite Latin verse. Indeed, his skill in Latin composition was such that he was esteemed, we learn, "not unjustly, inferior only to his master, Horace." He became Chaplain to Bishop Trelawny, who appointed him to a stall in Winchester Cathedral. He was unfortunately drowned† in the year 1726, and the register records his burial in the Cathedral on June 14th of that year.

Bishop Benjamin Hoadley, whose monument will be seen against a pillar on the north side of the nave, as one ascends into the choir, was among the most voluminous controversialists of the eighteenth century. He was, says Gibbon, "the object of Whig idolatry and of Tory abhorrence." That he incurred the most violent abuse will be admitted. He was accused of Arianism and other heresies. According to one writer, he was "the greatest dissenter that ever held preferment in the church;" according to another he was "a vile republican."‡ It cannot, however, be denied that he was among the ablest writers of the day. Unfortu-

* 4th bay.

† See further, on p. 136.

‡ See Abbey and Overton: *The English Church in the Eighteenth Century*, Vol. I. pp. 32-3.

LITERARY MEMORIALS

nately his literary powers were devoted to religious and political controversy, the least attractive and most ephemeral form of literature, and the Bangorian controversy with which his name will ever be associated was no exception to the rule. No less than twenty-eight volumes, entitled *The Bangorian Controversy*, now slumber in profound oblivion on the shelves of the Cathedral Library.* The bishop's works, including the famous sermon on *The Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ*, which started the Bangorian Controversy, and his *Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper*, were afterwards collected and edited by his son, Dr. John Hoadley, for many years a prebendary of the Cathedral, in three large folio volumes, to which he added a biography of the bishop. Dr. John Hoadley, who lies in the nave† of the Cathedral near to his father's grave, was an intimate friend of David Garrick, and a writer of sundry poems and operas.

It is interesting to notice that among those commemorated in the Cathedral are two individuals who belonged to the circle of Dr. Johnson—Joseph Warton, Head-master of Winchester College, and Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, of "blue-stocking" fame. Dr. Warton, whose monument by Flaxman now stands in the south aisle,‡ was the son of the Rev. Thomas Warton, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and Vicar of Basingstoke. As a scholar at Winchester College he attracted the notice of Dr. Johnson by a poem which he contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*.§ After taking his degree at Oxford, Warton became Curate to his father at Basingstoke, and afterwards held two small livings in the neighbourhood. During this time he wrote several Odes, and published his *Translation of the Eclogues and Georgics of Virgil into English*

* Presented to the Library by Dr. Edmund Pyle, for some years Chaplain to the bishop.

† North side, 9th bay.

‡ 2nd bay.

§ See Wooll's *Life of Warton*. Also Adams' *Wykehamica*, Chapter viii., and article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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Verse. This work was favourably received, and doubtless helped to secure his election to the post of "hostiarius" or second-master at Winchester College in the year 1755. After holding this position for eleven years, during which time he published the first volume of his famous *Essay on Pope*, Dr. Warton succeeded to the Head-mastership. His tenure of office cannot be regarded as one of unqualified success, but he was much beloved by his more gifted pupils, and under his inspiring teaching the College became "a school of poets." During these years Warton was a familiar figure in the literary society of London. He was often to be seen at Mrs. Montagu's receptions; and was on terms of intimacy with Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Reynolds and Bishop Lowth. On one occasion, at the house of Sir Joshua Reynolds, he had a passage of arms with the great Dictator, in which the schoolmaster evidently had the best of it. "Sir," said Johnson, "I am not accustomed to be contradicted." "Better for yourself and friends, sir," replied Warton, "if you were, our admiration for you could not be increased, but our love might." In the meanwhile various clerical preferments had fallen to Warton. In addition to two livings, which he exchanged for those of Upham and Wickham in Hampshire, he was appointed by his friend, Bishop Lowth, to a prebend at St. Paul's, and in 1788 Pitt, the Prime Minister, conferred on him a stall in Winchester Cathedral. At length, after thirty-eight years as a schoolmaster, Warton resigned in 1793, and retired to his rectory at Wickham, where he spent the remaining seven years of his life in the congenial pursuit of literature. In 1797 his great edition of Pope's works, in nine octavo volumes, appeared; after which he commenced, but did not live to complete, a similar edition of the works of Dryden. He died at Wickham on February 23rd, 1800, in his seventy-eighth year, and by his own desire his remains were conveyed to Winchester for burial in the Cathedral. Five of his family had already been buried there;* and on March 1st he was laid to rest by the side

* Cathedral Burial Register.

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of his first wife, to whom he had been devotedly attached, in the north aisle* of the Cathedral. Warton's monument, by Flaxman, is a most attractive one, but it does not now stand over the spot where the remains of the famous Head-master lie buried.

Close to Warton's place of burial in the north aisle,† hard by the great Norman font, will be seen the monument and the grave-stone of Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, the authoress and leader of society, who died in the same year as the critic and schoolmaster. As far back as the year 1742 she had married the Hon. Edward Montagu, a mathematician of acknowledged eminence, and Member of Parliament for Huntingdon, who was held in high esteem as the grandson of the great Earl of Sandwich, Lord High Admiral of the Fleet to King Charles II. He was twenty-nine years her senior, but the marriage was an eminently happy one. He brought wealth and social position to her, and she cheered his life by her lively conversation and constant good-humour. While he felt a deep affection for his brilliant partner, she was full of gratitude to him, and always subscribed herself, "Your most *grateful* wife."‡ One child only was born to them, two years after marriage, and was named "John." "For amusement," exclaimed Mrs. Montagu, "no puppet-show is like the pleasant humours of my own Punch."§ Alas, poor "Punch" died in infancy, to the inexpressible grief of his parents. In the year 1775, after a long and trying illness, Mr. Montagu died in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral.

Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu was a notable woman in the intellectual society of London during a considerable part of the eighteenth century. Indeed, for nearly fifty years she maintained an almost undisputed supremacy as hostess of those literary gatherings to which the name of "blue-stocking" came to be applied. Among her regular visitors between the years 1750 and 1780 were Horace Walpole,

* 6th bay.

† 6th bay.

‡ Huchin's *Mrs. Montagu*, pp. 46-7.

§ *Ibid.*

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Lord Lyttelton, Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, Warton and Sir Joshua Reynolds. At her breakfast parties and evening assemblies, she invariably gave intellect the precedence of rank. "I never," she once wrote to Garrick, "invite idiots to my house." Dr. Johnson, we learn, thoroughly appreciated her powers of conversation.* "She diffuses more knowledge," he told Mrs. Thrale, "than any woman I know, or, indeed, almost any man." "Mrs. Montagu," he once said to the faithful Boswell, "is a very extraordinary woman; she has a constant stream of conversation, and it is always impregnated; it has always meaning."† Of her own literary capacity she gave abundant evidence by contributing three dialogues to her friend Lyttelton's *Dialogues of the Dead*, and by her *Essay on the Writings and Genius of Shakespeare*, which quickly passed through three editions, and was translated into French and Italian. After her husband's death in 1775 she devoted part of her great wealth to house-building; and in addition to a noble mansion at Sandleford, she erected Montagu House at the north-west corner of Portman Square. This house was most sumptuously decorated: one room, called the "feather-room," celebrated by William Cowper, in glowing verse,‡ was ornamented by hangings made from the plumage of birds. There she entertained George III.; and on one occasion, as many as seven hundred guests are said to have come to breakfast. Nor was she unmindful of her poorer neighbours. She was known as the chimney-sweeper's friend, and every May-day morning she regaled her youthful protégés with roast beef and plum pudding on the lawn. She is "the kind-hearted lady" commemorated by Bowles in the "Little Sweep." In her old age, when almost blind and very feeble, she delighted in the society of William Wilberforce, of Hannah More and Fanny Burney; and continued, almost till the end, to entertain a few "blue-stockings" at her house in

* See article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† Boswell's *Life*, IV. p. 296.

‡ "On Mrs. Montagu's Feather-Hangings."

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Portman Square. There she died on August 25th, 1800, in her eighty-first year,* and was buried on the evening† of September 3rd, beside her husband in Winchester Cathedral. At her own special request the remains of her infant son—little “Punch,” who had died in the year 1744—were removed from Yorkshire and placed beside its parents. This ceremony took place exactly a month after the funeral of Mrs. Montagu.

The Cathedral is fortunate in possessing an association, indirect though it be, with the poet Cowper. In the nave‡ lies his dearest friend, to whom he had written his most affectionate letters—the Rev. William Cawthorne Unwin, Rector of Stock, in Essex. He was the son of Mary Unwin, to whom Cowper had addressed the exquisite lines, *To Mary*, which Tennyson classed with those, *On the receipt of my mother's picture*, as too pathetic for reading aloud. It appears that William Unwin, while on a tour in the south of England with his friend Henry Thornton, sickened and died of “typhus fever” at Winchester.§ On his memorial stone it is recorded that “He died in this city the 29th of November, 1786, aged forty-one years, leaving a widow and three young children.” Unwin had been accustomed to teach his children himself, and to him, as “tutor of his own two sons,” Cowper had inscribed his well-known poem, *Tirocinium*,|| or “A Review of Schools.” To him, too, were addressed the beautiful lines, beginning :

“Unwin, I should but ill repay,
The kindness of a friend.”¶

A mural monument of simple and elegant design to the memory of Thomas Balguy, Prebendary and Archdeacon

* *Gentleman's Magazine* (1800), Pt. II. p. 904.

† *Hants Chronicle*, September 6, 1800.

‡ 7th bay, south side.

§ Benham's *Introductory Memoir* in “The Globe” Edition of Cowper's Poems, p. 63.

|| “The Globe” Edition, pp. 288–306.

¶ *Ibid.* p. 179.

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of Winchester, who died in 1795, will be seen in the south aisle.* He was a latitudinarian divine of marked distinction. On the death of Bishop Warburton, of whom he was an ardent disciple, he was offered by George III. the vacant bishopric of Gloucester, but declined it on the ground of failing health. He published various sermons and charges, and an able treatise on natural religion, entitled *Divine Benevolence Asserted*.

Coming to the nineteenth century, the earliest as well as the chief monument that calls for consideration is that of Jane Austen. In the north aisle, a little to the west of the Norman font,† lies the flat marble stone beneath which the famous novelist, who died in the year 1817, lies buried. Of all the interments in the Cathedral since the Reformation that of Jane Austen is the most celebrated. No wonder that intelligent visitors, especially from the other side of the Atlantic, show a special regard for her place of burial. The story of her short and uneventful career only increases our amazement at the literary work she was able to accomplish. The daughter of a country clergyman, Jane Austen spent the first twenty-five years of her life in the isolated village of Steventon, some six miles from Basingstoke. There, in the old Vicarage, now pulled down, she wrote *Pride and Prejudice*, *Sense and Sensibility*, and *Northanger Abbey*, but through inability to obtain a publisher, the works remained in manuscript for some years. On leaving Steventon the family settled at Bath, where Mr. Austen died. At length, in 1809, after a few years' sojourn at Southampton, during which time Jane wrote nothing, Mrs. Austen and her two daughters removed to a cottage at Chawton, a picturesque village near Alton, in the north of the county. There Jane passed the remaining eight years of her short life, and there, in the little cottage on the village green still standing, and now used as a club-room, she wrote her most celebrated novels—*Mansfield Park*, *Emma*, and *Persuasion*—novels which excited the enthusiastic admira-

*10th bay.

† 5th bay.

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tion of such men as Lord Macaulay and Sir Walter Scott, and which, in the opinion of Lord Tennyson, placed her "next to Shakespeare." While engaged in writing *Persuasion* her health, which had never been strong, began rapidly to decline, and it was with difficulty that she finished the last chapter of her greatest work. In order to obtain better medical treatment, she, accompanied by her sister Cassandra, removed to Winchester, some seventeen miles distant, where they took lodgings in College Street at a house still standing, on which a tablet has been placed, which informs us that: "In this house Jane Austen lived her last days, and died July 18, 1817." Very pathetic are Cassandra's letters on the sad event. It was some consolation to her that her sister's "dear remains were to be deposited in the Cathedral—in a building she admired so much." Cassandra did not attend the last ceremony, but from the upstairs bow-window of the house in which her sister died she watched "the little mournful procession" pass down the length of College Street, and when it turned the corner into Kingsgate Street she realized that she "had lost her for ever." The funeral service was taken, not by the Dean, nor by any of the twelve prebendaries, but by the Rev. T. Watkins,* one of the Petty-canons of the Cathedral. Shortly afterwards a black marble slab was placed over her resting-place, which, after the manner of the age, carries a lengthy and somewhat tedious inscription. More recently a stained-glass window has been inserted to her memory, and a brass tablet placed beneath it, with these words:

"Jane Austen, known to many by her writings, endeared to her family by the varied charms of her character, and ennobled by Christian faith and piety."

"She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness."

With the burial of Jane Austen in 1817, which marks

* Cathedral Register.

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the culminating point of interest in the literary memorials of the Cathedral, there are only a few further associations of a like nature to be noticed. Ten years later, Sir George Pretyman Tomline, bishop of the diocese, was laid to rest in the south aisle,* and a mural monument was afterwards erected above his burial-place. He will be remembered as the friend and secretary of William Pitt, the Prime Minister, whose biography he wrote. A man of undoubted intellectual eminence—he had been Senior Wrangler at Cambridge—he was the author of two works which had some considerable influence on the religious thought of the day. One, the *Elements of Christian Theology*, composed for the use of candidates for Ordination, passed through many editions; and the other, *A Refutation of Calvinism*, was widely read, and excited considerable controversy. In the north transept a marble mural tablet commemorates the burial in the Cathedral of Mrs. Melesina Trench, who died at Malvern on May 27th, 1827. She was a lady of great personal charm and of acknowledged intellectual gifts. A volume of *Remains*, including her journal and correspondence, was afterwards published by her distinguished son, Richard Chenevix Trench, at that time Dean of Westminster, whose works on the *Parables* and *Miracles* of Our Lord, and on the *Study of Words*—expanded from lectures delivered in Winchester—have still a wide circulation.

In the same part of the Cathedral lie the remains of two divines whose literary work calls for commemoration. Immediately in front of the Communion rails in the Epiphany Chapel will be seen a flat stone with the simple inscription, "T. R. 1824." This stone marks the resting-place of Thomas Rennell, son of Dean Rennell, who is further commemorated by a mural tablet on the south wall of the transept. He was a divine of marked intellectual attainments. After a brilliant career at Eton and Cambridge, he took Holy Orders, and was at once appointed by his father assistant preacher at the Temple.

* 3rd bay.

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He also delivered the Warburtonian lectures at Lincoln's Inn, and became editor of the *British Critic*; and in 1816 was appointed by the Bishop of London* to the important Vicarage of Kensington. In the same year he was elected Christian Advocate of the University of Cambridge, in which capacity he published his *Remarks on Scepticism*, † a distinctly able work, which quickly passed through six editions. For several years he was examining chaplain to the Bishop of Salisbury, who in 1823 gave him the Mastership of St. Nicholas's Hospital and a prebend in Salisbury Cathedral. In the following year, however, his health entirely broke down, and he died "of a gradual decline" at the Deanery of Winchester on June 30th, 1824, at the early age of thirty-seven. A few days later, "early in the morning his remains were privately entombed in the Cathedral." ‡

Not far from the grave of Thomas Rennell lie the remains of Dr. Nott, prebendary of the Cathedral, who died in 1842, and who is also commemorated by a monument on the eastern wall of the transept. While, at Winchester, he is chiefly remembered for the part he took in the restoration of the Cathedral, it must not be forgotten that he first came into notice as a man of letters. His Bampton Lectures, delivered at Oxford in 1802, attracted much attention. The subject of the discourse was *Religious Enthusiasm*, § and while they dealt mainly with the teaching of Wesley and Whitefield, they were also directed against the spirit of enthusiasm which he saw to be flourishing in the Church of England. The Lectures were afterwards published, with a dedication to the King, and among other preferments Dr. Nott became a prebendary of Winchester in 1810. While residing in the Close he published in two volumes a critical edition of the

* Dr. Howley, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.

† See *Development of English Theology in the Nineteenth Century*, by Canon V. F. Storr, p. 155.

‡ *Hampshire Chronicle*, July 12, 1820.

§ See Storr's *Development of English Theology*, p. 75.

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Poems of the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt. In consequence of an unfortunate accident while superintending the repairs of the Cathedral, and being a man of considerable wealth, he subsequently spent much time in travelling; and many manuscript volumes, still in existence, indicate the interest he took in the treasures and architecture of foreign cities. While living in Italy, it is interesting to remember that he published an Italian version of the English Book of Common Prayer.*

In conclusion, allusion may be made to two memorials which, though of an indirect nature, are of distinct interest in connection with the literary associations of the Cathedral. Before Charles Richard Sumner—whose cenotaph, in the form of an altar-tomb with the effigy of the prelate reclining upon it, lies in the retro-choir—became Bishop of Winchester in 1827, he had been commissioned by George IV. to edit the manuscript treatise in Latin of John Milton's work, *De Doctrina Christiana*.† The manuscript, it appears, had been lying forgotten in the old State Paper Office for a century and a half, when it was discovered in 1823 by Robert Lemon, the deputy keeper.‡ In obedience to the King's command, Sumner, as royal chaplain, published in two volumes the famous treatise. The first volume consisted of the Latin original, and the second volume of an English translation by the editor. The work met with the approval of Macaulay, who spoke of it with high praise in the *Edinburgh Review* for August, 1825; but it must be allowed that the religious opinions of Milton as revealed in the *Treatise on Christian Doctrine* severely shocked the orthodox sentiment of many excellent people.§ In the Cathedral, however, we are happy in having an association, indirect though it be, with the great Puritan poet of the *Paradise Lost* and the *Paradise Regained*.

* Article in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† Art. *Sumner* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

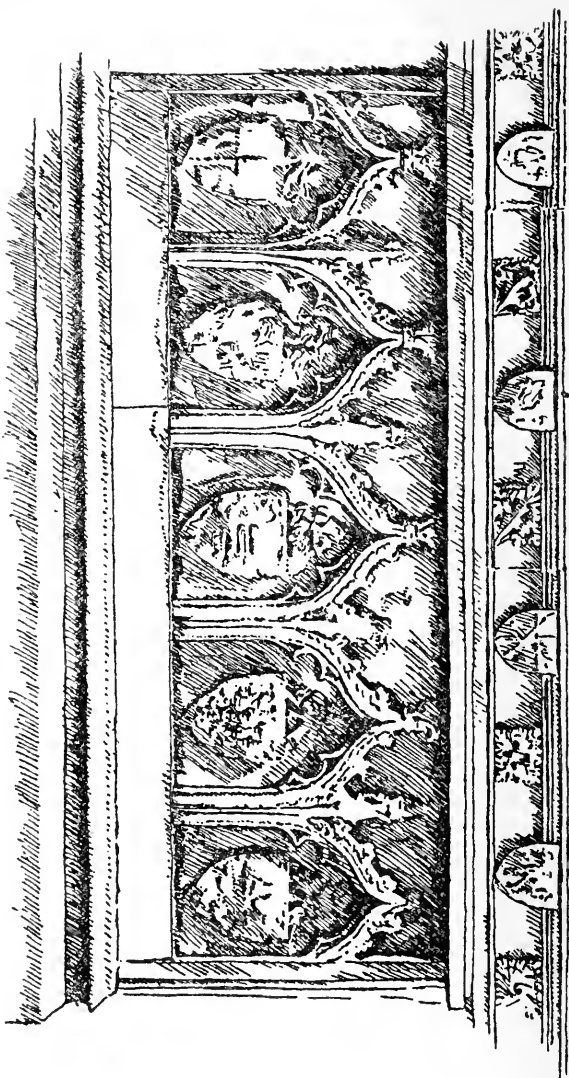
‡ Art. *Lemon* in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

§ Dowden's *Puritan and Anglican*, p. 182.

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The other association is of a different character. In the grave of Izaak Walton we possess the sacred shrine at which all "honest fishermen" delight to make their dutiful and humble obeisance. On the wall of the north aisle of the nave,* a memorial has been placed to a modern disciple of "the Prince of Fishermen." A white marble slab, with a medallion-portrait, commemorates Francis Francis, the "angler, author, Journalist," who died in 1886. Beneath the portrait is inscribed a sentence from the *Compleat Angler*, with which not a few "honest scholars" will be found to agree: "God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling."

* 11th bay.



Portion of the Side of Tomb of Sir Arnald de Gaveston, now placed at the East End of Chapel of Guardian Angels.

CHAPTER XIII

MILITARY MEMORIALS

(Up to the year 1875)

OF mediæval military memorials we have only one example in the Cathedral, but that one is of considerable interest. It is the sepulchral effigy of a knight now lying in the retro-choir, between the chantries of Cardinal Beaufort and of William Wayneffete, on the spot where the shrine of St. Swithun once stood. The effigy has been much mutilated, and has been removed from its original position, which was probably in the arched recess in the north wall of the north transept. Moreover, the front slab of the tomb, enriched with five escutcheons, has unfortunately become separated from the effigy, and may now be seen built into the eastern wall of the Guardian Angels' Chapel.* The knight is represented as wearing ailettes,† and in the surcoat and ringed armour of the time of Edward I. The legs are crossed, the feet resting on a lion, while the head reposes on cushions formerly supported by two angels, the bodies of which remain. The right hand grasps a sword, and on the left arm is a pointed shield charged with the following arms : *a cross between, in the first and fourth quarters two cows passant, collared and belled ; and in the second and third quarters three garbs.* The five escutcheons on the front slab of the tomb, now in the Guardian Angels' Chapel, bear respec-

* This was the handiwork of Dr. Nott and Mr. Garbett at the beginning of the last century.

† It is interesting to notice that a pair of ailettes, garnished with pearls, occurs in the inventory of the effects of Piers Gavaston, taken in 1313. *Archæological Journal* (1845), p. 343.

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tively the following arms : (1) The same that are on the Knight's shield ; (2) Six eaglets displayed ; (3) The lions of England ; (4) The fleurs-de-lis of France semée ; and (5) Castile and Leon quarterly. The tomb bears no inscription, but the researches of Mr. Planche,* of Mr. W. S. Walford,† and of Mr. F. J. Baigent seem to have clearly shown, mainly by reason of the heraldry, that the effigy represents Sir Arnald de Gavaston, or Gabaston, who died in 1302, and who was buried in the Cathedral. Sir Arnald was a Gascon knight, closely connected with the Viscount of Bearn, whose arms—*two cows passant, collared and belled*—he bears in the first and fourth quarters of his shield ; while the three garbs (*tres garbas*) in the second and third quarters are probably a canting allusion to the first two syllables of *Gabaston*, after the manner of the time. From several allusions in contemporary documents it is clear that Sir Arnald was held in high esteem by King Edward I., to whom he had obviously rendered some signal service, perhaps in connection with the subjection of Wales. He died, and was buried at Winchester in the month of May, 1302, as we learn from a *comptus*, or account-roll, of the thirtieth year of King Edward I., which states that one " John Swanland, a messenger, was sent from Guildford, by King Edward's command, to Winchester, to carry some money and two pieces of cloth of gold for the funeral of Sir Arnald de Gavaston, which was to take place there."‡ Sir Arnald was probably the father (or, at any rate, some near relative) of Piers de Gavaston, the foster-brother and favourite of Edward II., who bore as his arms *six eaglets displayed*, which we see emblazoned on the front of Sir Arnald's tomb. The arms of England, France, and of Castile and Leon, which accompany those of Sir Arnald de Gavaston and of Piers de Gavaston, would indicate the latter's connection by mar-

* *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, Vol. I. and XII. pp. 94-96.

† *The Archæological Journal* (1858), Vol. XV. pp. 125-136.

‡ See *Sussex Archæological Collections*, Vol. II. p. 97.

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riage with those royal houses, in accordance with the usage of the age. The stately tomb in Winchester Cathedral was doubtless erected by Piers de Gavaston some time between Sir Arnald's death in 1302, and his own execution by the barons of England on Blacklow Hill, near Warwick, in 1312.*

It will thus be seen that in the opinion of the best authorities the inscription given in Gale's *History of the Cathedral*† (1715) as occurring on the tomb, "*Hic jacet Willielmus Comes de Insula Vana alias Wineall,*" a statement which is repeated by Milner,‡ and by Britton,§ cannot be accepted as authentic. No trace of the inscription now remains: it is not stated where the words were placed; and no such person as the Earl of Wineall is known to have existed in this country or elsewhere. Moreover, the statement of Milner that *the three garbs* represented the coat-of-arms of the family of De Foix is incorrect. It may further be stated that the late Mr. Baigent discovered on the edge of the slab which bears the effigy the words *Petrus Gauston* or *Gavston* twice incised in fourteenth-century writing. The latter word appears to be a contracted form of Gaverston, as the name was sometimes written, and is doubtless a workman's scribble indicating that the monument was associated with Peter de Gavaston. This discovery, in connection with the evidence already adduced, seems conclusively to show that the sepulchral monument represents, not "an ancient crusader of the princely family of De Foix," as Milner states, but Sir Arnald de Gavaston, a Gascon Knight, who was buried in the Cathedral in the month of May, 1302, and who was

* The body of Piers de Gavaston was taken possession of by the Dominicans of Oxford, and there buried. After lying at Oxford for over two years, it was removed, by order of Edward II., to King's Langley, in Hertfordshire, and buried there on January 2, 1315, with great ceremony in the House of the Dominicans, which had been lately built and endowed by the King.

† p. 32.

‡ II. p. 112.

§ *History of the Cathedral*, p. 102.

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probably the father of Piers de Gavaston, the favourite of Edward II.

