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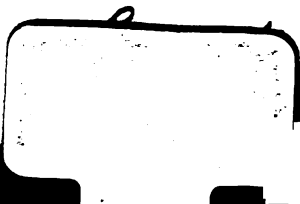
THE OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



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Surrey Archæological Collections.

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SURREY
Archæological Collections,

RELATING TO THE
HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLISHED BY
The Surrey Archæological Society.



VOL. VII.

LONDON:

Printed by **Wapman & Sons**, for

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

8, DANES INN, STRAND.

MDCCCLXXX.

[The COUNCIL of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY desire it to be distinctly understood that they are not responsible for any statements or opinions expressed in the "COLLECTIONS"; the Authors of the several Communications being alone accountable for the same.]

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL
AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
1904

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[The COUNCIL of the SURREY
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in the "COLLECTIONS"; the A
accountable for the same.]

IN THE MIDDLE

The great pleasure in connection with the
upon the completion of the work
and also upon the continued progress
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TO THE MEMBERS.

THE Council have great pleasure in congratulating the Members of the Society upon the completion of the Seventh Volume of the "Collections," and also upon the continued prosperity of the Society, and the highly-interesting and valuable series of Papers relating to the County of Surrey which they are enabled to publish from time to time from the pens of Members.

The Council believe that the contents of the present Volume will be found equal to, if they do not surpass, any of the preceding volumes of the "Collections;" and the best thanks of the Society are due to those Members who have contributed the several Papers and Essays.

Again the Council wish to call the attention of the Members to the desirability of raising an Illustration Fund, as suggested in the last volume, for many most interesting memorials of the past might, by the engraver's aid, be preserved to memory, although the originals may disappear.

The object of the Society being to collect and publish Papers and Essays upon matters connected with the County of Archæological interest, as supplementary to the great works of the County historians, the Council wish to impress upon the Members the importance of recording, by drawings or otherwise, any discoveries of Archæological interest in the County; in which the Council will most willingly aid if early notice be given to the Honorary Secretary of the Society.

The Council much regret that no further progress has been made in the formation of a County Museum, but still hope that ere long they may be able to establish so useful an institution, more especially as the Society possesses many valuable objects of Archæological interest sufficient to form a good nucleus; and could a County Museum be founded,

doubtless there are numerous residents in the County possessing objects of Archæological interest who would willingly contribute valuable additions.

The Annual Excursions of the Society which have taken place since the publication of the last volume have proved highly successful, and the Papers and Essays read at these meetings have furnished the chief materials for the present volume.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends was held on Wednesday, August 5th, 1874, at Woking.

The members met at Woking station; from whence the company proceeded to Woking Church, where a paper was read by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., upon the architecture and history of the church.

Mr. NEVILL commenced his remarks by stating that the church was mentioned in Domesday, and the living was, in 1072, in the possession of Osbern, Bishop of Exeter, who was nearly related to Edward the Confessor, and who died in 1104.

It was in his time that the west door seems to have been put up, and Mr. Nevill drew particular attention to the iron-work which was upon it as very fine of its kind (amongst other things the door was ornamented with a design in iron which represented a spider). The next oldest part of the church was the chancel, with its Early English windows deeply splayed, and there was also a doorway on the side of the chancel used by the priests, but now blocked up. There was also a piscina of rather ancient form. Richard I. gave the Rectory to Alan Lord Bassett, but from 1272 down to the Dissolution of the Monasteries the abbots of Newark appointed the rectors. From that time the church underwent great alterations. These the reader treated in detail. He pointed out the incongruity of several of the windows; but the east window was a very fine specimen. It was rather spoiled by "firework-stained windows," put in, it appeared, by a churchwarden who was a glazier, and it could be best seen outside. In the early part of the fourteenth century, Edward III. granted the manor to his uncle Edmund, Earl of Kent, and it was probably in his time that the south aisle was built; and through him it was conveyed to his daughter Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, who married Sir Thomas Holland. This brought them down to the period of 1330 to 1350, which was the period of the flowing Decorated style verging into the Perpendicular. The manor passed then into the hands of the Dukes of Somerset, and through them (by confiscation) to the Crown, and subsequently to the Onslow family. Returning to the architecture, Mr. Nevill pointed to one of the windows on the south side as being in the "churchwardens' style." Briefly, the church (which is dedicated to Saint Peter) consists of a nave (with Norman columns supporting the Early English arches), chancel, and south aisle, with a massive buttressed and embattled tower; Mr. Nevill directed attention to the pointed arch within the tower and the ancient font in the church. The rood-screen he traced, the lower part being still visible within some pews at the end of the chancel; while above the altar ran another portion elaborately carved. He directed attention to a low window commonly called the "leper's window"; but he rather rejected the idea thus conveyed, and asked whether there might not have been a class of persons somewhat similar to the debased Basques in the South of France, who had special provision made for them, the church being occasionally set aside for their sole use. He pointed out the lancet windows, now stopped up, and the oak panelled and arched gallery put up by Sir Edward Zouch in 1622, and the oak seats in the

nave. These latter have been placed so that the seats in one half faced the other way, rendered necessary by the pulpit having been removed by a late rector from the chancel to its present position at the middle of the north wall, which thus rendered it inevitable for "people to look at one another in church." Several brasses were described, one injured having the inscription—

"Pray for the soules of Henry Purdan and Johan hys wyfe, the whyche Henry deceased the VII day of November in the yer o' Lord MVCXXII. On whose soules I'hu have mercy. Amen."

Attention was drawn to several monuments, including a beautiful one in alabaster, to Sir John Lloyd (1663), and the tablet to the Rev. Edward Emily, once Dean of Derry, who gave £6,000 to the Bishop of Salisbury. The bells were next described; these being six in number, the third having this inscription, "In multis annis resonet campana Johannis" (For many years shall ring the bell St. John). Connected with these bells (which had been re-cast out of the old set of five) Mr. Nevill read the following curious receipt:—

"The 5 and 20th day of March, 1685. Received then of Richard Bond and John Freeland, churchwardens' of Woking in the county of Surrey, the sum of Twenty and five pounds and eleven shillings in full satisfaction and payment for casting of the five old bells of the parish church steeple of Woking aforesaid, into six new bells, and of and for all other reckonings and accounts, debts, deeds, and demands whatsoever, from the said Richard Bond and J. Freeland, churchwardens, aforesaid, from the beginning of the world to the day of the date hereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day of year above written.

WLL. ELDRIGE (L.S.)

"Witness: ROBERT WESTBROOK, THOMAS BRADFORD,
WM. TRIGGS."

The register began in 1538, but they had no entries now further back than 1653; and some years after that Samuel Goater was appointed registrar by Denzil Onslow, Richard Onslow, and one or two other magistrates. The parish accounts were next quoted, many curious items being mentioned. Among them was the case of a female, buried in a linen shroud, whose body was disinterred seven days after, that it might be rolled in a woollen shroud, that material having been ordered to be used in such cases, that the woollen trade, then depressed, might be stimulated.

Collections by brief were also quoted, and the reader remarked, that they showed that charity sermons were no modern invention. They were for all sorts of purposes, fire and shipwreck figuring in some cases, which arose in London, Dover, and other places. For cutting 6,000 turves (in 1678) 12s. was paid, and for re-wrapping the dead female above mentioned in a woollen shroud, 7s. expended. Alluding to the inscription on the gallery, that it was built by Sir Edward Zouch, the Knight Marshal of England, the reader described his real position as master of the royal household to James I. Among other papers referred to was one which stated that a fast had been ordered (on July 5) by Charles I. to "avert the judgment of God to fall on

this kingdom"; but the real reason for the fast was, that the King had dissolved Parliament and was levying poundage, and that he required to do something to divert the attention of the people: the only war then going on was in Austria.

A member of the Society called attention to the fact, that amongst the ancient Anglo-Saxon charters printed in the Codex Diplomaticus there are thirteen, ranging in date from 796 to 1066, in which Surrey is mentioned. Of these, the earliest is a grant in Latin, by Offa, in 796, to the Church of Uoccingas (Woking).

A slight change was then announced in the programme by Mr. Godwin-Austen, and the party moved on to the site of the Old Hall, at Park Farm. Here a paper was read, entitled "Woking Manor," which will be found printed *in extenso* at page 44 of this volume. Mr. Austen, with several gentlemen, proceeded to trace the foundations, a plan cleverly drawn by Lieut. Wynne, R.E., giving a very good idea of them. It showed that with the aid of the moats and the river the house was completely insulated.

The party next visited Pyrford Church, where a paper was read, by T. G. Jackson, Esq., M.A., describing the church, which paper will be found printed at page 57.

From the church the company proceeded to Pyrford House, *vid* Newark Abbey. The visitors first examined "Queen Elizabeth's Summer-house," as it is called. It stands above the Wey Canal, a little beyond which is the course of the Wey, and is a square structure with a lower and upper floor. The latter is used as a hayloft, and the former as a stable. It is fast going to ruin, but the roof of the upper chamber showed traces of light decoration; and no doubt, in its early days, the place had seen many a jovial and private entertainment. It does not, however, appear to be older than the time of Queen Ann. There is a pleasant view from this spot, but the company did not linger long, and returned to the front of the house, now a comfortable farm-house. Here the Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, M.A., read a short paper upon the house. The first house was built there [variously called Purford, Pireford, or Pureford] by Edward Earl of Lincoln (*temp.* of Queen Elizabeth); and the second seems to have been erected in 1573, by Sir John Wolley, Elizabeth's Latin Secretary, who often visited him there. He died in 1596. The chief point of interest to which the reader directed attention was the arched gateway (partly hidden by a porch), having the initials of J. W. upon it, and apparently of good proportions. He also directed attention to the remains of a fine avenue of elms, which appeared to have extended for half a mile. He told the story of the poet Dr. Donne, who was secretary to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, Lord Ellesmere. While such he met with "Sweet Ann More," daughter of Sir George More, of Loseley, fell in love and clandestinely married her. The result was that Sir George got the poet dismissed by the Chancellor, and greatly persecuted him, throwing him and some of his friends into prison; ultimately Donne lost his small fortune, and was invited by Sir Francis Wolley, the cousin of his wife, to take up his residence here, which he did until his friend's

death. After passing through the hands of Sir Arthur Mainwaring and Sir Robert Parkhurst (once M.P. for Guildford, and who has a monument to his memory in Holy Trinity Church, Guildford), the estate was purchased in 1674 by Denzil Onslow, through whom it descended to the Earls of Onslow.

The house had a pleasant park attached, and there was a decoy-pool, and Denzil Onslow here treated his guests, as described in "Evelyn's Diary," to abundance of good things all produced on his own estate. The only remains besides the arch alluded to were some mullioned windows, which appeared worthy of notice. He had looked through the registers, but the most remarkable thing he found was that there was a custom of giving the ministers on certain occasions £10 for mourning; and on one of the registers the minister wrote "Gloria toto Deo." He observed, too, that a gentleman of the name of Pierrepont, who married a lady at the church, was described as *alias* Lord Kingston, the wedding being on a Sunday, and by special license.

Having fully explored Pyrford House, the company returned to Hoe-place, Woking. Here the visitors inspected the fine painted staircase and painted chamber. The work is after the style of that at Hampton Court, and is supposed to be the work of Verrio, the artist who executed the former. The subjects are taken chiefly from the Greek mythology, and the grouping shows considerable skill and effect. The painting of the figures is, however, in some points at fault, and the colouring is rather high in many cases. The painting is executed on panelling, and must have been a work of no small labour and time. In the painted chamber Mr. James Wainwright briefly described the work, and gave its history as far as known. The mansion, which is of large and handsome proportions, was greatly admired. It was erected in 1708 by the last of the Zouch family, chiefly, it is said, of the materials of the old manor-house. Up to some years ago a beacon tower, of use when the district was in olden time more of forest and wild than it happily is now, stood on an eminence, but it has disappeared, like the Zouches who erected it.

Descending into the grounds, and passing over what seemed a dry moat, the company entered a spacious marquee, where Mr. Wainwright had hospitably prepared a cold collation for the entertainment of the members. Considerably beyond the number expected attended, but the arrangements were nevertheless of the most satisfactory and agreeable character. The chair was taken by W. Wainwright, Esq., J.P., who was supported by members of the Council and others. Grace having been said by the Rev. A. Mangles, the luncheon was partaken of by about 150 guests. At the close the Chairman proposed the "Health of the Queen," which was cordially drunk. He next proposed "Success to the Surrey Archæological Society," and expressed the pleasure it gave him to promote the objects of so excellent a body.

Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower responded, and observed that as the county of Surrey was not rich in objects of archæological interest, it was their duty to protect as far as they could those which did exist. So long as gentlemen were able to entertain them as Mr. Wain-

wright did that day, and as Sir Henry Peek did last year, so long, no doubt, the prosperity of the Society would continue to increase. They had seen that day one of the most interesting little churches he had ever inspected in Surrey, and it certainly had been restored in a most admirable manner. He endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Jackson, at Pyrford, as to the desirability of simplicity in our parish churches, instead of being overlaid with meretricious ornament, as was so often done nowadays. In building their cathedrals our ancestors made them as beautiful and handsome as possible, but the parish churches were simple; and yet their very simplicity gave them a charm which was irresistible. He concluded by moving a vote of thanks to the readers of papers, coupled with the name of Mr. Godwin-Austen, who had attained not only a county but a national reputation for his acquirements. Mr. Godwin-Austen responded.

The Hon. G. Brodrick, in highly complimentary terms, proposed "The Health of the Chairman," and regretted that the unavoidable absence of his brother, Viscount Midleton, prevented him doing it. The Chairman responded, and Mr. Butterworth proposed "The Health of the Visitors," coupled with the name of the Rev. S. J. Jerram, Vicar of Chobham, who replied.

The Rev. A. Cazenove, of Reigate, humorously proposed "The Ladies," for whom Mr. Bowles chivalrously responded.

The company next visited the conservatory, which is rich with several Egyptian tablets in alabaster, presented by the Right Hon. A. H. Layard. The "Museum" adjoining, with its curiously planned stained windows, attracted attention. It was erected in the Tudor Gothic style by a late proprietor, and it is supposed was intended for a museum, but the idea was never carried out.

The visitors next proceeded to Horsell Church, where a paper was read upon its history by Mr. Thomas Milbourn. He traced this back to the time when it was a hamlet of Woking. The church has been lately restored. The chancel window was of the Edwardian or Decorated period. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and comprised nave, chancel, south aisle, and embattled west tower; the latter ancient, and the other portions of brick erected at the end of the last century. Several memorial brasses were described, but there was really nothing very remarkable about them. One dated back to 1603. The impropriators of great tithes were traced from the present impropriator, and it was also said that the present clerk was the great great great grandson of the first clerk, Hone, by the maternal side. Various collections by brief had been made in the church; captives among the Turks appearing to greatly exercise the sympathy of the good people of Horsell in those days. When restoring the church, in 1870, the workmen discovered a silver penny of Edward I., and a Nuremburg token, which bore the inscription, "Fortune is Moving." An inventory of the church property in the time of Edward VI. was read, and appeared to include all the ecclesiastical trappings peculiar to the period. Some few matters had

been discovered by the rector in the architecture ; such as the entrance to the rood-loft, but time did not permit of any lengthened remarks. The last matter mentioned was the appointment in 1657 of one Robert Hall to administer.

Mr. Milbourn expressed his regret that his paper was not of a more interesting character, and this closed the proceedings of the day.

The company then returned to the station, *en route* to their several destinations.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 9th of December, 1874.

SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq., J.P., in the Chair.

The notice convening the Meeting having been read, the Honorary Secretary was requested to read the following Report:—

“In presenting the Twenty-first Annual Report and Statement of Accounts before this Society, the Council have much pleasure in announcing that the second and concluding part of the sixth volume of their Collections is nearly ready, and will be delivered almost immediately. The publication of the part has been unavoidably delayed by the lamented decease of Mr. E. V. Austin, the late Honorary Secretary.

“The Annual Excursion in 1873 to Carshalton, Merton, and Wimbledon was most agreeable and successful in its results: twenty-one new members were on that occasion proposed and elected.

“The Council feel that the best thanks of the Society are due to Sir Henry W. Peek, Bart., M.P., for the very cordial and liberal reception given those members and friends who were present at the excursion, and which so pleasantly concluded the day's proceedings at Wimbledon House.

“Besides the death of the late Hon. Secretary, the Society has sustained a severe loss in the demise of Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., who has on so many occasions taken part at its meetings, and written papers for the ‘Collections.’ His reputation as a genealogist and historical antiquary was second to none in the kingdom. The death of Mr. James More Molyneux, F.S.A., of Loseley, for many years a Vice-President, and who always manifested a sincere interest in the Society, is another subject of deep regret.

“The vacancy created by the death of the late Honorary Secretary has been filled by Mr. John Daniel Hayton, of Carshalton, who for many years has been a member of the Society, and who has kindly consented to undertake the duties of that office. He has been accordingly elected by the Council to fill that post until the Annual Meeting.

“The Annual Excursion of the present year, which took place on August 5th, was in every way a decided success, whether it be considered with reference to the places visited—Woking, Pyrford, and Horsell, the very interesting papers read thereon, or the great number of

members and visitors who attended. As it has so recently taken place, it must still be so fresh in the recollection of all, that the Council deem it to be unnecessary to enlarge upon it here, but they feel that the best thanks of the Society are due to W. Wainwright, Esq., J.P., for the very hospitable entertainment he provided for those ladies and gentlemen who attended at his residence at Hoe Place; as also to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., who described Woking Church; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., &c., who described Woking Palace and Park and Hoe Place; T. Graham Jackson, Esq., M.A., and J. G. Waller, Esq., for their observations on Pyrford Church; the Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, M.A., for his paper on Pyrford House; and Thomas Milbourn, Esq., for his Essay on Horsell Church.

"In conclusion, the Council would intimate that the Society is indebted to Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A., &c. &c., to the late John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., J. G. Waller, Esq., Major Heales, F.S.A., and J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., for papers in the forthcoming part. Also to R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., &c., Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., and Thomas Milbourn, Esq., for papers read at the Annual Excursion last year.

"Some pecuniary accounts between the Society and the late Secretary still remain to be closed."

The Chairman proposed, and J. W. Butterworth, Esq., seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the Report and Balance-sheet be adopted, printed, and circulated.

It was proposed by Major Anderson, seconded by J. W. Butterworth, Esq., that the sum of £100 cash be sold out and withdrawn.

Amendment proposed by R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., seconded by W. Tayler, Esq., that the amount sold out should not exceed the sum paid by the total amount of the deceased life members, when there appeared four in favour of the amendment, and seven against.

The original proposition was carried.

Proposed by Major Anderson, seconded by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., and carried, that the Patron, Presidents (except deceased), and Vice-Presidents, be re-elected.

Proposed by P. C. Hanbury, Esq., seconded by George Curling, Esq., and carried, that—

CHARLES BAILY, Esq.
 MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON,
 J. G. GARDNER, Esq.
 W. W. POCOCK, Esq.
 Rev. J. W. POWELL,
 H. S. RICHARDSON, Esq.
 W. TAYLER, Esq.

be re-elected, and—

Proposed by J. W. Butterworth, Esq., seconded by Major Anderson, and carried, that—

R. NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A.,
 DR. HAIG BROWN, and
 J. D. HAYTON,

be elected on the Council.

Proposed by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., seconded by Major Anderson, and carried, that the Treasurer be re-elected.

Proposed by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., seconded by Major Anderson and carried, that George Curling, Esq., P. C. Hanbury, Esq., and C. H. Elt, Esq., be re-elected Auditors.

Proposed by Seymour Teulon, Esq., seconded by J. W. Butterworth, Esq., and carried, that the Honorary Secretary be re-elected.

Mr. Butterworth proposed, and Major Heales seconded, a resolution conveying the condolence of the Society to the widow of the late J. Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., which was carried unanimously.

On the motion of J. Daniel Tyssen, Esq., seconded by Mr. Tayler, it was resolved, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Seymour Teulon, Esq., or his efficient conduct in the chair.

Surrey Archeological Society.—Balance Sheet of the Year ending 31st December, 1873.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand, December 31, 1872.....	23 10 10	By Rent and Insurance.....	51 5 0
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions.....	176 9 6	Printing and Engravers.....	52 2 6
To Dividends on Stock.....	11 7 0	Postage of Letters and Publications.....	7 2 6
To Donations to the Illustration Fund.....	6 19 6	Collector's Commission, Stationery, and Office Expenses.....	14 13 7
To Rent from Harleian Society.....	5 8 0	Cash to late Hon. Secretary.....	51 0 0
		Annual Excursion.....	4 5 10
		Balance.....	£130 8 3
			91 10 11
			£328 5 4

To Balance—
 To Cash at Bankers..... £48 13 6
 To Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary..... 51 3 5
 £91 16 11

The above Account has been examined by us and found to be correct,
 GEORGE CURLING, }
 PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, } Auditors.

DAVES IMP,
 31st November, 1874.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES TAKEN ON THE 26th OF NOVEMBER, 1874.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Balance at Bankers.....	55 7 11	Wyman & Sons, Printers.....	90 17 1
Subscriptions not yet paid, and entrance fees.....	23 0 0	Do. Estimated expenses of printing, &c., forth-coming part.....	105 0 0
Rent due from Harleian Society.....	5 0 0	Mitchener's account for 1873.....	11 5 0
Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary.....	51 3 5	Tasker's do. for 1874.....	3 17 0
Cash required to Balance.....	106 11 4	Trading, for engraving.....	9 10 0
		Office Keeper to Harleian.....	0 19 0
		Partridge & Cooper, Stationery.....	2 2 3
		Allen do.....	0 0 0
		Lamp Hire.....	0 3 4
		Collector, for commission on £73. 10s. 6d.....	3 10 1
			3 15 6
			£328 5 4

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends was held on Thursday, the 5th of August, 1876, at Croydon.

The members assembled in the Public Hall, Croydon, and shortly after eleven o'clock proceeded along Park Lane, Aberdeen Road, and Brighton Road, to Sanderstead, where a Paper was read by Granville W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., High Sheriff of Surrey, which will be found printed at page 1 of this volume. The company next visited Warlingham Church, where Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., read a brief Paper descriptive of the interior of the church. Of its architectural features, he said, there was little to point out, except that it was a very complete specimen of an Early English church, and, with the exception of the Perpendicular windows, was just as it may be supposed to have been first built. The church was not mentioned in Domesday, but in 1158, William de Watervile gave the churches of Chelsham and Warlingham to the priory of Bermondsey, and some fifty years or so after they doubtless rebuilt it as it was then seen. At the commencement of the fifteenth century the church underwent some alterations.

The speaker then referred to the possibility, that under the present plaster on the walls might be found traceries and wall-paintings.¹ The original pulpit, according to tradition, was a most elaborate affair of Jacobean date, and had carvings of birds, beasts, and fishes, and Adam and Eve, and other natural curiosities. Upon the fury of Gothic restoration in 1857, it disappeared, when Mr. Bray, the curate in charge, repaired the church, and probably exchanged with some acute builder the handsome carved pulpit for the present very common specimen of varnished deal—one of those outrages of mistaken zeal constantly occurring, and of which it is difficult to speak without the strongest disgust, and which would probably continue to happen so long as there was no authority to protect what might be considered national property. Mr. Nevill was led from this fact to make some general remarks on church restoration, in which he condemned the practice so frequently adopted, of replacing old stone-work with new, made after the pattern of the old. The interest in the old work, he said, lay not only in the actual beauty it possessed, but still more in the fact that it was built by our ancestors, and that in the church of which it is a part, successive generations have worshipped without interruption for some 600 years. Destroy the actual fabric and one can see no more satisfaction in knowing that the new work is a reproduction of what was done 600 years, than 10, 200, 500, or 1000 years ago; therefore the work of restoration should be strictly limited to what was absolutely necessary, and that every old stone possible—and especially the tracery—even though much decayed and weathered, should be used again; for even though the work might at first appear patchy, there would be an interest remaining to it that the new copy could never attain, and one would respect much of the work that is new because one would be able to see that it was a truthful repro-

¹ This conjecture has since been confirmed by the discovery of a painting of St. Christopher on the north wall.

duction of the old ; while, where all is new one cannot tell whether the work be a copy, correct or otherwise, of the old, or after the fantasy of the architect.

The earliest registers of the church dated from 1688, and the entries of burials between that period and 1720 all record the fact of the bodies being buried in woollen, in accordance with the Act of Parliament of Charles II.

Another interest attached to this apparently out-of-the-way little church is that within its walls it is believed was performed the first reformed service held in England. Cranmer was at the time much in residence with the Archbishop at Croydon, and it is suggested that this church having been seized to the Crown from the Priory of Bermondsey, Cranmer tried the service here first, as an experiment how it would go. There was, however, nothing confirmatory of this supposition either in Strype or other works of authority.

After this the company adjourned to the "Leather Bottle Inn," Warlingham, and partook of refreshments, and proceeded thence to Farley Church. Here Major Heales, F.S.A., gave a short description of the salient features of the edifice. The building is a very simple type of a small village church of Norman date, probably rather late. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a later West porch, and suffered a good deal by "restoration" some twenty years back.

The West door is round-headed, with a jamb-shaft on each side, and the tympanum showing marks of sculpture now wanting. The windows are few, small, round-headed, and placed rather high in the walls. The most noteworthy feature is, that the East end of the chancel is occupied by two lancets only, instead of the usual triplet. They are small, and widely separated. The present chancel-arch is modern. Over the West end of the nave is a wooden bell-turret, but this would seem to be modern, as it does not appear in the views given by the earlier topographers.

There is a small brass, representing a civilian and wife, and their children, in two groups, with this inscription :—

"Hic iacent Johēs Brook, Civis dum vixit et Pulter london, et Anne uxor eius qui quidm Johēs obiit primo die mensis Maii A^o domini Millmō CCC^o lxxxv^o quorum aīabz ppiciet' deus amā."

Though now fixed against the chancel wall, it was formerly in the pavement, in consequence of which the inscription is a good deal worn—a fact which led Manning and Bray to transcribe the word "Pulter" (poulterer) as "Pretor," leading to the supposition that the deceased had been an important City official.

The parish register commences in 1678, and contains little matter of general interest. The burial (in woollen) of William Braddon, a rector of the parish, on 27th June, 1685, and in 1723 of William Beadle, parish clerk, aged 84, may be noted.

West Wickham Church and Manor House (Kent) were next visited. At the Manor House the guests were most hospitably received by the owner, Colonel Lennard, and some time was spent in exploring the spacious and antique rooms of this fine old mansion. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, Rev. Mr. Tait, and Miss Tait were

among the visitors here. Colonel Lennard read a paper descriptive of some of the interesting events connected with the history of the Manor House, its former possessors, its construction, &c., and the additions he had himself made to it.

Mr. LEVESON-GOWER at the close of Colonel Lennard's paper, proposed a vote of thanks to that gentleman for the very hearty reception he had given to the visitors; the vote being cordially agreed to, and acknowledged by Colonel Lennard.

In the church, a paper was read by Thomas Milbourn, Esq., giving a brief sketch of its history, and this was supplemented by some remarks on the beautiful stained windows of this church, forwarded by J. G. Waller, Esq., who was prevented from being present; after which, Addington Church was visited. Here Mr. Leveson-Gower read a paper, descriptive of the monuments of the Leigh family, and of the church, which was then undergoing repair and enlargement. The building was restored in 1843, and the chancel is now the only remaining portion of the original structure, which was erected in the Early English style. At one time there were many monuments of the Leighs (one of the oldest families in Surrey), but some of them had been sacrificed, and others possibly buried beneath the floor. The church also had an interest as being the last resting-place of many of the English prelates, and amongst others, the late Archbishop of Canterbury. The earliest record of the Leighs dated from Edward III., and for 350 years they had been land-owners here, John Leigh being Sheriff of the county in 1469.

The Rev. Mr. BENHAM, vicar of Margate, also read a paper on the Smith family, but more especially in reference to Henry Smith, whose benefactions to the county are so well known. This Henry Smith was a silversmith, of London, and he originally bequeathed £1,000 to each of the following towns:—Croydon, Kingston, Guildford, Farnham, Godalming, and Dorking, for the benefit of the poor, under certain conditions. He subsequently added to this bequest, making it one of the conditions that no person should receive any portion of the gift unless he had resided five years in the parish. Reigate and Richmond were also added to the gift and on these terms this well-known charity is being dispensed to the present day.

On the personal invitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the party proceeded to Addington Park and Palace.

His Grace, with his son and other members of the household, were waiting to receive their visitors, and Dr. Tait was most kind in pointing out matters of interest. He, however, remarked, that the choicest treasures were at Lambeth and at Croydon, and evidently at the latter place, in his opinion, a good deal of vandalism had taken place. He pointed out a very fine portrait of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury of the reign of Henry VII., and predecessor of Cranmer. The party then returned to Croydon, to attend the banquet at the Public Hall. Mr. Seymour Teulon, J.P., presided. After the usual loyal toasts, the chairman stated, the Society had had one more great day and in a direction they had not taken before. They had that day

passed through some beautiful scenery, had been favoured by the weather, having had sunshine almost all the time, and not the least important was the opportunity they had had of inspecting the fine old mansion of Colonel Lennard. He remarked, that each succeeding year brought this difficulty before the Society, that they had been over nearly the whole of Surrey, and it was hard to find fresh districts to explore; he coupled with the toast the name of Mr. Butterworth, a gentleman to whose interest and exertions the Society was much indebted for past success.

Mr. J. W. BUTTERWORTH responded, saying that when he looked round the room he could see many who had done services for the Society that he could not pretend to have done. He was, however, a very old member of the Society, though not one of the original members; and he had closely watched its progress. If at any time there had been a feeling that the Society was not prospering he thought it would be removed by the success of this very pleasant day. The Chairman had pointed out that they were getting into a difficulty; their county, not being a large one,—not so full of antiquities as were some others, they seemed almost to have got to the end of their tether. It seemed that they would have to repeat some of their old excursions; they might not have “fresh fields and pastures new” so far as Surrey was concerned, but he was sure they might go over fields they had already known, and discover fresh sources of pleasure there.

The health of “the readers of the papers” was proposed by the Chairman, and briefly replied to by Mr. Nevill.

“The visitors” was acknowledged by Mr. J. Staples, and the Chairman then gave “The health of the Secretary and Treasurer,” to which Mr. Hayton (hon. sec.) replied, inviting attention to the prospectus of the Society, and also referring to the fact which some might not be aware of, that the Society had a museum and library. “The Ladies,” responded to by Major Heales; “the healths of Mr. Bailey and the Chairman,” each duly acknowledged, brought the proceedings of the day to a close.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the State of the Society, and to elect the officers for the ensuing year, was held in the council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 29th of March, 1876.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A., member of the Council, presided.

The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report:—

“The Council of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY have much pleasure in submitting this their Twenty-second Annual Report and Statement of Accounts.

“The sixth volume of the Transactions of the Society was completed

and issued to all the members in the early part of the year 1875. In this volume will be found papers of interest from Sir G. G. Scott, R.A., Major Heales, F.S.A., the late Mr. J. G. Nichols, F.S.A., Mr. J. J. Howard, LL.D., F.S.A., and Mr. J. G. Waller, as promised in the Council's Report of last year, and for which the best thanks of the Society are due.

"The annual excursion on the 5th of August last to Croydon, Sanderstead, Warlingham, Farley, West Wickham, and Addington, gave, it is believed, much satisfaction, and also, it is hoped, proved instructive to all who attended; and the visit to Addington Park and Palace, through the kind personal invitation of the Society's Vice-President, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be long remembered. The best thanks of the Society are also due to Granville W. G. Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., High Sheriff of the county, for presiding on the occasion, and for the papers read by him at Sanderstead Place and Addington Church; also to Colonel Lennard, for his very cordial invitation and reception of the members at his residence at West Wickham, and for his sketch of the History of the Hall and Manor; likewise to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., for his Essay on Warlingham Church; to Major Heales, F.S.A., for his remarks on Farley Church; to Thomas Milbourn, Esq., for his paper on West Wickham Church; to J. G. Waller, Esq., for his communication on the painted glass there; and to the Rev. W. Benham, Vicar of Margate, for his paper on the Church at Addington.

"The Council wish to direct the attention of the Members to the following resolution which they passed on the 16th June last, and which it is believed will be approved by the Society:—

"That this Council, being informed that it is proposed to make certain alterations in Newdegate Church, desire to express their hope that the main features of archaeological interest in the building may be preserved. They trust that the west gallery, which is a good specimen of woodwork of its date, will be retained, and this, they consider, can easily be done without interfering with the appearance of the church, by reducing it somewhat in size. They also hear, with great regret, that the proposed addition of a North aisle will necessitate the destruction of the wall-painting on the north wall of the nave, it being a very interesting example of a class of art now becoming rare, and their appreciation of it having been shown by the publication of Mr. Waller's excellent paper upon the subject, with an expensive illustration, in the last volume of the Society's Proceedings. They hope that some other scheme may be devised for affording increased accommodation, or that, at any rate, the painting will be preserved and transferred to the new wall.'

"Copies of the above resolution were forwarded to the rector and churchwardens, and also to the patron of the church.

"A considerable number of new members have been elected during the year, whilst the losses by resignation and death are below the usual average. The Society now numbers 429 members.

“Another part of the Transactions, which will be the commencement of the seventh volume, is now in course of preparation.”

Seymour Teulon, Esq., J.P., proposed, and Major Anderson seconded, and it was unanimously carried, that the Report and Balance-sheet be adopted, printed, and circulated.

Mr. W. F. POTTER inquired whether the paragraph in the Report having reference to Newdegate Church had produced any good result.

The Chairman and Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., both stated that it had, as nothing had been done in the matter of the proposed alterations.

The Patron, Presidents, and Vice-Presidents were re-elected on the motion of Seymour Teulon, Esq., J. P., seconded by W. Tayler, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S.

On the motion of Mr. Chas. White, seconded by Mr. Chambers, the following members of the Council, who retire by rotation, were re-elected, with a vote of thanks for their services :—

R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

REGINALD BRAY, Esq., F.S.A.

Rev. ARTHUR CAZENOVE, M.A.

SEYMOUR TEULON, Esq., J.P.

J. R. DANIEL TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

The Right Rev. the BISHOP of GUILDFORD.

It was next proposed by Major Anderson, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Style, and resolved, that S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., be elected a member of the Council in the place of the Right Hon. Viscount Midleton, who is a Vice-President, and Dr. Alfred Carpenter, F.R.S., in the place of H. S. Richardson, Esq., resigned.

Mr. W. F. Potter proposed, and Major Anderson seconded, and it was resolved, that P. C. Hanbury, Esq., and George Curling, Esq., be re-elected Auditors, and that Robert Hovenden, Esq., be elected in the place of C. H. Elt, Esq.

It was proposed by Mr. W. Tayler, and seconded by Mr. Teulon, and carried, that the Honorary Secretary, J. D. Hayton, Esq., be re-elected as Honorary Secretary for the Society for the ensuing year,—and also “That the best thanks of this Society be given to Mr. J. D. Hayton, the Honorary Secretary, for his efficient services during the past year, and for the ability with which he has performed the duties of the office which he has gratuitously rendered to the Society.”

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society :—

F. Lambert, Esq.

The Hon. H. H. Jolliffe.

The Rev. T. T. Griffiths.

Fitzroy Kelly, Esq.

Walter Weston, Esq.

A. C. Hook, Esq.

Dr. F. S. Moger, and

William Gifford, Esq.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Surrey Archæological Society.—Abstract of Balance Sheet to December 31st, 1874.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To balance in hand, December 31st, 1873	91 16 11	By Rent and Insurance	54 10 0
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	178 0 0	Printers and Engravers	98 5 7
To Dividends on Stock	11 8 0	Posters of Letters and Publications	5 13 5
To Rent from Harleian Society	5 5 0	Collector's Commission, Stationery, and Office Ex- penses	28 0 8
To Sale of Publications	0 17 3	Advertisements	5 5 7
		Annual Excursion, 1873	5 7 6
		" 1874	4 4 9
		Balance	9 13 3
			58 19 11
	<u>£387 7 3</u>		<u>£387 7 3</u>

To Balance—
 To Cash at Bankers 24 14 5
 To Cash in hand 11 2 1
 Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary 51 3 5
 £98 19 11

The above account has been examined by me and found to be correct,
 GEORGE CURLING, Auditor.

DANIEL
 February, 1876.

Besides which the Society has £388. 18s. 4d. invested in New Three per Cent. Annuittes.

Surrey Archaeological Society.—Abstract of Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1875.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand, December 31st, 1874.....	96 19 11	By Rent and Insurance	52 1 3
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	302 10 0	Printers and Engravers	238 4 1
To Sale of £107. 7s. 6d. New Three per Cent. Stock	100 0 0	Postage of Letters and Publications	14 4 11
To Dividends on Stock	8 4 6	Collector's Commission, Stationery, and Office Expenses	52 5 10
To Annual Excursion	43 0 0	Annual Excursion	49 4 6
To Rent from Harleian Society	5 0 0	Balance	108 2 8
To Sale of Publications	7 6 8		
To Fire Insurance Premium returned	0 2 10		
	<u>£408 3 3</u>		<u>£408 3 3</u>

To Balance—	
To Cash at Bankers.....	49 5 3
To Cash in hand	11 2 1
To Loss due to Collector	3 8 0
	<u>7 14 1</u>
Due from Estate of late Hon. Secretary.....	51 3 5
	<u>£108 3 8</u>

The above account has been examined by me and found to be correct,
 GEORGE CURLING, Auditor.

DANES IRE,
 14th March, 1876.

Besides which the Society has £276. 10s. 6d. invested in New Three per Cent. Annuities.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on Thursday, August 3rd, 1876, at Godalming.

The company, on leaving the railway station, proceeded to the public hall, where a paper "On the Antiquities of Godalming" was read by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

A collection of flint arrow-heads from the Charterhouse Museum, and a number of prints, with other articles, illustrative of the archæology of the neighbourhood, and also the Charter of incorporation of the borough (*temp.* James I.), were exhibited in the hall. Mr. Nevill commenced an interesting sketch of the archæology of the neighbourhood by referring to the probable state of the district at the time it was occupied by the Regineæ, a tribe of Britons, of the existence of whom the arrow-heads and other flint implements, also the British tombs in the locality and the British coins collected by the late Mr. Richard Whitburn, gave sufficient proof. The Roman occupation of the district could also be traced to the remains of roads and Roman pottery. Having referred to the civil and ecclesiastical history of the borough during the Middle Ages, Mr. Nevill entered into a series of biographical sketches of the principal families,—the Elliotts, the Westbrooks, and Sir R. Wyatt, special prominence being given to the romantic narrative connected with the life of Theophilus Oglethorpe. He was equerry to Charles II., was present at the battle of Sedgfield, and afterwards purchased Westbrook, and became member of Parliament for Haslemere. In 1701 was published a pamphlet concerning the family, known as Mrs. Shaftoe's narrative, in which that lady narrated that while at Westbrook she was informed that the Prince of Wales, son of James II., and who afterwards figured in history as the Old Pretender, was in reality a son of Theophilus Oglethorpe, who was substituted for the real infant, who had died in convulsions. This remarkable tale was somewhat confirmed by the statement of Bishop Burnet, that the Prince of Wales had twice been changed. The life of General Oglethorpe, the philanthropist and founder of the colony of Georgia, was also dwelt upon, and Mr. Nevill brought his observations to a conclusion with a history of the municipal institutions of Godalming.

The company then proceeded to Godalming church, upon which some brief remarks were made by Major Heales, F.S.A., referring to the former visit of the Society, just fifteen years previously, which rendered it unnecessary to do more than point out the leading features of interest (the paper read on that occasion giving a full account of the church, as printed in the Society's Collections, vol. iv. p. 194). From a record in the library of the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, it appeared that the living, which then included the chapelry of Thursley, was worth about £400 in the year 1650. This record, which had been kindly extracted by S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., will be found *in extenso* at page 53 of this volume.

The members next visited Thursley church, where a paper was to have been read by Mr. Charles Baily on "The Old Timber Construction" of same; but in consequence of the unavoidable and much-regretted absence of that gentleman, the church was briefly described by Mr. Ralph Nevill.

It is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but there was no doubt the church was built soon after the Norman Conquest. The tower, or rather belfry, is of wood, and the three bells are almost unknown to the holiday seeker on account of their inaccessibility in the steeple. Three immense oak arches supported the tower, and these formed the principal features of interest in the church. An old sundial on the outside and the Norman font inside were alluded to. The church is much visited by ordinary people to inspect a murdered sailor's tombstone in the churchyard. On the tombstone is a rudely-cut bas-relief, supposed to represent the tragedy, and under is a tablet, which states that it is "erected in detestation of a barbarous murder committed here on an unknown sailor on September 24th, 1786, by Edward Lonagan, Michael Casey, and James Marshall, who were all taken the same day and hung in chains near this place." They were executed on Hindhead Common, and their remains left to feed the crows. It is not many years since the gibbets were removed. This incident is referred to by Charles Dickens in "Nicholas Nickleby."

The Rev. J. Charlesworth, the Rector of Thursley, kindly escorted the members over the church. The members next proceeded to Elstead Church, where a paper was read by the Rev. Charles Kerry, curate of Puttenham, entitled "Elstead and its Church." The name of this village signifies the stead, station, or place of Ælla; probably of Ælla, the founder of the kingdom of Sussex. There is another Elstead, in the deanery of Midhurst, which is somewhat nearer the scene of the earlier victories of Ælla and his son Cissa. As the city of Chichester, formerly Andredsester, derives its name from Cissa, who with his father besieged and took the town in 491, so there is no reason why these more obscure places may not have derived their name from Ælla. We know that the Hundred of Farnham was a part of the kingdom of Wessex in the year 858, when Ethelbald gave this Hundred to the Bishop and Church of Winchester soon after the death of Ethelwulf, his father, who was interred there. The eastern boundary-line of the Hundred of Farnham passes very near, if not through the south-eastern part of the village of Elstead, which would, therefore, be on the western boundary of the kingdom of Sussex, the realm of Ælla. On "Charles Hill," in this parish, there is a remarkable embankment, which runs from the brow along the summit in a northerly direction, and seems more like a boundary-line than a relic of early military tactics. As there are five tumuli close by, it may perhaps be the work of a pre-historic population, and no relic of Ælla, or of the boundmark of his kingdom. "On Saturday, December 3rd, 1870," Mr. Kerry said, "I opened three of the five tumuli; the mounds are in a direct line running north and south. The four northernmost are contiguous; the southernmost stands about twenty yards from its neighbour, the only 'bowl-shaped' barrow of the series. We commenced with the northernmost, cutting a trench completely through the centre from east to west. This barrow, like the rest, appears to have been formed of small layers of sand of various hues, apparently brought from different localities, and deposited in small quantities on the mound. We found nothing whatever save a small narrow flint flake, about two inches in length. The second and third of these

tumuli we left undisturbed, as they bore obvious traces of previous examination. The bowl barrow yielded nothing save a small piece of calcined flint, although we examined the mound most carefully. The last of them was equally devoid of interest. Elstead is not mentioned by name in Domesday, but it is included in the description of the 'Land of the Bishop of Winchester.' The whole of Farnham Hundred was then held by Ralph, William and Wazor. The earliest recorded mention of this place by name is in the foundation charter of Waverley Abbey, in which its founder, Bishop William Gifford, in 1128, gave to that house two acres of land in 'Helestede.'" Mr. Kerry next gave an interesting account of the Court Rolls of the Manor of Farnham, beginning March 12th, 1598-9. The following Mr. Kerry considered the most interesting: "Court, 3 September, 1601:—The jury present Mr. William Vynes, of Shakelfords for keepings of sheepe in oure comon, and keeping of a stafferd in oure comon of Elstede, and so contynueth dailie, the Saboth daie only excepted, having no rights there so farr as we know. And further, William Hampton, one of oure Jury, doth affirm that John Billingham, sen., of Puttenham, did saie that Mr. Beeden and Mistris Vyne, of Shackelforde, did oftentimes drive theire sheepe to and fro from Shakelforde to a place called 'Bryttie Hill,' in the tithing of Elstede. But upon what rights he could not tell."

From the style of this entry, the Rev. Mr. Kerry said it would seem that Mr. William Vynes and "Mistris Vynes" were persons of some consequence, and he thought it more than probable that this Mr. William Vynes was a descendant of Ralph Vyne, who purchased the manor of Poyle, in Seale, in the year 1503, and whose family resided there until 1581, when Stephen Vyne conveyed the Tongham estates to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe. The William Hampton, "Jurymen," was of Hampton, in Seale, where the family had been settled for many years, and remained there until the middle of the last century; and branches of this old yeoman family, descended from three brothers, settled at Compton, Worplesdon, and Puttenham. Mr. Kerry also said, Britty Hill was a well-known eminence in the parish, on the west side of Puttenham Great Common. On the summit of this hill he had found about thirty flint "scrapers," three barbed arrow-heads, a fine leaf-shaped spear-head, and a celt of Devonshire granite, the whole of which are now in the Charterhouse Museum. Elstead Mill, Mr. Kerry thought, might have formed one of the six mills in the Hundred of Farnham at the Domesday survey. It occurs in the Church Register of 1591.

The latter part of Mr. Kerry's paper was descriptive of Elstead Church. He said:—"It is dedicated to St. James. Before the year 1872, when the south aisle was added, it consisted of nave and chancel only. The earliest portions of the structure date from the commencement of the thirteenth century. During the recent restoration, foundations of a wall were discovered running across the nave, a little to the east of the centre, as though the church had been extended eastward at some later period. Be this as it may, it is rather remarkable that the opposite windows of the nave correspond very

nearly with each other. Near the west end there were Early English lancets; little more than halfway came the flat traceried windows of *circa* 1320; whilst eastward of these were the flat-headed Perpendicular windows of *circa* 1460. The chancel arch is probably coeval with the Early Decorated windows of the nave; so that, if any extension of the original structure took place, it must have been about 1320, when the Early English work eastwards was removed. If this theory be thought improbable, the foundations may then indicate the basement of the front of the ancient rood-loft, which, as in a small church of Greywell, near Odiham, might have been constructed entirely within the nave; and this conjecture receives additional strength from the smallness of the chancel. At the eastern extremity of the south wall of the nave was a small brick-headed window of post-Reformation times, obviously inserted to throw a little more light on the pulpit. On each side of the south porch, which had been converted into a vestry, was a narrow lancet, exactly like those on the opposite side. The east window of the chancel is a good specimen of Perpendicular work, and is obviously coeval with the flat-headed windows in the nave. In the head of the centre light is a fragment of the old glass, consisting of a portion of a canopy. The ceiling of the chancel was decorated with choice plaster medallions, each about five inches square, bearing devices of the 'Pelican in her piety,' fleurs-de-lis, and crosses fleury. As far as I can recollect, they were arranged in the form of crosses on either side. The bell-turret at the west end is probably coeval with the wooden porch on the north; and the wooden campanile of Hogston Church, Buckinghamshire, is the only structure of the kind which I can compare with this, the timbers rising from the very basement; but whilst this leans for support against the walls and timbers of the nave, that is constructed within the western corner of the north aisle."

The belfry stair at Elstead is composed of one heavy slab of oak, the steps being cut into it. There were three bells in 1549, weighing respectively 2½, 3, and 4 cwt., "by extimacion." There should have been three bells in 1865, when the present peal was made by Warner, at a cost of £46. 16s. 11d., the old metal being appraised at £37. 0s. 3d.; but the churchwardens had sold the second bell and a fragment of the tenor to defray some of their church expenses. The treble and tenor of the old peal were thus inscribed: "1. Bryanus Eldridge fecit me 1653."—"3. John Bayley, John Martin, C. W. Richard Phelp made me 1717."

Mr. Kerry then read an inventory of the goods in Elstead Church *temp.* Edward VI., and a list of the earlier registers. The oldest register is of paper, and was restored by Mr. Kerry. It contains about 200 different surnames, and there are entries relating to 176 local families.

Leaving Elstead, a very pretty drive over Royal Common brought the members and visitors to the entrance of Peperharow Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Midleton.

At Peperharow House, an interesting paper was read by the Hon. George C. Brodrick, which will be found published at page 21 of this volume.

At the conclusion of the reading, the visitors were invited to promenade the beautiful park and inspect the church, where the Rev. Hilton Bothamley, M.A., the rector, gave some interesting particulars of its chief characteristics.

The nave and chancel, connected by a very narrow arch, represented exactly the original forest church, built there early in the twelfth century, and with the exception of very small projection, remained unaltered until 1826, in which year the small spire was taken down and the western tower built, and other additions made. He mentioned as a curious fact, that none of the old people surviving when he came there three years ago, remembered the beams coming down inside the church. The wooden spire, in which there were three bells, must have had something to support it, but what that something was was not known, even to the oldest memory. He particularly drew attention to the beautiful character of the work of Pugin there, expressing his belief that with one or two other churches, this was the only Protestant church he ever touched. The Rev. gentleman also alluded to the fact that there were buried in the churchyard the remains of the Rev. F. Elliott, who was rector of that church for the long period of sixty-one years.

Major Heales, F.S.A., followed with an account of the brasses in the church, which will be found at page 34 of this volume.

The company then retired to the lawn in front of the mansion, where tea and light refreshments were kindly provided by Lord and Lady Middleton.

The members then returned *via* Milford, to the Public Hall at Godalming, where a cold collation was provided.

The chair was taken by the Right Hon. Viscount Middleton, who after giving the usual loyal toasts, proposed "Success to the Surrey Archæological Society," and expressed his regret that an engagement in London had prevented his joining the company throughout the day. He was pleased to hear that, notwithstanding the drawback of the weather, the excursion had been a success, and had been attended by an average number out of their total of 438 members. This was a larger number than had ever belonged to it before, and therefore he did not think he need say anything in defence of the existence of the Society. They had, however, that day come to a quarter in which ancient lore was somewhat scarce. He thought the reasons for the non-existence of those relics of the past were very clearly stated in more than one of the able papers read that day. However that might be, it was, he thought, desirable to recall the past as far as possible; and their excursions promoted, if they did nothing else, a spirit of close investigation. It prompted, above all, a spirit of truthfulness, and he might say, and he was sure they would agree with him, that no archæological investigations could be satisfactory except those which went to the root of the matter, and which were based, not upon theory, but upon ascertained facts. Facts could only be ascertained by patient labour and by laborious research, and it was because he thought such habits were fostered and stimulated by the existence of a Society like that, that such a Society possessed a peculiar

claim upon them. Though they were not enabled to find "fresh fields and pastures new" for the investigation of the Society, yet he was inclined to think that in the old beaten tracks some new light might be shed upon circumstances previously unnoticed,—some new facts might be extracted, it might be, from ancient records, or it might be by patient investigation among the peasantry and yeomen of the country, among whom traditions lingered far more than in more educated classes. All those things were powerful aids to the pursuit of archæological research, and they were fostered into perfection by the periodical visits of a Society like theirs. They might fairly congratulate themselves upon what the Society had already done, and they might take courage in the future, for, although they might seem to have perambulated all the points of interest in the county, they might find, in going over the old ground, that they had still something to learn. The noble Chairman concluded by giving the toast, coupled with the name of Mr. W. Tayler.

Mr. TAYLER, in responding, alluded to the great loss the Society had sustained in the death of Mr. More Molineux, of Loseley, who possessed those famous manuscripts to which the Hon. Mr. G. C. Brodrick had alluded in his paper.

Mr. W. W. Pocock gave "The Readers of the several Papers," and spoke in emphatic terms of the marked interest of the Papers read.

The Hon. George C. Brodrick acknowledged the compliment, and after the toast of "The Visitors," responded to by the Rev. T. B. Williams; and "the Hon. Secretary," acknowledged by Mr. J. D. Hayton, the meeting terminated.

ON Wednesday, March the 14th, 1877, an evening meeting of the members and friends of the Society was held in the School of Art Room at the Public Hall, Croydon. Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., of Titsey Park, vice-president of the Society, occupied the chair, supported by Mr. W. Grantham, M.P.; Dr. A. Carpenter, J.P., president of the Croydon Microscopical Club; Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; Mr. W. Tayler, F.S.A., F.S.S.; Mr. J. G. Waller, and others.

The room in which the meeting was held was made to present an appearance quite in harmony with the subject of the evening; for besides the interesting collection of objects in glass cases belonging to the Society, the walls were hung with rubbings of curious monumental brasses, presented to the Society by F. J. Piggott, Esq., illustrating the armour and costume of various periods worn by warriors in battle or at knightly tournament. A copy of the very remarkable wall-painting found in Chaldon Church was also exhibited, the subject being the "Ladder of Souls to Heaven," and comprising many quaint figures, an excellent representation of which is given in vol. V. p. 279 of the Collections of the Society. Ranged on the table round the room there were also many objects of archæological interest, many of which had been found on the Titsey estate or in the neighbouring parishes.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the object of the meeting was twofold. He, however, would mention, in the first place, that their esteemed friend Dr. Carpenter had asked him to attend the meeting and explain some of the objects in the museum. He confessed, however, that he scarcely knew what they had there, and he thought the explanations of gentlemen who had volunteered to explain certain parts of the collection would be better than his own. Referring then to the fact that the Society wished to awaken an interest in archæological pursuits in the county, and that it had been proposed that similar meetings should be held in different parts of Surrey, he said that the first object in view that evening was the ventilation of the subject of establishing a County Museum. This idea had long been entertained, but somehow it had not been realized. If Mr. Flower had lived, he believed it would have been carried out before now. A Society like theirs ought to possess a museum, and it was astonishing, if they once created a centre of that kind, how readily they would accumulate a number of interesting objects. Colonel Lane Fox had a large collection, which he offered to Guildford, but the people there did not exert themselves to obtain them, and they had gone to Bethnal-green; but if they had had a County Museum, Colonel Lane Fox would have given them the collection, which he was afraid they had now lost for ever. Speaking of what neighbouring counties had done in the way of establishing museums, he remarked that Kent had established a very good museum at Maidstone, and that all the articles in it had been thoroughly classified and arranged. It was one of the best museums of its kind. Surrey was not particularly rich in archæological remains, but, nevertheless, numbers of things had been found. He alluded to discoveries of Roman remains at Beddington, and to the barrows on Farthing Downs, and expressed an opinion

that the line of country along the Downs had been inhabited very early. Owing to the march of improvement, and the formation of new streets in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, much that was of archæological interest was fast disappearing in various localities; but the ladies could help the Society very materially by making use of their pencils and sketching objects which would otherwise be lost to sight for ever. Another class of persons who could help them were the clergy, who had good opportunities in their hands of storing up archæology, as many things came to their knowledge, owing to their being so much among the people. A movement was on foot now to extract the most interesting features from parish registers, and in that way the clergy could help them very much. Although, as he had said, Surrey was not rich in archæological objects, yet they had one or two things which would, perhaps, bear comparison with any. He alluded to the wall-painting found in the humble little church of Chaldon, and which narrowly escaped destruction. One large figure was destroyed on the north wall, but that which was preserved was very artistic, and he believed it was unparalleled as a wall-painting in this county and in the kingdom. Among the articles found with the remains on Farthing Downs were the boss of a shield and a drinking-cup, which would bear comparison with any that had ever been found. Mr. Gower then proceeded to describe some of the articles on the table before him, including some fine specimens of celts found in his own neighbourhood, some bronze fibulæ or brooches found at Woldingham, some objects from the Roman villa at Titsey, including a representation of Neptune, supposed to have been used by the Romans as a charm against sea-sickness when they were about to cross the Channel. A pin, which might have adorned some Roman belle, was also produced; a mediæval censer found beneath the floor of Limpfield Church, and supposed by Sir Gilbert Scott to be of very early date; a very ancient pastry-marker; a silver betrothal ring, found in the garden of Titsey; some tiles from the old manor-house of Titsey, bearing the grasshopper pattern; some ancient glass from the old church, and many other interesting objects. After referring to the fact that the national character of Englishmen was very much impressed by the veneration and regard which they at all times felt for objects of the past, Mr. Gower warmly commended the study of archæology, and expressed a hope that the purpose of the meeting would be attained.

Major HEALES, F.S.A., then gave a description of the tiles found in the famous Abbey of Chertsey, which had been presented to the Society by their esteemed member Mr. Shurlock. As these tiles have been fully described in Mr. Shaw's well-known work, we need not go into detail respecting them. Major Heales pointed out their general design, and thoroughly impressed all his hearers with a sense of their artistic and striking beauty.

Mr. J. G. WALLER next gave a most interesting description of the ancient brasses which were illustrated by the rubbings in the Museum, and also an account of some of the worthies they commemorated. It is, however, impossible to give a lengthened narration concerning these, as, without the rubbings to refer to, the reader would not be able to

gather a connected idea of the history of the brasses, which Mr. Waller seemed to have at his fingers' ends. His description was a thoroughly able and exhaustive one, and was highly appreciated. He also described minutely the wall-painting found in Chaldon Church.

Mr. R. BRODIE read a somewhat lengthy paper "On the Importance of Archæological Research," referring particularly to the recent debate in the House of Commons on Sir John Lubbock's Bill for the preservation of monuments. Mr. Brodie alluded to the well-known incidents in Scott's "Antiquary," and Dickens's "Pickwick," and remarked that good-natured satire of that kind did no harm to the real archæologist, and served to warn off pretenders. It was no bad thing that there should always be in archæology as in politics a party of opposition, to put the drag on the wheels of those who were inclined to drive too fast, and to lay a firm hand on the skirts of those who were too eager to jump to a conclusion. The necessity for such opposition had been clearly shown in two recent cases; viz. the famous holes in the gravel at Oxford, and the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann at Troy and Mycenæ. All people who pursued special studies were apt to go further in theory than their facts would warrant; and he believed that it was sound advice to all of them in general, and to archæologists in particular, to say less than they thought, and to read the "Novum Organum."

Mr. F. WARREN read a paper "On the Formation of a Local or County Museum," containing several useful suggestions. Whether a collection of antiquities should be the fundamental part of a museum might, he thought, be a moot point; but no one could question that such a collection, when of a local character, was not only desirable but essential to the local museum. They might hope that the collection of this Society would be further enriched, not only by members, but by gentlemen of the county who possessed valuable antiquities.

Mr. J. PELTON said he rose to offer a suggestion as to a site for the proposed museum. The remains of the ancient palace of the Archbishops of Canterbury in Croydon he ventured to indicate as the appropriate home of archæology in Surrey, and he desired to raise his full voice in this meeting of lovers of the past, to ask this Society to possess itself, at the earliest opportunity, of this historic site—to restore to something of their original condition, and to more congenial uses, the old hall where kings have feasted, and the old chapel whence have ascended the prayers of so many great and good men. It would, indeed, be a fitting home for the Surrey Archæological Society, as it would also for the Free Public Library, which, they were all aware, it is proposed to establish in this town.

Dr. CARPENTER then rose for the purpose of submitting a resolution. He explained that in 1860 he supported a proposition for establishing a museum in Croydon in connection with the Literary and Scientific Institution, but it was found that they had no room in the building for the purpose. In 1866 or 1867 the room in which they were assembled was added, and they thought of placing the museum in it; but it had always been felt that it was not a proper room for the purpose. Over and over again efforts had been made to have a proper building attached to

the institution for the purpose of containing the various objects of interest which they knew to exist in the neighbourhood, and some of which were now before them. The scheme was ready for launching, and Mr. Flower, Dr. Lanchester, and Mr. Henry Lee were the committee for the purpose. Unfortunately, however, about a week afterwards Mr. Flower died, and the matter was left in abeyance. A number of prospectuses and papers relating to it had been printed, and were still at his house. After that a scheme was launched by a number of gentlemen in Croydon for the purpose of forming a company to carry out a similar object. He therefore took no steps which might seem antagonistic to that scheme; but as it had not succeeded, he thought no time should now be lost on the part of the inhabitants of Croydon, on the part of the members of the Archæological Society, and on the part of the county, in establishing a proper museum. He approved of the site which had been mentioned by Mr. Pelton, and thought that prompt steps ought to be taken for securing it, as doubtless, new streets would be laid out in the neighbourhood, and the site might be lost. There were many historical associations connected with the old palace, and in one part of it the consecration of bishops used to take place. If the museum were located there, the inhabitants might also secure that library which Mr. Warren had forcibly alluded to as necessary to exist in every district. It would also be a sanitary advantage to have the museum located on the spot suggested, as it would prevent it being covered with houses. He thought the idea must commend itself generally to the inhabitants of the town and the members of the Archæological Society. He therefore moved,

“That the proposition made by Mr. Pelton is one of which this meeting cordially approves; that a Committee be formed to promote the object; and that the Council of the Surrey Archæological Society be asked to support it with all their power.”

Mr. HISCOCK briefly seconded the resolution.

Mr. CURLING asked if the resolution pledged the meeting to convert the Old Palace into a museum; because if so, although he did not wish to offer any opposition, it seemed to him they might be a little premature.

The CHAIRMAN said the resolution was in very general terms.

Dr. CARPENTER read it again, and pointed out that it harmonized with Mr. Curling's wishes.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

Dr. SHORTEHOUSE, of Carshalton, gave a brief account of some skeletons of gigantic size found in the chalk at Beddington. He said that there is in the parish of Beddington a narrow roadway or path from Foxley Hatch to Duppas Hill, which, he had always been told, is an old Roman road. About twelve years ago he was called to inspect a number of skeletons which had been found in the chalk about eighteen inches below the surface, and parallel to this road. They were found by the workmen who were intrenching the ground for the purpose of planting a shrubbery and belt of trees around that part of the hill known as ‘Beggars Bush,’ and on which the Warehousemen's Schools are now built; but he did not see any of the skeletons *in situ*.