Since the time of the Reformation a number of military monuments and memorials have been placed in the Cathedral. There are memorials which call to mind the Irish rebellion in the days of Queen Elizabeth, the Great Civil War, the Restoration of Charles II., the rebellion of Monmouth, the foreign wars of William III. and of George II., the Peninsular War, the Crimean War, and the Indian Mutiny. In quite recent years the number of military memorials has been greatly increased.

The troubles in Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth are recalled by the flat grave-stone of one William Braxton, who lies buried in the north transept.* He was a Wykehamist, and belonged to a well-known Winchester family. After leaving College he served for a time as a soldier in France; and then, so we learn from his epitaph, was employed by Queen Elizabeth against the rebels in Ireland. The Braxton arms—*ermine on a canton sable a horse's head coupéd or*—are carved on his grave-stone.

Hampshire was the scene of more than one conflict in the fierce struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament; while the Cathedral itself, with its treasures and munitions, suffered greatly at the hands of the Cromwellian soldiery. A memorial of this period will be seen in a most interesting brass plate affixed to one of the piers near Bishop Morley's tomb on the north side of the nave. It commemorates Colonel Boles, who, with a number of his men, was slain in a furious fight which took place within the walls of Alton Church, eighteen miles from Winchester, on December 13th, 1643. It appears that Sir William Waller, who was engaged in besieging Farnham Castle, suddenly marched with a body of six thousand men to Alton, and surrounded the town. Colonel Boles and a company of Royalist troops were forced to take refuge in the parish church, where a number of bullets—relics of

* On the south side of the Buller monument.

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the famous fight—are still to be seen embedded in the walls and stonework. The story may best be told in the quaint wording and orthography of the inscription, which is as follows :

“ A Memoriall

For this renowned Martialist Richard Boles of the Right Worshipful Family of the Boles in Linckborne Sheire, Collonell of a Ridgment of Foot of 1300, who for his gracious King Charles the First did Wounders at the Battle of Edge-hill. His last Action, to omit all others, was at Alton, in this County of Southampton, was surprized by five or six thousand of the Rebels; which caused him, there quartered, to fly to the Church with near four-score of his Men, who there fought them six or seaven hours; And then the Rebels breaking in upon him, He slew with his Sword six or seaven of them, And then was slain himself, with sixty of his men about him.

1641.*

“ His gracious Sovereign hearing of his Death gave him his high Commendation, in that passionate Expression,

Bring me a Moorning Scarf, I have lost
One of the best Commanders in the Kingdome.

“ Alton will tell you of that famous Fight
Which this Man made, and bade this World good Night,
His vertuous Life fear'd not Mortalyty;
His Body must, his Vertues cannot die.
Because his Blood was there so nobly spent:
This is his Tombe, that Church his Monument.

Richardus Boles Wiltoniensis in Art : Mag.
Composuit posuitq : Doleus
An. Dni. 1689.”

(Richard Boles of Wilton, M.A., composed and placed this epitaph to express his sorrow, A.D. 1689.)

* The year should be 1643.

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Three months after the death of Colonel Boles in Alton Church—he was shot, according to local tradition, as he stood in the pulpit encouraging his men—the battle of Cheriton was fought, when the King's forces were defeated, and Sir William Waller entered Winchester in triumph.

The Restoration is represented by the martial figure of Sir John Clobery, which stands under an arch against the south wall of the retro-choir. The full-length, upright marble statue, if somewhat "stiff and clumsy," is still of considerable interest as exhibiting the military dress and accoutrements of the period. Beneath the figure is a lengthy and laudatory Latin inscription, which ascribes to Sir John a prominent part in the restoration of Charles II. The following is a translation of the same :

Sacred to the memory of
Sir John Clobery, Knight.
A man pre-eminent in every path of life,
He was not only versed in the theory of war,
But translated theory into practice with the happiest results,
Becoming the prop both of his falling country
And of the House of Stuart.
Coming to London, He and General Monk
Gave effect to the policy which they had first
Discussed in Scotland,
With the result that,
Amid the applause of the Nation,
They restored peace to England, and Charles to his throne.
Amidst the din of war and politics
He gave his earnest attention to literature,
(A rare example among soldiers)
His unique talents bearing the polish of such learning
That you would have deemed
He had spent his life in a University rather than a camp.
When at length disease enfeebled his powers
He withdrew himself from the care of this life,
That he might the better prepare for Heaven,

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In obedience to a principle
Which had guided him through life.
He died in the year of Our Lord, 1687,
Aged 63.

His widow caused this monument to be erected
As the last proof of her affection.

Sir John was a younger son of the family of Clobery of Broodston in Devon, where he was born in 1624. He first came into public notice as an officer in the army of General Monk in Scotland. Not only was he on terms of close confidence and friendship with the General, but he also succeeded in gaining the affection of the common soldiers. He was chosen by Monk as one of the "three officers of his army" to go to London and treat with the "Committee of Safety."* At the Restoration, on June 7th, 1660, he was knighted by Charles II., and granted a pension of £600 a year, and when a few years later an order for the suspension of certain pensions was issued, it was expressly stated that "it was not the King's intention to include that of Sir John Clobery in the order, his being for extraordinary services."† In 1662, Sir John, who was a widower, married Anne, the widow of the Honourable Nathaniel Wyche, and settled at Winchester, where he built a fine mansion in Parchment Street, called Clobery House.‡ Here he had ample opportunities for indulging his love of literature, to which allusion is made in his epitaph. We find him, however, occasionally employed in duties of a public character. During "the sudden and imminent danger of the Kingdom," caused by the appearance of the Dutch fleet in the Thames, in the early summer of 1667, he was commissioned to "rayse a troop of Horse," towards which the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral undertook to "rayse fourteen horse for the service of his

* Clarendon, VII. p. 379.

† *Calendar of State Papers, Domestic*, under October 31, 1663.

‡ Woodward's *History of Winchester*, pp. 262-3.

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Majesty under the said Sir John Clobery.”* Later on, in 1672, he was appointed by the Crown one of the three sub-commissioners for Prizes in Scotland. In the affairs of Winchester he took a prominent part, and not only became a member of the Corporation, but for some years represented the City in Parliament. Of his seven children, three, including his only son John, died in infancy, and were buried in the Cathedral, where their memorial stones will be seen immediately in front of their father’s monument. At length, his bodily strength failing him, Sir John withdrew himself from worldly concerns, and eventually passed away in January, 1687, in the sixty-third year of his age. His funeral, which took place at night, was a stately and magnificent one, the cost of which came to £125.† Among the items were £3 8s. for torches, etc., £23 17s. 6d. for rings; £16 15s. for gloves; £12 for escutcheons; while the grave-stone came to £20. The monument was erected by his widow in 1691, and cost the sum of £130.‡ It came from the studio of Sir William Wilson, the same artist who executed the statue of Charles II. at the west front of Lichfield Cathedral. The military nature of Sir John Clobery’s memorial was more conspicuous when, until recent years, the upper part of the monument was surrounded with warlike implements, such as guns, pikes, flags and helmets.

The memorial which calls to mind the rebellion of Monmouth and the battle of Sedgemoor is not that of a soldier by profession, but, strange as it may appear, of a bishop of Winchester. Peter Mews, who succeeded Bishop Morley in 1684, is conspicuous for being the only English bishop since the Reformation who so far forgot his sacred office as to take an active and personal part on the field of battle. He was a Dorset man, born at Purse Candle, near Sherborne, in 1619, and educated at Merchant Taylors’ School, and at St. John’s College, Oxford, of which society he became

* *Cathedral Documents*, II.117.

† Britton: *Winchester Cathedral*, p. 110 (note).

‡ *Ibid.*

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a fellow. On the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the force raised by the University for the King's service, and became, we learn, a bold and excellent soldier. "He received several times near thirty wounds, and was taken prisoner at Naseby." On another occasion he had a narrow escape of "being hanged by the rebels."* In 1648, after the execution of Charles I., he retired to Holland, where he was constantly employed during the Commonwealth as an agent of the royalist party. On the Restoration he returned to England, when, in reward for his political services, ecclesiastical preferments were heaped upon him. In 1670 he became Dean of Rochester. Two years later he was consecrated bishop of Bath and Wells, and in 1684 was translated to Winchester. Six months after his translation Monmouth landed at Lyme Regis, and though the bishop was no longer young—he was nearer seventy than sixty—he was unable to restrain his martial ardour, and hastened westwards from Farnham Castle with his chariot and horses. At the battle of Sedgemoor he was "active in a soldierly way," and employed his own coach-horses and traces in drawing the great guns to a place of advantage, from which he himself directed their fire with deadly and decisive effect. In acknowledgment of these "signal services" James II. decorated him with a rich and costly medal. He received, however, a wound in the battle, which proved to be a troublesome and disfiguring one; and three years afterwards he was, we find, unable to be present at Lambeth Palace when the famous Petition of the seven bishops to James II. was drawn up. Writing to the Archbishop, he excused himself on the ground that he was so "afflicted by the wounds on his head, that the surgeons were forc'd to let blood," and so he was "incapable for to bear the motion of a coach." He was, indeed, accustomed to wear a black patch on his left cheek, in order to hide the ugly and unsightly scar, and he is so represented in his portrait. He died at Farnham Castle on November 9th, 1706, and was buried ten days later in

* Article by W. H. Hutton, in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

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the vault of the Earl of Portland in the Guardian Angels' Chapel. Above his grave are suspended his funeral achievements of mitre and crozier, while a mural monument adorned with military emblems celebrates his fidelity to King and Country.

A large black marble slab in the south transept* recalls the days of William and Mary. It is the grave-stone of "Madam Mary Davies, of Kingsgate Street in Winchester," who died on September 24th, 1707. She "was daughter of Sir Jonathan Trelawny of Trelawny in the County of Devon, Maid of Honour to Mary Princess of Orange," and "Relict of Lieut. Coll. Davies." A well-cut coat-of-arms on the marble slab represents the arms of Colonel Davies, *three boars' heads coupéd*, impaling those of Trelawny of Trelawny, *a chevron*. The lengthy inscription commemorates the husband rather than the wife, and records his services at the famous siege of Namur in 1695. The reader is informed that "Coll. Davies, mounting the Trenches at the Head of the Grenadiers of the first Regiment of Guards, was the first that threw the Fascines (which others used to cover themselves with in their Attack) over the Ditch, and with his men passed it, beating the French out of their Works; which was a gallant Action, and greatly contributed towards the taking of the Town. In performing of which, he received the Wound of which he died; and gained so just an Esteem for the boldness and success of it with the King that he designed him the great Honour of a Visit the Morning on which he died; and being informed of his death, in kind and honourable Terms express'd his Concern and Sorrow for the Loss of so brave and deserving an Officer."

The news of the fall of Namur was received with enthusiasm in England. No such military success had attended British arms on the Continent for over two centuries. Medals were struck to celebrate the great event; Te Deums were sung; and many poems appeared, including one by

* Minor Canons' Vestry.

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Matthew Prior which, as Macaulay reminds us, has found a place in English literature.*

As the Davies memorial slab recalls the foreign wars of William III., so does the graceful mural monument† of Major Thomas Lacy recall those of George II. It is of buff-coloured marble, pyramidal in form, and decorated with three funeral urns, and was erected by Major Nevison Pool to the memory of his wife Katherine, who died in 1779, and of her father, Major Thomas Lacy, who died "Lieutenant-Governor of Tinmouth Fort" in 1763, and had been buried in the Cathedral. The inscription informs us that Major Lacy "served his country as an Officer in the Army with an unsullied Reputation, and was wounded at the Battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Loffeldt." It will be remembered that the Victory of Dettingen (June, 1743), which caused the French to evacuate Germany, was the last battle in which a King of England was personally engaged. Major Nevison Pool died in 1806, when his "body was brought from Bath" and buried in the Cathedral; but the date of his death has not been recorded on the monument.

It will not be inappropriate to call attention in this place to almost the only naval monument in the Cathedral. It is of such vast size as to be properly described as a "mausoleum,"‡ and is composed of white marble, decorated with a man-of-war at full sail, and with naval and military trophies. It blocks up an entire recess in the south transept; and was erected to the memory of Sir Isaac Townsend, K.G., a Captain in the navy, and for many years resident Commissioner at Portsmouth. Sir Isaac died on May 26th, 1731, when his body was placed in a vault at Richmond in Surrey, until "a new vault under ye skreen in ye south ile of ye Cathedral" should be prepared. The body was removed to Winchester in the following spring, and laid beneath the massive marble monument erected

* Macaulay's *History of England*, Chapter xxi.

† North aisle of nave, 4th bay.

‡ Milner, II. p. 119.

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by Lady Townsend, in the south transept. Three years later, "the Lady Eliz. Townsend, relict of Sir Isaac, was deposited in the vault with Sir Isaac." In after years several other members of the family, who died at Portsea, were buried beneath the same monument. Sir Isaac Townsend must not be confused with his nephew* of the same name, who became senior admiral of the fleet, and Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in which position he had the custody of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. Our Sir Isaac Townsend married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Storey, of London, and their coat-of-arms is emblazoned on the monument: *az. a chevron erm. between three escallops arg., impaling Arg. a fess sable three storks proper.* Sir Isaac's epitaph in Latin is inscribed on the front of the monument, while that of his widow in the vulgar tongue, and of a highly eulogistic character, occupies a similar position at the back.

When Joseph Addison, "in his serious humour walked by himself in Westminster Abbey," he observed that "the war had filled the church with many uninhabited monuments, which had been erected to the memory of persons, whose bodies were buried, perhaps, on the plains of Blenheim, or in the bosom of the ocean."† The same general reflection is equally appropriate with regard to those military monuments which, during the last century, have been set up in Winchester Cathedral. They are memorials of individuals who have been buried elsewhere. The earliest of those that calls for notice is the large mural monument‡ by Chantrey, which commemorates Sir George Prevost, Bart., of Belmont, in the parish of Bedhampton, near Portsmouth, who died in 1816. The monument, which is of white marble, consists of a weeping female figure, above which is an arrangement of military emblems, and below a lengthy inscription in English. Upon a scroll on one side of the

* Article on *Isaac Townsend* (d. 1765), in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† *Spectator*, No. 26 (1711).

‡ South aisle of nave, at eastern end.

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figure are the words, "*St. Lucia taken: Dominica defended: Canada preserved,*" together with a representation of the *London Gazette* for September 10th, 1816, which contained Sir George Prevost's posthumous honours. George Prevost entered the army in 1783, and saw much active service in the West Indies, and afterwards in North America. He distinguished himself in retaking from the French the island of St. Lucia, and also at Dominica, and in the capture of the island of Martinique. He was created a baronet in 1805, and for a time held the home-command of the Portsmouth district, when he doubtless acquired the Manor of Belmont. In 1811 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada and Commander-in-Chief of the British Provinces in North America. The times were difficult and critical, and Prevost did much to conciliate the opposing factions of English and French Canadians. In the war, however, which followed with the United States he was less fortunate. In the attack on Sacketts Harbour, and again at Plattsburg, his conduct was severely criticized. He was summoned home to meet the charges laid against him; but the court-martial, which he demanded, was repeatedly delayed. This additional strain and anxiety shattered his already broken health, and he died in London on January 5th, 1816, at the early age of forty-eight.* In consideration, however, of his "distinguished conduct and services, both military and civil," the Prince Regent issued an order, published, as indicated on his monument, in the *London Gazette* of September 10th, 1816, granting to his successors the right to bear supporters to their coat-of-arms, viz., "On each side a grenadier of the 16th Regiment of Foot, each supporting a banner; that on the dexter side inscribed West Indies, and that on the sinister, Canada."† It is interesting to call to mind that Sir George Prevost's only son became a prominent member of the Tractarian movement. He served for a time as curate to John Keble, and he was the close friend of Samuel Wilberforce, who as

* Article by C. A. Harris, C.M.G., in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† *Gentleman's Magazine* (1817), I. p. 83.

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a young man often visited him at Belmont. He contributed to *Tracts for the Times*, and, among other works, edited the *Autobiography of Isaac Williams*.

In the south transept hang the old Colours of the 7th Fusiliers. The Colours are decorated with the names of famous battles which call to mind the Peninsular War—Albuhera, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Toulouse. Beneath the Colours is a mural monument (by Ed. Richardson), bearing the words, Alma, Inkerman, Sevastopol, and the lines of Tennyson :

“ Not once or twice in our rough island story
The path of duty was the way of glory.”

The white marble monument was erected to the memory of the officers and the men of the regiment who fell in the Crimea. Among them is the name of Colonel Lacy Yea, a fearless soldier, who bore a strong personal likeness to Napoleon I., and who was killed in the assault of the Redan.* In his Dispatch of June 19th, 1855, Lord Raglan thus eulogizes his memory : “ Colonel Yea was not only distinguished for his gallantry, but had exercised his control of the Royal Fusiliers in such a manner as to win the affection of the soldiers under his orders, and to secure to them every comfort and accommodation which personal exertions could accomplish.” In the same transept is a marble monument with a fine achievement of arms† in

* Article by Col. Lloyd, in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† *Quarterly* : 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight or and sa. ; 2nd, arg. a lymphad sa. ; 3rd, or a fess chequy arg. and az. ; in the centre point of the whole a heart gu. ensigned with the ancient crown of Scotland or ; on a chief of honourable augmentation, granted pursuant to a royal warrant, arg. a mount vert, inscribed AVA in letters of gold, thereon a Burmese stockade pro. between a representation of the gold cross and clasp of the Peninsular War, on the dexter pendent from a ribbon gules fimbriated az. ; and on the sinister, pendent from a ribbon, az. the badge of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword. The crests are, 1st, on a mount vert, a Burmese warrior on horseback armed and accoutred pro. ; 2nd, out of an Eastern crown or, a demi-lion, issuant pro. supporting with the dexter paw a crowned heart as in the arms. The Motto is *Perseverantia Victor*. Burke's *Dict. of the Peerage and Baronetage*.

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Florentine mosaic, to the memory of Major-General Sir John Campbell, Bart., of the 38th Regiment, who also fell before the great Redan. In the assault he is said to have shown "a courage amounting to rashness," and after sending away his aides-de-camp, he rushed out of the trenches with a few followers, and fell at once in the act of cheering on his men. He lies buried in the English cemetery on Cathcart's Hill.*

The Crimean War is also commemorated in a stained glass window (by Gibbs) at the west end of the south aisle of the Cathedral, above which hang the old Colours of the 97th or Earl of Ulster's Regiment. Below the window a mural inscription records the names of 10 officers and 527 non-commissioned officers and men who fell in the Crimea or who died of their wounds. Among the names will be noticed that of Captain Hedley Vicars, who was killed in the trenches before Sebastopol. He was well known for his piety and evangelistic efforts. Before the 97th left England, it was said that "since Mr. Vicars became so good, he has steadied about 400 men in the regiment." At the Crimea he continued his religious work, holding prayer-meetings in his tent, visiting the sick soldiers in hospital, and carefully looking after his men.† His *Memorials*, published soon after his death, met with a large circulation, and the volume was translated into French, German and Italian.

Among other memorials which call to mind the Crimean War may be noticed the marble tablet in the south aisle‡ of the nave to the memory of Lieutenant Maine, who died of dysentery contracted in the trenches before Sebastopol, on November 24th, 1854; and the striking bronze memorial§ of General Forest, who is represented sitting, fully accoutred, on horseback. The part he bore at Balaclava is alluded to

* Article by A. M. Stephens, in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

† Article by G. C. Boase, in the *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

‡ 9th bay.

§ South aisle, 9th bay.

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in the lines, "Glory to each and to all, and the Charge that they made."

In the north aisle hang the Colours of the Bengal European Regiment (now the Royal Munster Fusiliers) above a monumental brass tablet in memory of officers who died, or who fought under the old flag. The Bengal European Regiment was the English regiment of the East India Company until the dissolution of that "republic" in 1858, and it played an important part in the history of the conquest of India.* Upon the tattered Colours suspended from the wall may still be discerned the names of Plassey, Buxar, Guzeratt, Ghuznee and Deig. Among the names on the brass tablet are those of Ensign Philip Moxon, and of W. S. Hodson. Moxon bore the Colours at the fierce battle of Ferozshahar against the Sikhs in 1845. In the assault upon the village our men were forced back, and it was feared that the Colours had fallen into the hands of the enemy. Regaining the lost ground, the body of Philip Moxon was found dead before the barricade, and beneath it lay the regimental Colours saturated with his blood, the stains of which are still visible. Hodson, of "Hodson's Horse," was one of the most famous figures in the heroic scenes of the Indian Mutiny. Many are the stirring episodes associated with his name. He fell at length, mortally wounded, at the siege of Lucknow, and thus, at an early age, closed a career of remarkable brilliancy. Another hero of the Mutiny commemorated on our walls† is Colonel Charles Chester, Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, who was killed in action at Budla Surain when marching against the Sepoys at Delhi.

A further memorial of the Bengal European Regiment, after it had been designated H.M. 101st Regiment (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), is seen in the south transept, where a white marble monument (by Ed. Richardson) commemorates

* See *History of the Bengal European Regiment*, by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Innes.

† South transept, west wall.

MILITARY MEMORIALS

the part taken by the regiment, under Colonel Salusbury, in the Umbeyla Campaign in 1863. "H.M. 101st Foot," we are told,* "evinced throughout the campaign, the same courage, discipline, and efficiency, for which, as the Bengal European Regiment, it has ever been prominently distinguished." On the monument are inscribed the names of those who were killed or died of wounds at Umbeyla Pass between October 20th and December 25th, 1863.

Memorials will also be noticed to Colonel James Morgan† (son-in-law of Dr. Warton), who died at Southampton in 1808, and to Captain Thomas R. Fell,‡ of the Bengal Native Army, who died on his way home to England in 1833, both of whom served their country for many years in India. The last military memorial which (within our limits) claims attention recalls the Ashantee expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1873-4. It is to the memory of Captain James Nichol,§ of the Hampshire Militia, who volunteered for service, and fell in action at Borborossie on January 29th, 1874.

Since that year many military monuments and memorials, especially in connection with the Rifle Brigade, the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Hampshire Regiment, have been placed in the Cathedral.|| Several stained glass windows have been inserted; a fine bronze figure of Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., has been placed in the north transept; and a large number of memorial brasses have been affixed to the walls. Above the mural tablets¶ of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the Hampshire Regiment, in memory of those who have been killed in action or died while the battalions were abroad between the years 1872 and 1904, hang the

* *History of the Bengal European Regiment*, by Lieut.-Col. P. R. Innes, p. 535.

† North aisle, 6th bay.

‡ South aisle, 4th bay.

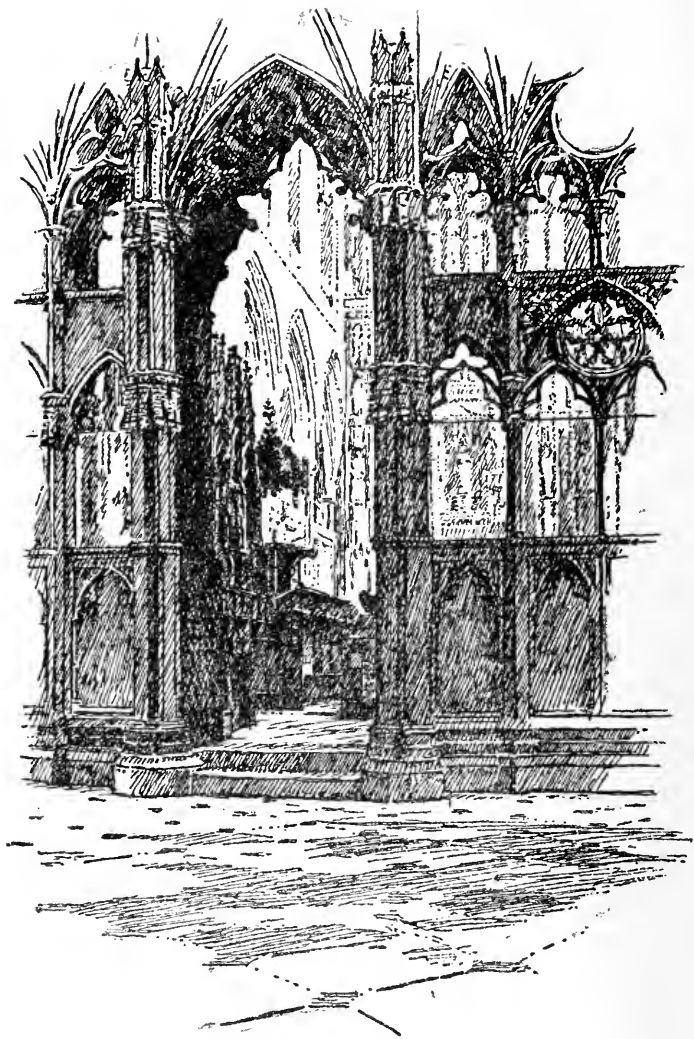
§ South aisle, 2nd bay.

|| See Appendix B.

¶ Immediately below the great west window of the nave.

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old Colours of the 37th North Hampshire Regiment and the 67th South Hampshire Regiment, as they were formerly designated, and they fitly call to mind the many famous deeds associated with the name of our County battalions.



The Choir.

CHAPTER XIV

MUSICAL MEMORIALS

THERE is one aspect of a Cathedral, wrote Dr. Alexander, the eloquent Archbishop of Armagh, which is strangely and unaccountably forgotten: "Our Cathedrals are so many shrines for the Psalter."* This is specially true of a Cathedral which in ancient times was the church of a Benedictine monastery, as was the case at Winchester. Before the present Cathedral was built, the old Minster of St. Æthelwold resounded to the strains of the Psalter. The voices of the monks were accompanied by a pair of mighty organs, of which Wulfstan the precentor has left us a graphic description. In a poem of over three hundred lines, written in Elegiac verse, he devotes thirty lines to the organs. They were of wonderful size and power. Twelve bellows above and fourteen below, they needed seventy lusty men to blow them. The voice of the instrument was as the voice of thunder. So overwhelming was the sound that you must needs stop your ears in order to abide it. All through the city the "melody" could be heard, and the fame thereof spread abroad throughout all the land.† Moreover, there is still preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford a manuscript of unusual interest associated with this very organ. It is known as the *Tropary of Ethelred*, in the compilation of which our precentor doubtless took a prominent part; and

* *Witness of the Psalms to Christ*, p. 221.

† Kitchin's *Winchester*, pp. 29-30.

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it gives us, in the musical notation of the period, the actual tones and cadences used in the services of St. Æthelwold's Cathedral in the far-off days of the tenth century.*

All through the Middle Ages, and up to the time of the Reformation, the praises of God were sung in the Cathedral by successive generations of Benedictine brethren. At midnight, as well as in the daytime, at early prime, at noon, at vespers and compline, as many as seven or eight services were held in the twenty-four hours. Now and again, in the monastic rolls, we catch sight of the precentor, who was responsible for the round of services, and who was an official of considerable influence and importance. Under his direction the voice of praise and thanksgiving went on, almost unceasingly, in the Cathedral church. Then came the days of the Reformation. At first, perhaps, but little change was noticeable in the services. The Psalms continued to be sung; and many of the ancient offices were duly performed. But when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, and Robert Horne was Bishop of Winchester, the old order quickly and finally disappeared. Bishop Horne, as we have seen,† was very violent against everything connected with the art and worship of the old religion; and he is even said to have cleared the organ out of the Cathedral, and to have ordered the services to be recited, instead of sung. However this may be, Bishop Horne died in 1580, and was succeeded in the See of Winchester by Dr. John Watson, Dean of the Cathedral, when no doubt the choral services were re-established.

Between this time and that of the Civil War there is little of interest to record with regard to the musical memorials of the Cathedral. The Chapter Books for this period are imperfect, and it is not even possible to obtain a complete list of the Cathedral organists. But the services were no doubt duly performed, according to the statutes of the Cathedral, by a regular succession of "chan-

* Ibid. p. 31.

† p. 116.

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ters," "petty-cannons," "singing-men," and choristers. In the registers and other records we occasionally meet with one or another of these officials. In the burial register especially, the names, not only of minor or petty-cannons, but of lay-vicars or singing-men, frequently occur. Sometimes a flat grave-stone records the name of one of these humbler musicians, of which the following may be taken as an example :

HERE LYETH
WILLIAM LAMBE
SINGINGE MAN
OF THIS CHURCH^H
WHO DIED THE
20 OF DECEMBER^R 1631.*

On the eastern front of Bishop Gardiner's chantry a most interesting name has been cut upon the stone-work. It is that of *Adrian Batten*, with the date 1608. He was a choir-boy of the Cathedral, under John Holmes the organist; and he became vicar-choral of Westminster Abbey, and afterwards organist and vicar-choral of St. Paul's Cathedral. He wrote a considerable amount of church music, and is well known from his anthems, "Hear my Prayer," and "Deliver us, O Lord." If the name and date be genuine, as they appear to be, we can at any rate forgive Adrian Batten for yielding to a custom which has since defaced so many spaces in the Cathedral, even as we gladly overlook a similar delinquency on the part of Izaak Walton when he scratched his monogram on the marble monument of Isaac Casaubon in Westminster Abbey.† It is pleasant to think that Adrian Batten never forgot his old instructor at Winchester. Among his last acts was that

* Nave, 6th bay, south side.

† See Stanley's *Westminster Abbey*, Chapter iv. p. 271 (5th Edition).

MUSICAL MEMORIALS

of transcribing some of Holmes' music, to which he appended the following note: "All these songs of Mr. John Homes was prickt from his own pricking in the year 1635 by Adrian Batten, one of the Vickers of St. Paul's in London, who sometime was his scholar."

When the rumblings of the Civil War began to be heard at Winchester, Mr. William Taylour was "chanter" or precentor of the Cathedral. He was also chaplain at College, and rector of St. Laurence and St. Mary Kalender. Before long the storm broke, and the thunder of Oliver Cromwell's guns was heard from the downs to the south-west of the city. The Castle surrendered, and grave changes quickly followed. The dean and prebendaries were banished from the Close. The precentor's occupation was gone; and in addition he lost both his Winchester livings. The Cathedral organ was wantonly destroyed by the soldiery, and for fifteen years the stately services ceased to be performed. At length, however, in 1660, the reign of silence was over, and the Cathedral body returned to its home of peace. The dean had passed away, and five out of the twelve prebendaries; but Mr. Precentor Taylour was alive, as well as Christopher Gibbons, the organist, and John Silver, master of the choristers. At first the services in the Cathedral were simply sung, for the organ had perished in the civil wars; but in the year 1665 the Dean and Chapter entered into a contract with Thomas Thamer of Cambridge to construct "a faire, substantial, good and perfect, double organ"—that is, a great and a choir organ—"to be set up within the Cathedral on the north side of the Quire where the Great Organ heretofore stood."* A few years later we find Renatus Harris, the famous organ-builder, engaged upon this instrument, which seems to have remained in use in the Cathedral† till the year 1852, when Dr. Sebastian Wesley persuaded

* See *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. II. pp. 38, 174-177.

† *Ibid.* p. 38.

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the Dean and Chapter to purchase the Great Exhibition Organ by Willis.

Whether Thomas Thamer "sett up" his double organ, according to contract, by "the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel in the yeare of our Lord God 1666," seems to be doubtful; but in any case the musical services in the Cathedral were destined to be again interrupted. For in that year the Plague visited Winchester. Our Chapter-books reveal the panic that ensued. "The services ceased to be choral, and were hastily read by one trembling official."* The midsummer Chapter was not held. The ornaments of the Cathedral were, for some unaccountable reason, removed to College, where they were stored until *post pestem*, after the plague. They were brought back in the following year, as the Treasurer's account shows, when we also meet with the interesting item of 2s. 6d. "for fumigating the music books." The supervision of disinfecting the Cathedral music must have been among the last acts of Mr. Precentor Taylour. He died a few months later, and was buried in the north transept, where the inscription on his grave-stone records the fact that he was "bred in the College near Winton, was chaplain there 20 years, Petty Cannon of this Cathedral 46 years, and Chanter 34 years."

In considering our musical associations a foremost place must be given to the organists. In the earlier period, between the dissolution of the monastery and the outbreak of the Civil War, the succession of organists is obscure, owing to the imperfect condition of the Chapter-books. But since the Restoration the list is complete; and it is worthy of note that from the return of the Chapter in 1660 to the present day, the Cathedral organists have been, almost without exception, men of distinction, who have been highly regarded in the musical world.

The list of our organists (incomplete up to the year 1638),

* See Kitchin's *Winchester*, p. 203.

MUSICAL MEMORIALS

together with the dates of their tenure of office, is as follows:

* John Langton	(?)
† John Holmes	1602-10 (?)
* John Lante	(?) -1615.
* George Bath	(?) -1630.
† Christopher Gibbons	1638-1661.
John Silver	1661-1665.
*† Randolph Jewett	1666-1675.
† John Reading	1675-1681.
† Daniel Roseingrave	1681-1693.
*† Vaughan Richardson	1693-1729.
† John Bishop	1729-1737.
*† James Kent	1738-1774.
* Peter Fussell	1774-1802.
† George Chard	1802-1849.
†† Samuel Sebastian Wesley	1849-1865.
†† George Benjamin Arnold	1865-1902.

It will thus be noticed that no less than eleven of our organists find a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*—a most remarkable record. Seven of them at least are buried within the Cathedral; and memorial tablets have been erected, within recent years, to the last two of them. As the number of organists is comparatively small, and inasmuch as the great majority of them were men of undoubted distinction, it may not be uninteresting to record a few biographical details with regard to each of them. It will be observed that in many instances the same individual was at one and the same time organist of College as well as of Cathedral, an illustration of the close connection which, as we have already seen,§ has so frequently existed between the two institutions.

* Buried in Cathedral.

† *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

†† Memorial tablet in Cathedral.

§ See Chapter xi.

MUSICAL MEMORIALS

Of the earlier organists very few particulars are known. We learn from Wavell, who published his *History** in 1773, that in his time the following inscription might be seen upon a stone in the south aisle :

*" Musicus et medicus, Langton jacet ipse Johannes,
Organa namque loqui fecerat ipse Quasi."*

which may be rendered thus :

Musician and Doctor, John Langton, lies here ;
All organs to him had a voice, as it were.

The stone has now disappeared ; and nothing further is known of this medical-musician.

John Holmes is to us chiefly memorable as having been the master of Adrian Batten when the latter was a chorister of Winchester Cathedral. The exact dates of Holmes' connection with Winchester are uncertain, but he left our Cathedral for that of Salisbury in the early years of the seventeenth century, and is supposed to have died there in 1638.

John Lante was buried in the Cathedral, as the Registers show, on July 28th, 1615. George Bath, who possibly succeeded him, lost his wife in 1625, when she was buried in the nave‡ of the Cathedral, beneath a stone which bears, in large characters, a curious Latin inscription, which may be rendered as follows :

I, George Bath, son of Thomas Bath,
Also play the organ, and teach the choristers,
Lament a good wife, Mary,
Buried here. 1625. Feb. 8.

* *History and Antiquities of Winchester*, I. p. 77.

‡ 6th bay, north side.

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Five years later George Bath died, and was laid beside his wife, in the Cathedral. In the register he is also described as "master of the choristers and organist." This entry is of interest as showing that these two offices were sometimes combined at an earlier period than is generally supposed.*

Christopher Gibbons was the second son of the celebrated composer, Orlando Gibbons, organist of Westminster Abbey, and was born in the year 1615. In 1638 he became organist of Winchester Cathedral, a position which he held, at least nominally, until the Restoration. But in 1644 he joined the Royalist army, which necessitated his leaving Winchester. Two years later he married Mary, daughter of Dr. Robert Kercher, a late prebendary of the Cathedral. At the Restoration, he resigned his position at Winchester on June 23rd, 1661, on being appointed, in reward for his services during the Civil War, organist of the Chapel Royal, private organist to Charles II., and organist of Westminster Abbey. At the King's request, the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of Mus. D., on which occasion the Dean and Chapter of Westminster made him a gift of £5. In 1676 Gibbons died, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. A portrait of him is preserved in the Music School at Oxford.

Gibbons was succeeded at Winchester in 1661, by John Silver, who had been Master of the Choristers since 1638. It is probable, however, that on the departure of Christopher Gibbons for the Royalist army in 1644, Silver occupied his place at the organ, for in the *Survey of Houses in the Close*, made in 1649, we find him described as "formerly organist of the Cathedral Church."† It is interesting to know that he lived at Cheyne Court, occupying "the three chambres and three small roomes above staires."

Randolph Jewett, who succeeded Silver, came of a

* See *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. II. p. 39 (note).

† *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. II. p. 87.

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well-to-do family at Chester, his father being a prosperous merchant of that place. He seems to have been a pupil of Orlando Gibbons, and became in 1631 organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. At the outbreak of the Civil War we find him organist of Chester Cathedral; but on the surrender of the city in 1646, the Parliamentary soldiers having broken up the organ, Jewett returned to Ireland. At the Restoration he came to London, and was made Almoner of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1666 he became organist of Winchester, an appointment which he retained until his death in 1675. He lies buried in the north transept of the Cathedral, where his plain flat grave-stone will be seen, with the simple inscription, "*Randolph Jewett, Generosus, Ob. Jul. 3. An. Æt 72. Dom. 1675.* The fact of his being styled *Generosus*, or gentleman, would seem to militate against the statement that he had taken orders, and was at one time Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. His widow, who survived him many years, went to live with her son Benjamin, who was rector of Mildenhall or Minall, just outside the town of Marlborough. He died in 1691, and was brought to Winchester, and buried next to his father in the north transept. Nine months later, the old lady, "full ninety years and past, worn out with age and sorrow, long bereaved of her husband and most of her nine children, joyfully breathed her last," and was carried to Winchester and laid to rest in the same grave with Benjamin.* The family was evidently held in honour, for another grave-stone close by commemorates Deborah, wife of Dr. William Over, and daughter of Randolph and Anna Jewett, together with two of her infant sons, both named William; but the elder is distinguished as William Randolph, who died January 23rd, 1685, aged one year, *Variolarum Tabæ correptus*, "carried off by the small-pox."

Jewett was succeeded by John Reading, who retained the office of Cathedral organist till 1681, when he was

* See the pathetic Latin inscription on her flat grave-stone.

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appointed organist of Winchester College. His chief claim to distinction lies in the fact that he was the composer of the College song *Dulce Domum*, and also of the Latin graces sung before and after meat at the time of College elections. He died in 1692, and is believed to have been buried in College cloisters.*

Daniel Roseingrave, who had been a pupil of Henry Purcell and of Dr. Blow, came to Winchester from Gloucester Cathedral in 1682, and remained organist here for ten years, when he accepted a similar post at Salisbury. In 1684 he lost his daughter Ann, who was buried in the north transept, where a flat grave-stone commemorates her father's name, "*Daniel Rosingrave, Organist.*"

Brought up as a chorister of the Chapel Royal under the celebrated Dr. Blow, Vaughan Richardson became organist of Winchester Cathedral in succession to Daniel Roseingrave, and held the office for thirty-six years. He composed, in 1697, "An Entertainment of New Music on the Peace of Rhyswick"; and in 1703, "A Song in praise of St. Cecilia," to be performed at "the Bishop of Winchester's Palace called Woolsey." Several of his compositions are well known, especially the fine anthem, "O how amiable." He died at Winchester in 1729, and was buried in the Cathedral, but there is no memorial to his memory.

Vaughan Richardson was succeeded by John Bishop, who had been organist at Winchester College since 1695. He held the two appointments till 1737, when, in the language of his epitaph in College cloisters, *ad cœlestem chorum placide migravit*. He is remembered as the composer of the music of the daily grace at College.†

James Kent, whose flat, diamond-shaped memorial stone may be seen in the north transept of the Cathedral,

* *Annals of Winchester College*, by T. F. Kirby, p. 59.

† Kirby's *Annals of Winchester College*, p. 59.

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was the son of a glazier, and was born at Winchester in the year 1700. He was brought up under Vaughan Richardson, and was afterwards a chorister of the Chapel Royal, becoming at length organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. On the death of John Bishop, he returned to his native city as organist of College and Cathedral. These positions he held till 1774, when he resigned in favour of Peter Fussell, and died at Winchester about two years afterwards. A few years before his death Kent presented some of his compositions to Trinity College, Cambridge; in return for which the Master and Fellows voted him a piece of plate to the value of ten pounds, and desired to know in what form it would be most acceptable. The honest man chose a tankard.* Opinions vary as to the merit of his compositions, but it must be allowed that his anthem, "Hear my Prayer," has obtained a wide popularity. His portrait hangs in the hall at Winchester College.

Peter Fussell, also a native of Winchester, was, like James Kent and his two successors, organist of both College and Cathedral. He died in July, 1802, and was buried in the north transept† of the Cathedral, but no memorial stone now remains.

Of George Chard, who held the position of organist of the Cathedral for a long period of forty-seven years, there is little to record, beyond his distinction as a musician. He was educated in the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1787 he became a lay-clerk of Winchester, where he also acted as assistant organist to Peter Fussell, on whose death in 1802 he was appointed organist. In 1832 he also became organist of College, holding both positions until his death in 1849, at the age of eighty-four. He lies buried in the College cloisters.

On Chard's death the greatest of our Cathedral organists

* Arnold's *Cathedral Music*. Quoted by West in his *Cathedral Organists*, p. 88.

† West's *Cathedral Organists*, p. 88.

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was appointed. Samuel Sebastian Wesley was the son of Samuel Wesley, whose musical genius he inherited, and grandson of the Rev. Charles Wesley, the hymn-writer, and was born in 1810. He received the name Sebastian after John Sebastian Bach, his father's favourite composer. Educated at the Chapel Royal, he early became organist of several London churches. In 1832, at the age of twenty-two, he was appointed organist of Hereford Cathedral, from whence, a few years later, he migrated to Exeter. From Exeter he went to Leeds Parish Church, and from Leeds to Winchester, where he remained as organist of the Cathedral and College for fourteen years. In 1865, being consulted by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester as to the claims of candidates for the post of organist then vacant, Wesley intimated that he would himself accept it, an offer which was immediately accepted. Ten years later, after a somewhat embittered and disappointed career, he passed away at Gloucester, and was buried, according to his own desire, in the old cemetery at Exeter, by the side of an only daughter who had died in 1840. His last words were, "Let me see the sky"—a fitting request from a man of such high ideals and noble aspirations.* Wesley's fame as a composer rests chiefly on his magnificent volume of twelve anthems, published while he was at Winchester, which are the glory of our Cathedral music, and which, in the opinion of Sir Frederick Bridge, "have never yet been surpassed, or even equalled, by any other modern composer."† Two of them, composed at Hereford, "The Wilderness" and "Blessed be the God and Father," are universally recognized as standard works of excellence; while the exquisite little anthem, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace," is "one of the brightest gems in a collection of choral jewels."‡ As an organist Wesley was acknowledged to be the first in England, and at Winchester he was heard to great advan-

* West's *Cathedral Organists*, p. 39.

† *The Guardian*, January 20, 1916.

‡ Sir Herbert S. Oakley, in *Grove's Dict. of Music*, Vol. IV. p. 448.

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tage in Willis's fine organ, which he had induced the Dean and Chapter to purchase. It is said that his extempore playing after the service was an experience never to be forgotten by those who heard it. On the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, Wesley was offered a knighthood with the alternative of a Civil List Pension of one hundred pounds, for his distinguished services to church music. He chose the latter, and the pension was continued to his widow. Wesley was a man of strong character, and many are the stories told of his eccentric behaviour. He was clearly a man difficult to work with, and disagreements between himself and the Chapter were not unknown. It is a matter of lasting regret that, when in 1852, Willis's organ was placed in position above the Holy Sepulchre Chapel, the Dean and Chapter, yielding to the demand of Dr. Wesley, destroyed the western bay of the chapel with its priceless wall paintings, in order that the organist might have a staircase to enable him to reach the finger-board without being seen by the congregation in the choir.* In recent years a mural tablet of white marble has been placed in the north transept of the Cathedral to Dr. Wesley's memory.

On Dr. Wesley's resignation in 1865, he was succeeded as organist of the Cathedral by Dr. Arnold. George B. Arnold had been the pupil of Dr. Chard, and afterwards of Dr. Wesley, at Winchester. In 1860 he became organist of New College, Oxford, taking in the same year his degree of Mus. Doc. Oxon. For thirty-seven years he was organist of Winchester Cathedral. His musical gifts were of a high order, including the remarkable faculty, also possessed by his master, Dr. Wesley, of being able to improvise a fugue upon any given theme. He published many musical compositions, including the oratorios "Ahab," performed at Exeter Hall in 1864, and "Sennacherib" at the "Three Choirs" Festival in 1883. He also wrote various

* See note by Dean Kitchin, in the *Obedientary Rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester*, on p. 297.

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anthems, and a piece in praise of King Alfred was performed at Winchester in 1901. An alabaster tablet to his memory, showing his portrait in profile, and with a musical quotation from one of his works, has been placed by his friends on the south wall of the north transept.



Effigy of the Earl of Portland by de Suer.

CHAPTER XV

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY (I)

DURING the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a number of the nobility and gentry found burial within the Cathedral. So long as floor-space permitted, the retro-choir was the favourite place of interment. Unlike St. Swithun, who desired to be buried among the common people, the aristocrats of the Stuart period preferred a more select resting-place. This was provided, to some extent, in the retro-choir, inasmuch as double fees were charged for burial above the steps. While for burial in the body of the church the usual fee was £10, that for burial in the retro-choir was £20*—a considerable sum when the former value of money is remembered. The part, however, available for interments was strictly limited, in consequence of the space between the vaulting of the crypt and the floor of the retro-choir being too shallow to admit of burials, except in places. Hence it came to pass that, by the end of the seventeenth century, nearly every spot available for interment had been utilized. The flat grave-stones which lie in front of the Guardian Angels' Chapel on the north, and of Bishop Langton's chantry on the south, belong almost entirely to the seventeenth century. It will not, of course, be suggested that the individuals there commemorated were in all cases people of importance, but they were persons of some social position, and many of them call to mind associations of local or county interest, while a few took an active part in the political

* Wavill: *History of Winchester*, I. p. 236.

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and national events of the time. In another particular, too, these seventeenth-century memorials are worthy of notice. Most of them possess the armorial bearings of the individuals commemorated. These coats-of-arms are, in many instances, exceedingly well-cut and arranged, and will amply repay the attention of the student in heraldry. This remark applies equally to a number of memorial stones in other parts of the Cathedral.

The earliest monument, however, in the retro-choir, indeed in the Cathedral, after the time of the Reformation, is of earlier date than the seventeenth century. It belongs to the middle of the sixteenth century. It is, moreover, a monument of considerable interest. It is in the form of a large altar-tomb of white stone, with, originally, a canopy over it, and it stands against the north wall of the retro-choir, near Bishop Wayneffete's chantry. The front side of it is decorated with two shields of arms, and two tablets bearing a long Latin inscription. It is to the memory of Thomas Masson or Mason, the only son of Sir John Mason, Knt., who, although a layman, was appointed to the Deanery of Winchester by Edward VI. Thomas Mason died at the early age of eighteen in the year 1559, the year after the accession of Queen Elizabeth. It may be noted that Bishop Stephen Gardiner, whose chantry is situated near the altar-tomb of Thomas Mason, had died in 1555, and had been buried in the Cathedral the following year. In point of time, therefore, the monument of the Roman Catholic bishop and of the only son of the Protestant dean are nearly contemporary, and, indeed, possess some points of similarity. Moreover, as the chantry of Stephen Gardiner may be regarded as the last outward sign of the old Faith set up within the walls, so is the altar-tomb of Thomas Mason the first of the large number of memorials which in Post-Reformation times have crowded the walls and pavements of the Cathedral.

A brief account of Sir John Mason, Knt., will not be without interest, for if he cannot be regarded as an eminent

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dignitary of the Church, he was at any rate a diplomatist of marked distinction, and figures largely in the State papers of the time. He was born of comparatively poor parents at Abingdon, in Berkshire, in the year 1503. His education seems to have been entrusted to his maternal uncle, who was abbot of Abingdon Abbey. Mason proved himself an apt pupil, and means were found of sending him to Oxford, where in due course he became a Fellow of All Souls' College. On the recommendation of Sir Thomas More he was appointed King's Scholar at Paris, and, with a view to State service, was sent on a tour through France and Spain and Italy. In 1537 he became secretary to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the English envoy in Spain, and was also employed in the Netherlands. He was afterwards made clerk to the Privy Council, and other State appointments were given him. On the accession of Edward VI. he was knighted, and shortly afterwards was made Dean of Winchester, a member of the Privy Council, and Ambassador to France. From this time his letters to the council formed one of the chief sources of intelligence respecting foreign affairs. Large grants of lands in Middlesex, Berkshire and Kent were also made to him, and he further became Chancellor of Oxford University. With the accession of Queen Mary, Sir John Mason wisely withdrew from the Deanery of Winchester; but he was allowed to retain his political appointments, and before long he had gained the entire confidence of the Queen. He was present at Brussels on the famous occasion of the abdication of Charles V., of which he wrote a graphic account.* Like many typical statesmen of the age, Mason "had more of the willow than the oak" in him, and he soon became in high favour with Queen Elizabeth. Successful as had been his career, his last years were clouded by the death of his only son. Thomas Mason, a youth of brilliant abilities, died, as we have seen, at the early age of eighteen, and was buried by his father in the Cathedral of which he had once been dean. Sir

* See Motley: *Rise of the Dutch Republic*, Vol. I. p. 110.

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John erected over his son's remains the white altar-tomb, and added a long Latin inscription, of which the following may be taken as a free translation :

Here lies Thomas Mason,
Son of Sir John Mason, Knt.,
A striking example of the uncertainty of human destiny.
After nature and fortune had vied with one another
In heaping upon him all their bounty,
And after training and industry had displayed in him
An amiable character, world-wide knowledge,
Wisdom beyond his years, and acquaintance with many
tongues,
So that nothing seemed wanting in him
to secure a happy career ;
Untimely Death
Grudging the world a nature of such promise
Quenched with cruel daring a light that shone
With such brilliancy when he had scarcely passed
The years of boyhood.
All the charm of so exquisite a character,
All the fair flowers of so kindly a disposition,
All the hopes, all the affectionate and pious prayers of his
sorrowing parents,
One day, one hour, one moment swept away.
He died, aged 18 years, on July 23, 1559.
His afflicted father, bereft of his only son,
Erected this monument for him and for himself,
In hope of a blissful resurrection.

Sir John Mason had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Isley, of Sundridge, in Kent, and the Mason arms—*or a lion rampant double-headed az.*—impaling those of Isley—*quarterly, 1 and 4 ermine a fess gules, 2 and 3 ermine a bend gules*—will be seen on the tomb. Two other coats quartered by Mason, I have been unable to identify.