He saw eighteen skeletons, all of them were more or less perfect; the ribs were decayed, and had mostly crumbled to dust whilst being removed, but the skulls and larger bones were perfect, and had undergone but little decay. After his visit, the workmen came upon a number of other skeletons; altogether, he believed, more than sixty were found, and they were all of about the same size as those which he saw. He conjectured that they must have been the bones of men of 6 ft. 6 in. or 6 ft. 8 in. in stature at the very least. They were also adults of mature age; and he should conjecture their age to be something like sixty years. There was little doubt that a number of skeletons lie undisturbed in the adjoining land. At the distance of some 200 or 300 yards Mr. Watney built a cottage for his gamekeeper, and in digging the well the well-sinkers came upon a subterranean passage. A man named Plowman (now dead) penetrated along the passage for a considerable distance, and he said he came to water. Near the Plough at Beddington there is an entrance to a similar, possibly the same, passage. Where it leads to is unknown, but most probably towards Foxley Hatch, and that it was the one which the well-sinkers came across. If so, it must be at least two miles long. In the front of Woodcote Lodge there is a cavern, or something of that kind, which, so far as he knew, has not been explored by archæologists.

Dr. CARPENTER read a paper "On the Skeletons discovered at Park Farm, Beddington, in 1871 and 1875." He referred to a paper on "An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery" at Beddington, by the late J. W. Flower, F.G.S., at page 122 of volume VI. of the Society's Collections, in which are described some cinerary urns, the iron umbo of a shield, some spear-heads and daggers of iron, discovered in a gravel-pit in the year 1871, in a field to the rear of the yard which is attached to the "Park Farm," close to a small tributary of the Wandle, which, in Mr. Flower's opinion, has flowed in the same course since Anglo-Saxon times. Dr. Carpenter expressed a decided opinion that the place was a cemetery in which persons of little importance were buried, probably husbandmen or 'creals'; that it was commenced in pre-Christian times, but that it was continued in use after the people were converted from heathenism, although he does not give his reasons for this opinion. The same volume contains an account of a Roman villa discovered in the fields of Park Farm, and which are now occupied as a sewage farm by the Croydon Local Board of Health. There are also notices of bronze implements which have been discovered a few hundred yards from the so-called cemetery. Similar remains have been repeatedly disinterred at Wallington. These remains chiefly indicate that this particular district was inhabited at an early date by ancient British, by Roman, and by Anglo-Saxon settlers; it was, therefore, of some importance in those days as well as now. In the spring of the year 1875 it became necessary to repair the roads on the Park Farm. Materials were taken from the spot near to which the remains described by Mr. Flower were obtained in 1871. Soon afterwards Dr. Carpenter, who happened to be the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Sewage Farm, was informed that further discoveries had been made whilst the workmen were excavating gravel in the pit. The spot at

which the gravel was taken, as shown in a tracing from the Ordnance Map, is situated on the northern bank, and within fifty yards of the small stream mentioned by Mr. Flower, and which flows into the Wandle in Beddington Park. The substratum is well-washed gravel, which forms the whole of the flat area which, from Park Farm, extends to some distance northwards. The water-line is usually about three feet below the surface of the field, and corresponds with the level of the stream before mentioned. There are a few inches only of ordinary mould above the gravel. A few yards to the west of the spot is the wall of Beddington Park, and the old house formerly inhabited by the Carews, and which house dates from the time of the Tudors. It is now occupied by the Beddington Female Orphan Asylum Corporation. In removing the gravel, three skeletons were uncovered. They were all less than three feet from the surface of the ground. It unfortunately happened that they were all disturbed before their discovery was brought to notice, but sufficient data could be made out to indicate that the place of burial was not a Christian cemetery, or intended for all ranks and all ages. The skeletons (as were those seen by Mr. Flower) were all those of men. They had not been buried in the usual Christian manner, viz. from east to west, but were at oblique angles to each other, at six to eight yards apart, and varied a few inches as to depth from the surface. The bones all crumbled into dust as soon as they were exposed to the air, except one skull, the fragments of which are upon the table. The long bones, the vertebræ, and the pelvis crumbled up in a few hours. The skull in question had attached to it a circle of bronze metal, which appeared to be the rim of a helmet of some sort, every vestige of which had disappeared except the rim in question; and whilst the skulls of the other bodies crumbled up as rapidly as the other bones, the skull to which the rim was attached has retained its osseous character. Whether this permanence is connected with the metal rim or not I am not able to decide. There is also a bronze ornament, a kind of fibula or brooch, which was found near the skull. By the side of this skeleton was a broad sword of considerable length, of the Anglo-Saxon form, double-edged, probably enclosed in a scabbard of wood, small particles of decayed wood being found on it. The body was not apparently enclosed in any coffin; but in consequence of its having been disturbed by the workmen without close observation, all its surroundings were not clearly made out. The umbo or boss of a shield was placed upon the body, but its precise position was not observed, neither is it certain which boss of the three which were discovered belonged to this particular skeleton. They are all different in pattern, as if they belonged to different corps of troops or persons in different ranks in life. This skeleton must have been that of a man above the position of a husbandman, as none but those with or above the rank of Thane were allowed to wear swords. With the sword were also a spear, a kind of dagger, and two smaller instruments, probably arrow-heads, and also a knife. Each of the other skeletons had the umbo of a shield, which differed from its fellow in style as well as from that with the superior, and with each was a spear, a dagger, an arrow-head, and a knife. There were also turned up some ancient pieces of

pottery, but what relationship they held to the skeletons in question was not made out. The remains are evidently entirely Anglo-Saxon, and the method of interment indicates that it took place previous to their conversion to Christianity, as it was not the custom after that event to inter the dead with their arrows and shields. The spot at which the remains were found is close to the ford by which the Wandle is crossed in the village of Beddington. If we trace that river from above downwards, this ford is the most convenient spot, and indeed, but for bridges, the only spot for a long distance, at which carriages could cross the river. The marshy districts or high banks, which extend for some distance either way, would prevent any crossing except by horsemen. Many archæologists have placed the town of Noviomagus, which was the capital of this part of the kingdom, at Woodcote (Brayley and Britton's "History of Surrey"); and Dr. Carpenter, for reasons which he gave in detail, was of opinion that the ford at Beddington was the direct way from Woodcote to Streatham, by which intercourse would be carried on between Noviomagus and Londonium, and probably, also, that a road would communicate with this route and Cæsar's Camp at Wimbledon. This may, therefore, be the point at which the ancient Stane-street passed from Noviomagus to Streatham. If this be so, this road would be certainly guarded in time of invasion. The cemetery described by Mr. Flower, and again disturbed by the farm-labourers in 1875, was probably the burial-place of soldiers who fell in the defence or in the attack upon the ford in question, rather than a general cemetery. The major portion of the remains which have been discovered in this neighbourhood have been found on the southern side of the river, between the ford and Wallington. Here would, therefore, be the first point of attack as between London and the former town. The many ancient graves which have been discovered near to the site of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Wallington would show that it is a district in which in early times slaughter was not uncommon.

Mr. S. W. KERSHAW, M.A., had been announced to read a paper on "Some Aspects of Archæological Study," but was unable to be present. Dr. Moger, of Carshalton, read the paper for him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Kershaw's paper, a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to the Chairman, and the proceedings of a highly-interesting meeting were then brought to a close.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on Monday, July 30th, 1877 ; J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., presiding.

The meeting-place was at Redhill junction station, where carriages were in attendance to convey the company to Horley Church, the first place on the programme to be visited. This church was very fully described by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., whose paper upon the same will be found printed at page 169 in the present part of the Collections of the Society.

The monument and brasses in the church were described by Mr. J. G. Waller, whose paper will also be found printed at page 184 in the present part of the Collections.

Thunderfield Castle, in the adjoining parish of Horne, was next visited. This was described by Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A. He said that the parish of Horne, within which was the site of the Castle, was not mentioned in Domesday, as it was anciently included in the Manor of Bletchingley. The spot upon which they were assembled bore no remains of a castle, but they would see it was called a castrum or enclosure. The outer and the inner ditches were intact, and there were evidences, which Colonel Lane Fox would describe, of earth-works. The ditches were fed by a spring. There was a tradition that King Harold had a residence here, and that a battle was fought near the spot. The name Thunderfield was probably derived from the name of the Saxon god Thor, a derivation which was seen, too, in the name of Thursley, a parish in the western part of the county. Some few years back a large quantity of human bones were dug up on the site, and in the ditches were discovered large pieces of timber, nearly black, and partially charred. Colonel Lane Fox said it was considered, from the site of the castle, that it had never formed the scene of a British camp, as these were invariably formed on the top of high hills. He was somewhat puzzled, when he looked at the moats, to understand what was done with the earth taken out, as there were no mounds to account for its disposal. He would suggest that the ditches be drawn and examined, as it was highly probable some interesting discoveries would be made, which would throw light on the history of the place.

The company next visited Burstow Church. The edifice was described by Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. He said there was no mention of the parish in Domesday, but it was probably at that time included in the manors of Wimbledon and Mortlake. The church had several peculiarities, notably its small wooden tower, surmounted with a shingled spire, and its roof covered with Horsham slate. The pointed arches dividing the nave from the aisle, and the niches, evidently designed for small statues, were peculiar. On the south side of the chancel was a piscina, and another at the south-east angle of the nave. In the chancel was a deep two-arched recess, which was probably an Eastern sepulchre. The font, formed octagonally of stone, was very ancient. In the chancel was an old oak chest, covered with iron bands, and evidently of great age. He hoped that at no very distant day the plaster ceiling, which hid from view a fine old timber roof, would be removed, but he sincerely prayed that the vandalistic hand of restoration would never touch the grand and ancient edifice.

The company then proceeded to the last place entered on the programme, viz. Smallfield Place. This was viewed, by the kind permission of Mr. Thomas Hooker, and described by Mr. Godwin-Austen, F.R.S., F.G.S. He said the mansion was situate on Smallfield Common, and it was anciently a seat of the family of the De Burstows. According to Sir Edward Bysshe, the estate was given in the reign of Edward the Third to John De Burstow by Lord Burghersh, as an acknowledgment for assistance received from him when thrown from his horse in a battle during the wars in France. Smallfield afterwards belonged to the family of Bysshe, and the house, the greater portion of which was before them, was built by Edward Bysshe, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, and a great practitioner in the Court of Wards, in the reign of James the First. The date of 1661 was still on the knocker of the door, and on the leaden pipes the arms of Bysshe still remained. Mr. Godwin-Austen then referred to the embattled Jacobean style of the house, and asked the visitors to observe the staircase, which was of oak, curiously carved, and in excellent preservation. The kitchen contained some curious carving, and the oak panelling in various portions of the house would be greatly admired. After a minute inspection of the fine old mansion, the party returned to Horley, where a collation closed the proceedings of the day.

A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held July 10th, 1878, at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the presidency of R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the meeting said :—

“ We have met here once before, under the chairmanship of Mr. William Evelyn, who then called our attention to the special objects of antiquarian interest connected with the place : this was as far back as twenty-four years since. That interval has allowed ample time for another generation of Surrey Archæologists to have arisen, as I hope is the case ; and should our Kingston friends to-day recognize any of their earlier visitors, I trust that they will turn it to the advantage of our association, as showing what a healthy and length-of-days-giving pursuit ours is.

“ We have come to Kingston again ; for out of the whole county of Surrey I do not think that I could name any one place at which a second meeting could be more appropriately held. Our first meeting was very far from exhausting its antiquarian interests : these range far back in time. The records of Kingston do not begin, as was long supposed, with the times of Julius Cæsar and the passage of his legions, but with long earlier times, as to which, and their duration, much more may be said to be now known than was some twenty-five years since. There was from early times a population located about here ; it being the first place upwards at which the Thames became passable ; its waters and weirs too we know afforded a constant supply of food, long before they became attractive to the disciples of Isack Walton ; indeed the far-stretching hunting-grounds of what are now our parks and Surrey heath-lands, would just suit the requirements of early occupants, and account for the abundant proofs of population which are to be met with over parts

of the county of Surrey, where population is now become sparse. It is the knowledge we now have of the condition of our country antecedently to its discovery by the Romans, which may be said to distinguish the modern from the older Archæology.

"Our first visit to-day is to see what is called the 'old Saxon Coronation-stone,' respecting which and the class of antiquities to which it belongs, a very full and interesting memoir has been given in the first volume of our Surrey Archæological Collections, from the pen of Dr. Bell, the result of our former visit here.

"The author there shows the very great antiquity and wide spread of the custom of setting up stones, which under various denominations were and still are monumental.

"It is a curious circumstance that in the admirable County History of Mr. Manning, in which is so full an account of Kingston, there should not be any notice of this remnant of early times, which has since attracted so much attention, and obtained so prominent a place here.

"Mr. Thomas Wright, in his interesting work—'The Calt, the Roman, and the Saxon,' has given a good account of all the various kinds of stone monuments which we possess in this country, on their several objects, whether memorial or boundary-marks. To these in all cases a remote antiquity may be assigned; the Stone age naturally is before every other, and was of vast duration. The treatment of the materials used, whether rough, smoothed, polished, or artistically fashioned, may serve to mark the progressive stages of that age.

"The same favouring circumstances which made this place of importance from the early Roman occupation of our island, would have rendered it equally valuable to the original British inhabitants,—namely, the place at which our main southern river was fordable: this would vary with the season of the year,—at one time higher, at another rather lower down; and this may serve to reconcile the rival claims of Cowery-stakes or Kingston, to have served as the passage of the Roman invader. One thing is certain, that he foresaw the importance of accurate information as to a place of passage, and had obtained it before embarking.

"What makes it probable that Kingston was the place of Caesar's passage is this, that from early Roman occupation there was a military station here, as the Roman remains so commonly met with hereabouts abundantly testify; and for the exhibition of some here to-day, which were discovered here, we are indebted to our associate Dr. Roots, F.S.A.

"The next stage in the history of this place carries us to mediæval times. How it came about that the last seven of the Saxon rulers of the South were crowned at Kingston has not been explained. Alfred, their common ancestor, was not so: we must accept the fact as told; for all that, I am afraid that we must reject the popular story of the origin of the name of this place,—the King's-stone, the stone on which certain Saxon kings were crowned; and see in it only Kings-ton, or an ancient demesne of the Crown, which was from the time of King Edward. Stowe in his Annals produces many instances where this stone is mentioned in documents as early as Athelstan as a landmark (p. 43); and this may probably be taken as its real purpose."

Mr. GODWIN-AUSTEN has appended to his remarks the following reference to two old residences in Kingston worthy of notice :—

“There were in Kingston Norbiton Hall and Surbiton Hall, the situation of which has been misunderstood. Norbiton was that nearest to the bridge, and was the property of the Evelyns. George Evelyn, of Long Ditton, was the owner in 1603. We have no subsequent account of the descent, but we presume that Thomas Evelyn, of Long Ditton, possessed it on the death of George Evelyn, his father, and that it continued in that line till the death of Sir Edward Evelyn, when it passed to his daughter Penelope, the wife of Sir Joseph Alston, of Bucks, Bart., whose son and heir is presumed to have sold it; but we have no subsequent account of any transaction relating to that house; but there was another in Kingston, situate at the end of the town, on the road to London, which properly speaking was called Surbiton Hall.

“There is another house at the end of the town on the London road, which is better known by the name of Norbiton Hall or Norbiton Place. How Mr. Nichols became possessed of it we know not, but he sold it to Sir John Phillips, of Milford, county Pembroke, Bart., who resided here and was the leading counsel in the famous dispute with the Princess Amelia, the youngest daughter of King George III. She, as ranger of Richmond Park, attempted to stop up an old road from Kingston through Richmond to Shene, an account of which is given in the History of Surrey, vol. i., page 349. Sir John died 1704, and left Richard his son and heir, who was created baron 2nd July, 1776. He sold it to Mr. Shenes, a wine-merchant in London, and he to Mrs. Dennis, who built a new house, and gave it to Hugh Ingoldsby Massey, Esq., who married a daughter of hers, and lived here. It appears she was also interested in Norbiton Hall, that had belonged to the Evelyns. She gave it to her daughter, who had married Palmer, Esq., a gentleman who had property in the island of Jamaica. He made it his residence, and made additions to the house, and purchased some land adjoining, and in 1828, upon an election, he was chosen representative for the county in opposition to G. Holme Sumner, Esq. In the ensuing parliament he declined offering himself again, and after some time left England and went to reside upon his property in Jamaica.”

Mr. GOULD, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., said that on behalf of his friend the Mayor, Mr. Henry Shrubsole, he had to express his very great regret at being unable to attend there personally, but he had asked him in his name to give the Society a hearty welcome. He very kindly, when he communicated to him their intention of coming to the town, consented to place at their disposal the public buildings and offices of the town, the charters, and objects of interest belonging to the Corporation, and anything that might assist to promote their enjoyment. It was to him (Mr. Gould) a matter of peculiar pleasure to meet the Society. The first meeting which they held in Kingston took place during his mayoralty. He had then to invite and welcome them, and part of the time since he had been a member of the Council and their honorary local secretary. In consequence of this he had

taken a very deep interest in local antiquities, particularly in the coronation-stone, of which he should have to speak that day. At the former meeting they held an exhibition similar to that held at this meeting, which was open for two days, and no less than about 2,000 people passed through the rooms. They felt that one of the most important objects to be attained by an exhibition of this kind was not merely to delight those who came out for an excursion, but to instruct the working men in the value of little objects which some persons threw away as altogether useless, because they had no knowledge of them. In consequence of the last exhibition very many objects had been brought to him by working men in the neighbourhood, which might have been cast away as old metal and of little value.

Mr. S. RANYARD, J.P., next read a paper on Local Nomenclature.

The party then proceeded to view the Coronation-stone, and thence repaired to the parish church, where a minute inspection was made of the various monuments, brasses, and other objects interesting to the antiquarian. Here a brief paper was read by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., on "The Ecclesiastical History of the Parish." Mr. J. G. Waller had kindly promised to offer some remarks upon the brasses, but he was unfortunately prevented from attending. The company, after leaving the church, walked to the old building lately used as the Grammar School in London-street, where Mr. Gould made some remarks upon "The Ancient Chapel."

The company next visited the church of Thames Ditton, where a very interesting paper was read, descriptive of the same, by Mr. Arthur J. Style, A.R.I.B.A., Honorary Local Secretary for the district. This paper will be found printed at page 222 of the present part of the Collections of the Society.

The company then proceeded to Esher to view the old gate-tower of Esher-place, the property of Mr. Money Wigram, the architectural features of which were explained by Mr. Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., whose paper upon the same will be found printed at page 214 of the present part.

The members and friends then returned to Kingston, where a collation had been provided, and after the usual toasts the proceedings of the day terminated.

At the Assize Courts was held, under the superintendence of Mr. S. W. Kershaw, M.A., an extensive Exhibition of Local Antiquities. Among the numerous objects of interest we may mention the following:—Charter granted to the Corporation of Kingston by Charles I., lent by the Corporation; fac-similes of ancient charters in the British Museum, lent by the Autotype Company, 36, Rathbone-place, W.; photographs lent by Mr. A. Marks, Jong Ditton; scarce prints and books relating to Surrey, lent by the council of the Surrey Archæological Society; the Arundel Society's Drawings, lent by Rev. Canon Burney; prints, &c., lent by Mr. Russell Smith, the topographical bookseller; several cases of antiquities, &c., lent by Mr. Frederick Gould, J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., Honorary Local Secretary for Kingston; Mr. G. Roots, F.S.A., Mr. Style (Honorary Local Secretary for Thames Ditton), Mr. W. Chapman, and other gentlemen. In one of the cases lent by

Mr. Roots was an interesting collection of ancient weapons, illustrating the Stone, Bronze, and Iron periods. A curious printed report made by Brindley, the eminent engineer, to the Common Council for the City of London, recommending the construction of a lock on the Thames between Mortlake and Kew, was also exhibited. The cost he estimated at £17,500. The report is dated December 12, 1770.

It is gratifying to know that nearly 500 visitors and residents in Kingston and neighbourhood visited the exhibition during the afternoon.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII, to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Monday, the 29th of July, 1878.

The Rev. CANON CAZENOVE, M.A., member of the Council, presided.

The Chairman, having read the notice convening the meeting, requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report and the Balance-sheets for the years ending the 31st December, 1876, and the 31st December, 1877 :—

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

THE Council of the SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in presenting this their Twenty-third Annual Report, and the Balance-sheets for the years ending the 31st December, 1876, and the 31st December, 1877, have pleasure in stating that they were able in the early part of the current year to complete Part I. of Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society, and issue the same to all the Members, Honorary Members, and Societies in union.

This part of the Collections will be found to contain papers replete with antiquarian interest, from the pens of Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.; the Hon. G. C. Brodrick; Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.; S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A.; Charles Baily, Esq.; J. G. Waller, Esq., and the continuation of "The Visitation of Surrey," by J. J. Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

The annual excursion of the Society to Godalming, Thursley, Elstead, and Peperharow, on Thursday, the 3rd day of August, 1876, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Midleton, Vice-president, proved successful, and produced several valuable papers, two of which, viz. "Notes on the Local History of Peperharow," by the Hon. G. C. Brodrick, and "The Brasses in Peperharow Church," by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., will be found printed in the part of the Collections lately issued.

The annual excursion to Horley and Burstow, on the 30th July, 1877, under the presidency of J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq., F.S.A., also proved a success, and several interesting papers were read on the occa-

sion by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; J. G. Waller, Esq., and Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The annual excursion to Kingston-on-Thames, Thames Ditton, and Esher Place, on the 10th inst., also proved highly successful, and the best thanks of the Society are due to R. A. C. Godwin-Austen, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., for presiding on the occasion; also to the Mayor and Corporation of Kingston for the use of the Assize Courts and the loan of their Ancient Charters for exhibition; to Frederick Gould, Esq., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S., for his remarks upon the "Saxon Coronation Stone"; to S. Raynard, Esq., J.P., for his paper on the "Nomenclature of the District"; to Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., for his paper upon "The Ecclesiastical History of the Parish of Kingston"; to Arthur J. Style, Esq., for his paper upon "The History of the Church and Parish of Thames Ditton"; to Money Wigram, Esq., for his kind reception of the Members of the Society at Esher Place; to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., for his admirable paper upon the "Ancient Gate Tower of Esher Place"; and to S. W. Kershaw, Esq., M.A., for preparing and arranging the Exhibition of Antiquities, Photographs, Prints, &c., at Kingston on the day of the excursion.

At this meeting the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, D.D., was unanimously elected a Vice-President of the Society. The Council regret to report that two vacancies have occurred in the Council during the current year: first, by the death of Cuthbert Johnson, Esq., F.S.A.; and, secondly, by the resignation of Reginald Bray, Esq., F.S.A.; there are also other vacancies in the Council required to be filled up to raise the number to that required by Rule XII.

A vacancy has also occurred in the list of Honorary Local Secretaries consequent upon the decease of Robert Oke Clarke, Esq., Local Hon. Secretary for the District of Farnham. Two vacancies have occurred during the current year in the list of Honorary Members by the lamented decease of Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy and Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. J. D. Hayton, Esq., having in the early part of this year expressed his desire to relinquish the office of Hon. Secretary, the Council accepted his resignation, and elected Thomas Milbourn, Esq. (*late Hon. Secretary to the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society*), to that office.

The Council have great pleasure in reporting the continued increase in the prosperity of the Society, twenty-seven annual subscribers and three life members having been elected since last January, whilst the deaths and resignations during that period only amount to eleven; viz., five resignations and four deaths of annual subscribers, and two deaths of life members.

The total number of members at the present time amounts to 451; viz., 93 life members, 347 annual subscribers, and 11 honorary members.

The Council also beg to report that the presentations to the library continue to increase.

The Societies in union with this Society for the exchange of *Transactions* now number 21.

Since the last Annual General Meeting of the Society, the Council have increased the Reserve Fund to 308*l.* 2*s.* New 3*l.* per Cent.

Annuities, by the investment of six Life Compositions, in accordance with Rule XXII.; in addition to which they have in hand three Life Compositions, amounting to 15%, for investment.

The Council also beg to report that they have instructed the Honorary Secretary to apply to readers of papers and others for their manuscripts with a view to selection for the preparation of Part II. of Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society for early publication.

8, DANES INN, STRAND, W.C.,

29th July, 1878.

Surrey Archaeological Society.—Balance Sheet for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Cash at Bank	£49 5 3	By Rent of Office	31 1 0
" In hand	7 14 1	" Printing	9 19 6
" due from the Estate of the late V. Austen	51 3 5	" Postage, Stationery, and Office Expenses	10 5 6
	108 2 8	" Annual Excursion.....	46 7 6
To Subscriptions and Life Compositions	103 0 6	" Collector's Commission	3 6 0
" Dividends on Stock	8 4 2	" Amount due from the Estate of the late V. Austen, irrecover- able	51 3 6
" Rent from Harleian Society	5 0 0	Balance	110 8 11
" Sale of Transactions.....	2 0 6		
" Account of Excursion	34 15 0		
	£361 11 10		£361 11 10

The above Account has been examined by us and found correct,

(Signed) G. CURLING, }
R. HOVENDEN, } Auditors.

Surrey Archæological Society.—Balance Sheet for the Year ending December 31st, 1877.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To balance in hand	110 8 11	By Rent of Office and Insurance	31 16 6
" Subscriptions and Life Compositions	125 0 6	" Printing and Engraving	20 9 0
" Dividends on Stock	8 3 10	" Postage, Stationery, and Office Expenses	12 6 6
" Rent from Harleian Society	5 0 0	" Annual Excursion	53 19 0
" Sale of Transactions	0 10 0	" Collector's Commission	7 6 0
" Account of Excursion	32 0 0	Balance	166 7 3
	<u>£381 3 3</u>		<u>£381 3 3</u>

The above Account has been examined by us and found correct,

(Signed) G. CURLING, }
R. HOVENDEN, } Auditors.

Mr. Hawkes moved, and Mr. C. H. Cooke seconded, "That the Report and Balance-sheets be received, adopted, printed, and forwarded to all the members of the Society," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawkes moved, and Mr. P. Cooke seconded, "That the Patron, President, and Vice-Presidents of the Society be re-elected," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawkes moved, and Mr. C. H. Cooke seconded, "That the Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF GUILDFORD, D.D., be elected a Vice-President of the Society." This motion was also carried unanimously.

The names of the several members of Council having been put to the meeting for re-election, the following were proposed, seconded, and declared duly re-elected:—

MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON.
 R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
 The Rev. CANON BRIDGES.
 The Rev. THOMAS BURNINGHAM.
 The Hon. G. C. BRODRICK.
 J. W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.
 ALFRED CARPENTER, Esq., M.D.
 The Rev. CANON CAZENOVE, M.A.
 JOHN EDMUND GARDINER, Esq., F.S.A.
 MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.
 J. J. HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
 RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 S. W. KERSHAW, Esq., M.A.
 W. W. POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 WILLIAM TAYLER, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S.
 JOHN R. DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

Vacancies having occurred in the Council through the resignation of Reginald Bray, Esq., F.S.A., the lamented decease of Cuthbert Johnson, Esq., F.S.A., the election of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Guildford, D.D., as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, and the non-election of several members of the late Council, the following gentlemen were proposed, seconded, and declared duly elected members of the Council:—

Dr. PARR.
 GEORGE HAWKES, Esq., F.R.H.S.
 JOHN EDWARD PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.S.L.
 GENERAL STEWART ALLAN, F.S.A. Scot., F.R.H.S., F.Ben-
 Asiatic Soc., &c.
 ROBERT HOVENDEN, Esq.
 GEORGE CURLING, Esq.
 ARTHUR J. STYLE, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
 CHARLES H. COOKE, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.

Mr. Hawkes proposed, and Mr. C. H. Cooke seconded, "That the Treasurer and Trustees of the Society be re-elected," which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Hawkes proposed, and Mr. G. Curling seconded, "That the Honorary Secretary be re-elected," which was also carried unanimously.

It having been proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried, "That Philip Capel Hanbury, Esq., be re-elected one of the Auditors of the Society," W. F. Potter, Esq., and J. Turk Lacey, Esq., were proposed, seconded, and declared duly elected Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.

The following new members were elected :—

SIR WILLIAM R. DRAKE, F.S.A.

W. J. PAYNE, Esq.

F. PAWLE, Esq.

A vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to Robert Hovenden, Esq., and George Curling, Esq., for their services in auditing the accounts of the Society for the past two years.

The proceedings of the meeting terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman.



A GENERAL MEETING of the members and friends of the Society was held on July 17th, 1879; the Right Hon. Lord Hylton presiding.

The place of meeting was Redhill Junction station, where carriages had been provided to convey the company to Chaldon, Chipstead, Gatton Hall and Church, and Reigate. Proceeding from Redhill to Chaldon the party stopped at Merstham Park on the way to partake of refreshments by the kind invitation of the noble president, who had provided a large marquee on the lawn inside the entrance gates, and passing from the marquee through the beautiful grounds to view the church, the company regained the carriages and continued their way to Chaldon Church, where Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., read a Paper upon its architectural features.

Mr. Nevill explained that the original church had no aisle, as shown by some external quoins. That the south aisle and chantry were Early English, and the column on the north side of a later date of same style, the corbels at responds, the door on the north side, and several windows being Late Decorated. Attention was called to the excellence of detail of these windows, and the freedom of the cuspings, one of the windows being identical with one at Godalming. There were remains of a walled-up arch in the chancel of the same date, and it was suggested that this part of the church was built by a Sir John Covert, who died in 1352, and was buried in the church with his wife Isabella, whose Will is dated 1400.

The chancel arch and the east window were of Middle Perpendicular. On the north side of the chancel arch are some jumbled up pieces of a panelled tomb: this panelling, in Manning's time, was on each side of the Renaissance tablet, and was probably altered when a tablet to a Tolmin was put up. Whether there was originally a north chantry, or merely an arch enclosing a tomb, was not clear.

The tower, spire and vestry, were of this century. There is a carved oak pulpit very similar to that at Godalming, given by Patience Lambert in 1657. There are three piscinæ, one in the east wall, one in the south chantry, and one on the east respond of north arcade.

There is a grave cross in the porch, and all the monuments mentioned by Manning still remain—the Registers begin in 1574.

Mr. Nevill expressed a hope that any repairs of the windows or other work done at any time would be executed in chalk similar to the old, so that as many old pieces as possible might be preserved, and re-used, instead of the old work being destroyed, as was too often the case when Bath stone was used. Mr. Nevill, alluding to the satisfactory use of Mosaic for part of the floor at Merstham Church, deprecated the use of stained and varnished deal, as destructive of all harmony of colour and appearance in a church containing old work.

Mr. Nevill was followed by Mr. J. G. Waller, who described the ancient and interesting wall painting on the west end wall of nave, and gave many additional particulars respecting this ancient painting, which will be found printed at page 295 of this volume.

The company next visited Chipstead, where Major Heales, F.S.A.,

M.R.S.L., gave a Paper upon the church, which will be found printed at page 257 of this volume.