Sir John Mason died in London on April 21st, 1566,

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and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where a monument was erected by his widow on the north wall of the choir, with an inscription in Latin verse by his adopted son, Anthony Wyckes, who was a grandson of Mason's mother by a second marriage. This monument perished in the fire of London, but an engraving of it has been preserved by Dugdale,* together with the inscription and armorial bearings. The Mason shield is placed on the upper portion of the monument, and the Isley shield on the lower; together with two other shields showing the arms of Mason impaling those of Isley, as on the Cathedral altar-tomb. Owing, however, to an error, doubtless on the part of the engraver, the Mason *lion* is represented on the St. Paul's monument as single-headed. The inscription may be translated as follows :

If ever there was a prudent and faithful senator, if any was dear and loving to his country, if anyone was a fit ambassador abroad, if any cared for justice and what is good, that man was Mason; let all Britain testify.

In his time he saw five sovereigns in order, and was on the Councils of four of them: he only lived sixty-three years: here his body is buried; his spirit holds place among the stars.

This monument a beloved wife has placed to her husband; and that which she has reared to him, she destines also for herself.

This sad strain a nephew has inscribed, whom adoption made a son, on the tomb of one who was at once his father and his uncle.

April xxi. 1566.†

Anthony Wyckes assumed the name of Mason, and had many descendants. One of his sons, Thomas Mason, became Vicar of Odiham in Hampshire, and the author

* *St. Paul's Cathedral* (1658), pp. 94-5.

† Dugdale's *St. Paul*, p. 95. Seymour's *Winchfield*, p. 26.

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of a treatise entitled *Christes Victorie Sathan's Tyrannie*, in the preface of which he speaks of himself as one "whose father was heire to Sr. John Mason a privy councellor under Queene Elizabeth." Other descendants in the succeeding century lie buried in front of the Mason altar-tomb in the retro-choir. One of these, Robert Mason, who died December 20th, 1635,* was Chancellor of the Diocese, Member of Parliament for Winchester, and Recorder of London, and also the author of several legal works, including *Reason's Monarchie* and *Reason's Academie*.† Later on, in 1669, Sir Robert Mason, Knt., was buried there, and five years after his widow Catherine, under a large stone, bearing the Mason arms of a *double-headed lion*, and a Latin inscription. The latter is remarkable, not only for giving the names of the lady's three husbands, thus :

Catharina
 Relicta { Joan. Vaux, Med. Dr.
 { Tho. Husey, Armig.
 { Rob. Mason, Equ. Aurati.
 (A quo nec in morte separata est.)‡

but also for inscribing the year of her death in Roman numerals of a peculiar character, sometimes employed in the seventeenth century on the title pages of books, and known as the "inverted C." Lady Mason died in 1675, and the year on her grave-stone is inscribed thus: CIOICLXXV. In ordinary Roman notation M. stands for 1000 ; so also does CIO : D. stands for 500 ; so does IO. Hence the above reads CIO = 1000 ; IO = 500 ; CLXXV = 175. Thus, CIO,IO,C,LXXV = 1675. The son of Sir

* Baigent's *History of Basingstoke*, p. 491. See, too, *Cathedral Register*.

† A. F. Pollard, in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, art. *Robert Mason*.

‡ Catherine
 Widow of { Dr. John Vaux
 { Thomas Husey, Esqre.
 { Sir Robert Mason
 (From whom in death she is not divided.)

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Robert and Lady Mason passed away a few years later, at the age of twenty-two, and is laid beside his parents, beneath a stone bearing the Mason arms, and the year of his death, 1681.

It should be added that the Mason monument suffered much disturbance during the "restoration" carried out by Dr. Nott and Mr. Garbett at the beginning of the last century. The canopy was removed, the width of the altar-tomb was reduced, and a new marble slab was placed upon the top.*

The Mason altar-tomb stood alone in the retro-choir in company with the old Catholic monuments during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. But with the accession of the Stuarts burials began to multiply. Among the earliest of those that call for notice were two children of Sir William Paulet,† who had been knighted by James at Whitehall in 1603;‡ and the infant daughter of Sir Richard Tichborne, Knt. The grave-stone of "Sara Tichborne, who departed this life the 2 of Aprill 1616 Beinge 6 weecks of age," lies near the Mason tomb, and is of interest as recalling the part the Tichbornes played in the proclamation of James I. On hearing of the death of Queen Elizabeth, and without waiting for the orders of the Privy Council, Sir Benjamin Tichborne, High Sheriff of the County, at once rode over to Winchester, and proclaimed James King of England. This high-spirited action so pleased the new sovereign that he made to Sir Benjamin and his heirs the grant of the Castle of Winchester, together with a pension of £100 a year for his own life and that of his eldest son, Sir Richard Tichborne, whom he knighted at the same time. "Sara," daughter of the latter, was no doubt born at the Castle and died there, and Sir Richard Tichborne, although a Roman Catholic, laid the little body to rest in Winchester Cathedral.

A few years later, Christiana, the mother of Sir Henry Whitehed, died, and was buried in the retro-choir against

* F. J. Baigent.

† *Cathedral Registers.*

‡ Nichol's *Progress of James I.*, Vol. I, p. 219.

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the south wall, beneath a white stone with an elaborate shield of arms, and the brief inscription, "*Whitehed. 1622.*" Sir Henry had been knighted by James I. in 1603,* and was High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1609. In the nave† may be seen the flat stone, beneath which "lieth the Body of Anthoni Abbot, Gent. who died the 27th of September, 1608." There is unfortunately no coat-of-arms on the stone, and the inscription is in part obliterated; but there can be little doubt that Anthoni Abbot was closely connected with Dr. George Abbot, Dean of Winchester from 1599 to 1609, when he was consecrated to the bishopric of Lichfield. Dr. Abbot was afterwards translated to London and from thence to Canterbury, and will be remembered as the Archbishop who had the misfortune to accidentally shoot a keeper while hunting with Lord Zouch in Bramshill Park, Hampshire.

The reign of Charles I. is recalled in the superb monument of Richard Weston, Lord High Treasurer of England, and first Earl of Portland, who died in 1635. The monument occupies the south side of the Guardian Angels' Chapel, and consists of a large marble sarcophagus, on which reclines a life-sized effigy of the Earl in bronze, by the eminent sculptor Le Seur. In the upper part of the monument, fixed against the wall, beneath the arms of the Earl of Portland, *an eagle regardant and displayed*, are four niches, formerly occupied by four marble busts of members of the family. Three busts now only remain, and these much mutilated, doubtless during the troubles of the Civil War. The Earl of Portland is buried in a vault beneath the monument, to build which the coffin of Peter Courtney, Bishop of Winchester, had been removed and bricked up in the crypt of the Lady Chapel, where it was discovered by Dean Kitchin in the year 1886. Richard Weston was the eldest son of Sir Jerome Weston of Skreens in Essex, and was baptized at his mother's home, Chicheley, in Buckinghamshire, on March 1st, 1576-

* Nichol's *Progress of James I.*, Vol. I. p. 218.

† 7th bay.

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77. After "a very good education amongst books and men," says Clarendon,* he studied law in the Middle Temple, and travelled into foreign parts. On his return, he became Member of Parliament for his grandfather's old constituency of Maldon in Essex, and shortly afterwards was knighted by James I. He eventually entered the diplomatic service, and became Ambassador at Brussels and Prague. In 1621 he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer, an office he continued to hold under Charles I. His position was no doubt one of great difficulty, but, on the whole, his economies and administrative abilities gained the approval of the King and Parliament, as well as of Buckingham. In 1628 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Weston of Neyland, and in the same year—"the fourth year of King Charles," as his epitaph puts it—became Lord High Treasurer of England. This post he owed to Buckingham, with whom, however, he soon quarrelled, owing to the favourite's gross extravagance. Indeed, as Clarendon suggests, he would probably have been displaced, had it not been for Buckingham's assassination. After that event, Weston obtained a large share of the King's confidence, and exercised the chief influence in the conduct of affairs. In 1631 he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Hampshire, Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Vice-Admiral of Hampshire—appointments which doubtless explain the fact of his burial in Winchester Cathedral. The result of the King's favour was not slow in declaring itself. Weston became scarcely less hated than Buckingham had been, and "the dread of assassination haunted him to the last."† Eliot denounced him in the House of Commons as "the prime agent of iniquity," as following in the footsteps of "his great master the Duke of Buckingham," and called for his impeachment. His unpopularity was no doubt increased by the fact that he was suspected of being at heart a Roman Catholic. Lady Portland was of that faith, as well as all her daughters.

* *Rebellion*, Book I. § 102.

† Gardiner: *History*, VII. p. 128.

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Charles, however, stood by his minister, and in 1633 showed a further proof of his confidence by creating him Earl of Portland. Troubles and jealousies now thickened around him ; he was accused of serious malpractices, and was openly denounced for his arrogance and greed. In 1634 he was compelled to produce an account of his irregular transactions. A few months later he lay dying, when the King visited him, and remained by his bedside " till His Majesty could no longer endure him breathing with such pain and difficulty, and so loud." He died on the 13th of March, 1635, a Roman Catholic priest having been called in to administer to him the last rites of the Church.* On March 24th, he was buried in the Guardian Angels' Chapel, in the vault which had been prepared in his lifetime.

Another remembrance of the reign of Charles I. is seen in the black marble stone of Mrs. Mary Young, now in an upright position, in the chapel of the south transept, sometimes called the Venerable Chapel.† She was the wife, as we learn from her epitaph, of " James Young Esqre., who was a Gentleman of the Privie Chamber unto King Charles the First, and dyed a Collonell in his sayd Maties. Service. She was the Daughter of William Bridges, the Son of Thomas Bridges, Baron Chandos of Sudeley." As the armorial bearings‡ show, Colonel Young was a member of the Scotch family of Young, one of which, Sir Peter Young, has been tutor to James I., and afterwards to Prince Charles. Peter Young became the favourite counsellor of King James, who knighted him in 1605, and appointed him to the Mastership of St. Cross Hospital in 1616. A special licence was granted to enable him to hold this office, as Sir Peter Young was neither in Holy Orders, nor resident.§ In the same year his younger son, John Young, was made Dean of Win-

* A. F. Pollard in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, art. *Richard Weston*.

† Now the Minor Canons' Vestry.

‡ *Three piles as many annulets*.

§ A. H. Millar, in *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, arts *Peter Young*.

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chester Cathedral, a position which he held till the time of the Commonwealth. Colonel James Young was probably the Dean's brother; and this would account for the fact that when, at the age of eighty, Mrs. Mary Young died, she was buried in the chapel where the body of Sara Young, the Dean's daughter, had already been laid to rest. It is of interest to call to mind that Mrs. Mary Young was a younger sister of Frances, Countess of Exeter, who also lived to a good old age, and who lies in the retro-choir. On both their grave-stones the family arms of Chandos—a cross with a leopard's head thereon—will be seen.

The period of the Commonwealth finds an interesting illustration in the burial of Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, in the retro-choir. The daughter of Sir William Paulet, Knt., of Edington, in Wiltshire, she had married in 1631, Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex, the great Parliamentary General in the Civil War. The marriage, however, did not prove a happy one, and before long a separation took place. On the outbreak of hostilities in 1642 Essex was at once appointed Lord General. He commanded at Edgehill; captured Reading; and fought the first battle of Newbury. His main achievement was the relief of Gloucester, "a considerable feat," says Carlyle,* "and very characteristic of him, the slow-going, inarticulate, indignant, somewhat elephantine man." He was too ill to be present at the second battle of Newbury, and shortly afterwards, being opposed to Cromwell on the question of the "Self-denying Ordinance," he resigned his command. Essex died in the following year (1646), and was accorded a state funeral in Westminster Abbey. A sum of no less than five thousand pounds was voted for the mournful pageant, which was attended by "both the Houses, Fairfax and all the Civil and Military Officers then in Town, the Forces of the City, a very great number of coaches and multitudes of people."† Essex was laid to rest within the

* *Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches*, Vol. I. 145.

† There is a tract in the British Museum, giving minute details of the ceremony, entitled: *The true manner and form of the funerall of the Earl of Essex* (1646).

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chapel of St. John the Baptist, on the right side of the Earl of Exeter's monument, in a vault occupied by an Abbot, whose crozier was still perfect. At the Restoration the remains of Essex escaped the "mean revenge" accorded to those of the Parliamentary leaders. They were suffered to rest in peace, perhaps, as Dean Stanley suggests,* because of his rank; and when, in 1879, the vault was opened, the coffin of Essex was discovered, with a fragment of the crozier lying beside it.†

Not long after the Earl's death, the Countess of Essex married in 1647 or 1648, as her second husband, Thomas Higgons, afterwards Sir Thomas Higgons, of Greywell Manor, near Odiham, in Hampshire. She died in 1656, and was buried in the retro-choir of the Cathedral, near to Bishop Langton's chantry, beneath a large grey marble slab, on which are two shields, and a Latin inscription. The one shield bears the arms of Essex, *a fess in chief three torteaux*, impaling those of the Pawletts, *three swords in pile, their points towards the base*, and surmounted by an Earl's coronet; and the other shield the arms of Higgons, *three cranes' heads razed*, impaling the Pawletts'. The inscription, translated into English, is as follows:

Here lies
Elizabeth, Countess of Essex.
She was the daughter of Sir William Pawlett, Knt.,
And the wife of Robert Earl of Essex,
After whose death she married
Sir Thomas Higgons, Knt.
She died on the 30th of August, 1656.
Over her grave
Her husband pronounced a funeral oration
after the ancient manner.

This strange and unusual circumstance here mentioned calls for further notice. The days of the Commonwealth,

* *Westminster Abbey*, p. 210 (5th Edition).

† *Ibid.* p. 206 (note).

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when the Anglican services were abolished, alone rendered such a ceremony possible. The oration itself, which is of a personal and most affecting character, the object of which was to defend the Countess's honour against the scandalous charges which had led to her separation from the Earl of Essex, was printed shortly afterwards by Mr. Higgons, and bore the following title: "A Funerall Oration spoken over the Grave of ye Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, by her husband Mr. Higgons, at her interment in ye Cathedrall church of Winchester Sept. 16th, 1656. Imprinted at London, 1656." From its extreme rarity—there is not even an original copy in the Library of the British Museum—it would appear that most of the copies were deliberately destroyed, doubtless on account of the persons implicated in the story. The oration, however, considering the unique character of the occasion, is of sufficient interest to merit a brief summary of its contents. After alluding to "the ancient classical custom of commemorating the dead in Orations," Mr. Higgons proceeds, "What censure I may incurre by doing a thing without precedent here, I do not know, nor much consider, since ye least act of piety and gratitude to her memory who is dead is of more weight with me yn the opinion of any creatures living." He then "passed through" the story of her life. "She was the second daughter of Sir Wm. Paulet and his Lady Elizabeth Seymour. Her great-grandfather was Sir Hen. Seymour, brother to the Ld. Protector, Duke of Somerset, and the Lady Jane Seymour, Queen of England, the mother of ye incomparall youth King Edward VI." On her mother's death Elizabeth was much at Twyford with her grandmother, my Lady Seymour, and she was so enamoured of Twyford that she spoke of it as "a mapp of Arcadia." . . . "She had not long been a woman, but her father died, and left the care of his daughters to their uncle Sir John Pawlett of this town." Her kindness and sweet disposition were conspicuous at Winchester, "where shee was so well knowne." Then follows the story of her

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engagement to the Earl of Essex, when on a visit to her cousin, "my Lord of Hartford," and of the subsequent marriage and estrangement. A son was born, but unfortunately died in infancy, and all hope of a reconciliation vanished. Mr. Higgons here enters with considerable detail into the story of the accusation of misconduct, due entirely, he asserts, to a conspiracy on the part of Sir Walter Devereux, a relative of the Earl's, and of the servants. Having concluded this painful and tragical episode in her career, Higgons turns to the period of domestic happiness he had enjoyed with the Countess as his wife. She "contemnd rank and greatness, and made her life conformable to my condition, the greater part of her time being employed in the cares of his house, and the ordering of her children, for one of which Shee had the most unparalleled affection I ever knew or read of. When they were with her she would seldom suffer there mayd to touch them, but would wash and dress them with her own hands." . . . Her generosity, her love of justice, her Christian charity were known to all. . . . "Her Frugality appeared in the moderation of her expense, in the plainenes of her habitt, and sobriety of her dyet, though in both of these she observed a particular elegance and neatness." . . . Her virtue and affection for himself could only be compared with that of Arria and Cornelia. . . . "In her last sicknes, she made an entire resignation of herselfe to the will of God. She forgave all the world, and particularly those who had bin the authors of the unjust scandals she had suffered. . . . And thus," he concludes, "have I gone round the circle of her life, and brought her from her cradle to her grave, where I leave her to sleepe with her fathers, in hope to meet and know her again at the Resurrection." "Her fathers" here alluded to doubtless refer, not only to her uncle, "Sir John Pawlett of this towne," to whose care she had been committed on the death of her father, and who was buried in the Cathedral in 1632, but also to her grandparents, Sir John and Lady Seymour, with whom she had been

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wont to spend much of her time at Twyford, and who were both buried in the Cathedral, Sir John in 1618 and the Lady Seymour in 1638; but no memorial stone now exists to mark the spot of their interment.

After the Countess's death Thomas Higgons resided at Greywell Manor House, now pulled down, and became M.P. for Malmesbury. On the accession of Charles II., he produced *A Panegyrick to the King*; and was knighted in 1663. His services to the Crown were further rewarded by a pension of £500 a year, and gifts to the amount of £4,000.* For some years he was employed on diplomatic service, at Paris, Venice and Vienna. While at Venice his eldest daughter by his second wife married Sir George Wheeler, whom John Evelyn† afterwards heard preach at St. Margaret's, Westminster, "an honest and devout discourse and pretty tolerably performed. This gentleman," he adds, "coming from his travels out of Greece fell in love with the daughter of Sir Thomas Higgons, his Majesty's Resident at Venice, niece to the Earl of Bathe, and married her. When they returned to England, being honoured with knighthood, he would needs turne Preacher, and tooke orders." In addition to his *Panegyrick to the King*, Sir Thomas Higgons also produced other works of a literary character.‡ He died suddenly of apoplexy in the court of the King's Bench on November 24th, 1691, and his body was brought to Winchester, and buried in the Cathedral, under a large stone bearing the Higgons arms, next to the remains of his first wife, the Countess of Essex.

A few paces to the north lies the memorial stone of Frances, the Countess Dowager of Exeter, who died in 1663. It is of black marble and bears a short Latin inscription, and a deeply-cut coat-of-arms surmounted by an earl's coronet. The arms of the Earl of Exeter, *barry of ten pieces, on six escutcheons as many lions rampant*

* Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, IV. 343-5.

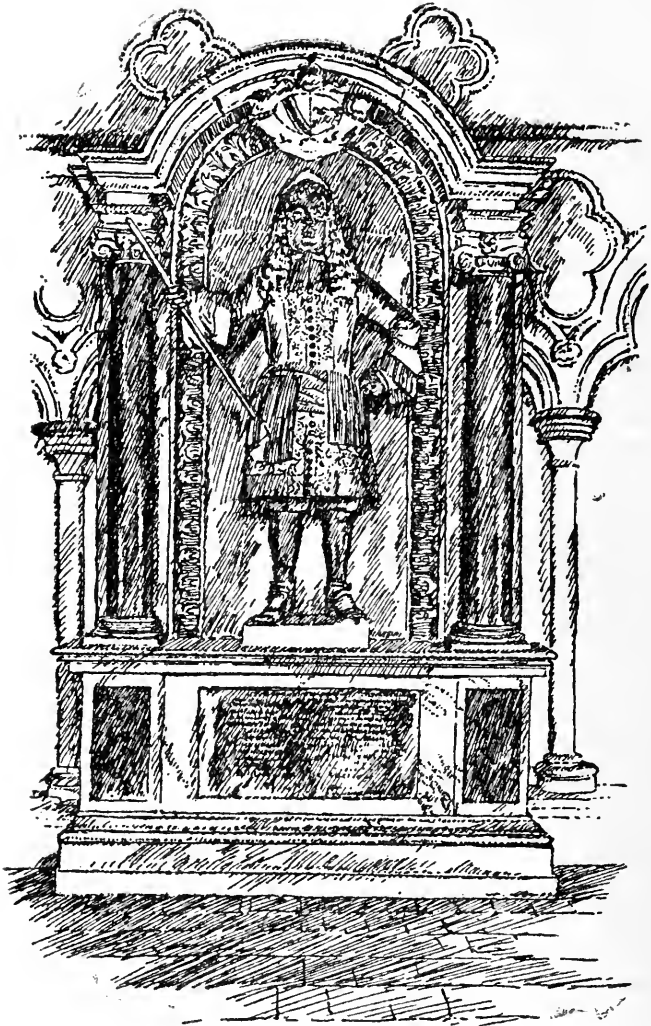
† Diary, under October 24, 1686.

‡ See p. 168.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY (I.)

of the first, impale those of the Brydges, *a cross with a leopard's head thereon*. Frances was daughter of William Brydges, fourth Baron Chandos of Sudeley, and had married as his second wife the aged Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, about the year 1610. The Earl had played a conspicuous part in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and had fought against the Spanish Armada. He died in 1623, at the age of eighty, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist. The tomb was built for himself and his "two most dear wives"—Dorothy Neville, who was interred there before him, and Frances Brydges. The second Countess, however, outlived her husband forty years, lasting on till the time of the Restoration, when she proudly refused, so it is said, to let her effigy fill the vacant space on the left side of the Earl's monument in Westminster Abbey,* and was accordingly buried in Winchester Cathedral. By a strange coincidence the two earls—husbands of the two countesses who lie, close to each other, in the retro-choir of Winchester Cathedral—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, and Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, were both buried in Westminster Abbey, in the same chapel of St. John the Baptist, where their graves lie in close proximity to each other.

* Stanley's *Westminster Abbey*, p. 191 (5th ed.).



The Monument of Sir John Clobery.

CHAPTER XVI

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY (II)

DURING the period of the Commonwealth several burials beside that of Elizabeth, Countess of Essex, took place in the Cathedral. Among them will be found, with some surprise, that of Dr. Francis Alexander, one of the dispossessed prebendaries, and two of his sons, Robert and Nicholas, aged respectively twenty-eight and thirty-two, whose plain grave-stones lie side by side in the retro-choir.* Margaret, the wife of Bartholomew Smith, of Abbots Worthy, at one time High Sheriff of the County and a Romish recusant, died in 1655, and was buried in the north aisle† of the nave, where her flat marble stone with armorial bearings—*on a bend, between two unicorns' heads erased, three lozenges*—will be seen. At that time too, Anne, wife of "Mr. George Wither of this City," was buried in the nave.‡ Mr. George Wither, a relative, probably a brother, of Mr. Wither of Manydown Manor, near Basingstoke, was doubtless the "Withers Esqre."§ who, on the ejection of the Dean and Chapter, had been assigned one of the houses in the Close, apparently the one|| afterwards occupied by Thomas Ken when a prebendary of Winchester. In the Close Mrs. Anne Wither had probably died, and so, not unnaturally, was laid to rest in the Cathedral. George Wither, it appears,¶ also acquired some of the Cathedral property at North Waltham, Alverstoke, and other places.

* On the north side.

† 10th bay.

‡ 6th bay from the west.

§ *Cathedral Documents*, II. p. 85.

|| Pulled down in 1854.

¶ *Dugdale's Monasticon* (1846), Vol. I. pp. 203-4.

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In the year 1657, Sir Henry Whitehed lost his second wife, Constance, the daughter of Richard Norton of Tisted, and a daughter, Mary. There was clearly no room for them "above the steps," beneath the Whitehed memorial stone where Sir Henry's mother lay, for they were buried in the body of the Cathedral. A Whitehed stone, with the inscription nearly obliterated, now lies in the south aisle, close to the south door of the nave.

After the Restoration we meet with many memorials of the nobility and gentry. There are several to members of the Pawlett family in the south-west corner of the retro-choir. Henry, Lord Pawlett, died in 1672, and lies beneath a black marble stone, with the well-known arms, *three swords in pile, their points towards the base, and a crescent of the second for difference*. The same arms will be seen on the flat stone of Essex Pawlett (died 1682), which is situated close by, and on that of Francisca his wife, the daughter of Sir Nathaniel Naper, which also bears on a second shield the arms of the Naper family, *a saltire engrailed between four roses*. In front of Sir John Clobery's monument lie several stones, bearing his coat of arms (as seen above his statue)—*arg. a bend invected, cotised, sable*—which cover the remains of three of his children. Sir John himself, who died in 1688, lies close by, but his grave-stone, which, as we learn from an account of his funeral expenses,* cost £20, has disappeared, the slab immediately beneath his martial figure, showing the matrix of metal-work, being apparently of a much earlier date. A little to the west of the Clobery monument is a mural tablet—one of the very few to be seen in the eastern aisles—which calls up an interesting association. It is to the memory of Catherine, wife of Dr. George Fulham, rector of Droxford and prebendary of the Cathedral, who died in 1699. She was the daughter and co-heiress of George Evelyn of Wotton, in the County of Surrey, nephew

* See p. 190. Also Britton's *Winchester Cathedral*, p. 110 (note). The funeral expenses, not including the monument, came to £125 5s. 10d., a large sum of money in those days.

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of John Evelyn the diarist. The arms of Evelyn of Wotton Park, *azure a gryphon passant, and a chief or*, are emblazoned on the tablet, impaled by those of Dr. Fulham. We have had occasion more than once to quote passages from the *Diary*, and it is pleasant to think that the name of its famous author is associated, even if indirectly, with a memorial in the Cathedral.