From Chipstead, the members and visitors proceeded to Gatton Park, to view the beautiful marble hall and gallery of pictures by the old Masters, by the kind permission of Robert McCalmont, Esq. The company next visited Gatton Church, where the Rev. Canon Cazenove, M.A., offered some remarks upon the beautiful carved work said to have been brought from Belgium. From the church the company walked to the site of the Borough Hall of Gatton, where Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., standing beneath the fine trees occupying the site, read a most interesting Paper upon the Parliamentary history of that borough.

Mr. Leveson-Gower commenced by saying: "It requires perhaps to be stated that this building in which we are assembled is a town-hall, a fact which may appear strange to those who have the Town-hall of Manchester or Birmingham in their mind. I question much whether any newly-elected member for Gatton ever addressed so large an assembly as I have the honour of doing at the present moment. Gatton, as its name implies, is the Ton or settlement by the 'Gate' or road, the road being that one known as the Pilgrim's Way, which also gives its name to Reigate, the Rige-gate or road on the ridge. A peculiar interest seems to me to attach to this road; it is one of the earliest marks of civilization that the county possesses, leading between the two chief towns of the kingdom at that time, viz., Winchester and Canterbury; that places should take their name from it testifies to its importance as a means of communication (doubtless at that time the only one). A notice will be found of this road by the late Mr. Albert Way, in Notes to Stanley's *Historical Memorials of Canterbury*, and a Paper in Vol. VI. of our Society's *Transactions*, by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, who took pains to trace it in the neighbourhood of Godstone, and succeeded in laying down the right line of it there. It is in many places nearly lost. I shall not be satisfied until its course is accurately traced and mapped out from its entrance into the county near Farnham until it leaves it and enters Kent. I have always maintained that it was an old British track anterior to the Romans, but used by them, as witness the villas that lie along the line of it: Abinger, lately discovered—Colley Farm, near Reigate—Blechingley—Titsey, all lying just off the track, and perhaps others yet to be discovered. I was once courteously reminded, when I had been descanting on the antiquity of the Pilgrim's Way, that the pilgrims were subsequent to the Romans, a fact which no one will dispute; but if we suppose that it got the name because it was made by the pilgrims for the purpose of their journeys to Canterbury we shall be certainly mistaken. I question much whether this name by which we call it ever attaches to it in early deeds, and whether it is not rather a modern appellation. In my own parish, through which it runs, although there is a farm known as 'Pilgrim's Lodge,' the road itself is called in a deed of the last century 'East Field Lane.'

"Aubrey says of Gatton, 'This town, however small and inconsiderate at present, was well known by the Romans, of whose coins and other remains of antiquity have been formerly discovered great remains, and

where the fine Manour House now stands was formerly a Castle. This place is renowned also for a great slaughter committed on the plundering Danes by the women. The town is said to have been then situated much more westwardly towards the top of the White Hill, and to have been very spacious before its destruction by the Danes.' Manning, possibly copying from Aubrey, repeats this statement. Brayley, on the other hand, states that no traces of such a structure or notices in history exist to corroborate the statement. Be this as it may, there can be no question of the antiquity of the settlement at this place, and on the site of a fortified dwelling may have arisen the Manor House that Aubrey mentions.

"In *Domesday* it is thus mentioned: 'Herfrid holds Gatone of the bishop (i.e. Odo, Bishop of Baieux); there is a church and six acres of meadow. Odo forfeited this estate in consequence of joining Robert, Duke of Normandy, in an attempt to dethrone William Rufus, and Herfrid henceforth held it of the King-in-Chief. From being owners of the estate the family seem to have assumed the name of De Gatton, and without being able to supply the links in the Pedigree from the time of Herfrid to that of Henry II., we may conjecture that the property passed in regular descent.'

"In the north chancel of the church of Wormsell in Kent were formerly, in painted glass, the arms of Simon de Northwood, ermine, a cross engrailed or, charged with a bendlet azure, impaling chequy argent and azure, which were the arms of Gatton; these latter arms were also in the Church of Sellinge.

"Of the Northwodes we get the following descent — Simon de Northwode, the husband of Margery, was Member for the county of Surrey in 1322 and 1340, shortly after which he died, for in 1343 we find Robert de Northwode in possession. Sir Robert died on the 17th July, 1360, leaving Thomas his son and heir; he died in 1362, leaving Richard his brother and heir, who died shortly after, when Joan and Agnes, his two sisters, inherited, the latter of whom married Nicholas Hering, and had the Gatton Estates. Gatton passed through various families after that time, none of whom possessed it for any length of time.

"Its chief notoriety arose from the fact of its being a Parliamentary borough, and returning two members to Parliament. It was first privileged to return two members to the House of Commons in 29 Hen. VI., 1451. Salmon, in his *Antiquities of Surrey*, says, 'It is an old borough town, and something hard to be paralleled is that three places which send members to Parliament are so near together as Reygate, Gatton, and Blechingley. This seems owing to the great interest of Earl Warren with the barons when the Commons were made a part of the Parliament.' This remark could not apply to Gatton, as it received its incorporation long after any influence of the Earls of Warren had died out in Surrey. I would rather, as a Surrey man, believe that the inhabitants of this county and neighbourhood were so superior in intelligence to the rest of the world that they were selected as the best material out of which to return members to Parliament. It has been suggested by Brayley that the borough was incorporated in recognition

of the services of one John Tymperley, to whom Henry VI., in 1499, in consideration of his good services, had granted licence to impark his manor of Gatton, and whom, in 14 Ed. IV., we find returned as member.

“Lord Lytton, in *The Parisians*, speaking of these small boroughs says—‘They were ancient nurseries of Statesmen: they are gone, and their place is not supplied.’ I am afraid that, respectable as no doubt many or most of the representatives of Gatton may have been, they can hardly claim to be ranked as Statesmen. The two first names returned were Thomas Bentham and Hugo Hulls, to the Parliament held at Westminster in 1451. In 1542, Sir Richard Copley, knight, who describes himself as Burgess and only inhabitant of the borough and town of Gatton, returns that he hath freely elected and chosen T. Sanders, of Charlwood, and Thomas Bishopp, of Henfield, so that it can hardly be said to have partaken of the nature of popular representation.

“In 1 and 2 Ph. and Mary, we find Thomas Copley by the election of Dame Elizabeth Copley, so that it was not considered irregular for a lady to elect the member.

“In 28 Eliz., 1586, John Puckering, Serjeant-at-law, and afterwards elected Speaker, was returned. In the last year of her reign, Sir Matthew Browne, of Betchworth. In 1603, 1615, and 1621, Sir Thomas Gresham, of Titsey; Sir Nicholas Saunders, Sir Thomas Bludder, Sir Edmund Bowyer, Sir Charles Howard, of Lingfield, and other county notables, also figure on the list. Sir John Thompson, member in 1685 and subsequent years was a constant speaker in the House of Commons. Upon his death in 1711, his speeches from 1640 and 1760 were published, together with memoirs of his life. The two last members for the borough were Lord Pollington, eldest son of Lord Mexborough, and the Hon. John Ashley Cooper, fourth son of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

“Sir Mark Wood was the last owner of the borough, and shortly before the Reform Bill his representatives sold it to Frederick Lord Monson, fifth lord, in whose descendants the property still remains. The elections took place in the small building in which we are now assembled. I am not aware whether any records of the elections have been preserved.

“With regard to the house which we have just visited, time will not allow me to say much. Its principal features are due to Lord Monson, the purchaser, a man of cultivated taste and literary distinction, who filled it with many choice objects which he collected on his travels. It only remains for me to express, on behalf of all the members of the Society, their thanks to Mr. McCalmont, the present occupier, for his kindness in allowing us to inspect the fine Hall.

“Speaking in this place, I can hardly omit to pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Canon Wynter, associated with Gatton for so many years, whose kindness and worth will never be forgotten by those who were privileged to enjoy his friendship.”

The company then regained their seats in the carriages and proceeded through a beautiful district to Reigate, where an elegant and ample cold

collation had been provided in the Public Hall, and after the usual and customary toasts had been proposed and duly responded to, the following new members were elected:—The Revs. Peter Aubertin and E. P. Larkin, M.A., Mrs. Martin, George Atkinson, W. A. Brodribb, C. H. Adshead, and C. H. Gatty, Esqrs. This closed the proceedings of one of the most enjoyable and successful excursions of the Society, and the carriages being in waiting the party returned to Redhill Junction.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, in accordance with Rule XIII., to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect officers for the ensuing year, was held in the Council-room, Danes Inn, Strand, on Wednesday, the 23rd July, 1879.

Major Eustace Anderson, member of the Council, presided.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, and the Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting and the Minutes of the last General Meeting having been read, confirmed, and signed, the Chairman requested the Honorary Secretary to read the following Annual Report and the Balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1878.

REPORT OF COUNCIL.

THE COUNCIL OF THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in presenting this their Twenty-fourth Annual Report and the Balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st December, 1878, congratulates the members upon the continued prosperity of the Society, by means of which they were enabled early in the current year to print Part II. of Volume VII. of the Collections of the Society, and issue the same to all members, honorary members, and Societies in union.

This Part contains the following Papers, viz.—“Notes on the Parish and Church of Carshalton” and “Horsell Church,” by Thomas Milbourn, Esq., *Honorary Secretary*; “Horley Church,” by Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.; “The Monuments in Horley Church,” by J. G. Waller, Esq.; “Elstead and its Church,” by the Rev. Charles Kerry, M.A.; “Some account of Richard Drake, of Esher Place, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth,” by Sir William Drake, F.S.A.; “Esher Place,” by Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; “Thames Ditton Church,” by Arthur J. Style, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.; “Inventories of the College of Lingfield,” by Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.; “The Will of Isabel Flemyng, formerly Legh,” communicated by Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A.; and the “Continuation of the Visitation of Surrey,” by J. Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A., all of which papers will be found to contain matters of Antiquarian interest in connection with the history of the county of Surrey.

The Annual Excursion of the Society to Redhill, Merstham, Chaldon, Chipstead, and Gatton Park, Borough Hall, and Church, on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1879, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Hylton, *Vice-president*, proved one of the most successful meetings of the Society, and the thanks of the members are due to the several

readers of Papers, viz., to Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., for his paper upon Chaldon Church and its history; to J. G. Waller, Esq., for his paper upon the ancient Wall-painting in Chaldon Church; to Major Heales, F.S.A., M.R.S.L., for his paper descriptive of the Architectural Features of Chipstead Church; to Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq., F.S.A., for his paper upon the History of the Parliamentary Borough of Gatton; to Robert McCalmont, Esq., for his great kindness in permitting the members to visit the Marble Hall, Gatton, and the Gallery of Paintings by the old Masters, and also to the President of the day, the Right Hon. Lord Hylton, for his kind and unexpected entertainment to the members at Merstham House whilst *en route* to Chaldon.

The Council regret to report the lamented decease during the last year of William Tayler, Esq., F.S.A., F.S.S., an old and valued colleague, by which a vacancy has occurred in the Council.

The Council also beg to report that they have received a sum of 10*l.* 10*s.* from the executors of the late William Tayler, Esq., above referred to, being the amount of a bequest by him to the Society, to be expended by the Council as they may deem advisable.

The Council also beg to congratulate the members upon the continued increase of the Society—twenty-three annual subscribers and one life member having been elected during the past year—although the deaths and resignations of members have been unusually heavy.

The number of members of the Society at the present date amounts to 441; viz., 89 life members, 341 annual subscribers, and 11 honorary members.

The presentations to the Library continue to increase.

The Societies in union for the exchange of *Transactions* number 22.

The reserve fund amounts at the present time to 308*l.* 2*s.* New Three per Cent. Annuities, in addition to which the Council have to invest 30*l.*, being the amount of six Life Compositions.

The Council also beg to report that the Honorary Secretary is now collecting materials from the several readers of papers for the preparation of Part III., Volume VII., to complete the volume for early publication and issue to the members in January, 1880.

(Signed) EUSTACE ANDERSON, *Chairman*.

8, DANES INN, STRAND, W.C.
23rd July, 1879.

Surrey Archaeological Society.—Balance Sheet for the Year ending December 31st, 1878.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
To Balance in hand the 31st December, 1877	155 7 3	By Rent of Rooms, Housekeeper, Firing, and Insurance	44 1 6
„ Subscriptions and Life Compositions	195 0 0	„ Printing	127 12 4
„ Sale of Publications	8 4 0	„ Engraving	10 0 0
„ Dividends on Stock	8 12 5	„ Postage of notices and parts	14 12 8
		„ Stationery	3 12 0
		„ Book binding	1 7 6
		„ Purchase of £31. 11s. 4d. New Three per Cent. Annuities, being the amount of Six Life Compositions	30 0 0
		„ Petty Cash	10 0 0
		„ Expenses of Exhibition at Kingston-on-Thames	3 16 6
		„ Accounts paid in connection with meeting of Society at Godalming	3 16 2
		„ Balance at Bank 31st December, 1878.	114 4 0
	£303 3 8		£303 3 8

Summer Meeting, 1878.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
To Sale of Tickets	30 5 0	By Convergences and Collation	29 6 0
„ Payment out of Petty Cash to Balance Account	1 5 0	„ Gratuities and other expenses	2 4 0
	£31 10 0		£31 10 0

The above Account has been examined by us and found correct.

(Signed)

J. TURK LACEY, }
W. F. FOTTER, }
Auditors.

This 17th day of March, 1879.

The Society holds £303. 3s. 4d. Stock in the New Three per Cent. Annuities.

It was moved by Mr. P. Cooke, seconded by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, and carried unanimously, "That the Report and Balance-sheet be received, adopted, printed, and circulated amongst the members of the Society."

The following members of the Council retiring by rotation, viz.—

The Rev. CANON BRIDGES.
 MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON.
 J. JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.
 C. H. COOKE, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
 W. W. POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
 ROBERT HOVENDEN, Esq.
 R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.
 ALFRED CARPENTER, Esq., M.D.

but, being eligible for re-election, it was moved by Mr. P. Cooke, seconded by Mr. Turk Lacey, and carried unanimously, "That the same be re-elected members of the Council."

It was moved by Major Heales, seconded by Mr. W. F. Potter, and carried unanimously, "That PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, Esq., be elected a member of the Council."

It was proposed by Mr. Nevill, seconded by Mr. Style, and carried unanimously, "That the Treasurer and Trustees be re-elected."

Major Heales proposed "That Mr. Milbourn, the Honorary Secretary, be re-elected," which proposal was seconded by Mr. Nevill, and carried.

Mr. C. H. Cooke moved "That the Auditors, J. Turk Lacey and W. F. Potter, Esqs., be re-elected Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year," which motion, being seconded by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, was carried unanimously.

It was moved by Major Heales, seconded by Mr. S. W. Kershaw, and carried, "That the honorary Local Secretaries be re-elected."

The following new members, viz.—

ARTHUR ERASMUS BOND, Esq.,
 Coombe Leigh, The Downs, Wimbledon,

proposed by the Honorary Secretary, and

SISSON W. NEALE, Esq., Reigate,
 proposed by Major Heales, F.S.A., having been proposed and seconded, were declared duly elected.

Mr. Potter proposed, and Mr. P. Cooke seconded, "A vote of thanks to the members of the Council for their services during the past year," which was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Hovenden, seconded by Mr. C. H. Cooke, and carried unanimously, "That a vote of thanks be accorded the Auditors for their services during the past year."

The following gentlemen, viz.—H. W. KING, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Essex Archæological Society, and W. H. HART, Esq., F.S.A., having been nominated in April last for election at this meeting as honorary members of the Society, it was moved by Major Heales, seconded by S. W. Kershaw, Esq., and carried unanimously, "That the before-mentioned gentlemen be elected honorary members of this Society."

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Surrey Archaeological Society.

Council Room—8, DANES INN, STRAND.

Museum—PUBLIC HALL, CROYDON.

Patron.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF
CAMBRIDGE, K.G.



President.

HIS GRACE
THE DUKE OF
BUCCLEUCH, K.G.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, D.D., LL.D.
The Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, D.D., F.S.A.
The Right Rev. LORD BISHOP OF ROCHESTER, D.D.
The Right Hon. the EARL OF LOVELACE, F.R.S., LORD LIEUTENANT.
The Right Hon. EARL PERCY, M.P.
The Right Hon. VISCOUNT MIDLETON.
The Right Hon. LORD MONSON.
The Right Hon. LORD HYLTON.
The Right Hon. Lord-Justice SIR RICHARD BAGGALLAY.
SIR WALTER ROCKLIFFE FARQUHAR, Bart.
SIR HENRY W. PEEK, Bart., M.P.
Major-General SIR HENRY C. RAWLINSON, K.C.B., F.R.S.
GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.
GEORGE CUBITT, Esq., M.P. (*Trustee*).
WILLIAM GRANTHAM, Esq., M.P.
GUILDFORD ONSLOW, Esq.,
WILLIAM JOHN EVELYN, Esq., F.S.A.
T. SOMERS COCKS, Esq. (*Treasurer and Trustee*).
JAMES WATNEY, Esq., M.P.

Council.

**GENERAL STEWART ALLAN, F.S.A. Scot., F.R.H.S.,
F. Ben. Asiatic Soc., &c.**

MAJOR EUSTACE ANDERSON.

R. A. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Rev. CANON BRIDGES, M.A.

The Hon. GEORGE C. BRODRICK, F.S.A.

Rev. THOMAS BURNINGHAM, M.A.

JOSHUA W. BUTTERWORTH, Esq., F.S.A.

ALFRED CARPENTER, Esq., M.D.

Rev. CANON CAZENOVE, M.A.

CHARLES H. COOKE, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

GEORGE CURLING, Esq.

JOHN ROBERT DANIEL-TYSSEN, Esq., F.S.A.

JOHN EDMUND GARDNER, Esq., F.S.A.,

PHILIP CAPEL HANBURY, Esq.

GEORGE HAWKES, Esq., F.R.H.S.

MAJOR ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

ROBERT HOVENDEN, Esq.

JOHN JACKSON HOWARD, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.

S. W. KERSHAW, Esq., M.A.

RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

ALFRED PARR, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.

W. W. POCOCK, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,

JOHN EDWARD PRICE, Esq., F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

ARTHUR J. STYLE, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.

Treasurer.

THOMAS SOMERS COCKS, Esq.

Trustees.

THOMAS SOMERS COCKS, Esq.
GEORGE CUBITT, Esq., M.P.

Honorary Secretary.

THOMAS MILBOURN, Esq., 88, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.

Auditors for 1879—80.

W. F. POTTER, Esq. J. TURK LACEY, Esq.

Bankers.

Messrs. BIDDULPH, COCKS, & CO., 43, Charing Cross.

Honorary Local Secretaries.

ALDERSHOT..... W. E. FOSTER, Esq.
CARSHALTON F. S. MOGER, Esq.
CHEERTSEY M. SHURLOCK, Esq.
CROYDON..... F. WARREN, Esq.
DORKING..... CHARLES HART, Esq.
FARNHAM
GODALMING..... RALPH NEVILL, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.
GUILDFORD..... D. M. STEVENS, Esq.
KINGSTON FREDERICK GOULD, Esq., J.P., F.L.S., F.R.H.S
MITCHAM W. R. HARWOOD, Esq.
NEWINGTON FREDERICK CHESTER, Esq.
REIGATE..... GEORGE MORRISON, Esq.
RICHMOND T. MEADOWS CLARKE, Esq.
THAMES DITON..... ARTHUR J. STYLE, Esq., A.R.I.B.A.
WALWORTH Rev. F. STATHAM, B.A., F.G.S.

Collector.

Mr. W. P. IVATTS, 5, Groombridge Road, South Hackney, E.

Bookbinder.

Mr. T. POTTER, 40, Brooksby Walk, Homerton, E.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Corrected to 1st July, 1880.



This * denotes Life Compounders. † Past Members of the Council.

‡ Donors to the Funds of Five Pounds and upwards.

ABBOTT, Thomas, Esq., } *Myrtle Villa, Hermitage-road, Richmond,*
Abbott, Mrs., } *S.W.*
Adshead, C. H., Esq., 4, *Powis-square, Brighton.*
‡ Alexander, W. C., Esq., *Aubrey House, Kensington, W.*
Allan, General Stewart, F.S.A.Scot., F.R.H.S., F.Ben. Asiatic Soc., &c.
Shene Lodge, Richmond, S.W.
*Anderson, Major E., *St. Leonards, Mortlake, S.W.*
Anderson, E., Jun., Esq., *St. Leonards, Mortlake, S.W.*
André, J. L., Esq., *Hurst-road, Horsham, Sussex.*
Annett, Alfred L., Esq., 87, *Fleet-street, E.C.*
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Atkinson, George, Esq., *Cottimore, Walton-on-Thames.*
Aubertin, Rev. Peter, *Rectory, Chipstead.*

B.

*BUCCLEUCH, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., F.R.S., *Whitehall, S.W.*
*Baggallay, Lord-Justice Sir Richard, 55, *Queen's Gate, W.*
Baker, Edward, Esq., 36, *Great Ormond-street, W.C.*
Barkley, Charles, Esq., *Greywell, Odiham, Hants.*
*Barnard, Herbert, Esq., F.S.A., 23, *Portland-place, W.*

- Barton, R. C., Esq., *Christchurch-road, Brixton-hill, S.E.*
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 Brook, W. R., Esq., *Foxcote, Addiscombe-road, Croydon.*
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 †Butterworth, Joshua W., Esq., F.S.A., *Clapham Common.*

C.

- CANTERBURY, His Grace the Archbishop of, D.D., *Lambeth Palace, S.W.*
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- *Curling, Jesse W., Esq., *Croydon*.
- *Curzon, The Hon. S. R., *Norbiton-place, S.W.*

D.

- *DANIEL-TYSSEN, J. R., Esq., F.S.A., *Lower Rock-gardens, Brighton.*
 *Daniel-Tyssen, Amherst, Esq., 40, *Chancery-lane, E.C.*
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E.

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F.

- *FARQUHAR, Sir W. R., Bart., J.P., *Polesdon-park, Great Bookham.*
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G.

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H.

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 Hayward, C. T., Esq., 20, *Montague-street, Bedford-square, W.C.*
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 Heywood, Samuel, Esq., 171, *Stanhope-street, Mornington-crescent, N.W.*
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 Hudson, Robert, Esq., F.R.S., *Clapham Common, S.W.*

Hull, Mrs., *Godalming*.

Hulme, E. C., Esq., *Woodbridge-road, Guildford*.

Hunter Curling, Mrs., *Mickleham*.

Huyshe, Wentworth, Esq., 11, *Alfred-place, West, S.W.*

J.

*JACKSON, T. G., Esq., F.S.A., *Devereux-chambers, Temple, E.C.*

Jackson, G., Esq., 6, *Whitehall, S.W.*

James, W., Esq., *Chalk Farm-road, N.W.*

Jarvis, Henry, Esq., 29, *Trinity-square, S.E.*

Johnson, Saffery, W., Esq., *Lansdowne-road, Wimbledon, S.W.*

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Jones, John, Esq., *St. Mary's-grove, Richmond, S.W.*

Jones, Rev. E. Rhys, *Limpsfield Rectory, Godstone*.

Jones, Jenkin Charles, Esq., 7, *Storey's-gate, S.W.*

K.

KENNEDY, Rev. Lancelot S., M.A., *Newdigate Rectory, Dorking*.

Kershaw, W. W., Esq., M.D., *Surbiton, S.W.*

*Kershaw, S. W., Esq., M.A., *Library, Lambeth Palace, S.W.*

King, F. J., Esq., *Caterham Valley*.

L.

‡ *LOVELACE, The Right Hon. the Earl, F.R.S., Lord-Lieutenant,
East Horsley-park ; and St. George's-terrace, Hyde-park, W.

Lawrence, Lady Trevor, 9, *Prince's-gate, S.W.*

Lacey, J. Turk, Esq., 10, *Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.*

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Lambert, F., Esq., *Longcroft, Banstead*.

*Lambert, F. A. Heygate, Esq., *Longcroft, Banstead*.

*Lambert, George, Esq., F.S.A., 10, *Coventry-street, W.*

Lambert, Thomas, Esq., 59, *Bishopsgate, Within, E.C.*

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 *Lytton-Bulwer, Captain, *Quebec House, East Dereham.*

M.

- MIDDLETON, the Right Hon. Viscount, *Peper-harow.*
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 Macleay, Sir George, F.G.S., *Pendell Court, Bletchingly.*
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Moon, John, Esq., *Park-street, W.*
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Moules, Henry, Esq., *Whitgift-house, Wollesley-road, Croydon.*
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N.

NAPPER, H. F., Esq., *Lorwood, Billinghamurst, Sussex.*
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Noyce, George, Esq., *Richmond, S.W.*

O.

O'FLAHERTIE, Rev. Theobald Richard, B.A., *Capel Vicarage, Dorking.*
Onslow, Mrs., *Lewes Dene, Guildford.*
*Onslow, Guildford, Esq., *Ropley, Hampshire.*
*Ouvry, Frederick, Esq., Pres. S.A., *Queen Anne-street, W.*

P.

*PERCY, the Right Hon. Earl, *Grosvenor-square, W.*
Paine, Cornelius, Esq., 9, *Lewes-terrace, Brighton.*
Paine, William, Esq., *Guildford.*
*Paine, W. D., Esq., *Reigate.*
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Peele, John Brandrum, Esq., *Childown-hall, Chertsey.*
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 Phillips, Henry L., Esq., 18, *Kennington Park-road, S.E.*
 Pilcher, H. D., Esq., 54, *Russell-square, W.C.*
 Pilcher, J. Dendy, Esq., 15, *Taviton-street, Gordon-square, W.C.*
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 Pope, M., Esq., 25, *Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.*
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Q.

- QUARE, Horace, Esq., *Selhurst-road, South Norwood, S.E.*

R.

- *ROCHESTER, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, *Selsdon Park, S.E.*
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Roots, Augustus, Esq., *Ashley-place, Victoria-street, S.W.*
 †Roots, George, Esq., F.S.A., *Ashley-place, Victoria-street, S.W.*
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S.

SACHS, John, Esq., 223, *Strand, W.C.*
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 Sharp, Samuel, Esq., *Chilworth, near Guildford.*
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T.

TASKER, W., Esq., *Milton, Godalming.*
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U.

UNWIN, George, Esq., *Chilworth, Guildford.*
 Utting, R. B., Esq., *Camden Town, N.W.*

V.

VANDERFANT, F., Esq., *Kingston-on-Thames, S.W.*
 *Van Voorst, John, Esq., 1, *Paternoster-row, E.C.*

W.

*WINCHESTER, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, D.D., F.S.A.,
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R U L E S .

I.—The Society shall be called **THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**

II.—The objects of this Society shall be—

1. To collect and publish the best information on the Ancient Arts and Monuments of the County; including Primeval Antiquities; Architecture, Civil, Ecclesiastical, and Military; Sculpture; Paintings on Walls, Wood, or Glass; Civil History and Antiquities, comprising Manors, Manorial Rights, Privileges, and Customs; Heraldry and Genealogy; Costume, Numismatics; Ecclesiastical History and Endowments, and Charitable Foundations, Records, &c.; and all other matters comprised under the head of Archæology.

2. To procure careful observations and preservation of antiquities discovered in the progress of works, such as Railways, Foundations of Buildings, &c.

3. To encourage individuals or public bodies in making researches and excavations, and afford them suggestions and co-operation.

4. To oppose and prevent, as far as may be practicable, any injuries with which Monuments of every description may, from time to time, be threatened; and to collect accurate drawings, plans, and descriptions thereof.

III.—The subjects of all communications received, together with the names of the authors, shall be registered in a book kept for the purpose by the Honorary Secretary, which book shall be open to the inspection of the Members of the Society.

IV.—The Society shall consist of Members and Honorary Members.

V.—Each Member shall pay an Annual Subscription of Ten Shillings, to be due on the 1st of January in each year, in advance, and an Entrance Fee of Ten Shillings, or £5. 10s. in lieu thereof, as a composition for life.

VI.—All payments to be made to the Treasurer, to the account of the Society, at such Banking-house in the Metropolis as the Society may direct; and no cheque shall be drawn except by order of the Council; and every cheque shall be signed by two Members thereof, and the Honorary Secretary.

VII.—The Subscriptions of Members shall entitle them to one copy of all publications issued by direction of the Council during their Membership; and no publication shall be issued to Members whose Subscriptions are in arrear.

VIII.—Every person desirous of being admitted a Member must be proposed agreeably to the form annexed to these Rules;* and this form must be subscribed by him and by a Member of the Society, and addressed to the Honorary Secretary, to be submitted to the Council, who will ballot for his election,—one black ball in five to exclude.

IX.—Ladies desirous of becoming Members will be expected to conform to Rule VIII., so far as relates to their nomination, but will be admitted without ballot.

X.—Persons eminent for their works or scientific acquirements shall be eligible to be associated to the Society as Honorary Members, and be elected at a General Meeting; and no person shall be nominated to this class without the sanction of the Council.

XI.—The Lord-Lieutenant of the County, all Members of the House of Peers residing in, or who are Landed Proprietors in, the County; also all Members of the House of Commons representing the County or its Boroughs; the High Sheriff of the County for the time being, and such other persons as the Council may determine, shall be invited to become Vice-Presidents, if Members of the Society.

XII.—The affairs of the Society shall be conducted by a Council of Management, to consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, an Honorary Secretary, and Twenty-four Members,

* Copies of the form may be had from the Honorary Secretary.

eight of whom shall go out annually, by rotation, but be eligible for re-election. Three Members of the Council (exclusive of the Honorary Secretary) shall form a quorum.

XIII.—An Annual General Meeting shall be held in the month of June or July, at such times and places as the Council shall appoint, to receive and consider the Report of the Council on the state of the Society, and to elect the Officers for the ensuing twelve months.

XIV.—There shall be also such other General Meetings in each year for the reading of papers and other business, to be held at such times and places as the Council may direct.

XV.—The Council may at any time call a Special General Meeting, and they shall at all times be bound to do so on the written requisition of Ten Members, specifying the nature of the business to be transacted. Notice of the time and place of such Meeting shall be sent to the Members at least fourteen days previously, mentioning the subject to be brought forward; and no other subject shall be discussed at such Meeting.

XVI.—The Council shall meet for the transaction of business connected with the management of the Society once at least in every month; that is to say, on the second Thursday in each month, or on such other days as the Council shall from time to time direct.*

XVII.—At every Meeting of the Society, or of the Council, the resolutions of the majority present shall be binding, and at such Meetings the Chairman shall have a casting vote, independently of his vote as a Member of the Society or of the Council, as the case may be.

XVIII.—The Council shall be empowered to appoint Local Secretaries in such places in the County as may appear desirable.

XIX.—Honorary Members and Local Secretaries shall have all the privileges of Members except that of voting.

XX.—The whole effects and property of the Society shall be under the control and management of the Council, who shall be at liberty to purchase books, casts, or other articles, or to exchange or dispose of duplicates thereof.