In front of the Fulham tablet lies on the pavement the flat grave-stone of "Elizabeth, ye wife of Philip Briscoe, Esqre., who departed this life the 13th of October, 1680." The coat-of-arms is as follows: *Three greyhounds courant in pale; impaling a chevron between three chess-rooks.*

Attention should be called to the incised slab* which covers the remains of little Dowse Uvedale, who died in 1664. The slab is noteworthy as presenting the incised quartered shield, or complete achievement of the Uvedale family, the ancient lords of the manor of Wickham in the Meon Valley. A representation of this shield is given by the late Mr. F. J. Baigent in his scarce work on Heraldry.† As is usually the case, the first and last quarters of the shield are occupied by the paternal coat, *argent a cross moline gules.*

It is interesting to notice that about this time several members of well-known Isle of Wight families were buried in the Cathedral. Among the Island worthies, mentioned by Sir John Oglander, in the famous Oglander MSS., as accustomed to meet "twyce every weeke for a game of Bowles" on St. George's Down, are the names of Sir John Dingley of Wolverton, and Sir Edward Dennis.‡ Both these individuals played an important part in the public life of the Island; and members of both families are commemorated within our walls. On the north side of the retro-choir§ will be seen a flat marble slab with the following inscription: "Here lyes Edward Dennis Esqre., Sonn

* Nave, 8th bay.

† *A Practical Manual of Heraldry* (1864), Plate XIII. Fig. 1.

‡ *Oglander Memoirs* (Edited by W. H. Long), p. 23.

§ To the north of Waynesfete's chantry.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY (II.)

and Heire of Edward Dennis Late of Shanklyn in the Isle of Wight Esqre., aged 18 years, Deceased the 1st of Apriel, 1667." The marble slab is enriched with an incised representation of the Dennis arms: *ermine three hatchets erect two and one*. In the year 1683, Charles Dingley, son of Sir John Dingley of Wolverton, lost his "entirely beloved wife," Elizabeth, and her "precious body" was laid to rest in the chapel of the south transept of the Cathedral now used as the Minor Canons' vestry. The black marble slab, decorated with the family arms—*a fess, in chief a mullet between two roundels* (Dingley), impaling *five crescents in cross, on a canton an ostrich feather in pale* (Hammond)—which formerly covered her remains, is now fixed* in an upright position against the wall, as is also the grave-stone of Charles Dingley, her husband, who died in 1700. Wolverton is situated in the parish of Shorwell, and is a fine specimen of a gabled Elizabethan manor-house, of which so many examples exist in the Isle of Wight. Charles Dingley was a brother of Robert Dingley, a well-known Puritan divine, who became rector of Brighstone at the time when his kinsman, Col. Hammond, was Governor of the Island. Robert Dingley lies buried in the chancel of Brighstone church.† One other Isle of Wight memorial may be mentioned. Among the flat leger-stones of the aristocracy, which form the pavement in the south-east corner of the retro-choir, will be seen one, with a well-mantled coat-of-arms,‡ beneath which lies "Alexander Alchorne, Armiger, De Shanklin in Insula Vectis," who died in 1705. Alexander Alchorne had married one Grace Broad,§ through whom he came into possession of the manor of Alverston in the parish of

* This was done when the chapel was converted into a burial-place for the Eyre family.

† For some interesting particulars of the "Dinglye family" see *The Oglander Memoirs*, pp. 92-4.

‡ *A buck's head cabossed with a chief indented; the crest is a human heart ducally crowned between a pair of wings*,

Victoria Hist. Hants, V. pp. 160, 280.

THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY (II.)

Brading, and also of a moiety of the manor of West Court in the parish of Shorwell. West Court Manor House is not far from Wolverton, and with its many gables presents an exceptionally picturesque appearance.

Of eighteenth-century memorials a large number exist in the Cathedral. Some are interesting because of the persons commemorated; others by reason of their armorial bearings, but of these it will obviously be only possible to allude to several of the more striking examples. The earliest is the black marble slab under which lies James Touchet,* Baron Audley, and 5th Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland, who died in the year 1700. He was buried among the aristocracy in the eastern aisle, in front of Bishop Langton's chantry. His marble slab possesses a well-mantled achievement of arms. The coat is *Quarterly: 1st and 4th, ermine a chevron, for Touchet; 2nd and 3rd, a fret, for Audley; with the crest—Out of a ducal coronet, a swan rising, ducally crowned.* In the same corner of the Cathedral lies the Lady Elizabeth Shirley—"Lady Betty Shirley," she is entered in the register—daughter of Robert, 1st Earl Ferrers.† She died in London on March 7th, 1740, at the age of sixty-two. Her flat marble stone is broken, and part of the inscription is now illegible; but it bears a deeply-cut impression of the Shirley arms, *paly of six, a canton ermine.* Lady Betty seems to have been the last individual buried in this part of the Cathedral.

In the chapel of the south transept, commonly called Silkstede's Chapel, are several memorials of the Nicholas family. The vast marble monument of Dr. John Nicholas dominates the little sanctuary. He was the son of Matthew Nicholas, Dean of St. Paul's, and nephew of Sir Edward Nicholas, the faithful Secretary of State to Charles I., and afterwards to Charles II. Dr. John Nicholas was Warden of Winchester College and prebendary of the Cathedral. He died in 1711. His monument, a typical eighteenth-century erection, bears the Nicholas arms, *argent a fess*

* See Debrett's *Peerage*.

† See Burke's *Peerage*.

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wavy sable between three Cornish choughs proper, impaling those of the Calthorpes, *checky or and az. a fess ermine*. The same coat may be seen on the fine cornice above the massive oak staircase of No. 3, The Close, which was Dr. Nicholas' residence as prebendary of the Cathedral. His wife, Henrietta Maria, daughter of James Calthorpe of Ampton in Suffolk, had died some years previously, and was buried in the chapel where she is commended in her epitaph for having desired, with her dying breath, that no posthumous praise should be lavished upon her. In the same chapel lie two of Dean Nicholas' daughters (sisters of Dr. John Nicholas), the Lady Mompesson and Mrs. Susanna Daniel. We find the names of both these ladies among the contributors to "School," built during the time of their brother's wardenship, and to a large extent by his liberality.* The marble stone of Edward Nicholas lies close by. He was doubtless the Warden's brother; and to him is "most humbly" dedicated the plate of the Warden's monument in Gale's *History of the Cathedral*.†

As Silkstede's Chapel became the burial-place of the Nicholas family, so did the adjoining chapel‡ become that of the family of Eyre. Existing grave-stones were removed, or placed in an upright position against the wall; the bones of Benedictine brethren were cleared out§; and a vast vault was excavated to accommodate their remains. The family arms—*arg. on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils or*—will be seen on the iron gate leading into the chapel. The walls are crowded with family memorials. Between the years 1716, when the body of little Robert Eyre was buried there, and 1830, when the remains of Henry Eyre, Esqre., were brought over from "Botleigh Grange," a large number of interments took place. Indeed, the chapel was regarded as a private one, as the following extract from a contemporary journal, under date April 22, 1816,

* Leach : *Winchester College*, p. 361. See also Wavell, I. 167.

† Opposite page 59. ‡ On the north side. § F. J. Baigent.

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clearly shows: "The remains of Mrs. Eyre of Botleigh Grange were on Wednesday brought to Winchester Cathedral for interment in the family chapel, which was hung with black cloth for the solemn occasion. The service was chaunted, and an appropriate anthem sung by the Gentlemen of the Choir."*

Nor was this arrangement a peculiar one. A still more striking illustration is seen in the case of the ancient family of Rivers. In the year 1702 Dr. Thomas Rivers, second son of Sir John Rivers, Bart., of Chafford, in Kent, was appointed by Bishop Mews a prebendary of the Cathedral. This appointment began a long family connection with Winchester, which continued for two centuries, the last Lady Rivers being laid to rest in Winchester cemetery in the year 1902. The baronetcy, a very old one, having been created by James I. in the year 1631,† became extinct in 1870. The first of the Rivers family to be buried in the Cathedral was Anna, the infant daughter of Dr. Thomas Rivers, who died in 1720. From that date until the middle of the nineteenth century, for considerably over one hundred years, a succession of Rivers burials took place in the capacious vault, situated at the entrance to the north transept. The last to be buried there was Sir Henry Rivers, who was Rector of Martyr Worthy where, in the fine old rectory which he greatly improved, overlooking the valley of the Itchin, the family resided for many years. During that time he lost several of his children, who were carried into Winchester for burial; and the body of a little child, of eleven months old, who died at Boulogne, was also brought over, and laid to rest in the family vault. A large and handsome mural monument, of pyramidal form, crowned with the family crest—a bull collared and chained, and adorned with many fine shields‡ of arms,

* The *Hampshire Chronicle*, April 22, 1816.

† See Heylin: *A Help to English History*, p. 461.

‡ The Rivers coat-of-arms is: *Az. two bars dancellé or, in chief three bezants*; quartering on an augmentation, *az. on a fess engr. between three swans arg. a bar gu. charged with as many roses of the second*.

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may be seen in the north transept, in the part now called the Epiphany Chapel, which commemorates many members of the family. A number of flat marble grave-stones with the Rivers arms and crest will also be noticed on the pavement at the entrance to the transept. Sir Henry Rivers, the rector of Martyr Worthy, is commemorated by a marble tablet beneath the family monument; and against the same wall, protected by an iron railing, is a freestone monument to the memory of his daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel George Wall of Worthy Park, who died in 1835.

In the north aisle of the nave many mural monuments belonging to the eighteenth century are situated. Some of these are noticed in different connections; others may fitly be included among those of the nobility and gentry. Beneath the window of the eleventh bay from the west is fixed the marble monument of Ann, the wife of James Morley, Esqre., who died at Kempshot Place, near Popham Lane, in this county, on December 24th, 1787, and was brought to the Cathedral for burial. It is of choice Sienna marble, and like so many monuments of this period, pyramidal in form, and adorned with an urn and a willow tree. But no armorial bearings grace the memorial. This would seem to show that the Morleys of Kempshot Place claimed no connection with the family of Bishop Morley who lies close by; for had such been the case the Morley arms would almost certainly have been placed upon the monument. The reason for the burial of Mrs. Ann Morley in the Cathedral, and of her husband who died ten years later, is doubtless to be found, not in any supposed affinity to the Bishop's family, but in the fact that Henrietta, their daughter, married Brownlow, a son of Prebendary Poulter, who lies with many members of the same family in the immediate vicinity. Brownlow Poulter was Rector of Buriton, near Petersfield, and died in London in 1828, when he, too, was buried in the Cathedral, where his memorial tablet is fixed against the wall, next to the Morley monument.

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Lower down the aisle, beneath the window of the seventh bay, is the fine mural monument of Sir Villiers Chernocke, Bart. It is of bluish-grey marble and consists of a funeral urn beneath a weeping willow, on one side of which stands the figure of Justice, and on the other that of Charity, engaged in succouring little children. Originally the figure of Justice held in her hands a sword and scales made, not of marble, but of metal, while one of the children held a metal spoon.* These incongruous embellishments have now disappeared. Sir Villiers, who claimed to be of Founder's kin, was a fellow of New College, Oxford;† and was married in the Cathedral,‡ in the year 1746, to Anne, the daughter of Roger Harris of Silkested,§ a grandson of Warden Harris of Winchester College. The arms of Chernocke—*Quarterly, 1 and 4 argent on a bend sable three crosslets of the field: 2 and 3 argent, a chevron engrailed between three estoiles gules*—are emblazoned on the monument, impaling those of the Harris family—*azure, between a chevron ermine three hedgehogs or*. On the death of Mrs. Hannah Combe in 1758,|| Sir Villiers bought the house in St. Thomas Street, in which Dr. Matthew Combe had lived for thirty years, and which has since been known as Chernocke House.¶ Sir Villiers died there in 1779, and was buried in the north aisle of the Cathedral nave, where ten years later Lady Chernocke was laid beside him.

In the adjoining bay of the same aisle, opposite the Norman font, will be seen the modest marble monument of pyramidal form with a funeral urn, between two female figures, which commemorates the Hon. Edward Montagu,

* Milner, II. p. 124.

† Paper by H. Chitty, Esq., in *The Wykehamist* for December, 1908.

‡ *Cathedral Registers*.

§ There will be seen a cluster of Harris tombs in the churchyard of All Saints Compton, in which parish Silkested is situated. Among them is the plain grave-stone of Roger Harris, with this simple but impressive inscription: "The grave of Roger Harris, 1668-1717."

|| p. 110.

¶ *Chernocke House*. By J. S. Furley, Esqrc. This house was used as a Red Cross Hospital during the Great War.

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M.P. for Huntingdon, and grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich, High Admiral of the Fleet under Charles II. He died in Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, in 1775, and was brought to Winchester for burial. What connection he had with Winchester to account for his interment in the Cathedral, I have been unable to discover. But when, twenty-five years later, his famous wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, the friend of Dr. Johnson, and the foundress of the Blue-Stocking Club, passed away, she was, naturally enough, laid by his side, beneath the marble monument which now perpetuates their memory. At the same time the body of their infant son, who had died more than fifty years previously, was brought from Yorkshire, and laid with his parents, in the same grave.

On the opposite side of the Cathedral, in the south aisle of the nave, is situated the vault of Thomas Woods Knollys, assumed Earl of Banbury, who died in 1792. Beneath the window of the ninth bay is fixed his memorial tablet of dark blue and white marbles, with the Knollys arms: *azure semée of cross crosslets, and a cross moline coupéd or, voided throughout the field on an escutcheon of pretence sable three bells argent* (Porter).^{*} Close by is the white marble tablet in memory of his eldest son, General William Knollys, designated "8th Earl of Banbury," who died in Paris in 1834. We learn, however, from Burke's *Extinct Peerages*[†] that William Knollys, a general officer in the army, unsuccessfully preferred his claim to the Earldom in 1813, the House of Lords resolving on March 9th that "the petitioner had not made good his claim to the Earldom of Banbury."[‡]

For the last thirty years of the eighteenth century Dr. Newton Ogle was Dean of the Cathedral. He came of an ancient family in Northumberland, and had married Susanna, elder daughter of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Winchester. In the year 1780, he lost his daughter, Isabella

^{*} He had married Mary, daughter of William Porter, Esqre., of Winchester. Burke's *Extinct Peerages*.

[†] Pp. 307-8.

[‡] See also Debrett's *Peerage*.

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Newton,* at the early age of sixteen, and she was buried in the south aisle of the nave, beneath a black marble slab adjoining the space where in the year following her grandfather, the Bishop of Winchester, was laid to rest. The position of Dr. Ogle as Dean of Winchester doubtless accounts for other members of the same family being buried in the Cathedral. In 1775 Isabella, the daughter of Chaloner Ogle of Southampton, only nine years of age, had been buried in the south aisle, where a small diamond-shaped stone marks the spot. Nearly forty years later, in 1814, her father died at Southampton, and was brought to Winchester and laid beside her, and in 1820 her mother followed. On the parents' grave-stone will be seen the Ogle arms, *a fess between three crescents*. There is also a white marble monument to their memory, now on the south wall of the north transept, which records that, after "a series of honourable services in the Royal Navy, Chaloner Ogle retired to the peaceful enjoyment of domestic happiness, and at length died in the ninetieth year of his age; and that Catherine, his faithful wife, after a union of fifty years, lost her constant companion, and followed him in the eighty-third year of her age." Many years after, their maiden daughter Catherine died at Southampton, and she, too, was brought to Winchester and laid by the side of her parents in the south aisle, where a diamond-shaped stone, corresponding to that of her little sister Isabel, who had died seventy-seven years before, marks her resting place. It is of interest to notice that this burial on February 6th, 1852, was probably the last within the walls of the Cathedral.

A small and modest tablet of black and white marble, placed against the west wall of the north transept, in what is now the Epiphany Chapel, commemorates Mary, the wife of Dr. Cole, Prebendary of Westminster, and second daughter of Sir William Blackstone, the famous authority on English law and author of the *Commentaries*. Sir William's eldest daughter, Sarah, was the wife of Dr.

* See p. 275.

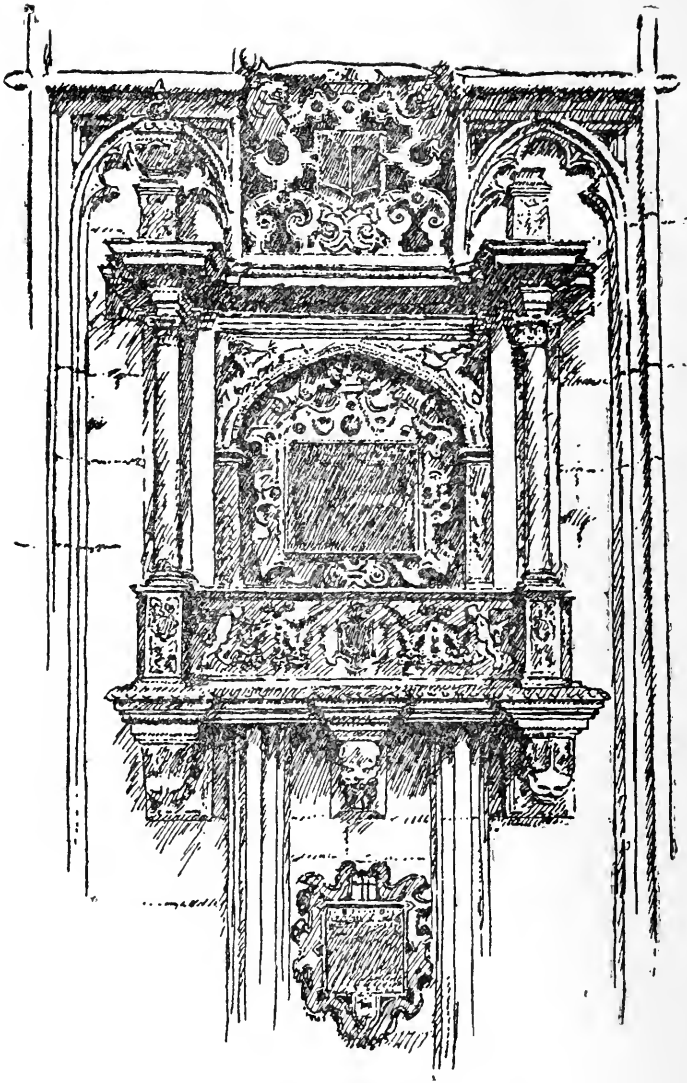
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Rennell, Dean of Winchester. The sisters died within three weeks of each other, in January, 1830, Mrs. Cole on the 10th and Mrs. Rennell on the 29th, and they were both buried in the north transept of the Cathedral. Mrs. Rennell's mural monument is placed over the entrance to the crypt, and has a lengthy inscription, doubtless written by her husband, who was an adept at such compositions. Her tablet is decorated with the Rennells' coat-of-arms, *on a cross moline a roundel*, impaling that of Sir William Blackstone, *two bars, in chief three cocks*.

The last name that calls for notice among the nobility and gentry buried within the Cathedral is that of a politician—William Sturges Bourne. He was the only son of Dr. John Sturges, prebendary of the Cathedral and Chancellor of the Diocese, and of Judith, daughter of Richard Bourne of Acton Hall, Worcester. At a private school near Winchester he struck up a close friendship with Canning, which was renewed at Christ Church, Oxford, and was never interrupted during life. From his maternal uncle he inherited a large fortune on the condition that he assumed the name of Bourne. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; and entered into public life as Member for Hastings in 1798. He held various offices of State, as we are reminded in his epitaph, under George III., George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria. In Canning's administration of 1827 he became Home Secretary; and later on he accepted the positions of Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and of Lord Warden of the New Forest.* He died at Testwood House, near Southampton, on February 1, 1845, and was buried beside his parents in the south aisle† of the Cathedral.

* *The Gentleman's Magazine* (1845), Part I. pp. 433-4, 661.

† 4th bay.



The Jacobean Monument of Edward Cole.

CHAPTER XVII

CITY FATHERS, CHURCH OFFICIALS AND OTHERS

THE relationship between the City and the Cathedral has been a close, and on the whole a cordial one. Sometimes misunderstandings would arise, as for instance, about the burial of the dead in the days of the Black Death,* or in the matter of the assessment of ship-money in the reign of Charles I., or with regard to the right of the Mayor and Corporation to have their maces carried before them in the Cathedral in the time of Dean Young; † but speaking generally a spirit of harmony has prevailed. The City has not unnaturally been proud of its ancient Cathedral, with its many historical associations; and the members of the Chapter have delighted to dwell in friendly intercourse with the citizens. This spirit of mutual regard and co-operation has found expression in many auspicious ways; while the feeling of veneration in which the Cathedral has been regarded is shown by the large number of City Fathers who have sought and found burial within its walls, both for themselves and for members of their families. Even before the Reformation when, no doubt, burial within the Cathedral was a more privileged matter than it afterwards became, it was not unusual for distinguished citizens to be buried there; and many flat

* *Reg. Edyndon I. fol. 196.* See Gasquet: *The Black Death*, p. 127.

† *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. II. p. 1.

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grave-stones may be seen, in the nave and elsewhere, bearing evidence of the fine memorial brasses which once adorned them.

An example of the burial of a mayor of Winchester in Pre-Reformation times is seen in a large grave-stone, nearly ten feet in length, now in the south transept,* but formerly in the nave, which commemorates Thomas Bowland, who died in 1485, and his wife Edith. The stone is fractured, doubtless in the process of removal; and the Latin inscription, in part obliterated, runs round the margin in old English characters, and may be translated as follows: "Here lie Thomas Bowland, formerly Mayor of Winchester, who died the 16th of October, 1485, and Edith, his wife, who died October 13th,——" The mayor's will was proved in 1486, and that of his widow Edith in 1500: it is, therefore, probable that she survived her husband some fifteen years.† The ancient grave-stone carries us back to the time when William Wayneflete was bishop of Winchester and Thomas Hunton prior of the monastery; while the very month and year of Thomas Bowland's death coincides with the crowning of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey. It will be noticed by the curious, with some surprise, that the name of Bowland does not occur in the accredited list of Mayors of Winchester now in existence; but the distinct statement on the tombstone cannot be questioned.

After the time of the Reformation a number of Mayors and aldermen were buried within the Cathedral. Some are commemorated by flat slabs or leger-stones with suitable inscriptions and armorial bearings; a few by mural tablets or monuments; while the names of others occur simply in the register of burials. We have already had occasion to refer, in other connections, to several of these excellent men. There was "William Symonds,

* Adjoining the Wilberforce monument on the north side.

† Both the mayor and his widow were benefactors to the Cathedral. F. J. Baigent.

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Gentleman, twice Mayor of Winchester," in 1585 and again in 1596,* who died in the year 1606, and who left to the poor a noble benefaction. There was Mr. Edward Cole, whose fine Jacobean monument is fixed against the wall of the north aisle,† and of whom the following story is related, that "on 29 September, 1590, when Mr. William Badger, Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and the residue of the mayor's brethren were assembled at the Guildhall to receive Mr. Edward Cole, mayor elect, to take his oath; Thomas Badham and William Budd were sent to fetch him, but returned with the news that Mr. Cole was asleep and could not be awakened."‡ There was "George Pemerton, Gent., twice mayor of this Citie,"§ in 1606 and in 1616, the founder of "Pemerton's Quarterages," who filled every civic office, including that of "searcher of meat-eating in Lent."

Among others who once held the office of mayor we may call to mind Lancelot Thorpe, Gent., who was chief magistrate in 1615, and again in 1623, in which year he had the misfortune to lose his wife Jane, who was buried in the north aisle|| of the Cathedral. Her grave-stone is much worn, and the inscription cannot now be deciphered; but in all probability when Lancelot Thorpe died twelve years later and was buried in the Cathedral, it was in his wife's grave that he was laid to rest. A fine portrait of Mr. Lancelot Thorpe hangs in the banqueting-hall of the Guildhall.

Mr. Anthony Yalden, a member of a well-known Hampshire family, whose wife, Mary, was buried in the Cathedral on September 3, 1638, was twice mayor, in 1674 and 1682. He was called, so we find from Howell's *State Trials*, as a juror at the hideous trial of poor Alice Lisle on August 27,

* Buried in the retro-choir, north side.

† 8th bay.

‡ Notes, by Mr. H. Chitty.

§ North aisle, 7th bay.

|| 8th bay.

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1685, but was challenged, and not sworn. So with Godson Penton, woollen draper, who succeeded Anthony Yalden in the mayor's office in 1683; he was challenged, and rejected. Honest men were not wanted in Judge Jefferys' Bloody Assize. Godson Penton died in 1700, a few months after his wife Petronella, and their black marble grave-stones lie side by side in the south aisle* of the Cathedral. Above their resting-place will be seen the dignified grey marble monument of John Penton, their son, who held the mayor's office in 1705, and who died in 1724.

In the same aisle, a little way towards the east,† lie Mr. Ellis Mews, and his wife Christiana. He was mayor of Winchester in 1685, and died in 1709, at the great age of ninety-six. His wife had predeceased him many years. The shield of arms on her grave-stone reveals their respective families. They are the arms of Mews, *paly of six on a chief three crosses palee*, impaling those of the family of St. John, *on a chief two mullets*. Ellis Mews, as his arms show, was of the same family as Peter Mews, Bishop of Winchester, who, at the age of eighty-nine, had been buried in the Cathedral in 1706, and as Samuel Mews, prebendary, who, in the same year, was laid to rest in the south transept. It seems likely that Ellis Mews and the bishop were brothers. Ellis had married in 1666, Christiana, daughter and heiress of Oliver St. John, Lord of Farley Chamberlayne. She died in 1680; but he lived long enough to see their son Ellis succeed to the manor of Farley, in his mother's right, in 1700, when he assumed the name and arms of St. John.‡ It was a descendant of Ellis Mews, now Ellis St. John, who, ninety-five years later, erected the monument on Farley Down to commemorate the exploit of a favourite hunter, which leapt into a chalk

* 5th bay.

† 8th bay.

‡ See paper by Mrs. Suckling on the *Lords of the Manor of Farley Chamberlayne*, in *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club*, Vol. VII. Part I. pp. 86-100.

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pit twenty-five feet deep, without injury to itself or its rider.

Apart from members of the Corporation, it is noticeable how many public officials, recorders, registrars, receivers, church-stewards, chapter-clerks, and the like, found burial within the Cathedral. Of Members of Parliament, it will be remembered that Robert Mason, Recorder of London,* and Sir John Clobery†—both of whom lie buried in the retro-choir—represented Winchester at Westminster. For several generations the family of Pescod followed the legal profession in the city. In the north aisle of the nave,‡ where many of the family are buried, there is a black marble slab with the Pescod arms, *ermine on a chief three griffins segreant*, to the memory of one Robert Pescod, Esqre., who is described in the curious phrase as *Protonotarius Curia Cancellariae Dni Regis*, i.e. as Clerk in Chancery.§ He died in 1683, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. Another Robert Pescod, who died in 1725, is described on his memorial tablet as *Seneschallus hujus ecclesiae*, i.e. steward or land agent of the Cathedral estates. His dignified marble tablet has unfortunately been removed to the eastern wall of the north transept; but originally it stood in the south aisle of the nave, over against the spot where he and his wife Mary lie buried. A few years later we find William Pescod, Esqre., Recorder of Winchester, as *seneschallus* of the Cathedral. He lived at the Abbey House, and had married Jane, granddaughter of Sir Richard Harris, who lies in the north transept. His will is dated from the Abbey House in 1759, and in the following year he died, and was buried with his fathers in the north aisle.|| His black marble grave-stone will there be seen with a Latin inscription, and the following coat-of-arms, indicating that his wife was an heiress, the Pescod coat, *ermine on a chief*

* See p. 224.

† See p. 190.

‡ 8th bay.

§ I am indebted to Sir Lewis Dibden for this interpretation.

|| 8th bay.

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three griffins segreant, with an escutcheon of pretence between a chevron ermine three hedgehogs.

The office of *Seneschallus*, or *Clericus terrarum*, clerk of the lands, was one of considerable importance. The term *Seneschallus* is a well-recognized one, and occurs in the statutes of the Cathedral, as granted by Henry VIII. Indeed, in Pre-Reformation times my Lord Prior's Steward or Seneschal was an official of much importance in the management of the monastic estates. He is expressly called the Prior's Seneschal, and was his right-hand man in the transaction of business. And as he was wont to accompany the Prior when he visited his manors, so after the Dissolution he attended the Dean and Receiver "on progress." He would also hold courts, and see to the repairs and improvements on the Chapter estates. In early times this office was not unattended by danger. Rents had to be collected, and footpads were not unknown. It was customary for the Seneschal to travel armed; and in the Cathedral Library are preserved some relics of those perilous days. They consist of a buff leather jerkin, and two pair of stout black leather holsters with pistols. Each of the holsters is decorated with a large metal monogram; the one *R.C.W.* and the other *S.C.W.*, standing respectively for *Receiver of the Cathedral Winchester* and *Seneschal of the Cathedral Winchester*. They are of seventeenth-century date, probably of the time of Charles II., and they form a most interesting memento of the dangers attending the duties of the Seneschal and Receiver. It was not unusual for such officials to be commemorated in the Cathedral. In addition to the Pescod memorials, there is a mural tablet in the south aisle,* to the memory of Philip Williams, who for "thirty years was steward to the Dean and Chapter." He died in 1843, and was succeeded by James Lampard, Esq., who was Chapter-clerk to the Cathedral, and who is also commemorated by a mural tablet.† With the handing

* 7th bay.

† South aisle, 9th bay.

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over of the Cathedral estates to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1858, the special duties of the Seneschal ceased, and from henceforth the office was merged in that of the Chapter-clerk.

It is a matter of regret that no memorial exists in the Cathedral of Mr. John Chase, the faithful Chapter-clerk at the outbreak of the Civil War. Twice during his term of office the Library was ransacked by the Parliamentary troopers; and that a remnant of its treasures now remains is entirely due to the zeal and fidelity of this good man. He died, the year unknown, some time during the Commonwealth, and was probably buried in the chancel of St. John's Church in the Soke, where his wife had been laid to rest some years before.* At any rate, when, in 1660, the Chapter reassembled, after fifteen years' banishment from the Close and Cathedral, Mr. John Chase had passed away; and Mr. John Harfell, one of the surviving lay-vicars, was appointed Chapter-clerk in his stead. For twenty years Mr. John Harfell continued in office, holding, it appears, more than one appointment. He continued to be lay-vicar, as well as Chapter-clerk, and was also registrar to the Dean and Chapter. There was a difficulty no doubt, at the time of the Restoration, in securing persons suitable to these offices. On his grave-stone in the nave† he is described as *Clericus Scriba ac Registrarius Capituli hujus ecclesie*. The term *Clericus Scriba* is a very unusual one, but it is doubtless to be taken in conjunction with *Registrarius*, and means simply that Mr. John Harfell was Chapter-clerk of the Cathedral. His epitaph is in other ways a striking and pathetic one. It informs us that, having reached the age of seventy-one years, forty-seven of which were spent in conjugal felicity, he was unable to survive his wife longer than five days. She died on October 24th, 1680, and he followed her on October 29th.

* See my *Winchester Cathedral Close*, pp. 237-40.

† 10th bay, north side, close to Bishop Browne's monument.

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Mr. John Harfell was succeeded as Chapter-clerk by Mr. Thomas Cranley, who held the office for forty years, and, dying in 1720, was buried in the Cathedral. Other chapter-clerks granted like posthumous honours were Charles Barton, Gent., who died in 1736, and lies with his wife in the south transept beneath a black marble stone with a coat-of-arms; and Mr. John Ridding, who died in 1814. With these trusted servants of the Dean and Chapter may be associated the following ecclesiastical officials: Mr. Edward Cole, mayor of Winchester in 1612, who was also principal Registrar of the Bishop of Winchester; his son, also Edward, who succeeded him in the same office; Edward Traffles, Gent., who is described on his grave-stone in the nave* as *auditor computorum* † of the Cathedral, and registrar to the Archdeacon of Winchester, and who died in 1675; and John Ecton, Esq., "receiver of ye tenths," who died in 1730, and was laid beside his wife, who four years previously had been "brought from London and buried here." ‡

In the chapter on "Musical Memorials," we have already noticed that it was not unusual for members of the choir to be interred in the Cathedral. Many flat stones may be seen in the north transept and elsewhere which commemorate "petty-cannons," organists, lay-vicars, "sing-inge men," and other individuals connected with "the choire." It is interesting to notice that in the seventeenth century, in the years that followed the Restoration, there are several instances of the burial of vergers, not the least important of Cathedral officers. In the north transept there is a flat stone, which marks the burial-place of:

Mr. John Baskervil,
Verger and Officer
of this Church,
who died June 16, 1695,
Aged 61 years.

* 9th bay.

† Auditor of accounts.

‡ *Cathedral Register.*

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As we learn from the Chapter-books, Mr. John Baskervil was appointed verger in 1666, so he held the office for nearly thirty years. With the office of verger, he also held that of porter in the Close, in which capacity he lived at the Porter's Lodge, adjoining Cheyne Court. In the Chapter-book, after his name as verger is always added *etiam janitor*, also door-keeper or porter. He served under three deans, Dr. Clark, who added the long red-brick gallery to the Deanery, Dr. Meggot and Dr. Wickart. Among the prebendaries in his day were Dr. Hawkins, Rector of Droxford, Dr. Thomas Ken, and Dr. John Nicholas, Warden of College. His term of office was synchronous with many interesting events. He was appointed in the year of the great Plague. He saw the prebendal houses rising in the Close, after the destruction wrought during the Commonwealth. In his time Wolvesey Palace was being erected, and also the King's House, and Bishop Morley's College for Matrons. He was doubtless present in the Cathedral, in his capacity as verger, when honest Mr. Izaak Walton was laid to rest, and when in the year following the body of Bishop Morley was brought from Farnham Castle and deposited in the vault opposite Bishop Edyndon's chantry. He would also have been present on that cold night in January, 1688, when, with torches burning, Sir John Clobery was buried in the retro-choir. Like many a verger before and since, Mr. John Baskervil was no doubt held in high esteem by the dean and prebendaries. When, in 1677, he lost his wife, she was granted burial in the north transept; and when, two years later, his only daughter, Elizabeth, who had been baptized in the Cathedral, died "in the 2 yeare of her age," she was laid beside her mother, under a separate stone. It was natural, when the good verger's time came, that he should be buried with his wife and daughter; and the three Baskervil grave-stones may now be seen lying side by side in the Norman transept.*

* To the south of the Buller monument.

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Sometimes individuals of quite humble position would be buried in the Cathedral. In the early part of the seventeenth century there are several instances of a "belringer" being interred there; and now and again domestic servants from the Close would be thus honoured. We come across in the register such entries as these, "The Dean's manservant"; "Prebendary Ash's maid"; "William, Mr. Lechmere's servant"; and as late as 1768, "Rebecca Bye, the Dean's servt." Thus, of those buried in the Cathedral, it may be truly said, "The small and the great are there, and the servant is free from his master."

In this connection we must not fail to notice that on the north side of Bishop Morley's vault, and immediately adjoining it, lie the remains of his faithful and attached attendant. The inscription on his grave-stone, translated into English, is as follows:

Here lies Thomas Garrard,
Claiming to be buried close to the tomb of
The Right Reverend Father in God George Morley,
Whose private servant he had been
For 25 years.
He died December 14th, 1697.
The worthy servant of a most worthy master.

In the burial register he is described as "Mr. Thomas Garrard of Woolvsey"; and it is probable that he had continued to live in Wolvesey Palace, which Bishop Morley had built, until, thirteen years after his beloved master's death, he rejoined him in the north aisle of the Cathedral. "In death they were not divided."

It would be ungrateful to pass over in silence the name of Mr. William Garbett, who was architect to the Dean and Chapter at the beginning of the nineteenth century. In conjunction with Dr. Nott, he carried out those extensive

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repairs and "restorations" in the Cathedral, which, whatever we may now think of them, were in keeping with the taste and knowledge of the time. We may, at any rate, be thankful that Winchester Cathedral was saved from the destructive zeal of James Wyatt, who wrought such incredible havoc at Salisbury and elsewhere. Mr. Garbett died in 1834, and was buried in St. Thomas' Church; while a marble tablet to his memory was placed in the north transept* of the Cathedral, not far from that of Dr. Nott, which reminds us that "for 25 years he was a zealous and faithful servant of the Dean and Chapter, directing the repairs and superintending the restorations in the Cathedral."

It may be permitted to notice in this place a memorial which in one sense is unique in the Cathedral. Very few foreigners have been buried there, at any rate since the Reformation. There is, however, one entry in the register, which runs as follows: "Feb. 6, 1754, Mr. John Serres, a native of France, aged 86." Jean de Serres of Montauban was a Huguenot refugee, who had suffered much for his religion. "After seven and twenty years in the galleys at Marseilles for his faith," wrote Dean Kitchin,† "he was set free by the intervention of Queen Anne in the year of the Peace of Utrecht,—1713, *anno pacifico*—and, mindful of her goodness in the matter, turned his steps—his own home having been long broken up by his cruel slavery—towards England, and settled in Winchester. Here he lived in tranquil freedom to a good old age, and died in 1754." He was buried in the Cathedral; and a memorial tablet of black marble framed in white was placed against one of the Norman pillars‡ in the north transept by Dr. Thomas Cheyney, the Dean, to perpetuate the memory of this good and pious Huguenot, whose simple faith in Christ could not be shaken by twenty-seven

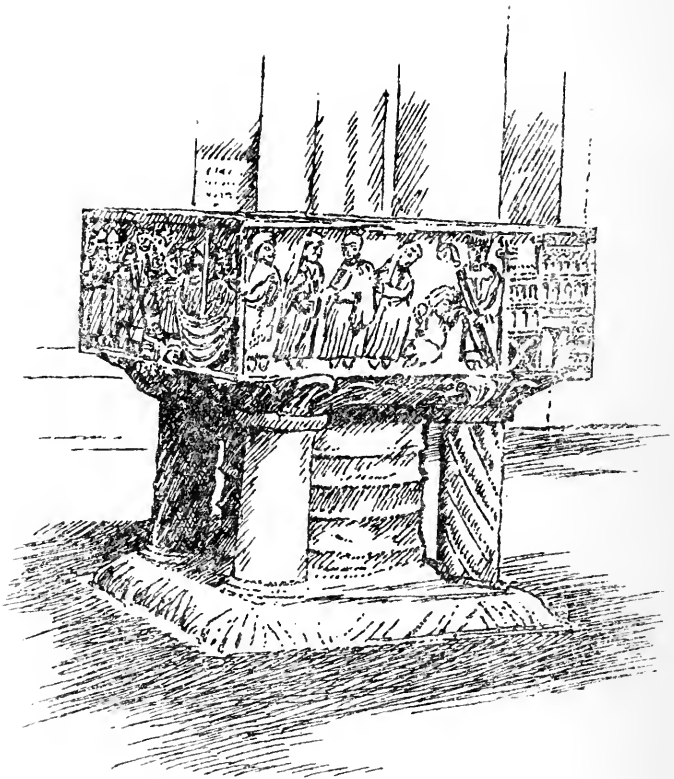
* Near the entrance into the crypt.

† *Winchester*, p. 212.

‡ The northernmost pillar on the west side, facing north.

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years "on board a galley, suffering from the filth, vermin, bad food and water, blasphemies and obscenities of the convict galley slaves." It is one of the most instructive and interesting memorials in the Cathedral.



The Norman Font

CHAPTER XVIII

CHILDREN OF THE CATHEDRAL

THE Cathedral is full of associations of men and women, who played their part on the stage of history throughout the changes of a thousand years. Nor is it wanting in reminiscences of little children brought up, it may be, in the old Benedictine Priory, or who were baptized in the great Norman font, or who, cut off in infancy or early years, were laid to rest within the walls of the venerable sanctuary.

We call to mind, for instance, the pleasant story of William of Wykeham, that as a boy he loved to say his prayers in the Cathedral, and especially are we told of his devotion to the Blessed Virgin whose image stood against a pillar half-way down the nave on the south side. There he was accustomed to kneel every morning, and to listen to the service of the mass sung by one of the Benedictine brethren, Richard Pekis by name, hence "vulgarly called Pekismasse."* It was on this spot, consecrated by the devotion of his childhood, that in after years, when he had become Bishop of Winchester, Wykeham built his magnificent chantry, in which, at the ripe age of eighty, he was laid to rest in the autumn of the year 1404.

In the monastic rolls, still extant in the Cathedral Library, there are references now and again to the boys who, under the care of the Master of the Novices, were educated at the convent, or who were employed, as the youthful William of Wykeham seems to have been, to

* *Life of William of Wykeham*, by G. H. Moberly, M.A., p. 10.

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serve as acolytes at the various altars of the church. Now and again there is a reference to the Boy-Bishop, who was annually elected by his comrades on St. Nicholas' Day (December 6th), and who remained in office until the Festival of the Holy Innocents (December 28th), when he gave a sumptuous feast to his fellows. On that great occasion the Chamberlain of the convent was accustomed to send to the Boy-Bishop a gift, not of beer only, but also of wine. We possess the roll of Brother Richard Marlborough, who was Chamberlain in the year 1417, and we find him sending *Episcopo Juvenum die Innocentium*—to the Boy-Bishop on Innocents' Day—a present of wine to the value of five shillings.* This would indicate a considerable amount of wine, a dozen bottles at least, and would seem to show that others besides the boys were wont to take part in the entertainment. In Salisbury Cathedral there is a marble monument supposed by some antiquarians to represent a Boy-Bishop who had died during his term of office. He is represented, according to the custom in such cases, in episcopal robes, "a mitre upon his head, a crozier in his hand, and the rest accordingly." We have no such effigy in our Cathedral, but the custom of electing a Boy-Bishop was duly observed on St. Nicholas' Day, and was no doubt eagerly welcomed by the boys and choristers of the priory.

This mediæval custom receives additional interest in Winchester Cathedral from the fact that the figure of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of children, is sculptured on our Norman font. The font is one of the most remarkable treasures of the Cathedral. It belongs to a well-defined group of fonts, seven of which are found in England, and several in France and Belgium.† They are made of blue-black marble from the quarries on the banks of the river Scheldt, near Tournai, in Belgium. The date of our font is fixed within definite limits by the figure of St. Nicholas himself. He is represented as wearing a mitre,

* *Obedientiary Rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester*, p. 363.

† *Black Tournai Fonts in England*, by C. H. Eden, p. 9.

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which did not become a recognized part of episcopal attire until the end of the eleventh century; while the particular form of it depicted on the font, with the point over the nose, did not come into use before the latter part of the twelfth century.* Our font, therefore, is of late twelfth-century work, made of marble from the Tournai quarries, and doubtless carved in Belgium, and was probably presented to the Cathedral by Bishop Henry de Blois, who died in 1171, or possibly by his successor, Bishop Toclyve, who had a fancy for rich Norman carving. Several scenes from the life of St. Nicholas, whose cult was popularized by the crusaders in the twelfth century, are depicted on the font. In one the saint restores to life a little boy who has fallen into the sea; and in another we have the restoration of three lads murdered with an axe by a wicked pork-butcher who found himself in want of sausage-meat. The stories may be found in *The Golden Legend*, a translation of which, it is interesting to remember, was among the first books printed in England—by Caxton in 1483, and by Wynkyn de Worde a few years later.

In mediæval times, when Winchester was not the least important city in the kingdom, many a stately ceremonial was performed at the Norman font. Henry III. was baptized there, and in after years he referred to the occasion as one which gave him a special affection for the diocese and the Cathedral. Of another royal baptism a full account is preserved in the City Archives.† After the battle of Bosworth Field, and the subsequent marriage of Henry VII. with Elizabeth of York, which finally ended the Wars of the Roses, the king, claiming his descent from the celebrated King Arthur, was anxious that his heir should be born in the city associated with that hero's name. He therefore brought his Queen to Winchester, where she was lodged at St. Swithun's Priory. "On St. Eustachius'

* Paper by Dean Kitchin, read before the British Archæological Society in August, 1893, and afterwards published in the *Proceedings*.

† See *Transcripts from the Archives of Winchester*, by Charles Bailey, pp. 135-40.

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Day, which was in the year of our Lord 1486, the Prince Arture was born," apparently in "the Priour's great Hall which was the Quene's Chamber"; and was afterwards christened in the Cathedral. Great preparations were made for the event. The nave of the Cathedral was "hangede with Clothes of Arras and red Sarsenet." Beside the Norman font "a solemne Fonte of Silver-gilte" was erected, on "a stage of Steppes, with a riche Canape," surmounted by "a great Gilte Bolle"; there was, moreover, a "Steppe like a Blokk for the Bishop to stande on." When all was ready for the ceremony, "my Lady Cecill, the Quene's eldest Sister, bare the Prince, wrappede in a mantell of Cremesyn Clothe of Gold furred with Ermyn and with a Trayne," and attended by "a great company of Lordes and Ladies and dyvers Gentilwomen, proceeded through the cloisters into the Chirche where the Quene Elizabeth was abyding the comyng of the Prince." After the Prince was "put into the Fount" and "cristened by the Bishopp of Worcester, he was borne in faire order to the High Auter, and leide there-upon by the Quene hys Godmoder. After which the Erle of Oxynforde took the Prince in his right arme, and the Bishop of Excester confirmed hym. Which dune," and after many offerings had been made to him, including "a riche Cuppe of Golde by Quene Elizabeth, the Prince retourned and was borne home by my Ladye Cecill, the Mynstrelles playing on their Instruments; and then was he borne to the King and the Quene, and had the Blessings of Almyghty God, our Ladye, and Seint George, and of his Fader and Moder." Amid these stately ceremonials the poor people outside were not forgotten, for "in the Chirche Yerde wer sette two Pipes of Wyne, that every man myght drynke ynow." Moreover, the Queen made a splendid thank-offering, which the good Prior, Thomas Hunton, and Prior Silkstede, his successor, expended in partly rebuilding the Lady Chapel, where the royal arms, and those of Arthur, Prince of Wales, will be seen, more than once repeated.* Thus the Lady Chapel,

* p. 88.

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in its present form, may be regarded as a memorial of the infant prince, who was baptized with such pomp and ceremony in the Cathedral; and who, to the regret of the nation, died at the early age of sixteen.

After the time of the Reformation baptisms were of comparatively rare occurrence in the Cathedral, and seem to have been mainly confined to the children of prebendaries born within the Close—two or three, perhaps, on an average, in the course of a year. The registers, as we possess them, date from 1599, when the first entry records the baptism of a daughter of one Mr. John More, who was named "Dowsabell." There are no entries, it will be observed, during the time of the Commonwealth; indeed, two baptisms only are recorded between the years 1643 and 1674.

In the eighteenth century the use of the Norman font was further restricted by the custom of private baptism which was followed in the Close. The prebendaries, it seems, were wont to christen their infants "privately at home," and to have them "Brought to Church" at some convenient season later on. Now and again the date of baptism would be forgotten, and a blank was left in the register; at other times omission is made to enter the baptism altogether. Thus Mr. Garrett, the Precentor, who was doubtless responsible for keeping the registers, recovered the dates of "the births and baptisms of Dr. Rivers' three sons, late Prebendary of this church." "I took them," he adds, "out of a Blank leaf in Mrs. Rivers her Bible, which I look upon to be very authentic."* The most interesting baptism in the Cathedral since the Reformation was that of "William Hawkins, son of Dr. William Hawkins, prebendary, and Anne his wife," which took place on February 24th, 1678. The child was the grandson of Izaak Walton, the angler, who lived with his daughter and Dr. Hawkins in the Close, and the grand old man was doubtless present in the Cathedral when the sacred rite was performed at the Norman font. Like his grandfather

* *Cathedral Register.*

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the child lived to become known as a biographer, and from *The Life of Thomas Ken, D.D.*, by "W. Hawkins of the Middle Temple Esq.," we derive most of our information with regard to the author of the Morning and Evening Hymns.

But if the famous Norman font, opposite the shrine of William of Wykeham, conjures up happy thoughts of little children with the possibilities of life before them, sadder reminiscences are associated with the numerous grave-stones which mark the resting-places of those cut off in early years. The Cathedral contains no more pathetic object than the stone coffin of a little child now lying in the Feretory. It only measures inside two feet eight inches in length, including the space hollowed out to receive the head. Sometime, in the far-off thirteenth century, it was fashioned; and it is not difficult to imagine the feelings of anguish and desolation with which the parents placed the little body in the cold coffin and laid the heavy stone cover over it. And the Cathedral is full of similar associations. The pavement is starred here and there with small, diamond-shaped stones, which mark the graves of little children.

The mortality among the children of the Close, especially in the seventeenth century, was very high. It was an age of large families, and this may in part account for it. As we learn from the baptismal register, families of eight or nine were not uncommon, while prebendary Alexander had sixteen children born in the Close. When, however, we turn to the register for burials we are shocked and horrified at the number of child-burials. We almost come to expect that a baptism should be followed by a funeral. Dr. Ridley lost three infants in three successive years. Mr. Christopher Peryn, prebendary of the Cathedral, who died in 1612, and who lies buried in the retro-choir,* is, in his Latin epitaph, pronounced "happy," inasmuch as, among other blessings, his wife Elizabeth bore him twelve children. The epitaph, however, is silent

*On the north side.

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as to the sequel, which the burial-register reveals, that six out of the twelve died in infancy. Dr. Love, headmaster of College and prebendary, buried seven children in the Cathedral. There are memorial stones to the little son of prebendary Darel, who died in the first year of the reign of Charles I., "aged 4 years"; to Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. John Baskervil, aged two years; to "Ann ye Daughter of Daniell Rosingrave organist," who died an infant in 1684. The child Samuel, son of prebendary Palmer, died in 1697, aged two years, and was laid to rest in Silkstede's Chapel beneath a marble slab, on which his father inscribed the following words :

*Hic
Revelationem filiorum dei
Omni cum creatura
Præstolatur.*

(He awaits with every creature the revelation of the sons of God.)

It was not, however, in the Close only that infant mortality was great. It is equally noticeable among the families residing in the neighbourhood. Among the earliest entries in the Cathedral register is that of "the Lord Burroughs who was buried on March 19th, 1601." His grave-stone cannot now be found in the Cathedral, but he is doubtless to be identified with Robert, the 6th Lord Burgh de Gaynesboro, whose mother was Frances, daughter of John Vaughan of Golden Grove, Carmarthen, and who died as a young boy, probably at Winchester College.* He was no doubt buried in the eastern part of the Cathedral, which, after the Reformation, seems to have been mainly reserved for the nobility and gentry. Quite a number of children's grave-stones may there be seen

* Manuscript notes, through the kindness of Mr. Chitty.

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There is the memorial slab of little Sarah Tichborne, with the following inscription :

Here lyethe Sara The
Daughter of Sir Richard
Tichborne and the Lady
Susan His Wife who
Departed this Life the
2 of Aprill 1616 being
6 weecks of age.

Not far off will be seen the memorial stone of the four infant children of Dr. William Coker,* who died one after the other between the years 1683 and 1689. For nearly thirty years there seems to have been only one christening in the Cathedral. This solitary baptism was of Susannah, daughter of Dr. Arthur Taylor,† on September 14th, 1665. The little maid died four years later, and was laid to rest near Bishop Wayneflete's chantry, where her grave-stone may be seen, on which her sorrowing parents inscribed the touching words :

*Amicis chara
Parentibus charior
Deo charissima.*

(Dear to her friends, dearer to her parents, most dear to God.)