* Under a resolution of the Council, these Meetings now take place on the third Wednesday in each month.

XXI.—The Council shall have the power of publishing such papers and engravings as may be deemed worthy of being printed, together with a Report of the proceedings of the Society, to be issued in the form of an Annual Volume.

XXII.—The composition of each Life Member, less his entrance-fee, and so much of the surplus of the income as the Council may direct (after providing for the current expenses, printing the Annual Volume, &c.), shall be invested in Government Securities,* as the Council may deem most expedient; the interest only to be available for the current disbursements; and no portion shall be withdrawn without the sanction of a General Meeting.

XXIII.—Two Members shall be annually appointed to audit the accounts of the Society, and to report thereon at the General Annual Meeting.

XXIV.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society, nor topics of a similar nature admitted in the Society's publications.

XXV.—No change shall be made in the Rules of the Society except at a Special General Meeting.

* The Amount invested is, at present, £308. 2s. 0d. New Three per Cent. Annuities.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

I _____ am desirous
of being admitted a Member of THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, and am willing to conform to the Rules of the same.

Signed _____

Address _____

Date _____

I _____ being a Member
of THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, do hereby recommend
the said _____ for Election.

Signed _____

Address _____

Date _____

To

The Honorary Secretary of

THE SURREY ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

*The Subscription is Ten Shillings annually, with an entrance
fee of Ten Shillings; or one payment of Five Pounds Ten
Shillings constitutes a Life Member.*

*All persons desirous of joining the Society, or of advancing its
objects, are requested to communicate with the Honorary Secretary,
at No. 8, Danes Inn, Strand.*

*Donations of Books, Drawings, Prints, and Antiquities to the
Library and Museum of the Society, will be thankfully received and
acknowledged.*

*The Library is at the Council Room, 8, Danes Inn, and books
can be consulted for reference on application to the Hon. Secretary.*

*The Museum is at the Literary Institute, Croydon (by kind per-
mission of the Managing Committee), and is open daily to members
on application to the Librarian.*

COUNCIL ROOM AND LIBRARY,
DANES INN, STRAND,
July, 1880.

THOMAS MILBOURN,
HON. SECRETARY.

Surrey Collections.

MANOR OF SANDERSTEAD.

BY GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, F.S.A.

THE earliest mention that I find of this place is in the Saxon Charters.¹ It is mentioned in the will of Duke Ælfrid, 871 A.D., in conjunction with Selsdon, Westerham, Lingfield, and other places in the neighbourhood. It is there written Sonderstede, and in Domesday Book Sandestede. There can be no doubt of the origin of the name: it is the 'sonde' 'stede,' or sandy place, a name singularly applicable, and given to it from the character of the soil, which, as may be noticed in coming up the hill from Croydon, is of a sandy nature, a feature very uncommon on these hills, and therefore likely to attract notice. It has been hastily assumed, from the fact that in the Middle Ages the family of Saunders (ancestors, according to Manning,² of those of that name long settled at Charlwood in this county) had property here, and were owners of one of the manors, that they gave the name to the place, Saunderstead, quasi the abode of Saunders. It is a plausible but not the true derivation; men in the Saxon times did not so often call the lands after their own names as from some local and distinguishing feature. This name is far older than the Saunders family, and while it has outlived them, is still as significant as on the day on which it was first given.³

¹ Kemble, *Codex Diplomat. Cart. Ang.-Sax.*, p. 492.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 190.

³ 'Sandres,' in the early times, is the shortened form of Sandested. The family were first called 'de Sandres,' taking their name from the place. The earliest of the name that I find in this place is Beatrice de Sandres.—Ped. Fin. 3 John, No. 27.

At the time of Domesday Survey we find the manor in possession of the Abbey of St. Peter of Hide at Winchester. "The Abbey of St. Peter of Winchester holds Sandestede," so says the Survey. Among Col. Wigsell's deeds, to which he has kindly given me access, is a very early and interesting one of the time of King John, with a seal of the abbey of Hide attached, partly broken, of which a fac-simile is here given by the autotype process. It is an exchange between John, abbot of Hide, and Hugh de Wrongeham of half a hide in Sanderstead belonging to the former, for some land called Papeholt. This John was John Suthill, prior of Cluny: he succeeded in 1181, went in 1185 to Rome to bring back the pall for Baldwin, Archbishop elect of Canterbury, and died in 1222, which would fix the date of this deed¹ between those years. His name occurs in two fines of land relating to Sanderstead in 6 John, 1205, and 11 John, 1210. I find in a Fine Roll of 3 Hen. III., 1219, a Hugh de Wrongham, probably the same person, cited before the justices in Eyre for receiving malefactors on his land in Sanderstede.

In 4 Edw. I., 1276, William of Worcester, then abbot, impleaded the prior of Bermondsey for setting up gallows within his manor of Sanderstead, when the prior pleaded that it was in his manor of Warlingham. In 17 Edw. II. we find license granted to the abbot and convent of Hide to lease the manor of Sanderstead and lands there, with the exception of the advowson, to Walter, Bishop of Exeter, for ten years, at a yearly rent of 20*l.* It continued the property of the abbey of Hide until the dissolution of the monasteries in the reign of Henry VIII., when, on 4th November, in the thirtieth year of that king, by letters patent dated at Westminster, and in consideration of 79*l.*, it was granted, together with Felcourt in Lingfield, and Langhurst in Limpsfield, to Sir John

¹ Only part of the seal remains, but in the Collection of Seals of the late Mr. Albert Way, now in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, is an identical seal. It represents St. Peter with the keys and a book. The legend, instead of going round the seal, is on the right and left of his head: SIGILLŪ SCL. PETRI AP^{TL}. (See *Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries*, vol. vi. No. iv. p. 396.)

Sciant omnes cum fuerit quia sperandus est ego Johes de gra Abbas de Lyda et
conventus monasterii et domus Hugoni de W. vengeba et herediis suis in
omni hys que in feodis et fine ad heredes de freygreon. cum omnis ad
cande que generacionis iudicantur que de ppechate et ipse concludit de ppechate
ipso conventu de Lyda ipse et sequitur decimo parati vni milia. et nos
veland et captivitate Johes de Lyda hys que omni homines. et ipse
nobis captivitate etiam de ppechate causa omni homines de ppechate
etiam sine et posse sine. Dicit etiam Johes Jabel Wille de Lyda
fora. Wille de Lyda et Wille de Lyda Juvare. Dicit de Berking.
Wille de Lyda. Dicit de Lyda. Dicit de Lyda. Dicit de Lyda
de Lyda et Juvare et hoc sigillis ipse confirmantibus.



Gresham, Kt. (Lord Mayor of London 1547), who had already acquired large estates at Titsey and elsewhere in the neighbourhood, together with the adjoining manor of Warlingham. Upon his death, in 1556, he devised it by will to Katherine his wife, for her life, with remainder to his third son, Edmond Gresham. She died in January, 1576-7.

Edmond Gresham, who succeeded, was of Thorpe Market, in the county of Norfolk, and a mercer of London. He died in 1586, and by his will devised this manor to his son Richard Gresham, and he, on 30th October, 1558, sold it to John Ownstead and Joan his wife. This having been done without royal license, the estate was seized into the queen's hands, and it was not until 1594 that, upon payment of a fine of 8*l.* 17*s.* 9¼*d.*, license was granted to Richard Gresham and Anne his wife to alienate the manor of Sanderstead, with the advowson, 800 acres of land, 60 of meadow, 500 of pasture, 300 of wood, 700 of furze and heath, and 20*l.* rent.

This John Ownstead was serjeant of the queen's carriages, an office which he had held for King Edward VI., and which involved the duty of providing horses and carriages for the queen during her progresses through the country. He married at Addington, 13th February, 1576, Joan, widow of John Leigh, Esq., of Addington, and daughter and sole heir of Sir John Oliph, Kt., of East Wickham. She was buried at Addington, 27th July, 1593.¹ He died on the 9th August, 1600, aged sixty-six, and was buried in Sanderstead Church. On the south wall of the chancel is a monument in alabaster, to him: he is represented as a man in armour kneeling before a desk. Leaving no issue, he by his will devised this manor, after the death of his second wife Margaret, to his cousin, Harman Atwood.²

¹ Manning (*Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 569) makes a confusion between her and Joan, the widow of John Ownsted, the father, who died 18th January, 1587, and was buried at Sanderstead.

² Unstedbury Wood, in the parish, is doubtless called after some member of this family, of whom I find William Ownsted living here 14 Hen. VIII., John Ownsted 34 Hen. VIII., Robert Ownsted

The family of Attwood, of whom a pedigree is given by Manning,¹ had long been seated at Sanderstead, and were, I imagine, a yeoman family of the place. In a fine of land relating to Sanderstead, 19 Edw. III., I find the name of Peter Atte Wood, and in Coulsdon, the adjoining parish, the same name occurs in 6 Edw. II., when Peter at Wode, John and Roger de Bosco, (or of the Wood,) are returned as owning lands in that parish: their name is still retained in Wood Place, in Coulsdon. Aubrey mentions a brass in the south aisle to John Atwood and Dionise his wife,² 1525, and another to Nicholas Wood, son of John Atwood, 1586.³

Harman Atwood died in 1653, aged eighty-three, as appears by the inscription on his monument in the church. He built Sanderstead Court, on which are his initials H. A., and the date 1676. After him we find his fourth son, Harman Atwood, in possession, and he by his will devised Sanderstead to his brother John and his sister Olive for their lives, with remainder to Harman Atwood, son of his elder brother John, deceased. There is this curious passage in his will, which does not present Harman Atwood in an attractive light. He says: "Provided always that Harman Atwood my cousin keep himself in some good way of employment, and be not trouble or disturbance to any person enjoying my lands by his presence or abode with them further and other than by civill visits not exceeding 14 days time in any one year."

This Harman Atwood never succeeded, having predeceased Olive Atwood, who had a life estate, and who died, as appears from her monument, in February, 1681.⁴

37 Hen. VIII. John Ownsted, of Farleigh, was one of the feoffees of John Leigh, of Addington, in 15 Hen. VII.

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 570. Over the entrance to the house at Sanderstead Court is a shield with the arms of *Atwood*,—A lion rampant, between three acorns, surmounted by their crest, a woodman's axe.

² For her Will, see Appendix, p. 20.

³ These have been replaced on the north and south walls of the chancel.

⁴ She built the Rectory House, on the front of which are her initials, O. A., and the date 1680.

George Atwood, his brother, thereupon became entitled, and dying in 1722, the estate passed to his son John. He died in 1759 without issue, and by his will devised his estates, after the death of his wife, to his cousin Thomas Wigsell, an attorney of New Inn, London, who died in 1778, and was succeeded by his nephew Atwood Wigsell, son of the Rev. Atwood Wigsell, Rector of the parish. This Atwood died unmarried, whereupon his brother, the Rev. Thomas Wigsell, succeeded. On his death, in 1805, without issue, his sister Susanna Wigsell held the property for her life. She died in 1807, and was succeeded by Atwood Wigsell Taylor, who assumed the name and arms of Wigsell, in pursuance of the will of the Rev. Thomas Wigsell. He died at an early age in 1821, and six weeks after his death was born his son and successor Atwood Dalton Wigsell, the present owner.

It remains now to notice Sanderstead Court, the residence of Col. Wigsell, and the principal object of interest in the place. It is clear, I think, that the abbots of Hide had a house attached to the manor. In some notes furnished me by an old resident, it is stated that there was an old monastery in the parish founded in the reign of King John, that the old well of 350 feet or more in depth, which still exists, was within the precincts, and that traces of the foundations can be seen in a dry summer; that it stood in the corner of the park, not far from the new farmhouse, and south-west of Sanderstead Court; that at the Dissolution a manor-house was built out of the materials of it; that it went by the name of Sanderstead Place, and was pulled down about the end of the last century. On this same subject Miss Russell, an old lady of ninety-two, formerly of Sanderstead, and now living at Croydon, states that it was called 'the Place' House, and was a large old family residence by the well; that the last resident was Captain Mercer, who had married Mrs. Wigsell's sister, and that it was pulled down when she was quite young.

This approaches very nearly to the truth. It does not appear that there was ever a monastery; but no doubt, there was an old grange belonging to the abbey

of Hide, which stood upon the site mentioned. It is quite clear that there were two principal houses, the one called Sanderstead Place, the other Sanderstead Court. We find the Atwoods described as of Sanderstead Court in 1568, at the time when the Place House was in possession of the Greshams. I can see nothing in the present mansion-house to warrant the opinion, commonly entertained, that any part of it is Elizabethan.¹ It belongs to the time of Charles II., as appears by the date on the south front, 1676, and was built by Harman Atwood, the second possessor of that name, whom Aubrey describes as "a singular benefactor to this and other churches by building houses for the incumbents. He was evidently fond of bricks and mortar, and in the quiet times succeeding the Restoration he was able to indulge his fancy.

The principal apartment is the hall, which occupies the centre of the house, and is carried up for two stories; the internal decorations date from the early part of the last century, the fluted columns with Corinthian capitals being similar in character to those in some of the civic halls in London of the same date. Considerable additions have been made on the north side of late years, and new offices and stables have been built. About two years ago a secret chamber was discovered behind the great chimney in the hall: it has since been partly closed up.²

The church, which stands within the inclosure of the park, is dedicated to All Saints. It had fallen some years ago into a very bad state of repair, and the restorations which it underwent in consequence in 1828 and 1832 have robbed it of all interest to the antiquarian. It contains several monuments to members of families who in former times lived in the parish.

¹ There is a tradition that Queen Elizabeth slept at Sanderstead Court on one occasion, and one of the bedrooms is called the Queen's room. There is nothing, however, about the room to give it an earlier date than the rest of the house, and if she ever stopped here, it must have been in an earlier house.

² In it was found a small blue and white jar of 17th century ware.

The register dates from the year 1565, and is in excellent preservation; it is, however, singularly devoid of those touches of interest and of parochial and family gossip which many of these early registers contain. It is headed

Registrum
Omnium Baptizytorum Defunctorū
Et Conjugatorum in Ecclesia parochial
de Saundersted in Comitatu Surr
ab Anno Millesimo Quingentisimo
Sexagesimo Quinto
1565.

It is signed at the end of the first page, Anthonius Batten, Rector; Thomas Stynte, John Basset, Churchwardens.

In the Appendix will be found the entries relating to the principal families. The following miscellaneous extracts are perhaps worthy of record:—

1702. John Browne born at Planchard (ignoti Laris), Mar. 8.
James, Mr. St. John's black, was baptized May 20, 1722.
1609. Mr. Anthonie Batten, parson, buried 13 August.
1630. Gregorius Wilkinson, Rect^r, buried 18 of November, 1630.
1647. - - - Bullocke [a Trouper] was buried the 16 day of July, 1647.
1678. John Hawtrey, late Rect^r of this Parish, Oct. 11th.
1705. John Sheppard, R^r of this Parish, Bur: Woolen only, June 3.
1707. Charles, son of John Lord Lovelace¹ and Lady Charlott his wife, was Burid 10^{bris} 8.
1715. Mr. William Buckle, Rect^r, was buried April y^e 8th, 1715.
- May y^e 24th, 1734. The Rev^d Mr. Daniel Philipps, Rect^r of this Parish, was Buried.
- The Rev^d Atwood Wigsell, Rector of this Parish, was buried Nov. 12, 1757.
- Elizabeth Stagg buried May 20: 1758, by certificate or order from y^e Coroner, having fallen into y^e well at the Fox.
1778. Thomas Wigsell, Esq., buried 11 July.

God Bless.

Amen.

John Griffies, Rector.

John Griffies was Rector of Saunderstedd twenty years, and then resigned, 11 July 1778.

¹ John, 4th Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley, Royal Governor of New York, 1708, where he died, 6 May, 1709, "of violent convulsions." (Mem. in Heraldry, P. le Neve.)

Nomina Conjugatorum.

The Persons hereafter named were married by Lewes Audeley, Esq^r, one of the Justices of the Peace in this County, att his house in Saunderstead, according to a late Act of Parlyament entituled an Act touching Marriages and the Registring thereof, &c. dated 24 July, 1653.

Then follows a list of several persons so married. At the top of the page, where marriages in the church were resumed, is the following extract, evidently in the handwriting of the Rector. The reference to "quod Ecclesia conciliat" is pointed enough:—

Tertul. lib. 2. ad Uxorem. "Unde sufficiam ad enarrandam felicitatem ejus matrimonii quod Ecclesia conciliat, oblatio confirmat, et obsignatum angeli renunciant, pater rati habet!"

Robert Rutter, Clerk of this Pariah 14 years left his house on Sunday, the 19 of December, 1802, and has not been heard of since. (His body found in a pond near Addington, May 30, 1805.)

A Register of Collections in the Parish of Saunterted, in Surrey, for reliefe of poore distressed persons enioined by their respective letters pateuts to be recorded in the register bookes of the respective Parishes granted for their respective collections.

Out of a long list, principally for the repair of churches in different parts of England, I have selected the following:—

Imp^r. Collected Sep. 5, 1658, for Inhabitants of Wapping, Eto: in the Countie of Middlesex, distressed by blast of gunpowder, Sixteen shillings and a pennie.

. It. Collected Junii 5, 1659, for manie sufferers by Fire of Cowden in Kent, twelve shillings.

Item, July 24, 1659, for manie sufferers by fire in Bride parish Fleetstreet, London, 9^s & three half pence.

June 8, 1661, a collection of iiii^s ii^d for Sufferers by Fire in Wapping.

May 9, 1661, 06^s 01^d for divers sufferers by Fire the Parish of St^r Bartholmew Exchange.

Oct. 20, 1661, for the Royal Herring Busse Fishings 01^l 07^s.

Feb. 9, 1661, for the citie of Oxford xi^s iii^d.

The reformed Church of Strasburgh in Alsatia, Janⁿ 8, 1664, xi^s.

Collected for rebuilding the Parish Church of Newent in Gloucestershire July 8, 1677, 6^s 5^d.

1682, Sep^r. Collected for St Albans Church 13^s 6^d.

Feb. 29. Oberbarmen church, Germany, 5^s 9^d.

June 26, for St Mary Radcliffe Church in Bristol 2^s 10^d.

Sber the 11 collected for y^e Palatine Briefe 11^s 11^d.

Sber the 31 for Bowyer the printer by fire 6^s.
 1759, March 18, Wapping fire 3^s 2½^d.
 „ May 27, Norbury Church, Com. Stafford, 1^s 6^d.

This is the last entry, and after this date the collections seem to have been discontinued.

The following Christian names which occur in the registers are uncommon, viz. of

Males.—Lancelete (1573), Philemon (1644), Hierom (1717), Jasper (1725), Tristram (1745), Justus (1747).
 Females.—Eglintine (1574), Amya (1575), Dericke (1584), Malin (1586), Thomasin (1597), Winefrede (1592), Millicent (1613), Phillis (1613), Ursula (1640), Dennil (1643), Barbarie (1664), Bathsheba (1680), Timothea (1736).

Of families of lesser note in the parish were those of Mellish, Hawtrey, Bowyer, and St. John.

The first were a family of merchants of London. The first of the name whom I find is one Robert Mellish, who held lands here and was dead before 6th Nov., 5 Eliz.; next to him was another Robert, to whom, on 5th Dec., 8 Eliz., John Gresham released all right in 150 acres held of the manor of Sanderstead.¹ After him was George Mellish, to whom there is a mural tablet in the church: he was living in the place in 1630, and died 10th May, 1654. There are several monuments to different members of the family in the church: the extracts from the Register relating to them will be found in the Appendix.

The Hawtreys, as appears by the monument to Ralph Hawtrey, who died 30th Dec., 1645, were of Rislip, in the county of Middlesex. They lived at West Purley, an estate which had belonged to Matthew Bedell, citizen and merchant tailor of London, whose daughter Mary was married to Ralph Hawtrey.² Upon his death she married Lewis Audeley, a man of some note in the time

¹ Deeds of 6th Nov., 5 Eliz., and 5th Dec., 8 Eliz., among Colonel Wiggell's Evidences.

² There is a recumbent effigy of her in marble at the east end of the south aisle. She died 29 June, 1655, æt. 45. Below is a shield with her arms. On a chevron between three escallops a fleur-de-lis, and another with On a bend between two eagles displayed a fret for *Audley*.

of the Commonwealth. He was a Justice of the Peace for Surrey, and, as has been shown from the register, marriages were celebrated at his house. He was a major in the Parliamentary army, one of the commissioners for regulating church benefices, and in 1650 had a commission from Cromwell to raise a troop of horse in Surrey for the defence of that and the Commonwealth against enemies foreign or domestic.¹ He took an active part with Sir Michael Livesey and others against the Royalists at Reigate and at Kingston in 1648. Shortly after the Restoration, he sold the estate of West Purley to Harman Atwood.²

The Bowyers were of Selsdon. Christopher Bowyer, whom Aubrey describes as "a generous, hospitable person," was living there in 1676, and was buried in the churchyard.

The St. Johns, a branch, I believe, of the Battersea family, appear as residents from 1709 to 1760. There are numerous entries relating to them in the parish register.

In the Appendix which follows will be found references to Fines, Rolls, and other Charters in the Record-office relating to this place, and also extracts from the parish registers which relate to the several families who at one time or other lived in the parish.

¹ Harding's *Account of Sandersted*, printed at Croydon, 1798. The same work states that through his influence the Rector of Sanderstead was allowed to perform the service in the church without the alterations generally required.

² The house is now, and was formerly, known as Purley Bury.

APPENDIX.

Pedes Finium.

Surrey. 8 Ric. I. No. 15. 1196.

Inter Ric Dignū petentē et Tomam fil Henr tenentī de una virgata tre cū ptiñ in Sandres.

Id. 1 John. No. 15.

In^o Willm de Pirlee petētem et Johēm Abbēm de Hida tenētem de i hid tre cū ptiñ in Pirlee et de j mesuāg i Sandested jux^a cimitium ej^odē ville et de t^ob^o solidat t^ore in eadē villa.

Id. 3 John. No. 27.

In^o Beatriċ de Sandres petentē et Willm Maubanc tenentē de feūd dim mili^o cū ptiñ i Sandres.

Id. 6 John. No. 62.

In^o Johem p^ore de Novo Loco et Willm Maubanc de
caruċ tre cū ptiñ in Sandes.

Id. 11 John. No. 88.

Int. Johem P^ore de Novo Loco petentē et Beate Maubanc tenentē de una caruċ tre cū ptiñ et v^oginti t^ob^o aċr tre in Sandes.

William Maubanc = Beatrice de Sandres.

Id. 5 Hen. III. No. 56.

Int Ricm de Cumba petentē et Nichm de Pirile tenente de una hida tre cū ptiñ in Sandersted.

Id. 19 Hen. III. No. 182.

In^o Thoñ Priorem de novo loco q^orentē et Nicol de Arundell impediēte de una hida tre cū ptiñ in Sandes.

Id. 32 Hen. III. No. 326.

In^o Galfrñ le Dyñ quer et Thoñ Priorem de novo loco Regiñ Maubanc et al deforc de coñmna past^ore in Saundes.

Id. 46 Hen. III. No. 166.

In^o Nichm de Wuburn et Matill ux ejus quer et Emmam que fuit uxor Hen Pyron deforc de uno mesuagio et quaterviginti acris tre cū ptiñ in Saundes.

Id. 4 Ed. I. No. 22.

Int Johēm fil Johis de Wyppeleye quēr ⁊ Reginald de Chelsh*ñ
⁊ Alic uī ejus impēd de uno mesuagio ⁊ una carucata tr'e cū ptin
in Saundrestede.

Id. 14 Ed. I. No. 34.

Int Rad de Ditton ⁊ Johānn uī ejus quēr ⁊ Robtñ de Waleton
et Isabellam uī ejus impēd de quatuor mes centū acr tre septe
acr Bosci et undecim solidaf ⁊ undecim denār redd cū ptin in
Sandrestede & Sellesdone.

Id. 10 Ed. II. No. 182.

Int Rob'tm de Keleseye quēr ⁊ Radm de Dytton ⁊ Johannan
uxēm ejus deforc de uno mesuagio centum acris terre viginti ⁊
septem acris bosci ⁊ viginti ⁊ quinq solidatis redditus cum ptin
in Sanderstede.

Id. 10 Ed. II. No. 199.

Int Robtūm de Kellesey quēr ⁊ Henricum Monkoy ⁊ Isabellam
uxēm ejus deforc de uno tofto ⁊ novem acris terre cum ptin in
Sandrestede.

Id. 13 Ed. II. No. 11.

Int Willm Olyver quēr ⁊ Thom Olyver deforc de uno mesuagio
⁊ quāt viginti acris terre cum ptin in Saunderstede.

Id. 20 Ed. II. No. 116.

Int Johnem de Westpirle quēr et Robtum de Bourstalle psonam
eccliē de Sanderstede deforc de duob; mesuagiis uno molendino
ducentis ⁊ quinquaginta acris terre octo acris p'ti ⁊ sexdecim
acris bosci cū ptin in Sanderstede Watyndon Colesdone Chalvedon
Merstham ⁊ Waddone.

Id. 19 Ed. III. No. 75.

Int Johem fil Petri de Purle ⁊ Petrū atte Wode ⁊ Michm de
Cheyham deforc de uno mesuagio sex carucatis tr'e quatuor acris
p'ti quadraginta acris bosci ⁊ sexaginta ⁊ sex solidatis redditus
cū ptin in Sanderstede, Coulesdon, &c.

Id. 22 Ed. III., No. 24. — 44 Ed. III., No. 62. — 19 Hen. VI.,
No. 102.

Chancery Close Rolls.

2 Ed. IV., m. 13.—41 Ed. III., m. 6.—1 Ric. II., m. 25 d.—5 Hen. IV.,
P^t. 1. m. . .—9 Hen. V., m. 6.—10 Hen. VI., m. 14.

Chancery Inquis. post Mortem.

12 Ric. II. No. 150.

Abbas et Conventus de Hida juxta Winton. Inquistio de

omnib; manēr terris etc. eisdem ptin (inter alia) Sandrested manēr et ecclia.

43 Eliz. P^t 1. No. 141.

Inquisition taken at Southwark 18 Nov., 43 Eliz., upon death of John Ownsted, late of Sandsted, Esquire, died 9 August, 1600, without issue. Recites his Will, dated 7 August, 1600.

Wards and Liveries Inquis. p. m. 7 Eliz. Vol. 10, No. 117.

Inquisition taken at Southwark 1st Nov., 7 Eliz., upon death of Thomas Saunders, Knight. The manors of Saundersted, East Purley, and Cruses, in Warlyngham and Saundersted.

Abbreviatio Rotul. Orig. 13 Ed. II., m. 7, Surr.

Richard Wodestok pays a fine of 5 marks to the king for license to hold the Manor of Sandested.

Id. 17 Edw. II., Ro. 21.

License from the King to the Abbot and Convent of Hide to grant the Manor of Saunderstede, with the exception of the advowson of the Church, to Walter, Bishop of Exeter, for ten years at a rent of xx^s.

Assize Rolls, Queen's Bench, 56 Hen. III.

Suit between the Prior of Bermondsey and the Abbot of Hide to establish proper boundaries between the land of the former in Warlingham and that of the latter in Sanderstede, and complaining that the Abbot of Hide had taken 16 acres of land in one place and a rood and a half in another.

Pleas. Chapter House, Trinity, 4 Ed. I., m. 3, dors.

The Abbot of Hyde impleads the Prior of Bermundsey for setting up gallows in his Manor of Sanderstead. Answer of the Prior that the place where they were set up was in Warlingham.

Inquisitions, 40 Edw. I., No. 101.

Inquisition taken at Tootynggravenel 40 Edward I. to enquire whether it would be to the King's prejudice that John de la Sale should assign to the Abbot and Convent of Hyde one carucate of land in Sanderstede. License granted.

Exchequer. Q. R. Minister's Accounts, Surrey, 30-31 Hen. VIII., No. 135, m. 30.

Patent under the Great Seal at Westminster, 4 November, 31 Hen. VIII., being a grant to Sir John Gresham, Knight, of the Manors of Saunderstede, Falcourt, Langhurst, and Lyngfylde, in consideration of seventy-nine pounds.

Exchequer. Lay Subsidies, Surrey.

- 6 Edw. III. $\frac{1}{4} \frac{9}{4}$.
Villata de Sandrestede—Summa liiii^s ix^d ob.
- 14 Hen. VIII. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{4}{3}$.
(inter alios) Johā att Wode in goodds cc^{li}.
William Ownstede in goods c^s.
- 34 Hen. VIII. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{8}{8}$. John Ownsted in goods xxx^{li}.
John A woode in goods xx^s.
- 37 Hen. VIII. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{1}$.
Robert Ownsted in lands iii^{li}.
- 2-3 Edw. VI. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{8}$.
John Ownsted, Sjiaunt of the Kyngs cariage, yn
goods xxii^{li}.
- 2-3 Ph. & Mar. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{7}{8}$.
John Ownsted in goods xli^{li}.
- 1 Eliz. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{4}$.
Rob^t Mellyrshe, gent. in goods cx^{li}.
- 18 Eliz. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{8}$.
Sergaunt Ounsted, gent. in goods x^{li}.
- 35 Eliz. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{8}$.
John Ownsted, Esquier, in lands & fee xx^{li}.
(Exon^{atur} hic eo quod sit in hospic D^{no} R^{no}.)
- 16 Car. I., $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{8}$.
Ralphe Hawtrey, gent., in goods six pounds.
Harman Atwood, Esq., in lands five pounds.
George Mellsh, gent., in lands fower pounds.
Henry Ownsted, gent., in lands two pounds.
- 15 Car. II. $\frac{1}{16} \frac{5}{4}$.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

FAMILY OF OWNSTED.

Baptisms.

1570. Elizabeth Ownsted, filia Henrici Ownsted de Selsdon, 29 Oct.
1596. Maria Ownsted, filia Gorgii Ownsted de Selsd., 20 Mart.
1598. Anna Ownsted, filia Gorgii Ownsted de Sels., 3 Sep.
1600. Anna Ownsteed, filia Georgii Owns, 21 Aug.
1602. Johannes Ownsteed, filius Georgii Ownsteed, 19 Sep.
1604. Amye Ownsteede, filia Georgii Ownsteede, 30 Sep.
1606. Elizabeth Ownsteede, filia Georgii Ownsteede, 15 Julii.
,, Atwoode Ownsteede, filius Henric Ownsteede de Seels Downe,
2 Nov.
1608. Roberte Ownstede, filius Georgii Ownsted, 13 June.
1610. Henrie Ownsted, son of George Ownsted.
1613. Joan Ownsted, filia Georgii Ownsted, 10 Jan.