Sir John Clobery's monument is a conspicuous object in the retro-choir. Sir John was an important personage at the time of the Restoration, and he lived in the finest house in the city. But like Dr. Coker and Dr. Taylor, he had his family bereavements. In front of his monument lie the grave-stones of three of his children, including that of "his only sonn John,

Borne the 14th of Jan. 1669,
Deceased the 27 of March 1670."

* p. 108.

† See p. 108.

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Near to Sir John Clobery's monument will be seen the mural tablet of Catherine, eldest daughter and co-heiress of George Evelyn, of Wotton, in the county of Surrey, and wife of Dr. George Fulham, prebendary of the Cathedral.* She died in childbed of her second son on October 23rd, 1699, as we learn from her epitaph, and two months later the baby followed her. "Near his mother," we read, "lies William Fulham an infant of two months." Hard by, on the pavement, a small diamond-shaped stone may be seen, with only the date 1699 now legible upon it, but it clearly marks the spot where the child lies. The elder brother George lived till the age of eleven and a half, when he, too, died, and was buried in the Cathedral on March 13th, 1710, and the property passed to others. Another small stone, seventeen inches square, is set into the pavement on the north side of the retro-choir. It clearly commemorates a little child. The only inscription consists of two letters "L.A." From the proximity of family grave-stones, and from an examination of the Cathedral registers, I am inclined to think that the letters stand for "Lucee Alexander," the little daughter of prebendary Alexander, who was born in June, 1618, and who died exactly a year later. The name of Uvedale was an honourable name in Hampshire from early times. Under the year 1664 the Cathedral register records the burial of "Mrs. Theodosia Uvedale, daughter of William Uvedale Esqre." Her memorial stone may be seen in the nave† where she is named "Dowse Uvedale,

Who was borne June the eight
And dyed September ye second
1664."

Poor little Dowse Uvedale! She only lived three months, and she was buried in the Cathedral on the very day she died, and her sorrowing parents placed over her a marble slab with a finely incised achievement of the family arms,‡

* See p. 238.

† 8th bay.

‡ p. 239.

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to mark the spot where the tiny body lay ; and the precen-tor, in entering the burial in the register, gave to the little lady the full dignity to which she was entitled :

“ Mrs. Theodosia Uvedale, bur. Sept. 2, 1664.”

But sadder than the memorials of infants are those of young people just entering on the fullness of life. In one of the chapels of the south transept, now used as a vestry for the Minor Canons, is fixed against the Norman pillar a memorial to the memory of Sarah, a daughter of Dean Young. The tablet is of black marble, with a white marble frame, decorated with cherubs, an hour-glass, and a skull and cross-bones, and surmounted by a carved coat-of-arms, representing those of Dean Young, *three piles as many annulets*, impaled by the arms of the Cathedral. The inscription is in Latin, and states the fact, that Sarah Young, aged 19, died on Good Friday, 1636 ; or as the words, more literally translated, run : “ Mrs. Sarah Young, aged 19, in the year 1636, at the very day and hour of the Passion, surrendered up her soul to God.” In the same chapel, beneath the window, is a row of three marble tablets each surmounted by a cherub girl with golden wings. They record the deaths of three of the offspring of prebendary Robert Eyre. The earliest is that of Robert, a little boy, whom, in 1716, as the Latin inscription touchingly puts it : “ Jesus, in spite of the parents’ tears, called unto Himself.” The other two commemorate “ Mrs. Dorothea, aged 17, who died in 1720,” and “ Mrs. Susanna, aged 22, who died in 1723.” Close by is a marble tablet to the memory of John Eyre, who died, aged 15, at Harrow School, in 1830.

Many other instances may be noticed in the Cathedral. In the retro-chancel * lies “ Mrs. Frances Preston, aged 16,” the daughter of prebendary Nicholas Preston, who was also the rector of my former parish of Droxford at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War.

In the north aisle of the nave, below the Combe monu-ment, † under a black marble stone, lies Finetta, the

* On the north side.

† 10th bay.

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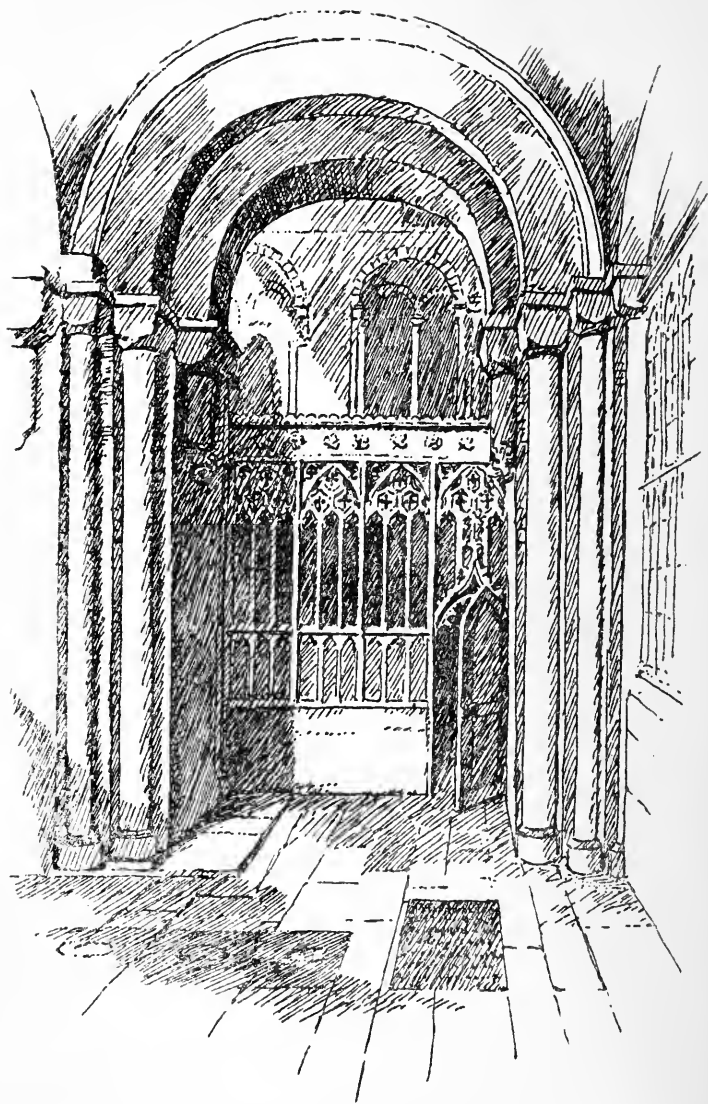
daughter of Dr. Matthew Combe,* who died a few months after her mother, on July 31st, 1712, at the early age of eighteen years. Her broken-hearted father, "whose grief could only be measured by his affection," laid her beside her mother, "whose untimely death neither her husband's skill, nor her daughter's dear attention, had been able to avert." In the south aisle of the nave† a diamond-shaped stone marks the spot where, in 1775, Isabella,‡ the daughter of Chaloner Ogle, aged nine years, was laid to rest; and close by, a little to the east, will be seen the black marble slab beneath which lies the body of her cousin, Isabella Newton, the daughter of Dean Ogle, who died in 1780, at the age of sixteen.

Such are some of the pathetic memorials to be met with in the Cathedral. Like that of "Jane Lister dear child" in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, like Chantrey's famous monument of "The Sleeping Children" in Lichfield Cathedral, they speak of parental loss and sorrow in the days that are past. They are, as it were, an echo of that lamentation heard of old in Rama: "Rachel weeping for her children and would not be comforted because they were not."

* See pp. 109-10.

† 9th bay.

‡ See pp. 246-7.



The Gravestone of Izaak Walton.

CHAPTER XIX

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

ALMOST all Cathedrals possess some memorials of a quaint and curious character. Witness, for example, the effigy of the so-called Boy-Bishop at Salisbury, or of the famous Dr. Donne in his shroud in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Winchester has many such memorials. In one particular the Cathedral can show an example, which, for historical and antiquarian interest, is probably unique in this country. No other church now possesses so singular an antiquity as the decorated coffins or mortuary chests which stand aloft, three on each side, on the top of Bishop Fox's choir-screens. These painted chests are full of dead men's bones, now pathetically mingled together, including those of Saxon Kings as Ethelwulf the father of Alfred the Great, of the noble Danish monarch Cnut, of good Bishop Aldwyn, and others.*

A curious conceit, popular in mediæval times, and frequently adopted by ecclesiastics, was the rebus. A rebus, as is well known, is a fanciful and allusive representation of a name; figures or pictures being employed instead of words. Sir William Dugdale quaintly remarks that "they who lacht wit to express their conceit in speech did use to depaint it out (as it were) in pictures, which they called *Rebus* by a Latin name well fitting their device." A famous illustration is the well-known rebus of Abbot Islip

* See Chapter ii.

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in Westminster Abbey, which consists of a human *eye* on a *slip* or small branch of a tree. We have many devices of this nature in Winchester Cathedral, especially in Bishop Langton's chantry, and in the Lady Chapel. On the groining of the ceiling in Langton's chantry will be seen among the bosses and ornaments the device of a musical note called a *long* inserted in a *ton* or cask in allusion to the bishop's name Langton; and also that of a *hen* sitting on a *ton*, signifying the name of the Prior who was the bishop's contemporary, Henton or Hunton. So in the Lady Chapel, the eastern portion of which was built as we have seen,* by Prior Hunton and his successor, Prior Silkstede. "On the groining round the two central orbs, one representing the Almighty, and the other the Blessed Virgin, we find the following characters and rebuses: the letter *T*, the syllable *Hun*, the figure of a *ton*, for *Thomas Hunton*, and the figure *1* for *prior*. In like manner, we see the letter *T*, the syllable *silk*, a *steed* or horse, and the figure *1*, for *Thomas Silkstede, Prior*."† In other parts of the chapel and Cathedral we find the letter *T* with a *skein of silk* twisted round it, to denote the same person; and also the *vine* and the *ton* for *Winton*. On the fine oak pulpit in the choir, which was the gift of Prior Silkstede, his rebus is constantly repeated. We are fortunate in possessing this memorial of the good prior, especially as his place of burial in the Cathedral is unknown,‡ owing to the ruthless destruction of brasses and monuments at the time of the Reformation.

A less pleasing form of memorial, which came into vogue in the latter part of the fifteenth century, was that of representing the dead man as a naked corpse in all the horror of dissolution. These dreadful figures are commonly known as *cadavers* or *anatomies*, and correspond to the skulls and cross-bones of the eighteenth century. Of this

* p. 268.

† Milner, II. pp. 103-4. The figure of the steed is now very indistinct.

‡ See pp. 74-5.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

morbid custom we have two examples in the Cathedral, that of Bishop Fox and of Bishop Gardiner. On the south side of Bishop Fox's superb chantry, which he had prepared for himself some years before his death, in an arched recess guarded by an iron grating, the bishop is represented as an emaciated corpse with the head resting on a mitre and the feet upon a skull. In this manner the good bishop, being dead, yet speaketh ; reminding visitors to his tomb, that, in the language of a later age :

“ The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour.
The path of glory leads but to the grave.”

In the corresponding chantry, on the north side, Bishop Stephen Gardiner, who died in 1555, is represented in a similar manner. In this case the ghastly figure has been subjected to much indignity and violence, bearing witness to the hatred in which this “ hammer of heretics ” was held.

The earliest mural monument set up within the Cathedral after the Reformation is fixed beneath the eighth window from the west, in the north aisle. It has been described as “ a vast and clumsy monument of bad Corinthian architecture with whimsical ornaments.”* It is, however, of fine design and workmanship, and would make a very striking mantelpiece in the hall of a Jacobean manor-house ; but it is out of place in a Cathedral. No inscription now appears upon it, but it was erected in the reign of James I., to the memory of one Edward Cole, who was buried in the Cathedral on November 2nd, 1617. A small slab, placed beneath the monument by Dean Kitchin, records the fact that Mr. Edward Cole was Mayor of Winchester in the years 1587, 1598 and 1612, and was the “ Principal Registrar ” of the Bishop of Winchester.

Another “ whimsical ” monument of the same period, also to be seen in the north aisle, † is to the memory of Two

* Milner, II. p. 123.

† 5th bay.

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Brothers of Avington, a village five miles to the north-east of Winchester. The inscription is so singular as to deserve notation. It is as follows :

“ A Union of Two Brothers from Avington. The Clerks' Family were Grandfather, Father and Son, successively Clerks of the Privy Seal. William the Grandfather had but two sons, both Thomas's, their wives both Amy's, and their heirs both Henry's, and the heirs of the Henry's both Thomas's. Both their wives were inheritrixes, and both had two sons and one daughter, and both their daughters issueless. Both of Oxford, both of the Temple, both officers to Queen Elizabeth and our noble King James. Both Justices of the Peace, both agree in arms, the one a Knight, the other a Captain. Si Quæras Avingtonum, Petas Cancellum. Impensis Thomas Clerk of Hide. 1622.”

(Should you go to Avington, visit the chancel. Erected by Thomas Clerk of Hide. 1622.)

The Thomas Clerk of Hide, i.e., of Abbots Barton, who erected this strange memorial, died seven years later, and lies buried immediately beneath it, under a flat stone which carries the following inscription, now almost illegible :

Here lyeth the Bodi,
Of Tho. Clerke of Hid
Abbeye Esqr. who Died
the 11th of Febrī—1629.

The Clerke family came into notice at the time of the Reformation, when Henry VIII. granted to Edmund Clerke and his wife Elizabeth the manor of Avington, which had formerly belonged to St. Swithun's Priory,* together with Hempage Wood, the scene of Bishop Walkelin's activity.

* *Victoria Hist. Hants*, Vol. III. p. 307. *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. I. 172-3.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

As the Latin inscription on the monument indicates, further particulars could be obtained by a visit to Avington Church, where on the chancel walls many memorials of the family were to be seen. Unfortunately when the old church was taken down in 1769, and the present red-brick building erected, all the Clerke tablets disappeared ; and no memorial of the Two Brothers of Avington now exists in their native village. The inscription on the Cathedral monument has been repainted in comparatively recent years, as the modern spelling sufficiently testifies ; but the shields which adorn the structure were left untouched, and their armorial bearings can now no longer be distinguished. Some of them doubtless were those of the Clerke family : *Azure a chevron between three swans argent.*

In mediæval times it was not an uncommon occurrence for a distinguished individual to prepare his own sepulchre, and even to write an inscription for the same. We have examples of this custom in our magnificent chantries. The custom became less common in Post-Reformation days. We have, however, one curious instance in the Cathedral. In the year 1687, Dr. Charles Layfield was installed a prebendary. Being possessed of considerable means, he repaved the Lady Chapel at his own expense. A stone called heath-stone, very much resembling grey marble, was brought from Sussex, and used for the purpose.* It is to be feared that during the process some ancient grave-stones were removed, while others may possibly have been replaced in a reversed position.† At the same time Dr. Layfield prepared a burial place for himself on the left side of the altar, and placed over it a large flat stone bearing the following inscription :

Anno { *Sal. Humanæ. 1705.*
} *Ætatis sue. 58.*

*Carolus hunc posuit lapidem Layfieldus inanem
Præsenti Exequias dum parat ipse Sibi
Si tamen hic nolit DEUS illius ossa jacere
Dum teneat vacuus Nomen inane Lapis.*

* Gale's *History*, p. 90.

† Milner, II. p. 121.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

The inscription may be rendered as follows :

In the year of our Redemption 1705, and of his age 58,
Charles Layfield placed this empty monument,
Prepared, in his lifetime, as his future sepulchre.
But if it should be God's will that his bones should rest
elsewhere,
Then let this stone record at least his name.

Dr. Layfield died in May, 1715, probably at his rectory of Chilbolton, near Stockbridge. For there is an entry on an isolated leaf of the parish register to the effect that " Charles Layfield, D.D., Rector, 1699, of this Parish, and Prebendary of Winchester, was buried at Winchester May 24, 1715." Dr. Milner, however, distinctly states* that he was not buried in the sepulchre which he had prepared for himself in the Lady Chapel ; and the statement is borne out by the fact that there is no mention of Dr. Layfield's burial in the Cathedral registers. Moreover, his leger-stone has been removed from the Lady Chapel, and may now be seen inserted in the pavement of the retro-choir, immediately to the east of Bishop Wayneflete's chantry. The place of Dr. Layfield's burial remains, therefore, unknown. A diligent search in the registers of the City churches has failed to discover any entry with regard to it. His affection, however, for the Cathedral City is evident from the depositions of his will, in which he left a handsome legacy for the benefit of the poor of Winchester.†

From the strange story of an empty sepulchre we turn to one of two persons buried in the same grave, on the same occasion. In the north transept will be seen a flat stone, enriched with armorial bearings now almost obliterated, which records the burial of one Mrs. Joanna Harmer, aged 86, and of a little boy, Lancelot White, hardly three years old, her descendant to the fourth generation, who died on March 14th, 1640. Mrs. Joanna Harmer was doubtless

* *History*, II. p. 121.

† See p. 103.

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some connection of John Harmer, Warden of College, who died in 1613; while Lancelot White was the little son of Mr. Lancelot White, Fellow of College, and Rector of Wymering, who died in 1642, and was buried in College Cloisters. Beneath the inscription recording the burial of the aged lady and the little child in the same sepulchre, is a Latin verse of four lines, now very difficult to decipher, which has been aptly translated as follows :

“ Mark, Reader, how God gave to us
Unequal share of breath :
Mark, Reader, how He gave to us
An equal share in death.”

After the time of the Reformation an entire change is noticeable, not only in the form of monuments, but in the style and character of their inscriptions. The ancient request for prayer on behalf of the soul of the departed, mostly in Norman-French or in Latin, is no longer met with; and instead we have lengthy inscriptions which celebrate the virtues of the dead, the number of their children, the splendour of their family connections, or the details of their personal career. These particulars are sometimes expressed in quaint and fanciful language. We have many singular epitaphs in the Cathedral, belonging chiefly to the seventeenth century. One of the earliest commemorates William Symonds, Gentleman, twice mayor of Winchester, and a benefactor to the city.* He died in 1606, and on his flat grave-stone, near Bishop Wayneflete's chantry, the following lines are inscribed :

“ His Merit doth inherit Life and Fame ;
For whilst this City stands, Symonds his Name,
In poor Men's Hearts shall never be forgotten ;
For Poores Prayers rife, when Flesh lies rotten.”

In the centre of the nave† lies Mrs. Jane Price, who died “ Ye last day of May 1650,” and who is celebrated as “ having had 11 childr., 10 sons and 1 Daughtr.” In like manner is commemorated Margaret, the wife of Bartholo-

* See pp. 101-2.

† 6th bay.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

new Smith, Esqre., High Sheriff, who had " 11 children of whom 5 DYED YONGE." She passed away, like Mrs. Jane Price, in the time of the Commonwealth, and was one of the comparatively few individuals, who, during that period, found burial within the Cathedral.* Another instance, however, was Martha, the wife of " William Harwood, Gent. late Mayor of this Cittie," who, " having had issue 3 children," died at the early age of " 27 yeares." On her grave-stone† is inscribed the following couplet :

" On earth she was a Martha in behaviour,
But Mary-like shee resteth with her Saviour."

In the north transept may be seen the flat grave-stone of Mr. William Taylour, " Petty Cannon of this Cathedral 46 years,"‡ who died in 1667, and who is apostrophized in the words of the prophet Isaiah, "*Awake and sing, Ye that Dwell in the Dust.*" It is curious to notice how, in the seventeenth century, a tendency showed itself to inscribe upon the monuments the cause of the deceased's death. There are quite a number of such instances in the Cathedral. The inscriptions are always in Latin, and the terms employed are not without interest. A single illustration, of a somewhat quaint character, will be sufficient. In the year 1635, Mr. Edward Harfell, Gentleman, had the misfortune to lose his son John in August, and his wife Abigail in September. " The one was in his 16th, the other in her 47th year. The son died of fever, and the wife of dropsy. Thus Fire killed the one ; and Water the other ! " As an instance of the *memento mori* custom, of which the cadaver and the skull and cross-bones are examples, the following doggerel on the stone in the north aisle, of one Mrs. Ann Barton, who died in 1797, may be quoted :

" Reader, take heed
thy glass doth run,
For unto Judgement
thou shalt come."

* North aisle, 10th bay.

† Nave, 8th bay.

‡ Chapter xiv. p. 206.

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We often meet with very flattering descriptions of the virtues and piety of the departed. Of Madam Elizabeth Wafferer, wife of prebendary Wafferer, who died in 1696, we are told :

“ She was a virtuous and
Religious Lady,
Who lived in God's Feare
And Died in His Favour.”*

Of Mary, late wife of Henry Kelsey, Esqre., who “ was by death divorced from him ” in 1671, we learn :

“ Dead here shee lyes whose candid life
Drew the true Pourtrait of a wife,
Freynd shee depicted too beside,
Christian she liv'd and soc she dy'd.”†

The virtues of Martha Brexton, eldest daughter of Thomas and Maria Brexton, who died in September, 1673, were such that even the Latin language seemed to be inadequate to portray her virtues. Her flat grave-stone will be found in the north transept, immediately to the south of the Buller monument. The inscription is cut lengthwise on the stone, which is an unusual arrangement ; and while the Latin lines are almost untranslatable, the botanical allusion is incorrect. Martha, however, is compared to a fragrant and beauteous lily, whose pure petals represent Piety, and its stamens the attendant virtues of justice, carefulness, peace, good-humour and fidelity. The lines are so curious as to deserve transcription :

*Consurgunt Foliis Candentia Lilia Quinis
Spirant Purpureis intus Amæna Crocis ;
Hinc Crocus est Pietas Foliis Circondata Quinis
Justitia Cura Pace Lepore Fide.*

* Nave, 9th bay.

† Centre of nave, 5th bay.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

They have been translated by a distinguished Latin scholar as follows :

See, a bunch of white lilies, fragrant and fair,
Each with five petals and purple stamens.
The stamens and the five petals symbolize Piety,
And her handmaids—Justice, Carefulness, Peace,
Good-humour and Fidelity.

The Brexton or Braxton family (the name is spelt indifferently) was one of some position in Winchester. Five members at least of it were buried in the Cathedral. Adjoining the tombstone of Martha Brexton is one to the memory of William Braxton,* who died in 1640, aged sixty-five. He was a native of Winchester, and was educated at College, and afterwards served as a soldier in France, and against the rebels in Ireland. In the time of the Commonwealth, we find another member of the family, Mr. Richard Brexton, subscribing the sum of £1 towards the repairs of "Trinity Church neere Winton,"† in other words, Winchester Cathedral.

A worthy Dame was Anne Neale, the relict of William Neale, Gent., of Warnford, where, in the parish church, two fine monuments of the family may be seen. On the south side of the Communion table stands the large Jacobean monument with armorial bearings of Sir Thomas Neale, who died in 1621, and of his two wives. Their alabaster effigies lie beneath a panelled canopy between figures of Faith and Charity. At the base are the kneeling figures of two sons and seven daughters, four of whom, having died before their parents, are represented as holding their heads in their hands. The second son depicted on the monument was William Neale, born in 1616, who became the husband of Anne, whom he left a widow in 1647. She died in 1693, at the age of seventy-six, and was buried in the Cathedral,‡

* Chapter xiii. p. 186.

† *Cathedral Documents*, Vol. II. p. 98.

‡ Nave, 9th column.

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having lived, as we learn from her epitaph, " a Pious and Virtuous Widow for 46 years." She had, moreover, this fine testimony borne to her, " She was a Motherly Friend to all her Relations." She further left a legacy to the poor of St. Laurence's parish, Winchester. May the good lady rest in peace !

Many instances occur in which conjugal affection is quaintly commemorated. In one of the eastern chapels of the south transept lies " the precious Body of Elizabeth the intirely beloved Wife " of Charles Dingley, Esqre., of Woolverton, in the Isle of Wight, who died in 1583.*

In the north aisle† may be seen a flat stone which carries the following inscription :

Here Lyeth
The Reunited
Bodies of EDWARD
THORPE Gent. AND
ANN His Wife since
Wife of John Colson Gent.
Hee Dyed 7. 10. 1647.
Shee Dyed 9. 11. 1679.

A touching instance of sisterly affection is preserved in the memorial stone which covers the remains of Cecilia and Ann Harris, the aged maiden daughters of Sir Richard Harris whose father had been Warden of Winchester College. The younger sister Cecilia—" Mrs. Cecilia " as she is called in the Cathedral register—died in 1745, aged 60, and Ann—" Mrs. Anne of Kingsgate Street "—followed her to the grave eighteen months later, aged 64. On the flat stone which covers their remains in the north transept the following lines are inscribed :

" Whose bodies are not nearer to one another
In their graves,
Than their hearts were in affection
When alive."

* Chapter xvi. p. 240.

† 8th bay.

QUAINT AND CURIOUS MEMORIALS

The tombstone, however, which at Winchester attracts the greatest notice, among uncultured visitors, is to be seen, not, happily, in the Cathedral, but in the Cathedral yard. It commemorates a Hampshire grenadier, Thomas Thetcher by name, who died of a fever contracted by drinking small beer in May, 1764, at the age of 26 years. The epitaph runs as follows :

“ Here sleeps in peace a Hampshire Grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer ;
Soldiers, be wise from his untimely fall,
And when ye're hot drink strong, or none at all.”

The inscription, being obliterated, was restored in 1781, when the following lines were added :

“ An honest soldier never is forgot,
Whether he die by musket or by pot.”

The original stone having been destroyed, the present one was erected by the North Hants Militia in 1802 when, unfortunately, the unseemly inscription was permitted to be renewed.