1621. John Ownsted, the sonne of George Ownsted, bap. Feb. 25.
 1622. Harry Ownsted, the sonne of George Ownsted, bap. the
 xxviii of Aprill.
 1624. Elizabeth Ownsted, the daughter of George Ownsted, bap.
 y^e xi of Julii.
 1626. Jeffray Ownsted and Francis Ownsted, twinnes, the children
 of George Ownsted, were baptized the 18 day of Aprill, 1626.
 1634. Kinge Ownsted (sonne of Henry & Bassatt Ownsted) was
 baptized the 30 day of October, 1634.
 1636. Mary Ownsted, daughter of Henry Ownsted and Bassatt his
 wife, was baptized the 8th day of Februarie, 1636.

Burials.

1572. Johannes Ownsted, 21 Martii.
 1587. Johanna Ownsted, vidua, 18 Januarii.
 1598. Anna Ownsted, filia Georgii Ownsted de Selsdon, 12 Septemb^r.
 1600. Johannes Ownsted Armiger, obiit 9^o Augusti.
 1608. Elyzabethe Ownsteede, filia Georgii Ownst., 2 Novēb.
 Joane Ownsted, filia George Ownsted, the 11 of Januarie,
 1613.
 1613. Marie Ownsted, uxor Georgii Ownsted, the 24 of Januarie,
 1613.
 „ Avice Ownsted, uxor Galfridi Ownsted, 10^o die Novem.
 „ Henry Ownsted, the sonne of George Ownsted, sepul.
 Januarie 5.
 George Ownsted was buried the 30 day of August, 1626.
 1657. Basset Ownsted (wife of Henrie Ownsted) was buried the 3^d
 day of May, 1651.

Marriages.

1586. Henricus Ownsted et Malin Kinge.

FAMILIES OF ATWOOD AND WIGSELL.

Baptisms.

1602. Olyve Woode, filia Harmanni Woode, 3 Oct.
 1604. Anna Atwoode, filia Harmanni Atwood, 19 Aug.
 1606. Susanna Atwoode, filia Harmanni Atwoode, 9 Junii.
 1607. Kynge Atwoode, filius Harmanni Atwoode, 16 August.
 1608. Harmanne Atwoode, filius Harmanni Atwoode, 18 Decem.
 1610. Thomas Atwood, son of Harman Atwoode, 17 Feb.
 1613. Olliva Atwood, filia Harmanni Atwoode, 20 Mar.
 1616. John Attwood, filius Hermond Atwood, bap. Janii 7.
 1639. Susan Atwood (daughter of Kinge Attwood and Elizabeth
 his wife) was baptized the first day of November, 1639.
 1641. Harman Atwood (sonne of Kinge Atwood and Elizabeth his
 wife) was baptized the third day of June, 1641.
 1686. Mary, of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Sep. 5.
 1687. George, of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Aug. 31.
 1689. Thomas, of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Oct. 17.
 1690. Christopher, of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Sep. 16.

1691. George, son of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Sep. 1.
 1694. Susanna, of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Oct. 10.
 1695. Olive, of George Atwood and Elizabeth his wife, Oct. 10, born Aug. 27.
 Susannah, y^e daughter of Attwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized Septemb. 10, 1736.
 Sarah, y^e daughter of Atwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized Oct. 19, 1737.
 Atwood, son of Atwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized Dec. 19, 1742.
 Ann, daughter of Atwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized Jan. 14, 1747-8, born Jan. 7.
 S^t John Wessell, son of Atwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized July 3, 1750, born June 26.
 Mary, daughter of Atwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized Oct. 21, 1751; born Oct. 14.
 Thomas, son of Atwood and Susannah Wigsell, was baptized March 25th; born 20th, 1754.

Burials.

1568. Thomas Atwoode, filius Johannis Atwoode, 10 Augusti.
 1570. Robert Atwoode, 16 Aprillis.
 1603. Olyve Woode, filia Harmanni Woode, 16 Februarii.
 1604. Elizabeth Atwoode, uxor Harmanni Woode, 26 Aug.
 1640. Joane Atwood (wife of M^r Harman Atwood) was buried the 8^h day of Jan^y 1640.
 1642. Elizabeth Atwood (wife of Kinge Atwood) was buried the 24 day of Febr. 1642.
 1653. Harman Atwood was buried the 15 day of December, 1653.
 { Susan Atwood was buried Aug. 23, 1659.
 { Thomas Atwood was buried Febr. 23, 1659.
 1674. M^r King Atwood, Rector of this parish of Sandersted, was buried April the 4th, 1674.
 1675. M^r John Atwood was buried febb. 21, 1675.
 1676. M^r Harman Atwood was buried febr^y 22, 1676, who dyed the 16th of the same.
 1679. Joan, y^e Wife of Jno Sheppard, Rec^{tr} of this Parish, dyd Nov^r 25, and was buried y^e 27th following.
 M^{rs} Oliffe Atwood obiyt Feb. 17, Sepult. 23 seq. eod. 1681.
 Harman Atwood, Esqr. March 8, 1683.
 George, of George Atwood & Elizabeth, Dec. 12, 1688.
 1695. Olive Atwood of Geo. & Elis. Oct. 12.
 1699. M^{rs} Olive (d^r of M^r Harman Atwood, & wife of M^r James Lee) dyd in childbed, dyd 23 & B. Apr. 28.
 1702. Harman Atwood, fro Warlinhm, Apr. 22
 1704. Elizabeth, Wife of George Atwood, Esq., Febr. 7.
 M^{rs} Mary, Wife of Nichs Wigsell of Greenwich, in Kent, eldest daughter of George Atwood, Esq., was Burid May 23.
 M^r Harman Atwood was Buried in Woolen only Jan^y 3, 1714.
 M^r Thomas Atwood was Buried in Woolen only Jan^y 9, 1714.

- M^{rs} Susanna Atwood was buried December 30, 1719.
 George Atwood, Esq^r, buried July 20, 1722.
 M^r Christopher Atwood was buried Dec^r 29, 1730.
 Mary Atwood, of S^t Ann, Blackfriars, London, was buried
 May y^e 9, 1748.
 Sarah Wigsell was buried Nov. 11, 1748.
 Elizabeth Atwood, of S^t Ann, Blackfriars, London, was buried
 March 14, 1749/50.
 Catherine Atwood, of St. George, Stamford, was buried August
 11th, 1753.
 The Rev^d Atwood Wigsell, Rector of the Parish, was buried
 November 12, 1757.
 1761. Mary, wife of George Atwood, of the Parish of S^t Ann, Black
 Fryars, London, in Linnen, 14 April.
 John Atwood, Esq. (in Linnen) 1 September,
 aged 73.
 1765. M^{rs} Atwood, aged 85, in Linnen, 22 June.
 Miss Mary Wigsell was buried Nov^r 27, 1769,
 aged 19 y^{rs}.
 Miss Ann Wigsell was buried June y^e 9, 1770, aged 22 y^{rs}.
 1778. Thomas Wigsell, Esq., 11 July.
 1779. Wigsell, Susannah, from Epsom, Ap. 20.
 1784. Wigsell, S^t John Wessell, July 1th 9.
 1795. Wigsell, Atwood, May 19.
 1805. The Rev^d Thomas Wigsell, Rector of Sanderstead, died Sep.
 17, buried Tuesday, 24, aged 51.
 1807. Wigsell, Susannah, died Decemb^r 25, 1806, aged 70, was
 buried Jan^r 2, 1807.

Marriages.

1675. John Sheapard and Joane Atwood were married on Thursday,
 y^e 23rd of September, 1675.
 1707. M^r Nicholas Wigsell, of Greenwich, & M^{rs} Mary Atwood
 were married by Licence April 15th.

FAMILY OF MELLISH.

Baptisms.

1573. Robart Mellishe, filius Johannis Mellishe, 7^o Febrarii.
 1630. Marie Mellishe, daughter of M^r George Mellishe, baptized the
 14th of September, 1630.
 1633. Ruth Mellish, daughter of M^r George Mellish, was baptized
 the 28 day of July, 1633.
 1636. Rebekah Mellish, daughter of M^r George Mellish and Mary
 his wife. was baptized the 7 day Februarii, 1636.
 1669. Elizabeth Mellish (daughter of Henrie Mellish and Elizabeth
 his wife) was baptized Dec. 28, 1669.
 1673. Henrie Mellish (son of Henrie Mellish and Elizabeth his wife)
 was baptized Dec. 15, 1673.

1675. John Mellish (son of Henrie Mellish and Elizabeth his wife) was baptized Februarii 23, 1675.

Burials.

1632. George Mellish, sonne of M^r George Mellish, was buried the 3 day of July, 1632.
 1648. Sarah Mellish [daughter of George Mellish and Mary his wife] was buried 10 Jan^r 1648.
 1654. George Mellish was buried the 10 day of May, 1654.
 1664. Daniel Mellish was buried Feb. 21st, 1664.
 1672. Elizabeth Mellish was buried Sep^r xi. 1672.
 1676. M^r Henry Mellish dyed the 2^d Septemb., was buried the 5 of the same, 1676.
 1677. Henry Mellish, Esq^r, dyed on the 24 of June.
 1678. John Mellish, the son of Henry Mellish & Elizabeth his wife, was Buryed the 4th of Octo^r.
 1707. Eliza : Relict of M^r Henry Mellish, was Buried in Woolen only, July 26.

Marriages.

1634. John Melhuish & Hellen Turgis, the 9th of September, 1634.
 1659. John Angel and Rebekah Mellish were married the one and twentieth day of Julie, 1659.

FAMILIES OF HAWTREY AND AUDELEY.

Baptisms.

1636. Anne Ha^wtrey [prioris], daughter of M^r Raph Hawtrey and Mary his wife, was baptized the 18 day of October, 1636.
 1689. Mary Ha^wtrey (Daughter of M^r Raph Ha^wtrey and Mary his wife) was baptized the 4 day of Septemb. 1639.
 1642. John Ha^wtrey (sonne of M^r Raph Ha^wtrey and Mary his wife) was Baptized the tenth day of January, 1642.
 1645. Martha Hawtrey (daughter of M^r Raph Hawtrey and Mary his wife) was baptized the 19 day of May, 1645.
 1648. Frances Audley (daughter of Lewes Audley and Mary his wife) was baptized the 2 day of Novembr 1648.
 1650. Lewes Audley (sonne of Lewes Audley and Mary his wife) was baptized the first day of Octob. 1650.
 1657. Hugh Awdley (sonne of Lewes Awdley and Mary his wife) was borne the 28 of June, and Baptized the 9 of July.
 1658. Elizabeth Awdley (daughter of Lewes Awdley and Mary his wife) was borne the 5th of August, and baptized the 16 of the same month, 1658.
 1659. Marie Awdley (daughter of Lewes Awdley and Mary his wife) was born the 21st of August, and baptized the 28 of the same, 1659.
 1660. Anne Awdley (daughter of Lewes Awdley and Mary his wife) was born the 14 of October, and baptized the 21 of the same, 1660.

Burials.

1645. Ralph Hawtrey was buried the 2 day of Jan^y 1645.
 1655. Mary Audeley was buried June 30, 1655.
 1657. Hugh Awdley, the sonne of Lewes Awdeley and Mary his wife,
 was Baptized the 28 June, and Buryed the 9 of July, 1657.
 1678. John Hawtrey, late Rect^r of the Parish, Oct^r 11th.

Marriages.

1647. Lewes Audley & Mary Hawtrey the ninth day of Decemb.
 1647.

FAMILY OF BOWYER.

Baptisms.

1676. Henry Bowyer, son of Christopher Bowyer and Mary his wife
 (of Selsdon), was baptized 11 day of April, 1676, born March 27,
 1676.
 1680. Bathsheba, d^r of Xtopher Bowyer & Mary his wife, Jan. 4th.

FAMILY OF ST. JOHN.

Baptisms.

1709. Sarah, daughter of Henry St John, Esq., & Sarah his wife,
 Born and baptized Ap. 10th.
 Susanna, of Henry St John, Esq., & Sarah his wife, was borne
 y^e 17th, Bapt. 23 of August, 1711.
 Mary, of Henry St John, Esq., and Sarah, Born 7^{ber} 7, Bap. 12,
 [1712?].
 Henry, of Henry St John, Esq., and Sarah, Born April 4,
 Bap. 19, 1714.
 1715. Elizabeth, y^e daughter of Hen. St John, Esq., baptized Oct. 9,
 1715.
 Henry, y^e son of Hen. St John, Esq., born Aug. 31st, bap.
 Sep. 2, 1716.
 Elizabeth, y^e daughter of Hen. St John, Esq., born and bap-
 tized Jan. 30, 1714.
 Anne, y^e daughter of Hen. St John, Esq^r, born and baptiz^d
 March 4, 1718.
 Martha, y^e daughter Henry St John, Esq., born & baptiz^d
 May 28, 1720.

Burials.

- M^{rs} Mary St John was Buried, in Woolen only, Febr. 4,
 1710-11.
 M^r Henry St John was buried August 28th, 1715.
 Elizabeth, y^e daughter of Hen : St John, Esq., buried April 20,
 1716.
 Eliz : daughter of Hen : St John, Esq^r, buried Feb. 28, 1717.
 M^{rs} Susanna St John, widow, was buried April 15, 1719.
 M^{rs} Sarah St John was buried June 3, 1720.
 Miss Martha St John was buried August 3, 1720.
 M^{rs} Elizabeth St John was buried January y^e 19, 1743/4.

1760. Joanna St John, wife of Henry St John, of Epsom, 13 February.
Henry St John was buried from Epsom, in Woollen, the eighth day of November, 1773.

Marriages.

1708. Mr Henry St John & Mrs Sarah Buckle, both of Bansted, were married by licence, June 17.
Henry St John & Joanna Wood, both of this pariah, were married May 5, 1746, by licence.
1758. Abraham Wessell and Ann St John, both of Epsom, were married Dec. 24, 1748, by licence.

WILL OF DENIS ATWOOD.

IN the Name of God Amen. The xxth day of August the yere of our Lord God mccccxxx. I Denes Atwood layte wyf of John Atwood of Saunderstede in the counte of Surr and dioc of Winchester wedow beyng in good mynde and pyte remembrance lawd be to god make thys testament and last wyll in maner and form folowyng—fyrst I bequeth my Soull to allmyghty god to the virgyn Mary and to all the cōpany of hevyn and my body to be buryed wⁱⁿ the church of Sanderstede before the aulter of Saynt Kateryne. Itm I bequeth unto the hye alter of the same church of Sawndersted IIII^d Item to the mother church of Winchester IIII^d Itm I bequeth unto the buyllydyng of the yelle* of Seynt Kateryn wⁱⁿ the said church of Saunderstede VII^h Itm I bequeth unto Richard Atwood my son VII^h Itm I bequeth unto John Atwoode my yongest Son XI^s Itm I bequeth unto Agnes my daughter my best gowne and best kyrtell I bequeth unto John Atwood my secunde son otherwyse callyd Hewson XI shepe w^t the fetherbed complet w^t all that longyth thereto also the same John Atwood to have halfe brasse and pewter and my sonne Richard Atwood to have the other halfe Itm I bequeth to the syllyng† of the body of the said church of Saunderstede X angell nobylls Itm I bequeth to a branche of brasse to bere a lyght a for seynt Kateryn XVI^s Itm I bequeth 2^s to have v trentalls as the pson wyll dispose yt Itm I bequeth John Atwood the elder VII^h Itm I bequeth also to the said John at XI^s in the hands of Henry Atwood I constitute and ordeyn my executor of thys my last wyll John Atwoode the Elder and the pson to be oversear of thys my last wyll Thes to witnes Sr Edward prestland pson peter harman w^t many other wemen.

Proved in the parish church of Kyngeston xvii March 1530.†

For an account of Sanderstead, see Aubrey, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. pp. 60–83; Salmon's *Surrey*, p. 57; Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. pp. 568–579; Brayley's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. iv. pp. 40–46; and Harding's *Account of Sanderstead*, printed at Croydon, 1799.

* Aisle.

† Ceiling.

‡ Principal Registry Court of Probate, Wills Archdeaconry of Surrey, 174 Mychell.

NOTES ON THE LOCAL HISTORY OF PEPER HAROW.

BY THE HON. GEORGE C. BRODRICK.

THE Local History of Peper Harow, like that of every other village community, has been mainly shaped by the features of the surrounding country. Long before the earliest age revealed to archæology, we may be sure that the sites of Guildford and Farnham were connected by the natural causeway of the Hog's Back, as well as by the winding channel of the rivers Till and Wey. The slope of Peper Harow Park forms the southernmost point of the region enclosed by these natural boundaries—a region in which pasture-land must always have been scarce, except along the banks of the river, and in which very few patches of rich soil, dotted over a broad expanse of woodland, marsh, and heather, could have invited the unskilled labour of primitive husbandmen. Of the first human settlement in this region we have no record, unless it be the name of the "Wey" itself, which is held to be of Celtic, and not of Saxon, origin. Nor should we expect to meet with massive primeval monuments in a district which, so to speak, led nowhere, in which timber was so plentiful, and in which durable stone was equally scarce. Nevertheless, a considerable number of stone arrowheads and other flint instruments have been collected, especially in the parishes of Puttenham and Wanborough, some of which are now deposited in the Charterhouse Museum. The Roman occupation has left its mark in the camp, of which the outlines have been traced by the Rev. C. Kerry,¹ on Puttenham Common, as

¹ I am indebted to Mr. Kerry for valuable assistance in the preparation of this paper.

well as in the specimens of pottery found in the same locality, and on Roker's Farm at Shackelford. But the county of Surrey does not appear to have been held in force by the Romans, and we cannot flatter ourselves that any patrician colonist established a villa like that of Bignor, in or near Peper Harow. We may safely imagine the legions marching along the familiar ridge of the Hog's Back, so admirably constructed by nature for a military road, but the remains of Roman stations hitherto discovered in Surrey are mostly situated on the sandhills which run parallel with the range of chalk downs from east to west. These stations were probably not of primary importance, for the great Roman lines of communication with Sussex and Hampshire are believed to have been carried north of Bagshot and east of Leith Hill, at a distance of more than fifteen miles from Peper Harow. Even the Romans shrunk from crossing the vast and almost impenetrable jungle which then covered the Weald, and contented themselves with driving a single avenue through it by the Stone-street to Chichester. So far as we know, it was the Saxons who first regularly settled themselves in Peper Harow and its neighbourhood, coming hither, as to other parts of England, in the character of intruding immigrants rather than of foreign conquerors. They have left, indeed, no architectural relics of their residence here before the Norman Conquest, unless it be in certain parts of the church at Compton; but we have a cluster of local names, fortified by the conclusive evidence of "Domesday Book," to show how widely the enclosures or townships characteristic of the Saxons were distributed between the Hog's Back and the Wey. On the subject of these local names I speak with great diffidence, having no pretence to be an Anglo-Saxon scholar; but I have submitted two or three of them to my friend Mr. Earle, Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford; and without pledging his great authority to any conjectural explanation, I shall not scruple to avail myself of his suggestions.

Let us first consider the name Peper Harow—the "Pipere-herge" of "Domesday Book," which has puz-

zled so many antiquaries. We are all aware that Bray and Manning interpret it as probably signifying Pipard's estate, the first part of the word being of Norman and the second of Saxon derivation. On the other hand, there is a well-known Saxon word, "hearge" or "herge," translated in Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary by "church" or "temple." This word, according to Mr. Earle, would be justly represented, as in parallel instances, by the English "harow" or "harrow." If this view be taken, we must infer that either a heathen shrine or an early Christian place of worship existed here before the mission of St. Augustine; for no church is recorded to have stood at Peper Harow when "Domesday Book" was compiled, and after the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons the word "hearge" was superseded, first by "minster," and then by "church." It may be added that "harrow" is more naturally rendered as "a place of worship" than as "estate" in such compounds as Harrowden or Harrowgate; and, moreover, that it is difficult to attribute the latter meaning to Harrow Hill, in Sussex, or Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex. I therefore venture to prefer Mr. Earle's interpretation of Harow, but I do not as yet feel able to adopt the hint which he offers, not as a certain or probable, but as a possible, solution of the word "Peper," viz., that it may be a local corruption of the old Latin "papa," signifying a Christian pastor, long before it signified the Pope of Rome, and still preserved, with little variation, in German and Icelandic. When I find that a family of Pipards is not only mentioned, as Manning informs us, in two catalogues of those who fought at Hastings, but in several English records of the Middle Ages; when I find "Pipard" combined with the names of parishes in Rotherfield Pipard near Henley, and Cliffe Pypard near Wootton Bassett; when, lastly, I find it used in the same manner as a prefix in Pipard Blakedon, near Okehampton, thus named in an *Inquisitio post mortem* of the first year of Richard II., I am almost compelled to infer, though not to assert, that Manning is right in treating "Peper" as a family name. Other local names in the immediate

neighbourhood are still more clearly of Saxon origin; Tilford, Oxenford, Shalford, and Guildford, however their first syllables may be explained, remind us of a time before the upper course of the Wey had been crossed by a bridge; Milford, on a tributary brook, tells its own story, and I strongly incline to believe that Shackleford and Attleford embody the names of fords, not across streams, but across morasses or swamps, which have not been wholly obliterated by modern drainage. Whether Attleford may signify the rotten ford, and Shackleford the chain-ford or the ford over the pool, are questions on which I hazard no opinion; but, considering the situation of Eashing, I do not see any rashness in supposing it to mean the "water meadow." Some have rendered it the "ash meadow," but Mr. Earle assures me that it is perfectly susceptible of the former meaning, so far as the first syllable is concerned. Others hold that "ing" specifically denotes a "family-settlement"; but if it may be used with equal propriety in the sense of "meadow," the proximity of Little Ing is in favour of that rendering. Hurtmore is sometimes popularly interpreted as meaning the moor of whortleberries, locally called "hurts" or "horts"; but it may perhaps be derived from "heorot," the Anglo-Saxon name for a hart or stag. Gatwick must surely be "gate-wick," a form which is found in use near Gatton; and this appellation is entirely in keeping with its local position at the outlet of Puttenham Common towards the river. Ry-hill, which is first mentioned as Rie-hull, and which is bounded on the Elstead side by a low sandy ridge, is far more likely to have been named after this ridge, which any one can see, than after some mythical association with royalty.

It is the less necessary to dwell on the descent of the Peper Harow estate, because it has been so carefully traced out by Manning, the county historian, who was long rector of the parish. It begins, of course, with the well-known entry in "Domesday Book," where Walter Fitz Other, Governor of Windsor Castle, is registered as its tenant-in-chief, and Girard as holding under him. Under King Edward the Confessor, when one Alward

held it, it had been assessed at five hides (about 600 acres), whereas at the date of the Domesday survey it was assessed at only three hides, which is the more remarkable, as it was valued under King Edward at 30s., and under William the Conqueror at 100s. The arable land was estimated at three carucates, which Manning considers as equivalent to 300 acres, two-thirds of which were included in the demesne, and one-third was in the hand of four villains and three cottars. One mill and seven acres of meadow are also mentioned as belonging to the demesne. According to the last Ordnance Survey, the present extent of arable and pasture land in the parish of Peper Harow is about 400 acres, exclusive of the park. Considering that part of the land now cultivated was then overgrown with trees, while much of the park was probably then under tillage, the correspondence between the old and the new survey is certainly remarkable. The descendants of Walter Fitz Other, who also owned the neighbouring manors of Hurtmore and Compton, assumed the surname of De Windsor, and continued to hold Peper Harow as tenants-in-chief until some time in the fifteenth century. It appears, however, that in the reign of Henry III., William de Braunche was in actual possession of it, and that his family afterwards held it in fee under the De Windsor family at a quit rent of 6s. 8d. in lieu of twenty-four weeks' service on castle guard at Windsor. The Braunche family evidently retained its hold on Peper Harow until the end of Edward III.'s reign, but, in the mean time, we find Henry de Guldeford, Henry de Stockton or Stoughton, and Hervie de Stanton (founder of Michael House, at Cambridge), acting successively as if they were absolute owners of the property. As there was nothing to prevent any number of tenants holding under one another in fee before the statute *Quia Emptores* checked the practice of subinfeudation, these breaks in continuity of succession are not inexplicable, though I cannot pretend to furnish any trustworthy explanation of them. I am not aware that any visible memorial remains of these three hundred years during which Peper

Harow was the property of the Windsors and the Braunches, except in the church, the northern doorway of which, now blocked up, exhibits a Norman arch, while other features of the interior, if not a roodloft and porch now destroyed, must have been added at a somewhat later date. The inquisition taken on the death of Henry de Guldeford in 1313 proves the existence of a manor-house (messuage), with a dovecot, at that period, and another inquisition taken forty-one years later specifies a manor-house, garden, and two dovecots, then valuable adjuncts of a family residence. The water-mill entered in the first inquisition is stated in the second inquisition to have become dilapidated. Whether the farm of Ryhill was then included in the parish of Peper Harow, and whether the manor was on this side co-extensive with the parish, are points on which I cannot speak with certainty. What is known is that Ryhill, under the name of Rie-hull, was granted to the Abbey of Waverley by one Ralph, probably the same who was Sheriff of Surrey in 1157-9; that his grant was confirmed by a bull of Pope Eugenius III., in 1147; and that Waverley Abbey appears, from entries preserved in Dugdale's "Monasticon," and elsewhere, to have derived revenues from lands in the manor, as well as in the parish, of Peper Harow. Hence we may fairly infer that Ryhill formed part of Peper Harow manor when it was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliams with the other Waverley estates in the 28th year of Henry VIII.'s reign; and in a deed of 1602, lands called "Ryalls" are expressly described both as lying in the parish of Peper Harow and as parcel of the Manor of Peper Harow.

In the year 1369, Peper Harow was in the hands of Sir Bernard Brocas, who afterwards became Master of the Buckhounds to Richard II., and was honoured by a tombstone in Westminster Abbey. From this date we hear no more of the Braunche family, but the superior lordship of Peper Harow was apparently vested in the Windsors, at least up to the 30th year of Henry VI., when it is mentioned in the *inquisitio post mortem* on the death of "Milo Wyndesore." This inquisition seems to

have been overlooked by Manning, who cites that of the sixth year of Henry VI., as containing the last notice of the Windsors' connection with Peper Harow. In that inquisition, as well as in that of the 22nd year of Richard II., the fact of Peper Harow being held by the Brocas family is recorded. Sir Bernard Brocas, son of the first Bernard, was executed for treason in 1400, on Tower Hill, but his estates were restored to his son William; and Joan, the wife of this William, is the subject of two small monumental brasses in Peper Harow Church. Having descended through females and undergone partition, the estate was ultimately reunited by purchase in the possession of Mr. Henry Smith, who died in 1626, having been married forty-eight years to Jane Covert, of Slaugham, in Sussex, a member of that great Surrey and Sussex family, "whose contiguous manors are said to have extended from Southwark to the English Channel." Though Mr. Smith and his widow were buried at Peper Harow, and are described on a brass tablet in the church as having been "owners of this manor of Peper Harow," yet they had apparently parted with it in 1609 to Sir Walter Covert, of Slaugham, who settled it on his second wife, another Jane Covert. This Lady Covert is called Lady Jane Covert of "Pepper Harrow," by Thomas Fuller, who in 1640 dedicated to her a treatise entitled "Joseph's parti-coloured coat." In March of the following year she was married again to Denzil Holles, who played a leading part during the reign of Charles I., the Commonwealth, and the reign of Charles II. Having purchased the remainders from the Coverts, Denzil Holles resettled the estate on his wife for her life, and, surviving her, left it in fee to his only son, Francis Lord Holles. Francis Lord Holles died in 1689-90, and his only son, Denzil, in 1693-4. In February, 1699-1700, the manor and estate of Peper Harow was sold to Philip Froude, under a private Act, passed three years before, to provide for the payment of Francis Lord Holles' debts. We learn from one of Swift's letters to Stella, that he thought Mrs. Masham, Queen Anne's favourite, might be disposed to buy it

from Mr. Froude, but it was actually purchased by Alan Brodrick, afterwards Viscount Midleton, in March, 1712-13, and in the sixth Drapier's Letter, addressed to Lord Midleton, in 1724, Swift describes the Peper Harow tenants as his "neighbours," evidently alluding to his own former residence at Moor Park.

No buildings now existing here can be attributed with certainty to the period between the Brocas and the Brodrick possession of Peper Harow. Lady Jane Covert speaks in her will of her jointure-house at Peper Harow; but when that house was built, and whether it was the same as that pulled down between 1760 and 1765, we have no means of determining. Judging by its character, I think we may safely refer to the 17th century the cottage formerly inhabited by Admiral Brodrick, and now by Mr. Thompson, the gardener. The yew hedge which stands near can hardly be of much later date; but I can point to no other tangible relics of Peper Harow in the 17th century, except two of the church bells, the one bearing date 1603, and the other 1694; a tablet in memory of Mr. Tonstall, who died rector of Peper Harow in 1616; and another tablet in memory of Elizabeth Woodes (daughter of his successor), who died in 1621. I have been enabled, however, by the kindness of Mr. Molyneux and Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy, to procure several extracts, referring to Peper Harow, from the unpublished Loseley Manuscripts. As these extracts possess considerable local interest, they are here subjoined *in extenso*—

LOSELEY MSS. PEPPER HAROW.

- (1.) A Muster-Book (116 pages) dated 29 Jan., 1583, contains the following entry:—

“Pepperharowe.

Biffmen of the beste sorte:—Robte. Chitty, Nycholas Edwardes,
Thomas Beachworth, Rycharde Rydgden, Hugh Moethe.

Biffmen of the second sorte:—Willm. Warner, Robte. Stoner,
John Marlyn, John Rydgden, John Mellershe.

Archers selected:—Harrie Ellyott, Henry Noake.

Archers of the beste sorte:—Thomas Mothe.

Archers of the second sorte:—Robte. Thanner, Edward Cowper.

Gunners:—William Myles, Robte. Gylberte, John Chamber.”

- (2.) An undated Muster-book (of Queen Elizabeth's time) contains the following entry :—

“Peperharowe.

Bylmen of the second sort :—John Snelling, John Jackeman, John Mellyshe, Thomas Tanner.

Archers of the best sort :—Edward Cooper, John Tanner.

Archers selected :—John Chyttey.

Archers of the second sort :—John Rygden, junior, Rychard Fludder.

Smythes :—Robte Albery.

Wheelewrightes :—George Marlyn, John Marlyn, Wylliam Marlyn, Thomas Marlyn, Rychard Marlyn.”

- (3.) A Muster-book of “M^r Weston's band, viewed in March, 1592,” contains the names of Henrie Hooke, Roberte Gylford, Thomas West, and John Tanner, of Pepperharow.

- (4.) A List entitled “A note what armes euery man hath laide downe out of Captaine Queanel's band, August, 1642,” contains the following entry :—

“Pepperharow. Coñon Corslet :—John Lucas, whole armes except a sword.”

- (5.) Warrant addressed, 25 June, 1571, by the Commissioners in Matters Ecclesiastical for co. Surrey, &c., to the Justices of the Peace of the said shire, and especially to William More, Esq., for the apprehension of Peter Reuellard, a French priest, now or late of Pepperharow, co. Surrey.