APPENDIX A

PREBENDARIES BURIED, OR COMMEMORATED, IN THE CATHEDRAL

THE following is a complete list, so far as I have been able to make it, of those prebendaries of Winchester who have been interred, or who are commemorated, in the Cathedral ; together with the site of their burial. It will be observed that between the years 1612 and 1844 as many as 55 prebendaries have been interred within the walls. The grave-stones of nearly all of them may still be seen. Of those prebendaries, if any, buried in the Cathedral between the foundation of the Chapter in 1541, and the year 1612, no record of the event remains. After the middle of the nineteenth century, when burials within the Cathedral ceased, the number of prebendaries commemorated by tablets or otherwise has been small.

The following is a list* of those prebendaries who have been buried in the Cathedral :

Christopher Perin. Inst. 1583 : d. 1612 : b. in retro-choir, on north side of Bishop Wayneflete's Chantry, beneath a plain stone with a Latin inscription cut the length-way of the stone. For further particulars of this prebendary see p. 270 of this volume.

William Say, LL.B., Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, and Chancellor of the Diocese under Bishops Watson and Cooper, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Inst.

* In this list the following abbreviations have been used : Inst.= installed as prebendary : d.=died : b.=buried. The bays are reckoned from the west end of nave. The references to pages are to those of this volume.

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- 1583: d. 1615: b. under a large black marble slab with a Latin inscription, in nave, 8th bay from the west end.
- Nicholas Darrell, LL.D.*, Rector of Chilcombe, and of Woodhay. Inst. 1615: d. 1629: b. in north aisle of nave, 5th bay.
- Francis Alexander, LL.D.* Inst. 1613: d. 1657. He died during the time of the Commonwealth, and was buried on Sept. 17th, probably in the retro-choir, north side, where several of his family lie; but I have been unable to discover his grave-stone. See p. 237.
- Edward Stanley, S.T.P.*, Head-master of College. Inst. 1639: d. 1662: b. in nave, 9th bay, on south side, beneath flat stone with arms and inscription. See p. 152.
- Thomas Gumble, D.D.*, "Chaplain to his Majesties Life Guard." Inst. 1661: d. 1676: b. in centre of nave, 8th bay, under plain stone with inscription. See p. 164.
- Myrth Wafferer, S.T.P.*, Rector of Upham. Inst. 1660: d. 1680: b. in nave, 9th bay, north side, under plain stone with Latin inscription.
- Walter Dayrell, S.T.P.*, Rector of Crawley and Archdeacon of Winchester. Inst. 1661: d. 1684: b. in nave, 9th bay, north side, under large stone with arms and inscriptions.
- George Beaumont, S.T.P.*, Rector of Alresford. Inst. 1666: d. 1687: b. south aisle of nave, 1st bay, under marble stone with arms and inscription.
- William Pain, S.T.P.*, Rector of Martyr Worthy. Inst. 1665: d. 1689: b. in north aisle of nave, 10th bay, under a black marble stone with arms and inscription.
- Henry Bradshaw, S.T.P.*, Rector of Chawton. Inst. 1660: d. 1690: b. in nave, 6th bay, south side, under a marble stone with arms and inscription.
- William Hawkins, S.T.P.*, Rector of Droxford. Inst. 1662: d. 1691: b. in south transept, with his wife (the daughter of Izaak Walton), under a marble stone with arms and Latin inscription. See p. 135.

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- Baptista Levinz, S.T.P.*, Bishop of Sodor and Man. Inst. 1691 : d. Jan. 31st, 1692 : b. in retro-choir, under a vast marble slab with arms and lengthy Latin inscription. See p. 133.
- Francis Morley, S.T.P.*, Rector of Bishop's Waltham. Inst. by Bishop Morley 1684 : d. 1696 : b. beside the bishop's tomb, with an oval monument of white marble against the pillar above, bearing the Morley arms and a Latin inscription.
- William Harris, S.T.P.*, Head-master of College. Inst. 1695 : d. 1700 : b. to the west of Wykeham's Chantry, on which is affixed a mural monument to his memory. See p. 103.
- George Fulham, S.T.P.*, Archdeacon of Winchester, Rector of Droxford, and Rector of St. Mary's, Southampton. Inst. 1692 : d. 1702. Mural tablet to the memory of his wife and child in retro-choir, south aisle.
- John Warner, M.A.*, Inst. 1694 : d. 1704 : b. in south aisle of nave, 1st bay, under a plain marble slab with inscription.
- Samuel Mews, S.T.P.* Also prebendary of Wells. Inst. by Bishop Mews, 1689 : d. 1706 : b. in south transept of Cathedral. Slab with the Mews arms—*paly of six and three cross crosslets in chief*—and Latin inscription.
- Thomas Sayer, S.T.P.*, Chaplain to Bishop Mews, Rector of Wonston and of Chilbolton, and Archdeacon of Surrey. Inst. preb. 1700 : d. 1710 : b. in north aisle of nave, 9th bay, beneath a flat marble slab with arms and inscription.
- John Nicholas, S.T.P.*, Warden of College. Inst. preb. 1684 : d. 1711 : b. in Silkstede's Chapel, in corner of which stands a large monument to his memory. See p. 241.
- Robert Eyre, S.T.P.*, Rector of Avington and Martyr Worthy. Inst. 1700 : d. 1722 : b. in chapel, now used as Minor Canons' Vestry, in south transept. See p. 274.
- Thomas Newy, S.T.P.*, Precentor of Exeter Cathedral and Rector of Wonston, Hants. Inst. 1712 : d. 1723 : b. in north aisle of nave, 7th bay.

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- Antony Alsop, M.A.*, Rector of Brightwell, Berks. Inst. 1715: drowned in the river that flows through the Close, on June 10th, 1726; and b. in the Cathedral on June 14th. I have been unable to find his gravestone. See p. 125.
- Charles Woodroffe, LL.D.*, Rector of Upham. Inst. 1706: d. 1726. In north aisle of nave, 9th bay, a large mural monument, with coat-of-arms and Latin inscription, is placed to his memory, and that of his wife. Beneath the monument is a memorial tablet to the Rev. Thomas Woodroffe, M.A., of the same family, as the arms show, who was Canon of the Cathedral for thirty years, inst. 1845: d. 1876. The Woodroffe arms are: *argent, a chevron between three crosses pattée—fitchée gules.*
- Thomas Rivers, LL.D.*, Fellow of All Souls, Oxford. Inst. 1702: d. 1731: b. in north transept. Large mural monument to the Rivers family on western wall.
- Joseph Soley, M.A.* Inst. 1724: d. 1737: b. in the nave, 9th bay.
- Henry Stephens, M.A.* Inst. 1733: d. 1739: b. in south aisle of nave, 9th bay, where a black and white mural tablet commemorates his memory.
- John Sturgess, M.A.*, Rector of Wonston. Inst. 1721: d. 1740: b. south aisle of nave, 4th bay, under plain black marble slab with inscription.
- Christopher Eyre, M.A.*, Second Master of College. Inst. 1729: d. 1743: b. south aisle of nave, 6th bay. Mural tablet against south-east corner of Wykeham's Chantry. See p. 157.
- John Cooke, M.A.*, Rector of Overton and of Bishop's Waltham. Inst. 1712: d. 1744: b. in north aisle of nave, 9th bay, under marble stone with arms and inscription.
- Robert Bourne, M.A.*, Rector of Nursling. Inst. 1732: d. 1744: b. in south aisle of nave, 6th bay, under flat stone with arms and inscription.

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- Robert Eden, S.T.P.*, Archdeacon of Winchester. Inst. 1749 : d. 1759 : b. in south aisle of nave, 4th bay.
- Richard Exton, M.A.* Inst. 1748 : d. 1759 : b. in south aisle of nave, 4th bay. See p. 138.
- John Morgan, M.A.*, Rector of Brightwell, in county of Berks. Inst. 1728 : d. 1760 : b. south aisle of nave, 6th bay, beneath a plain marble slab.
- Thomas Ridding, M.A.*, Archdeacon of Surrey. Inst. 1745 : d. 1766 : b. in nave, 8th bay.
- Benjamin Woodroffe, M.A.* Inst. 1726 : d. 1770 : b. in south presbytery aisle, beneath a flat marble slab with arms and inscription.
- Nicholas Lechmere, M.A.*, Rector of Warnford and Archdeacon of Winchester. Inst. 1750 : d. 1770 : b. north aisle of nave, 11th bay.
- John Hoadley, D.D.*, Master of St. Cross and Chancellor of the Diocese. Inst. Preb. 1737 : resigned in 1760, on being appointed to the Mastership of St. Cross : d. 1776 : b. in the nave, 9th bay. See p. 136.
- Edmund Pyle, D.D.*, Archdeacon of York. Inst. 1756 : d. 1776 : b. in nave, 8th bay, south side. See p. 137.
- Robert Ashe, M.A.*, Rector of Cheriton. Inst. 1760 : d. 1780 : b. in nave, 9th bay.
- Peter Rivers Gay, Bart., M.A.* Inst. 1766 : d. 1790 : b. in north aisle of nave, 11th bay.
- John Mulso, M.A.*, Rector of Whitney, Oxon., and of Meonstoke-cum-Soberton, Hants. Inst. 1770 : d. 1791. He was buried in the Cathedral on Sept. 27th ; but I have been unable to find his grave-stone.
- Thomas Balguy, D.D.*, Archdeacon of Winchester and Vicar of Alton. Inst. 1757 : d. 1795 : b. in Cathedral, where in south aisle of the nave is a mural monument to his memory. See p. 139.
- George Turner, D.D.*, Archdeacon of Oxford. Inst. 1795 : d. 1797. Mural tablet on south side of retro-choir.
- Joseph Warton, D.D.*, Head-master of College. Inst. 1788 : d. 1800 : b. in north aisle of nave, 6th bay. Monument in south aisle, 2nd bay. See p. 157.

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- Thomas Pyle, M.A.* (brother of Edmund Pyle, D.D.), Vicar of West Alvington, in Devon. Inst. 1760 : d. 1807, at the age of 94, having held the canonry for 47 years : b. in nave, 8th bay. Mural tablet now in north transept.
- Matthew Woodford, M.A.*, Archdeacon of Winchester. Inst. 1780 : d. 1807 : b. in Cathedral ; mural tablet in north presbytery aisle.
- John Sturgess, D.D.*, Chancellor of the diocese. Inst. 1760 : d. 1807 : b. in south aisle of nave, 4th bay, where a small stone tablet on the wall will be seen.
- Edmund Salter, M.A.* d. 1812 : b. in north aisle of nave, 4th bay, where is a mural tablet to his memory.
- John Hawtrey.* Inst. 1803 : d. 1817.
- Richard Cockburn, D.D.* Inst. 1825 : d. 1831 : b. in south aisle of nave, 7th bay. A black and white marble tablet commemorates him.
- Edmund Poulter, M.A.*, Rector of Meonstoke-cum-Soberton and of Buriton-cum-Petersfield. Inst. 1791 : d. 1832 : b. in north transept. A stained glass window to his memory in south aisle of nave, 11th bay. See p. 141.
- Charles Richards, M.A.* Inst. 1828 : d. 1833 : b. in north aisle of nave, 2nd bay.
- George Frederick Nott, D.D.*, Rector of Harrietsham and of Woodchurch, in the county of Kent. Inst. 1810 : d. 1841 : b. in north transept, where a marble tablet to his memory is placed on the eastern wall. See p. 143.
- William Vaux, B.D.* Inst. 1831 : d. Dec. 30th, 1844 : b. in north transept, western aisle.

The following prebendaries are commemorated in the Cathedral :

- Frederick Iremonger, M.A.*, Rector of St. John's, Winchester, and Vicar of Wherwell. Inst. 1818 : d. 1820 : b. at Wherwell. Altar-tomb with recumbent figure in north transept. See p. 142.

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- The Hon. Augustus George Legge, M.A.*, Archdeacon of Winchester and Chancellor of the diocese. Inst. 1817 : d. 1828. Stained glass window in Langton Chapel to his memory, and that of his wife, inserted in 1899.
- William Garnier, M.A.*, Rector of Droxford and Chancellor of the diocese. Inst. 1800 : d. 1831 : b. at Wickham. Stained glass window to his memory in Chapel of the Guardian Angels.
- William Harrison, M.A.*, Vicar of Fareham. Inst. 1820 : d. 1846. White marble panel on wall of south aisle, 11th bay.
- William Dealtry, D.D.*, Rector of Clapham and Archdeacon of Surrey. Inst. 1830 : d. 1847. White marble tablet on wall of south aisle, 9th bay.
- Edward James, M.A.*, Vicar of Alton. Inst. 1828 : d. 1854. White marble panel on wall of south aisle, 11th bay.
- David Williams, D.C.L.*, Warden of New College, Oxford. Inst. 1832 : d. 1860 : b. in ante-chapel of New College. White marble monument on wall of south transept. See p. 150.
- George Thomas Pretymann, M.A.* Inst. 1825 : d. 1860. A stained glass window, "in memory of George Thomas Pretymann, Canon of this, and Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral," is inserted in the south aisle of the nave over the south doorway.
- John Sutton Utterton, D.D.*, Bishop of Guildford and Archdeacon of Surrey. Inst. 1860 : died suddenly in Ryde Parish Church, while celebrating the Holy Communion, on Dec. 21st, 1879. The oak screen in front of the Guardian Angels' Chapel was erected in his memory in the year 1892.
- Philip Jacob, M.A.*, Rector of Crawley and Archdeacon of Winchester. Inst. 1834 : d. 1885. For 50 years a canon of the Cathedral. The restoration of the stone-work of the central portion of the Great Screen was undertaken in his memory in the year 1888.

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- Francis Thomas McDougall, D.C.L.*, First Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak ; afterwards Vicar of Shorwell and Archdeacon of the Isle of Wight. Inst. 1874 : d. 1886 : b. at Shorwell. A mosaic tablet to his memory on wall of north aisle of the nave, 11th bay.
- Peter R. Atkinson, M.A.*, Archdeacon of Surrey. Inst. 1880 : d. 1888. White marble monument with bust in south transept.
- Frank Ernest Utterton, M.A.*, Archdeacon of Surrey. Inst. 1906 : d. 1908. Commemorated by brass cross on wall at the ascent to the choir from the south transept.
- Arthur Sutton Valpy, M.A.*, Inst. 1895 : d. 1909 : b. in West Cemetery, Winchester. Commemorated by the oak fittings in the Chapter-room ; and by the stained glass windows in the Epiphany Chapel. See p. 305

APPENDIX B

SOME MODERN MEMORIALS

(Since the year 1875.)

SINCE the year 1875 a large number of memorials have been placed in the Cathedral. The majority of these consist of brasses and mural tablets ; but several are of a more imposing character. Twenty stained glass windows have also been inserted. It is proposed in this Appendix to mention some of the more important or conspicuous of these memorials.

The Brass Lectern in the nave, used at the Parade services, was given to the Cathedral in 1878 by Officers of the 60th Rifles, in memory of *Colonel Charles Williamson*, who died in 1877.

The Nave Pulpit, formerly in the Chapel of New College, Oxford, was given by the Warden and Fellows to Charles Mayo, M.D. (who is commemorated by the stained glass window in 6th bay of north aisle of nave), formerly a Fellow of that Society, and was presented to the Cathedral by members of his family in memory of *Jane Mayo*, his sister, who died in 1884.

The cenotaph of *Charles Richard Sumner*, Bishop of Winchester from 1827 to 1869, that lies in the retro-choir, has been noticed on p. 125. It is the work of H. Weekes, R.A., and was executed in 1876.

Bishop Samuel Wilberforce's huge monument in the south transept has also been referred to on p. 126. The Bishop's

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effigy is the work of H. H. Armstead, A.R.A., and was executed in 1878.

The cenotaph of *Bishop Harold Browne* (Bishop of Winchester 1873-1891) stands between the piers of the 9th bay of the nave on the south side. It is in the form of an altar-tomb, with a recumbent figure of the Bishop in cope and mitre; and was designed by Bodley and Garner, and executed by Farmer and Brindley. The Bishop died on Dec. 18th, 1891, at Shales, near Bitterne, a few months after his resignation of the See, and was buried in the cemetery of Westend parish, near Southampton.

In the south aisle, nearly opposite Wykeham's Chantry, will be seen the mural monument (by F. W. Pomeroy, A.R.A.) of *Sir Roundell Palmer, first Earl of Selborne*, who died in 1895. Educated at Winchester, his career at Oxford was one of singular brilliancy. He became Lord Chancellor in 1872; and again in 1880, under Gladstone. He was created Earl of Selborne in 1882. He resided at Blackmoor (in the old historic parish of Selborne), where he built himself a mansion, and also a beautiful little church, in the shadow of which he lies buried.

The Portal Memorial, which stands at the entrance to the south transept from the south aisle of the nave, commemorates two brothers of exceptional gifts, both of whom, like Milton's *Lycidas*, died ere their prime. The sons of Melville Portal, of Laverstoke, Captain Raymond Portal, and his younger brother, Sir Gerald Portal, C.B., gave early evidence of diplomatic ability of unusual promise. Sir Gerald became Commissioner in East Africa and Head of the Mission to Uganda, his brother serving under him. But in May, 1893, Captain Raymond Portal died in Uganda, at the age of 37; and in the following January Sir Gerald passed away in his 37th year. The monument is the work of Waldo Story, from his studio at Rome, in 1877. The medallion-portraits of the brothers are said to be excellent likenesses.

The Altar-piece in the Lady Chapel was dedicated in 1905 to the memory of *Miss Charlotte Yonge*. It is the

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work of Mr. C. E. Kempe ; and was given by many friends, and by admirers of her books. Miss Yonge died in 1901, at Otterborne, where she had resided for many years, and she was buried in the parish churchyard.

In the north transept stands the memorial of *Sir Redvers Buller, V.C.*, Colonel-Commandant of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, who died in 1908. It is in the form of an altar-tomb, with a recumbent figure of Sir Redvers Buller in bronze by Bertram Mackennal. It was unveiled by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., on Sept. 28th, 1911.

It would be obviously impossible to notice all the brasses and mural tablets which have been placed in the Cathedral since 1875. But one or two may be mentioned :

In the 3rd bay of the north aisle of the nave will be seen the attractive marble tablet to the memory of *Lieut.-Col. Piggott, C.B., D.S.O.*, of the 60th Rifles, who died at Brockenhurst, in 1897. On an oval of oxidized silver the Colonel is represented as leading his charger, which bears a wounded soldier ; underneath which is inscribed, "*Langs Neck 1881.*"

In the 4th bay of the same aisle is the green marble panel in memory of *Capt. A. G. Nixon*, of the Rifle Brigade, who died at Tiverton in 1906. The Regimental Badge in silver decorates the panel, which encloses a well-inscribed brass which commemorates his loss.

In the same aisle, 8th bay, is a mosaic panel by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars, to the memory of *Frederic Preston Joy, D.D.*, formerly Rector of Tatham. He died suddenly at his residence in the Close in 1913.

A mural tablet of copper-gilt, by Kempe, to the memory of *Dr. Huntingford*, who died in 1906, has been placed in the south presbytery aisle, near the top of the steps. It was erected by many of his old pupils and friends. For some years before his death Dr. Huntingford was an Honorary Canon of the Cathedral.

In the south aisle of the nave, 10th bay, a marble panel commemorates the name of *William Nicholson*, of Basing Park, for many years a member of Parliament for Hamp-

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shire. He died in 1909, and lies buried in Privett churchyard. He was a singularly noble and generous benefactor, especially to the clergy, who, in grateful acknowledgment of his munificence, erected this tablet.

A marble tablet of exceptional dignity and beauty has lately (1919) been placed in the north transept to "the dear memory of Bernard Capes," the novelist, who died in November, 1918.

Stained Glass Windows.

Most of the stained glass windows inserted since 1875 are in memory of private individuals ; but several belong to the regiments specially associated with Winchester—the Rifle Brigade, the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Hampshire Regiment. A modern window has also been inserted to the memory of Jane Austen ; and another to that of Izaak Walton. It will be best to consider these windows in connection with the position in the Cathedral which they occupy.

North Aisle of Nave.

Beginning with the north aisle of the nave, in the second bay from the west is situated *The Rifle Brigade window*. This was inserted in 1900, to commemorate the centenary of the Rifle Brigade, and in honour of the officers and men who, during the century, had fallen in the service of their country. The stained glass is the work of Messrs. Kempe. Beneath the window are six large brass panels, which commemorate the fallen in different campaigns ; while beside the window hangs the Commemoration Banner "in sacred memory of the services rendered, and the sacrifices incurred, by the four Regular Battalions of the Regiment at the beginning of the Great War." This banner was placed in position by General Sir Neville Lyttelton at the Dedication Service held in the Cathedral on June 20th, 1918.

In the 5th bay is the *Jane Austen window*, immediately above her grave. It was erected by public subscription in 1900 ; and is also the work of Kempe.

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In the adjoining bay (the 6th) is a window by Clayton and Bell, in memory of *Charles Mayo, F.R.C.S.*, who for sixty years was Surgeon to the Royal County Hospital, and who died in 1876; also of Charles Mayo, M.D., his eldest son, who died in 1877.

Next to it (the 7th bay) is another window by Clayton and Bell, to the memory of *Harriot, Countess of Guildford*, who died in 1874. She was the widow of Francis, 6th Earl of Guildford, eldest son of Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester. He had been Master of St. Cross, rector of St. Mary's, Southampton, and rector of Old Alresford, New Alresford and Medstead.

South Aisle of Nave.

Turning to the south aisle of the nave, the 2nd bay is occupied with *The Philpot window*. It is by Messrs. Powell, of Whitefriars; and was erected in 1917, in memory of members of the Philpot family, which, from the fourteenth century, has had associations with Winchester and Hampshire. The most notable was John Philpot, scholar of Winchester College, and Fellow of New College, Oxford, who became Archdeacon of Winchester, and suffered martyrdom at Smithfield, under Queen Mary. A representation of the martyrdom will be noticed in the window. This window is the gift of Mrs. Alice Philpot, whose husband and son are also commemorated.

The window in the 4th bay is the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, and was erected by the Officers of *The King's Royal Rifle Corps* in memory of those who lost their lives in the Afghan, Zulu, Transvaal and Egyptian Campaigns (1878-1882).

Next to it (in the 5th bay) is the memorial window, also by Clayton and Bell, to *Sir William Erle*, judge, who died in 1880. He was a very distinguished Wykehamist; a Fellow of New College, Oxford; and eventually became Lord Chief Justice of Common Pleas. He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Williams, Warden of New College and prebendary of this Cathedral, who is commemorated

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by a marble tablet in the south transept. After his retirement from the Bench, he resided at Bramshott, near Liphook, interesting himself in parochial and county affairs. He is buried in Bramshott churchyard.

The window in the 8th bay of the south aisle of the nave, together with the mosaic tablet beneath it, is by Messrs. Powell of Whitefriars; and commemorates the Officers and Men of the *Hampshire Regiment*, and of other units belonging to the County, who fell in the South African War, 1899–1902. It was erected by subscriptions from the County of Hampshire and Isle of Wight, at a cost of over £500, and was unveiled by the Earl of Selborne on March 15th, 1904.

The South Transept.

In the Chapel called Prior Silkstede's Chapel, a stained glass window to the memory of *Izaak Walton* has been inserted by English and American anglers. The old fisherman lies buried in the chapel. The window, of excellent design and workmanship, is by Messrs. Powell, and was unveiled by Sir Herbert Maxwell in June, 1914.

South Presbytery Aisle.

In the south presbytery aisle are two memorial windows in connection with the *King's Royal Rifle Corps*. In the 2nd bay is one by Messrs. Kempe, to the memory of the Officers and Men of the 60th Rifles, who fell in the *South African War* (1899–1902). The window was inserted in 1909. There now hangs beside it a beautifully embroidered banner, to commemorate "the valour and self-sacrifice of the four Regular Battalions of the Regiment, in the Great War, between 23rd August, 1914, and 13th May, 1915." The banner was placed in position by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B. at the Dedication Service in the Cathedral on 20th June, 1918.

The adjoining window (3rd bay), by Messrs. Powell, is in memory of *Lieut.-Col. J. J. Collins*, of the 60th Royal Rifle Corps, who died in 1880.

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Langton Chapel.

The east window, by Messrs. Kempe, was inserted in 1899, in memory of the Hon. A. G. Legge, M.A., formerly a canon (1817-28) of this Cathedral, and of his wife.

The Lady Chapel.

The three windows in the Lady Chapel are by Kempe. The east window was given by the citizens of Winchester to commemorate the 60th year of the reign of *Queen Victoria*. It was inserted in 1898, at a cost of £600.

The south window is a memorial to *Anthony Wilson Thorold, D.D.*, Bishop of Winchester, 1891-95; and was placed in position in 1897.

The north window was inserted in 1900 by the Dean and Chapter, out of part of the proceeds of the sale of Benjamin West's picture, *The Raising of Lazarus*, to Mr. Pierpont Morgan, who presented it to the Wadsworth Athenæum, Hartford, Connecticut.

The Epiphany Chapel.

The four windows in the Epiphany Chapel are in memory of *Canon Arthur Sutton Valpy*, who died in 1909, and by whose generosity the chapel was set apart and fitted for private devotion. They are the work of Messrs. William Morris, and represent respectively the Nativity, the Annunciation, the Adoration, and the Salutation of St. Elizabeth. They were the gift of his widow. *

North Transept.

In the north transept a stained glass window has been placed to the memory of *Edward Henry Swinburne Bligh*, of the Inner Temple, who was killed in action at Gallipoli on Sept. 10th, 1915. The window is by Whall, and was erected by his mother and many of his friends.

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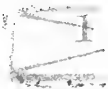
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