“We will and commaunde you in the Quenes name, bie virtue of her highnes Coñmission for matters ecclesiastical to us and others directed that forthwith, upon the receipte hereof, you doe apprehend and attache, or cause to be apprehended and attached, Peter Reuellard, beyng a frenche priest, nowe or late serving the cure of Peperharow within the countie of Surrie: and that therevpon you send him to warde to Guildeford in the saide countye, there to remaine prisoner at our coñmandement vtill he shall be examined bie vs, or in matters which shall be objected against him, by vs or anie of vs in that behalf. Whereof faile ye not as ye will answeere to the contraire at your perill. From Winchester, the xxvth daie of August, 1571. Your loving frendes, Rob. Winton, Johñ Ebden, W. Ouerton, Fr. Kinges-mille.”

The first three of these entries clearly exhibit the contingent furnished by Peper Harow to the Surrey train-bands, which is larger than its existing population would have led us to expect. As we know that in 1642 a suspected design of seizing Portsmouth for the King was frustrated by the Surrey train-bands, called out by the

Parliament, it is probable that John Lucas, mentioned in the fourth entry, may have been concerned on the one side or the other. But whether this single champion of Peper Harow was a Royalist or a Roundhead is an historical problem which I cannot solve, for the men of Surrey were divided in their sympathies during the civil war, though we find Peper Harow united with seven neighbouring parishes in a remonstrance against the excessive number of soldiers quartered upon them in 1649. Peter Reuellard, mentioned in the fifth entry, was doubtless a Popish recusant. The Loseley Papers show that on the 9th of July, 1586, Sir William More and Mr. Lawrence Staughton were thanked by the Secretary of the Council for their assistance in searching Mr. Francis Brown's house at Henly Park; and there is an order of Council, dated June 14, 1591, enjoining a like search for one Morgan, a priest, supposed to frequent Sir Henry Weston's house at Sutton. I am not without hope that when the valuable treasure of manuscripts at Loseley shall have been fully ransacked and calendared, a great deal of new light will be thrown on the local history of the whole district. Unfortunately the old parish registers of Peper Harow were destroyed when the parsonage-house was burnt down in the incumbency of Dr. Mead, between 1661 and 1687, and the new register contains no entries of archæological value. Manning has compiled with great industry a tolerably complete list of the rectors since 1304, as well as of the patrons by whom they were presented. This list is of some importance as showing in whom the advowson, which generally ran with the manor, was vested at different epochs. In the fourth volume of the Collections published by this Society there is an inventory of the church goods at Peper Harow, taken in the 6th year of Edward VI., with an additional list of the vestments stolen when the church was plundered by thieves not long before. I have also a few extracts collected by Mr. Kerry from the Archdeacon's accounts in the 16th century, showing the ecclesiastical dues assessed on Peper Harow. Perhaps if the diocesan records at Win-

chester could be thoroughly searched, we might obtain complete information on these points, and even recover copies of the missing registers.

The period which has elapsed since the first Lord Midleton bought Peper Harow in 1712-13 hardly belongs to archæology. It may, however, be worth noticing that a plan of the park made in 1753 represents the old house, of which no picture remains, as standing on what is now the flower-garden, north-west of the present house. The entrance from Eashing was then by the Norney-lane and down an avenue of trees shown on the plan, branching off from the present foot-path. Though no trace of the old house is now to be seen, there is a depression in the flower-garden which probably marks its site; and the position of the old cedars, which are known to have been planted in 1735 or 1736, confirms the evidence of the plan on this point. It is also to be observed that the upper part of the park is traversed on the plan by rows of trees, evidently "survivals" of the old hedge-rows, some of which trees still retain their vigour.

We may be sure that divers small freeholds now forgotten have been absorbed into the present estate of Peper Harow. The Inquisition of 1313 attests the existence of "five free tenants" at that period, and free tenants are mentioned in the Inquisition of 1354. Thomas Kenning, who conveyed all his land in Peper Harow to John Floder in the 5th year of Henry VII. by a deed now in Lord Midleton's possession, was probably one of these freeholders. The Shackleford property was purchased by the fourth Viscount Midleton in 1797, having been formerly in the hands of the Wyatts, by one of whom the farmhouse at Rodsall was built in 1680, and afterwards in the hands of the Garthwaites, one of whom built a house now pulled down, on the site of the old Hall-place. There is a tombstone in Peper Harow churchyard in memory of Jane Garthwaite, his sister, who died in 1763. In the early part of the present century the fourth Lord Midleton purchased Little Ing farm, then called Goddards; Michenhall, which must in old

times have been an estate of the Michener family, but was long occupied by the Billinghursts; and Mousehill Manor, in Witley parish, once the property of the Shudds, and afterwards of the Stillwells. The manor-house, now standing at Mousehill, is said to date from the 16th century, when the Shudds were still lords of the manor.

But the most interesting addition to the Peper Harow estate was the purchase of Oxenford Grange, now within the confines of the park. There can be no doubt that Oxenford was granted to Waverley Abbey by Richard de Aquila before 1147, since the grant is confirmed by the Papal Bull of the date already mentioned. Like Waverborough, it was a grange or outlying farm, the best land of which the monks doubtless knew how to fertilize by irrigation from the brook which flows along it. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was made over to Sir William Fitzwilliams, together with the other spoils of Waverley Abbey. In 1548, under a settlement made by him, it passed to his half-nephew, the first Viscount Montacute. It would appear from a passage in the Loseley Manuscripts, that a manse or residence then existed at Oxenford, sufficiently commodious to be occupied by Anthony Garnett, secretary to Lord Montacute. Other papers in the same Collection show that the farm of Oxenford was held on lease, successively, by Mr. Lussher (probably William Lussher of Elstead), by a younger Garnett, nephew of Anthony, and by one Spencer, against whom there were afterwards complaints for his "misgovernment" and suspicious "resort"; whence it may be surmised that he too was a Romanist of doubtful loyalty. The rent to be paid by Lussher for a term of ninety-nine years, without condition of repairs, was but £4. 13s. 4d.; the rent to be paid by the younger Garnett for a term of twenty-one years was £20. Two-thirds of the land ultimately found their way into the hands of Lord Holles, Mr. Froude, and the first Lord Middleton. The other third was purchased so late as 1822 from the Stillwells of Mousehill. The new farm-buildings close by the gatehouse represent Mr. Pugin's idea of the barns and sheds appropriate to a conventual

farm, but I am not aware that any masonry of mediæval date is still to be discerned. There are two fireplaces of some antiquity among the ruins of the old house, which is known to have been enlarged and inhabited by the Brodrick family while Sir William Chambers was busy with the new house, and "Capability" Brown was laying out the new gardens of Peper Harow. Part of the adjoining cottage may be worth a brief inspection, but I suspect the ponds or fish-stews, with the causeway running between them, are the most ancient relics of Oxenford in the olden time.

If we must needs regret, as archæologists, that even at Oxenford, as at Peper Harow and elsewhere in this part of Surrey, we seek in vain for domestic architecture more than two centuries old, let us console ourselves with one reflection. The poverty of soil which discouraged the erection of great houses in this neighbourhood, and the abundance of natural timber which tempted our ancestors to build mansions of perishable materials, are the very causes which have protected the pristine beauty of our scenery, and which preserve for artists many a picturesque nook of Old England in the heart of Western Surrey. As we explore the undisturbed glades and heaths of Leith Hill, we tread the same upland pastures embosomed in the same forests which closed the view of Roman legions in their advance along the Stone-street from Chichester to London; as we look from the Hog's Back over the old Hundreds of Blackheath and Woking, Farnham and Godalming, our eyes rest on almost the same prospect which Earl Godwin pointed out to Alfred, son of Ethelred, on the eve of the Guildford massacre.

THE BRASSES IN PEPER HAROW CHURCH.

BY MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A.

THE several brasses at Peper Harow, though not striking in point of magnitude or design, are not without interest for various reasons.

In the first place, there are two of them which commemorate the same person. In one of these, affixed to the wall, a lady is represented kneeling at a desk; the other is a simple cross upon the floor; their respective inscriptions prove the identity of the person commemorated. That on the mural monument is as follows:—

Ex bestra caritate Orate p̄ aīa Johāne Adderley quoddm̄
uxor Johis Adderley quoddm̄ Maioris Civitatis London̄
et nup̄ uxor̄ willi Brokes,¹ Armigeri, Patroni sc̄itus eccl̄ie,
q̄ quoddm̄ Johāna obiit xlvij^o die Nob̄ebr'. A^o dñi
M^occcc^olxxxvij^o, cui' aīe propiciet' d'.

That upon the ground runs thus:—

Hic iacet J'han̄a Adderley nuper uxor Will'mi Brokes¹
(Armiger *interlined*) Cuius Anīme Propicietur deus
Amen.

The peculiarity of two memorials to the same person is thus accounted for; that on the floor marks the place

¹ Brokes, i.e. Brocas.

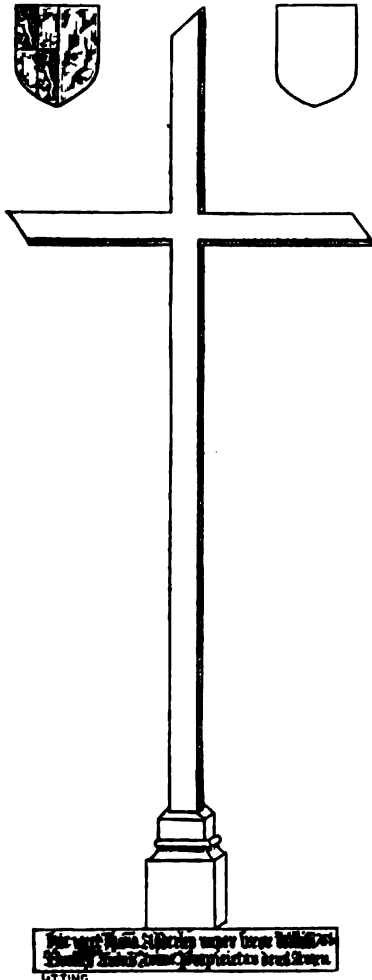
JOHANNES & LADY BEAT



BRASS OF JOHANNES ADDIRLEY, AFFIXED TO WALL.

To face page 34.

of burial, while the other, more conspicuous as a monument, associates the person commemorated with the solemnity of an Eastern sepulchre. The lady's Will, some particulars of which I propose to give presently,



directs that her body shall be buried in the chancel of the church of St. Nicholas, Peper Harow, before the high altar, to which altar she bequeaths 20s. The fact that a gravestone in the church so generally marked the place of burial furnishes a very strong reason against the barbarous practice, shamefully common at "restorations," of tearing up the brasses and fixing in the wall those of them that are not lost in the interval; a practice which deserves the severest reprehension, not only of archæologists, but of all who, as Christians, entertain a respect for the Dead. How frequently loss or injury is thus caused we well know; and, as one instance, we may advert to the numerous brasses (one of which, especially, was, as a palimpsest, of peculiar interest) formerly in Cheam Church, and fully illustrated in our Collections.

Other instances in which there are two brass memorials to one individual occur. At Southfleet, Kent, is a brass to Joan, daughter of Sir John Reskemer, and wife of Thomas Urban, in which the effigy is represented standing on an elegant bracket: she died in 1414; and subse-

quently, when her husband died in 1420, a brass was put down in the same church, upon which the wife as well as the husband were depicted. At Loddon, Norfolk, 1530 and 1561; Dauntesey, Wilts, 1514 and c. 1530; and Staveley, Derbyshire, 1480 and 1503; and Fairford, Gloucestershire, 1534, are similar examples; and others of the same nature might be mentioned. Then, again, there are sometimes brasses in different churches to one person, on account of some special connection with each place; and Robert Hamsley, Master of University College, who died 1518, had brasses to his memory at University, Merton, and Queen's College chapels, and at Doddington Church, Oxfordshire.

The cross, which with the inscription marks the burial-place of Dame Johanna Adderley, is a plain cross with its arms "slipped": there is a very similar example at Royston, Herts,¹ but in that instance the centre and limbs are marked in the conventional manner to indicate our Lord's five wounds. There is a shield in each of the upper quarters of the slab, one of which is quite illegible; the other bears quarterly 1 and 4 (sa), a lion ramp. (or) (Brocas), 2 and 3 defaced.

The memorial against the wall answered a double purpose: the lower part is of stonework, forming a high tomb (such as is often called an altar tomb, from the form resembling an altar), and to this place the Holy Sacrament and cross were removed on Holy Thursday and watched, with lights, till Easter morning: the ceremonies used, according to the Ritual of the English, as well as the Roman Church, have been heretofore detailed in this Society's publications. The fashion for erecting such structures to answer at once the purpose of an Easter sepulchre and a monument, set in towards the end of the 15th century (though somewhat earlier instances may be found), and continued until the middle of the 16th century; it necessitated the horizontal surface on the top of the tomb being flat, and the monu-

¹ An engraving of it was lately published in the *Evening Meetings' Proceedings* of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, in illustration of a paper by Mr. Milbourn, on Royston Church.

mental effigy is usually set in the wall-face above, all being generally covered by a stone canopy. Whenever we find a monument of this form and period in this situation, viz. against the N. wall of the chancel, to the N.N.W. of the altar, we may, in absence of positive evidence to the contrary, have little doubt that it was built to answer the double purpose of a monument and an Easter sepulchre.

Of the lady's family we have no information except that it appears by her husband's Will that she was heiress of certain property in Essex. Her first husband was Sir John Adderley, or Hatherle, the son of John Hatherle of Bristol. He was a citizen and ironmonger of London, and resided in Queenhithe, in which neighbourhood there are still many wholesale iron warehouses; in 1431 he served the office of sheriff, and in the year 1442 he was elected to the mayoralty of London. We learn of him that during his tenure of office the citizens took in hand

“Many chargeable but useful and ornamental works; viz., to build divers conduits of fresh water, with standards and other devices, and leaden pipes that ran about three miles both above and under the earth; and also to make a common granary, and to repair the great cross in Cheap, erected in 1290 by Edward I., to memory of Queen Alanora; the King having granted a licence to the Mayor and Citizens, in order to set forward these works, to buy 200 fodder of lead anywhere in the realm, and to hire workmen masous and plumbers, as many as they would, from time to time.”¹

These important works may be fairly ascribed to his energy and wisdom: we thus find that two of the most important sanitary questions which have of late years again been brought into prominence were actively met by him; viz. in the water-supply as just mentioned, and in respect to burial in the midst of the crowded city. By his testament, which is dated the 12th April, 1449, although he directs his own body to be buried in the church of St. Michael “ad Ripam Regius, vulgarit^r vocat^r quenehithe,” yet he leaves to the said church and Mr.

¹ Strype's *Stow*, book iv., p. 35, from which the note in Sergeant's *Collectanea* is copied, and Nichol's note in his account of the Company of Ironmongers is copied from the Sergeant MS.

William Freestone, the rector, and Henry Derby and William Stevenys, the wardens, and Henry Benet, William Elmet and Richard Holbeche, parishioners, and their successors in future, that "Vestiarium" with stone windows, ironed, glazed, and cemented, and by him newly built, together with a certain tenement called the Gilde, and situated in Trinity Lane, and apparently extending to the north aisle of the said church, and measuring 21 feet 8½ inches, upon trust for the benefit of the church and parish in pure and perpetual alms, and that they, the parishioners, might pray devoutly, as well for his own Soul as for the Souls of Isabelle, Johanna, and Margaret, late his wives, and his parents, relatives, friends, and benefactors, and generally all faithful departed. From this mention of his wives he would appear to have been married four times, since our Johanna was not then his "late wife," for she survived him about twenty-two years. And he left the property under further condition, that the said rector and others should not in future permit the bodies (corpora et cadavera) of parishioners and others to be buried in the little cemetery of the said church, as then accustomed, unless for great necessity or for reasonable grounds; but that the same might be buried in the cemetery of the cathedral church of St. Paul; with the object of avoiding the corrupt air arising from the dead in the said little cemetery, and especially in time of pestilence; but retaining to himself and heirs and tenants the right of window-lights and access by the great doors of the church and cemetery.

He was also deeply imbued with the spirit of religion and charity, as appears from the next devise in his testament.

He leaves to the prior and convent of the Salutation of the Mother of God, of the order of Carthusians in London, his tenements and shops, with cellars, solars, wharfs, and other appurtenances, situate in Sebillane in the said parish, and between Thames Street and the river, charged with 12 marcs per annum, to find a secular chaplain of honest conversation and learned in

sacred theology and preaching of the Word, to celebrate Divine Service continually in the said church for the benefit of the said Souls; and with power of removal and fresh appointment. Also twenty shillings per annum for an anniversary in Queenhithe church on the day of his death; such sum to be applied partly between the chaplains and clerks of the said church for a Placebo and Dirige by note at night, and Missa de Requiem in the morning, with ringing of bells and other offices on anniversaries, according to the use of Sarum; and half the sum to be expended on wax for two anniversaries, and divided between the rector, chaplains, clerks, and bell-ringer; the other ten shillings between poor parishioners, especially "inter pauperes Anglicanos." Also a further sum of forty shillings per annum to be distributed among the poor inhabitants of the ward; a sum of twenty shillings to the prior and convent for their trouble; and six shillings and eightpence in name of a pittance; and the residue of returns from such property to be employed in repair and maintenance of the property, and the balance retained.

We must not pause to state further the particulars of his testament more than to state that he left his shops and gardens in St. Michael Bassishaw to the convent in perpetual alms; a lately rebuilt tenement or "magnam placeam," and great garden in Trinity Lane opposite his own "hospitium," the proceeds of which latter were to be distributed according to a cedula, indented, between him and the said convent; his great hospitium and his brewery called "le Cok on the Hoop," both in Trinity Lane, to Robert, son of his daughter Agnes, on condition of non-interference with the other dispositions; his lands and tenements in Essex in right of Johanna "nuper uxoris mee," and his tenements in Baynardescastle, to be sold and distributed "pro salute animam meam." He appoints as executors "Reverendum Virum" Nicholas Assheton, one of the king's justices,¹ William Corbet,

¹ One of the Queen's justices would now be surprised at being addressed as "The Rev."

ironmonger, and another, whose name is left blank on the roll; and he nominates as supervisor his son William Hatherle, Prior of Hynton.¹

The testament was proved by William Corbet, in the Court of Hustings, on the feast of St. Agatha the Virgin (Feb. 5), 1465.²

Lady Johanna subsequently married William Brocas, Esq., who had lost his first wife, Agnes, daughter of Thomas Beckingham, about the year 1469. He was the patron of Peper Harow Church, and hereditary master of the buckhounds, in which office he was, upon his death, on 22nd April, 1484, succeeded by his son John, the offspring of the first marriage.³

Lady Adderley, being left a widow, made her will on the 10th Nov., 1487, wherein she calls herself "Dame Johaⁿ Aderle, late the wife of William Brocas, of the Counte of Suth', Esquire, being in my pure Widewod."

There is no source of information respecting persons who lived in England during the later Middle Ages, from which so much can be learnt respecting their individuality and character as from their Wills; even in the present time there is more peculiarity in testamentary dispositions than in any other class of legal documents. Wills also throw more light upon the manners, customs, and mode of thought of the period than any other records. We are fortunate in finding the Will of Lady Adderley. She commences with a commendation of her soul

"unto the m'cifull hands of o^r lord Jhu crist, my maker, and by his moost paynfull passioⁿ Redemer of all the World, and to o^r moost blissid lady his moder and ev'lasting virgiⁿ, and to the suffrages of all blissid company of heviⁿ."

She directs her body to be buried in the chancel of Peper Harow Church before the high altar, to which altar she leaves 20s. Then follows a direction, that before all other things her debts are to be paid. The executors are to order the funeral honestly, to the honour

¹ The Carthusian monastery of Henton, Somersetshire, founded in 1227.

² Hustings Roll, 195.

³ Manning and Bray.

of God and after their discretion, and to expend on the day of burial and at the month's mind a reasonable amount in alms and deeds of charity according to their wisdom. The churchwardens of St. Margaret Patens are to retain for the use of the church a mass-book and chalice then in their possession, and also a corporas and vestment for the priest to sing mass in, to be delivered to them by the executors.¹ Next,

"I bequeth to the said pson and wardeyns, to the use of the said Chirch, a grete maser² with a gilt bonde, and in the botome the printe of the sonne with Jhūs wretin in the said sonne."

She directs her executors to provide for a year a resident chaplain, to sing each week on the day of her death, Placebo, Dirige, and Commendation for the souls of herself, her husband, and all Christians; he also to attend all Divine services in the church, and to have for his salary 10 marcs. Then is the direction that—

"Johan Brocas my god daughter shalhave my best girdill, the cors of Tissue with pecokk³, a ringe of gold with a Turke³,³ and a boke of vij psalmes and latony,⁴ covered with blak velvet."

She then bequeaths to Alice, wife of Richard Smyth, forty shillings, and a bed complete, and two pair of sheets, a table-cloth of diaper-work, and a towel of diaper; to her servant, Henry Quynby, the best bed, complete; to Elizabeth Tyrrell, six shillings and eight-pence; and to her servant Isabell Tanner a mattress, pair of blankets, pair of sheets, and coverlet. The executors to provide black cloth to the value of 10 marcs, and divide it between themselves, and her present and former servants, as far as it will go. She appoints as executors, Robert Isham, gentleman, and her said servant, Henry Quynby, to perform their duty truly, as they will answer before Almighty God on the day of Doom (such adjuration was not uncommon); Isham

¹ The possession of ecclesiastical vestments by laics would seem singular, but in fact was a very common thing in the Middle Ages.

² It is presumed that the maser was for parochial festivities.

³ The bodice of tissue with peacocks, and a ring of gold with a turquoise.

⁴ The *Seven Penitential Psalms and Litany*.

to have for his trouble twenty shillings; and Quynby the residue.

The Will, which, as stated, is dated the 10th Nov., 1487, was proved at Lambeth by the executors on the 24th of the same month, she having died on the 18th.¹

It is singular that Lady Adderley does not in her will mention any relatives; it must be presumed that she had no children, and perhaps had outlived her relatives; the god-daughter, Johan Brocas, may have been a daughter of her step-son. The property specifically bequeathed appears to be of quite a trifling value; but it is only of recent date that, for fiscal purposes, the amount of assets left by a testator was stated on the application for probate or administration.

On another brass plate is the following inscription:—

ANNO DÑI 1635. HERE LYETH BURIED HENRY SMYTH GENT. & JANE HIS WIFE, DAUGHTER OF RICH' COVERT ESQ. OF SLAVGHAM IN SVSSEX, WHO WERE OWNERS OF THIS MAÑOR OF PEPPERHARROW & WERE MARRIED 48 YEARES & HAD ISSVE 2 SONNS, 2 DAUGHTERS WILL. RICH. JANE. & ELIZ. SMYTH.

HE LIVED 77 } YEARES { DYED MAY 12 1626
SHE LIVED 82 } { DYED MARCH 25 1635

The arms of this Smyth family are given thus: ² Bl. (? az. or sa.), a chev. engr. between 3 lions pass. gard. or, armed and langued gu. Crest, a Torce or and Bl., a leopard's head erased, collared s., chained or.³

The Coverts were a well-known family on the not very distant borders of Sussex.

This and the following inscription are nailed up in a pew:—

HIC IACET ELIZABETHA WOODES FILIA ROBERTI WOODES HVIVS
ECCLIE MINISTRI AC PRVDENTIE VXORIS EIVS, OBIT 14^o AVG.
1621.

There is an interesting monument consisting of a

¹ Prerogative Court. Milles, 6.

² Symm's *Collections*; British Museum, Additional MS., 6167.

³ This is not the Henry Smith who left rent-charges for the benefit of Peper Harow, and a very large number of other parishes in Surrey and the adjoining counties. That Henry Smith died 30 January, 1627, and was buried at Wandsworth. (See May's *Collections* respecting him.)

small mural slab, in which, in a panel, is incised the representation of an old man in ordinary civil costume, kneeling at a desk, and with the following inscription :—

HERE LYETH BVRIED THE BODY OF CHRISTOPHER TONSTALL WHILEST HE LYVED A FAITHFVLL PASTOR OF THIS PLACE. HE DIED FIRST OF FEBR. AÑO DÑI 1616, & LEFT ISSVE BY IOANE HIS WIFE DAUGHTER AND HEIR OF RAPHE CARRIKE OF LONDON, GENT. 2 DAUGHTERS VIZ SUSAN & ANNE.

At the head is a shield beneath an esquire's helmet, bearing a bend within a bordure engrailed, and with a label for difference.

The Rev. Christopher Tunstall, or Tounstall, left a Will, dated the 19th January, 1616, which was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Surrey on the 17th April following¹ (*i.e.* 1617), by Joan Tounstall, the widow, the executrix. He directs that his body be buried at Peper Harow, and bequeaths twenty shillings to the poor, and the residue of his property between his wife and daughters Susan and Anne, then minors. He appoints his "cousin" Humfrey Browne, of Wood-street, London, merchant, to be overseer of the will. The attesting witnesses are Val. and Payton Castillion.

A Sir John Tunstall is mentioned by Alleyne as amongst the persons present at Dulwich, when the foundation of his College was finished,² and Penelope his daughter was baptized at Camberwell on 2nd October, 1611.³ These may, not improbably, have been relatives of the Vicar.

One cannot conclude these notes without adverting to the fact that Manning, the indefatigable county historian, was one of the rectors of the church, he having been presented to the living by George, second Viscount Middleton.

¹ Archdeaconry Court of Surrey, 223. 1617.

² Manning and Bray, iii. p. 432.

³ Lyson's *Environs*, iv. p. 582.

WOKING MANOR.

By R. A. C. GODWIN-AUSTEN, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S.

THE excursions of Archæological Associations such as this have for their object not only the observation of what may not have been previously noticed, but also that of enabling those who have an interest in such studies to become acquainted with what has already been described: the interest attaching to our visit here to-day is of this latter kind. Woking, with its various historical associations, is a profitable piece of study as regards county topography, as it brings before us in the persons of its possessors a long array of the names of those who have figured in the history of the country.

In July, 1864, we met at the old mansion of Sutton Place, and then visited the remains of Newark Abbey. To-day we complete the History of Woking Parish, of which Mr. Manning has given a very full account (*History of Surrey*, vol. i.), which must serve as our guide in this part of our day's proceedings, which I will make as short as I can, consistently with justice to the subject.

Woking was a royal manor in the time of Edward the Confessor, and so continued through the reigns of William I., William II., Henry I., Stephen, and Henry II., 1087—1199.

King Richard I. gave the manor to Alan Lord Basset of Wicomb. There were four successors to the estate of that family, when the inheritance went to a daughter,

Aliva, in 1272, whose first husband was Hugh Despenser, Chief Justice of England, who died at the battle of Lewes, seven years before her father. She married with Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Aliva died in 1281, whereon the Earl of Norfolk, in order to make himself tenant for life, pleaded issue by her. A jury was impanelled to inquire as to such issue, whether born alive, whether male or female, at what house born, in what church, at what time, and in whose presence baptized. The Earl declined to meet the inquiry, and withdrew his plea before the trial came on.

He surrendered the estate to Hugh Dispenser, the son and heir of Aliva by her first husband, usually known as the elder Spenser, executed at Bristol in 1326.

He was succeeded by his son, the younger Spenser, executed at Hereford later in the same year; on whose attainder the manor reverted to the Crown (1327), after a period of 112 years in the Basset family. In the same year King Edward III. gave Woking to his half-uncle, Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, who held it for four years, when, on his attainder and execution, it again reverted to the Crown. Roger Mortimer then obtained a grant of the estate for Geoffry, his younger son, but Mortimer was himself executed in November of the same year, when the manor reverted to Edmund, the eldest son of Edmund of Woodstock, who had been restored in blood, but who died a minor, and was succeeded by his next brother, John, Earl of Kent, who held it for twenty years (1353). The heir of John was his sister Joan, the "Fair Maid of Kent," wife of Sir Thomas Holland, Knt.

The succession to the demesne is for some time after this rather intricate, and need not occupy us, but Edward IV. seems to have resided here, as in 1486 Henry VII. repaired the mansion, and settled it on his mother, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, who occupied it till her death. During that time the king was frequently a visitor at Woking. Henry VIII. used it as an occasional summer palace: it was here in September, 1515, that he received Wolsey, Archbishop of York,

“whom he heartily welcomed, and showed him great pleasures”; and it was in the course of this visit that the letter was brought from Rome certifying how he was elected to be a cardinal.

King Edward VI. was here in August, 1550.

It is suggested by Mr. Manning that the frequent visits which Queen Elizabeth paid to her Latin Secretary, Sir John Wolley, who lived close by at Pirford, make it probable that she was in the habit of occasionally residing at her Manor of Woking.

King James I., in the 18th year of his reign (1621), granted the manor, with all its appurtenances, to Sir Edw. Touch, and his heirs male by the following service: that every holder on the feast of St. James should bring up the first dish to the king's table, and at the same time pay one hundred pounds of the coined gold of the realm.

The Touch family became extinct in the male line in the person of James, who died in 1708, having held it eighty-seven years.

The next owner of Woking Manor was Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, in trust for herself and her children by King Charles II., for a term of 1,000 years. She held her first court in March, 1708-9, and died in the October following. The trustees held the estate till 1715, when they sold it to John Walter, of Busbridge, in Godalming, whose son sold it to Richard D. Easton in 1752, in which family it still continues.

There are several surveys of the Manor of Woking given by Mr. Manning subsequent to that in Domesday, and in nearly all of which there is special mention of a residence.

In that made on the death of Philip Basset, 1272, it is called the “Capital Mansion House.”

In the survey on the succession of Hugh Dispenser, 1282, it is noticed as consisting of a capital house, out-houses, easements, courtilage, and gardens.

The fullest particulars are to be found in the survey made when the estate reverted to the Crown in 1327, 20 Ed. II. There are there noticed: “A capital messuage,

surrounded with moats, containing a hall, chapel, two chambers, with a pantry and buttery adjoining the hall, a kitchen, larder, bakehouse, brewhouse, poultry-house, laundry. A chapel for the household, an apartment of three lodging-rooms for the knights and esquires, treasurers, and other great officers. Two other apartments for knights and esquires, under another roof. A gate and a drawbridge."

On the outside of this first moat was an apartment, with two others adjoining on each side, a reservoir, with a water-wheel for filling the moats, a courtilage, and gardens with fruit-trees, all inclosed with another moat, having a gate and drawbridge over it, on the south side of the garden.

Adjoining to the premises, on the outside of the second moat, were a large stable for the lord's own horses, a barton, with two granges for corn and hay, a stable for cart-horses, an ox-stall, cow-stall, cart-house, and sheep-cote.

There was an outer gate, with a chamber over it for the a stable for his horses, and a dwelling-house for his family.

All the buildings were covered in with tiles.

The observation which arises from these surveys is that the manorial residence of Woking was of considerable extent and importance. There was a great hall, with pantry and buttery adjoining, as is so commonly to be seen now in all old manorial and baronial residences, as well as in college halls. The two chambers probably indicate a state reception-chamber, and a state bed-chamber for the lord.

"The apartment of three lodging-rooms" indicates three dormitories of the better kind for the knights, treasurers, and other great officers in attendance on the court. There were also two other apartments for knights and esquires; under another roof two chapels. This group of buildings was surrounded by a moat, and the entrance was by a gate and drawbridge.

Outside this court was another, also inclosed by a moat, in which were five apartments, a reservoir with a

water-wheel for filling the moats. This court contained the gardens with fruit-trees.

If the massive foundations which remain are to be taken as indicating the site of the buildings above described, it is clear that they were included in the first of these courts, and that the gate-house and drawbridge by which it was entered stood where is now the way into the farm premises. Such being the case, the second court must have been that on the west of the first, and in which were the gardens, stew-ponds, &c. I take the reservoir to be the square sunken area to the south-west of the second area inclosed with a moat.

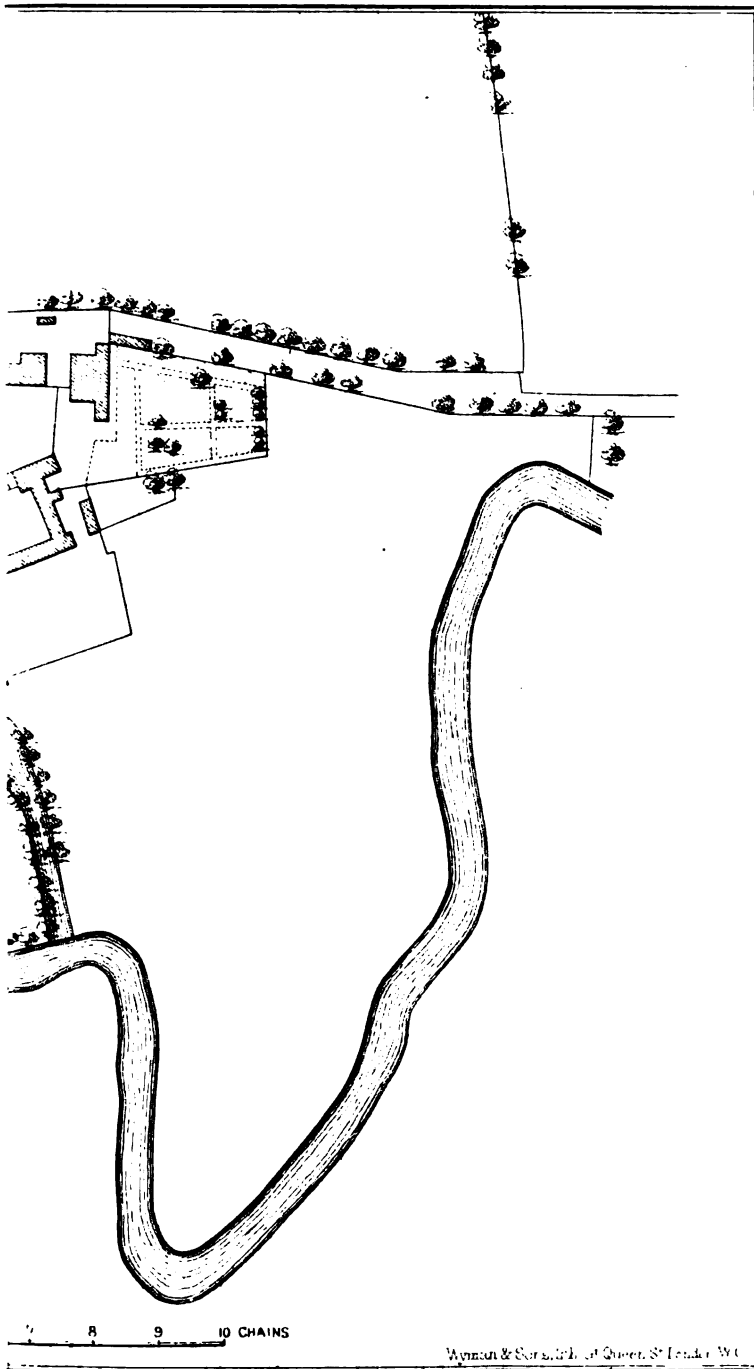
The Society is indebted to Lieutenant Wynne, R.E., for the plan showing the line of the several foundations of the old buildings.

In the Survey of the Woking Domain made on the death of Philip Basset (1272) there is not any mention of a park; but in the Survey made when Roger Earl of Norfolk yielded up to Hugh Dispenser (1282), there seems to have been "a Small Park of xl. acres of the yearly value of 13s. 4d." In the next Survey (1327) there occurs "a Park for lx head of Deer, the Pasture, if no Deer are kept, 6s. 8d." In the Survey of 1331, "Pasture in the Park 10s." In the Survey of 1411 we find "a Park inclosed, the Pasture thereof, besides feeding the deer, is worth 10s."

From this it is clear that the park, or inclosed ground, was of small extent, allowing feed for deer at the rate of one head per acre, a common calculation now; and as it is at times described as pasture, and estimated as such, it was merely so much of the meadow-land about the mansion as sufficed to maintain a small stock of deer for the supply of the table of the owner when in residence. I am informed that the grass-land of the farm at present agrees very closely with the 40 acres of the several surveys.

From the Surveys of the reigns of Edw. II., Edw. III., and Henry IV. it would appear that the extent of land inclosed as park continued the same. Subsequently, but at what time is uncertain, the extent of the park was





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increased. In the Survey made under James I. in the conveyance of the manor to Sir Edward Touch, it is charged "with rent of Land enclosed in Park £2. 14s. 1d.," and with a further sum of 20s. for "lands taken into said Park"; and this must have been done before the conveyance to Touch; most probably during the occupation of the Countess of Richmond.



THE CHURCH LANDS OF GODALMING. FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY SURVEYS.

By S. W. KERSHAW, M.A. (CAMB.).

TWO papers on Godalming Church have been given in the Journals of this Society; one by Major Heales, in Vol. IV.; another by J. Evans, F.S.A., on the "Vicar of Godalming" and his parishioners in 1640 (Vol. II.).

As an appropriate appendix to the period of this latter paper, and also as disclosing the nature of the Surveys of Church Lands in Lambeth Palace Library, I have transcribed the Survey (vol. xv.) which relates to Godalming, prefixing the following notes.

An Ordinance of Parliament was made in 1646 for the abolishing of archbishops and bishops within the kingdom, and of settling their lands and possessions upon trustees for the use of the Commonwealth.

Another Act of Parliament, in 1649, was enacted for the abolishing of deans and chapters, canons, prebendaries, &c., and of selling their lands.

The Parliamentary Surveys at Lambeth both originated in these measures of Parliament respecting ecclesiastical affairs, and may be divided into two classes.

1. Surveys of the lands of the bishops and other dignitaries.
2. Parochial Surveys.

The origin and history of both, and the nature of their connection, may also be traced in Scobell's *Acts and Ordinances*, fo. 1658. The history of their transmission to Lambeth affords curious and valuable information, and adds another chain to the link of historical inquiry. The Surveys (both originals and duplicates)

were formerly kept in Old Jewry, but at the Restoration, they were found at a house in Broad-street, where the members used to hold their meetings.

In 1660 a question arose as to their custody, and in May, 1662, it was ordered that such documents be delivered to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Juxon), who is desired to take care for the preservation thereof, and to dispose of the same to the respective bishops, deans, and chapters, if he shall think fit.

At Lambeth are retained twenty-one vols. of Surveys, some originals; the others have been returned to the deans and chapters of the Cathedrals.

Their twofold value, as (I.) Surveys of Church possessions, and (II.) of parishes, is very important. The several returns under the first head may be thus enumerated and summarized.

1. Names of present proprietors, incumbents, and possessions, what each are worth per year.
2. How many chapels belong to the parish.
3. How the several churches and chapels are supplied.
4. What chapels are fit to be taken from parish churches and annexed to others and made parish churches, and where it is fit for other churches to be built and parishes divided.

The second division of the Church Surveys includes parochial returns, of which there is great variety of information, both of a brief and lengthy nature. These returns, however, afford a means of judging of the actual and relative values of the different benefices in the 17th century, giving an idea of the distribution of population and state of the country generally; the character and lives of several ministers also supply material for biography.

The County of Surrey is best represented in vol. xxi., which contains a return for some of the hundreds, also a return on the union and division of parishes in the whole county.

Of the Lambeth Surveys, there is a MS. alphabetical index of places, compiled by Dr. Ducarel; also in the

Report of the Commissioners on the Public Records (1837) another local index of them, arranged as follows :—

- I. The possessions of the Bishop.
- II. The Dean and Chapter.

It must be remembered that while the Surveys at Lambeth relate to *Church* property, and include among other counties that of Surrey, there is among the National Records, a *distinct* class of documents, viz. Parliamentary Surveys of the county.

These are seventy-two in number, and relate to the sale of Crown lands by the authority of Parliament in 1649.

From the above Records, Surveys of the important manors of Richmond, Wimbledon, and Nonsuch have been given in Vol. V. Part I. of the *Surrey Archæological Collections*.

Returning to the Survey of Godalming, it appears that from the time of King Rufus, the Rectory, with lands and appurtenances, was in the patronage of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, a fact confirmed by the transcript from Lambeth, which chiefly consists of a description of the lands, titles, and terms of lease connected with the Rectory.

Though there is not the extraneous information which is often found in some Church Surveys, whereby lives of ministers, local customs and antiquities are given, yet all documents at this disturbed period of history are valuable, as filling up many an *hiatus* in ecclesiastical records.

It is singularly worthy of note, that the sale of Church lands and the outbreak of the Puritan element in Godalming parish should follow each other at no great interval. These events were associated with the persecution of Dr. Andrewes, the Vicar, described in a former number of our Journal.

GODALMYNE RECTORIE.

SURVEY of the impropriate parsonage or Rectory of Godalmyne in com. Surrey, with the Rights, members, and appurtenances therof, late parcell of the possessions or late belonging to the late Deanes of the Cathedral church of the Virgin Mary of Sarum, in Com. Wilts, made and taken in the moneth of Aprill 1650, by vs whose names are herevnto subscribed, by vertue of a commission to vs granted, grounded vpon an Act of the Commons of England assembled in parliament, &c.

There belongeth to the parsonage of Godalmyne aforesayde the tyth of all Corne, graine, and Hay and likewise of beanes and Rootes if not in gardens, groweing and reneying yearly within the sayde parrish, comprehending the several villages or Tythings of Godalmyne, Catteshill, farnecombe, Binscombe, Thursley, East Chynge, Kntone, Laborne, Shakleford, and Hurtsmore (excepting in East Ching Streets some part of the Tything of East Chinge, the Tythe whereof is due and payeable to the viccar of Godalmyne, as also the tythe of the aforesaid gleabe lands. All which tythe due and payable to the parsonage is worth p. annum. £258. 10s.

There belongeth to the sayde parsonage or Rectory, liberty of a free Warren, and all manner of Royalties belonging to a free Warren, worth p. ann. £1 0s. 0d.

All which premisses, amongst other things, that is to say, all that parsonage or Rectory of Godalmyne within the county of Surrey, with all manner of gleabe and sanctuary lands and tenements, Rents or seruices, with all manner of Tythes, pençons, porcõns, fruits, emoluments, profitts, advantages, and commodityes, except and reserved vnto William Bradbridge, Clarke, Deane of the Cathedral Church of the Virgin Mary of Sarum, in Com. Wilts, and his successors, the nominacon and presentacon of the Wiccarage of Godalmyne, when and soe often as it shall happen to be voyde, and reserving vnto the sayde Deane the one halfe of all manner of woods and underwoods, saving Fireboote, Hedgeboote, Ploughboote, and such woods as the Lesse hereafter named, or his assignes, shall employ or occupy in or about the sayde Rectory, and that it shall be lawfull to the sayde Deane and his successors to enter into the sayde woods at all tymes, and also to take, fell, and carry away the wood by him sold, or his successors, from tyme to tyme dureing the grant or demise hereafter menconed, leaving sufficient tymber standing and growing there for the necessary repairing of his howses and edifices, were by Indenture dated the foureteenth day of December, 9^o Elizabethe, demised by the sayde William Bradbridge, then Deane of the sayde Cathedral Church of Sarum, and parson of the church or Parrish of Godalmyne, within the sayde county

of Surrey, unto Francis Barman, Cittizen and Draper of London, habēnd to him and his assignes from the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, which should first happen to fall or come next and ymediately after the determinacon and expiracon, makeing voyde by law ending of all and everie other former lease or leases (made or conveyed to any manner of person or persons, of the aforesayde Parsonage or Rectory, whether it were by years determined, expired or ended) by surrender, forfeiture or other wise, by what means or chaunce it should happen to be voyde, for the terme of ffourscore yeares then after the aforesayde feast next ensueing, and following, vnder the yearly rent after the commencement of the Terme before mencioned of thirty pounds at the feast of St. Mychaell the Archangell and the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary by even porcons.

But are worth upon improvement over and above the sayde rent per Annum. £406. 15s. 08d.

Redd. thirty pounds, Apporcōned

	£	s.	d.
To the lands	12	6	8
To the Tyths	17	13	4
	<hr/>		
In toto	£30		
	<hr/>		

December the ffifth., Wm. Webb, 1650.

Besides the moyety of the woods, which I conceive to bee in possession, ffoureteene pounds three shillings & ffourepenca.

If the rent be behinde by the space of six weeks then is distresse to be taken, and if it be behind by the space of three monethes and lawfully demanded, and noe distresse to be founde, then a Re-entry.

The Lessor doth Covenant to acquite and discharge the Lessee from all manner of subsidies and other charges ordinary and extraordinary during the term, and also to repair the chauncell and parsonage-howse of the sayde rectory at his owne proper costs and charges, saving that soe often as neede shall be.

The Lessee doth covenant dureing the terme well and sufficiently to enclose, fence in, and save all such springs as shall happen to be of any such woods as shall be felled upon any of the premises by him or his assignes during the term, and sufficiently to staddle all woods by him or them felled, according to the statute in that case provided.

Memorañd the tearme graunted by the lease before-mentioned for coming at the feast of the Annunciation next followeing, and insueing the date therein specified, did expire at the feast of the Annunciation, 1647.

But whereas the terme thereby granted is therein sayde should commence and begin at the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, which should first happen to fall or come next and ymediately after the determinacon, expiracon, makeing voyde by law or ending of

all and every other lease or leases made, conveyed by any manner of person or persons of the aforesayde parsonage or Rectory, whether it were by yeares determyned, expired, or ended by surrendor, forfeiture, or otherwise, by what meanes or chaunce it should happen to be voyde.

It doth thereby appear that then at the granting of the sayde lease there was some other lease or leases in being, the terme or termes of which were not then expired, but because wee have seene noe other originall lease, we cannot therefore iudge of their commencement, expiracon or determination, but by an abstract made and taken by M^r Thomas Painter, longe since deceased, who was in his life tyme one of the prebendaries of the Cathedrall Church of Sarum, and Commoner of the sayde church for divers yeares, founde in the monument house at Sarum, which is all the Record wee have seene giving vs any light of the rents and leases belonging to the sayd church. It doth there appeare that the lease before mentioned was granted to Francis Barneham, the Lessee therein named, for eighty yeares after the expiration of a lease granted to John Baptist, from the sixth and twentieth of June, 3^d Eliz., for sixty one yeares, according to which (if the same be admitted for an authentique Record) there will remayne of the aforesayde two termes unexpired ffifty two yeares from the feast of the Annunciacon, 1650, or otherwise, from the six and twentieth of June, 1650.

The remaynder of the sayde terme, if admitted, is in Duglas Castilian, Clarke, who is in present possession of the premisses.

These old graunts to be made good. The committs of Obstrūcons have allowed to Duglas Castilian an interest of eighty yeares in the premisses commencing at the Annunciacon 1623.

Decemb^r 5th, Willm. Webb, 1650.

Memorand.

In the court Leete is a constable and three tything men sworne, viz^t one constable for the Deanes, held in the towne and tything of Godalmyne, and one tything man there for the same, One tything man for the tything of ffarnecombe, and another tything man for the tything of Thursley.

The advowson, patronage, and right of presentacon to the vicarage of Godalmyne aforesayde did belonge to the late deane of Sarum and his successors. Now to the state.

The Wiccarage there is worth per annum £100. 0s. 0d.

The present Incumbent there is M^r Isaac ffortry.

An abstract of the present rents and future improvements and all other profits to the sayde mannor and parsonage belonging or appertayning.

The reserved rent upon the lease for the sayde Mannor and parsonage

payeable by the Lessee, together with the moyety of the Coppice before mentioned, and now due to the state, is Per annum £34. 3s. 4d.

The rents of Assize, or the rents of the freehold tenants of the Mannor aforesayde, together with all profitts and perquisites within the same to the Royalty thereof apportayneing is p. Ann.

£5. 14. 00.

The improved value of the leasehold or gleabe lands and Tythes belonging to the said Mannor and Parsonage over and above the yearely rent and moyety of the sayde Coppice reserued is p. Ann.

£406. 15s. 08d.

Ex. per W^m Webb,
Supvis^r Genl.

Walt floy, Jo. Squibb,

Ch^s Weare, Geo. Faireley,

} Survey^r

Ex^{ra} Ra. Hall,
Regist^r Dep^t.



PYRFORD CHURCH.

BY T. G. JACKSON, M.A., ARCHITECT.

FELLOW OF WADHAM COLL., OXFORD.

PYRFORD CHURCH is a small building of flint and ironstone rubble-work, with dressings of chalk and fire-stone. It consists of a nave and chancel, and is in plan scarcely altered from the form in which it was built towards the end of the twelfth century. The side windows of the chancel (one of which has been altered externally in later times), the chancel arch, the north and south doors of the nave, and the two small windows in the west end, all belong to this date. Of these features the north door alone is ornamented, the others are simple in the extreme. The north doorway is designed with zigzags in the arch, and detached shafts in the jambs, one of which alone remains, the other having been cut away to form a stoup in later times.

The church seems to have been thoroughly restored in the fifteenth century, when two light traceried windows were inserted in the east end and the side wall of the nave, replacing, no doubt, small early windows. At the same time the present massive roofs were constructed, and also the oak pews, of which we were able, when the church was restored a few years ago, to repair and keep the greater number, although they had been sadly mutilated by the addition of high tops. The simple and beautiful north porch belongs to this date.

The canted roof of the nave seems to have been originally open to the underside of the tiling, except that the wall-plaster was continued up the first or vertical cant till it met the tiles. That this was the old arrangement was proved, as I think conclusively, by the traces of colour that

were found on the upright plastering, and also by the evidence of the panelled ceiling, of which I am now going to speak.

At the eastern part of the nave-roof exists a canted or waggon ceiling covering the three end rafters, and formed of wide feather-edged and grooved boarding nailed to the underside of the rafters, and bordered with simple battlemented mouldings. That this ceiling never extended further westwards is proved by the fact that the battlemented bordering is carried up the vertical face of the third rafter from the wall, and is returned horizontally at the lowest break or cant in the roof, where the vertical plastering finished. This ceiling seems to have formed a canopy over the rood-loft, the back of which loft was carried by the great tie-beam against the wall, and the front by a beam which has disappeared, but whose mortises still exist in the wall-plates on each side. This ceiling is painted with yellow flowers and rosettes on a red ground. I show a drawing which is as accurate a representation of this decoration as I can make; but the pattern is very hard to decipher, owing to the injury it has sustained from the lath and plaster which had been put upon it, and by which it was till lately concealed.

The pulpit is a very beautiful Jacobean work, formed of *deal* panelling, which is unusual, inlaid with other woods, and framed with carved oak styles and rails. On the front panel are the initials N. B., and the date 1628.¹ I would invite you all to examine this pulpit carefully, and to observe how admirably the design and execution are adapted in treatment to the nature of the material. Before the late restoration, the pulpit was covered with thick white paint; much of the carving and all the inlaying was discovered only when this had been removed. The base had disappeared, and a new one has therefore been supplied. Some panels also had decayed, and have been restored; but enough remains to prove the durability of good, well-seasoned deal.

¹ I am sorry I cannot tell you who N. B. was, as the registers only go back to 1666.

The only specimen of old glass that exists in the church is that which fills the quatrefoil in the head of the fifteenth-century east window. It represents the Three Persons of the Trinity, and appears to be nearly, if not quite, coeval with the tracery of the window.

Throughout the church during the restoration we found traces of painted decoration. We have only been able to save a few figures and ornaments, including two consecration crosses in the chancel and one in the nave. We found, generally, two systems of decoration, corresponding to the two dates when the church was built and restored. The later system was on what I may describe as a very loose and tender coat of whitewash, and none of this could be preserved. The removal of it exposed the earlier system of decoration, which was painted on a harder plaster, which adheres more firmly to the wall.

Mr. Waller has promised us some remarks upon these paintings, and I will leave the matter to be dealt with by his more competent hands.

In concluding my remarks upon this church, I wish to say a few words, rather in the character of a practical artist than in that of an archæologist.

The great object of these gatherings is, after all, not simply the abstract study of old buildings, but the study of them as examples for our modern work; and Pyrford Church is capable of teaching more than one very important lesson to modern architects, by showing with what very simple means the most charming effects of which architecture is capable may be produced. Humble and modest as the building is, it has always seemed to me the very model of a small English village church. Its proportions are good and well-studied, its materials are the best procurable in the neighbourhood; such little ornamental work as it possesses is refined and graceful in the extreme. Nothing can be happier than the site that has been chosen for it on the brow of a steep bank overlooking the broad meadows through which the river Wey winds, with Newark Abbey in the middle distance, and the chalk hills beyond; and nothing can be more

perfectly artistic than the way in which the building is adapted to its site from every point of view. It is to these elements of design that the church owes its charm. Of positive architectural ornament it is almost bare, and none could be added without spoiling it.

Now a work of modern architecture is generally ruined by want of repose. It is crowded with features which seem one and all struggling to catch the eye, and, of course, all is unquiet. A modern architect building a church on this scale would probably introduce four times as many architectural features as we see here without producing half the effect. The contrast of the simpler examples of ancient art, such as this church, exposes at once the inferiority of the modern mode, which recognizes only, what I may call, the positive, and not the negative elements in design, values ornament by quantity and not by quality, and looks at designs in detail rather than in general conception.

If we would but condescend to work with the same simplicity and economy in the use of architectural detail, and the same thoughtful and artistic consideration for the proprieties of place and circumstance with which the builders of Pyrford Church have worked, we should have fewer of those unhappy failures in art which discredit the age we live in.

SLYFIELDS MANOR, SURREY.

By CHARLES BAILY, Esq.

ABOUT the end of the fifteenth century a most important change took place in the architecture of this country. And this change is to be observed perhaps more readily in our domestic buildings than in our ecclesiastical structures.

Several were the circumstances which led to this change. The decisive battle of Bosworth Field, where Richard Plantagenet, the last male heir of the royal house of York, was killed, placed the English people in a comparative state of peace with themselves, and the revival of classic taste and classic literature which took place in Italy at about the same time had much effect upon the manners and customs of all the nations of Europe.

King Henry VIII. employed many Italian artists in the great works executed in his reign: we know that Torregiano, who being obliged to fly from Italy came to England, and designed and executed the tomb of King Henry VII., and probably that of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, his mother, both of which tombs, which are in Westminster Abbey, partake strongly of Italian classic taste.

At this time also brick as a building material had become much more appreciated, particularly in those districts which, like the county of Surrey, do not produce stone of sufficiently good quality for the finer purposes of architecture.

Henry VIII. employed also Hans Holbein, the Flemish artist, not only as a painter but as an architect. He designed and built for the king a gateway at Whitehall

Palace, and the ceiling of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, was designed and painted by him A.D. 1540.

Our English houses continued to partake of foreign classic taste during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and of her successor James I., and during both these reigns the houses of the English nobility and gentry became very magnificent; and perhaps a greater number of palaces and houses were erected at this time than at any previous period of English history. Numerous examples are to be still found in every English county.

Although classic architecture continued to be imitated in England, and although in very many cases the architects themselves were foreigners, yet England in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries did not receive its architecture from that pure Italian source as in the time of King Henry VIII. In the time of James I. and of Charles much of the coarser taste of Holland and of the Low Countries was introduced, probably by Inigo Jones, who was a Dane, and who did not, until late in life, study from pure Italian works. And there can be no doubt that Peter Paul Rubens, himself as great an architect as a painter, whilst in this country as ambassador from Flanders, much governed public taste in building.

The engrafting of foreign architecture upon the old Gothic fashion of English building produced a style, although somewhat coarse and rude, yet amazingly picturesque, and which was well suited to the manners and customs of the times, and particularly well adapted to dispense the great hospitality of the English people of that day; and in the house of Slyfields Manor, to which I now wish to particularly direct your attention, we have perhaps as good an example of an early seventeenth-century James I. house as is left in the county of Surrey.

I am informed that in the parish accounts of Cobham there are certain entries of money paid for ringing the bells, and for some other services performed on the occasion of Queen Elizabeth passing through that village on her way to Slyfields Manor; and in consequence of these entries it has been thought that the house must be

at least as old as her time: but the visit of the queen must have been made to an earlier house.

I place the date of the present house at about the year 1620, and think it affords positive evidence that no part can be of earlier date.

But I ought to state that a house must have stood here at an earlier period, and which belonged to a family also named Slyfield.

We learn from Manning and Bray that this manor belonged to this family in the time of Henry VII., and that in 1507 the trustees of Thomas Slyfield conveyed the manor, with those of West Clandon, Weston, and Paperworth, in fee to his son Henry. In 1522, Thomas Slyfield was settled here, and John, his son and heir apparent, died here in Feb. 1529-30.

Edmund Slyfield, of Slyfield Place, was sheriff of the county in 1582, and died in 1590, and was buried in the parish church of Great Bookham, where there is a monument to his memory.

Edmund Slyfield, the grandson of Henry Slyfield, sold all the estates; and this was bought by Henry Breton, who died in 1647, and was buried in Great Bookham Church.¹

Henry Breton, in 1614, sold the estate to George Shiers, who died in 1642, leaving his second son Robert his heir; he died in 1668, and his son George Shiers was created a baronet in 1684; he died unmarried in 1685, and left his estate to his mother Elizabeth, from whom it passed to Exeter College, Oxford.

I shall presently endeavour to show you that the present house was built by the Shiers family.

At the present time we do not look upon the house in its complete state, many of the buildings having been destroyed. It, however, appears that the remaining gable formed the centre of the garden front, and that a wing extended towards the south, with a range of

¹ A sketch of the pedigree of the Slyfield family is given in a Paper on Great Bookham Church, by Major Heales, in the *Collections* of this Society, Vol. V. p. 47.

pilasters in every respect corresponding with the present house.

This southern wing evidently formed one side of a quadrangle, two of the other sides being inclosed by the buildings of the offices, and probably contained the great hall or entry, the present doorway through the wall next the garden, being the old garden-door of the house: this, I think, is the case beyond a doubt, because this doorway is quite plain on the yard side, where it looks like inside work, but ornamental on the garden side. The present south wall of the house is evidently only an internal division-wall.

Attention may be drawn to the very clever and curious manner in which the ornamental parts of the exterior are formed of brickwork. The curious old house called Sutton Place, near Guildford, which we visited in the year 1864, although of much earlier date, may in some respects be compared with this example; but with the difference, that at Sutton Place the ornamental parts are moulded in clay and burnt into large blocks, and used in imitation of stone-work, whilst in this example the ordinary-sized bricks are cut and rubbed into the required forms, and then built into the house in the usual manner. The whole of the exterior of this house is a most interesting specimen of the bricklayer's art. The carved wooden cantilevers beneath the eaves of the roof should also be noticed.

The only alteration which has, in modern times, been made externally is, that the old window-frames have been removed from the garden front, with the exception of that in the upper part of the gable, where the original wooden frame is left; and in the other external walls of the house several of the original frames are to be seen.

The inside of the house is highly interesting. The south room on the ground floor, with the sole exception of the window-frame, is quite in its original condition; over the fireplace is a shield, on which are the arms of the Shiers family impaling another coat (*unknown, and not Slyfield*).

Attention should be given to the panelled wainscoting

of the room, as a distinct piece of framing erected against the walls of the house, as was always the case in houses after the time of Henry VIII. In 1862, when pointing out the curious parts of Crowhurst Manor-house, I explained that the internal wooden finishings in that example formed part of the absolute construction of the building. This was nearly always the case with the houses of the earlier half of the fifteenth century ; but in later times the wainscoting formed merely a decoration to the walls of the apartments.

It was in the houses of Elizabeth and James I. that the staircase became a grand feature ; previously to this time they were merely steep approaches, either in the thickness of the walls, or were contained in turrets and wound round a central newel. The staircase at Slyfields is very characteristic of the period, and the pair of wicket-gates at the stair-foot is a feature which nowadays we do not very often find remaining. The use of these gates was to prevent the hounds and other favourite dogs, so many of which were allowed in the ground-floor rooms, from entering the upper chambers.

Much of the work of this staircase is executed in elm timber.

The large room in the one-pair floor is by far the finest room in the whole house. It is complete in every part, and does not appear to have suffered any alteration since its original construction.

In the old Gothic houses of England, previous to the reign of Elizabeth, the great hall, which was on the ground-floor and nearly always extended the whole height of the house, was the chief living-room : in it the host dispensed his hospitality to his family, guests, domestics, and to the wayfarer, alike and in common ; there being a dais at the upper end of the room for the host and his chief guests ; but in the late sixteenth-century and in the early seventeenth-century houses the great hall fell into disuse, and some of the rooms in the upper floors began to be used for the purposes of receptions and banquetings ; and one room in particular, which partook of the character of our modern with-

drawing-room, is generally to be found : in this example, it is the room in which the Society assembled.

It is in this room that I consider the proof of the date of the building is to be found. The coat of arms at the west end of the room is that of the Shiers, and there is no appearance of this coat being an insertion ; but, on the contrary, the whole room appears to be in its original state. Now, as the estate did not come into the possession of the Shiers family before the year 1614, I think it is clear that the present house was built for them particularly, as the style of the architecture exactly agrees with this date. Again, there are no heraldic bearings nor any insignia whatever which are allusive to the Slyfield family, which we certainly should have found in some shape or other if the present house had been built by them.

The peculiar character of the plastered scroll-work of the ceiling and the allegorical figures, in fact, the whole of the details, including the wooden framework of the window, are excellent specimens of the work of the time.

In the entrance-door of this room may be observed two round holes or sights, through which from the inside any person may see what is going on on the stair-landing outside, without being observed : this is a feature common in fifteenth and sixteenth-century houses. In a house in Wiltshire, masks, the eyes of which are pierced, are fixed at the ends of the hall : through these masks may be watched without observation the proceedings in the hall.

The kitchens and the domestic offices of the house are, of course, of a much plainer architectural character ; but these remain in a very genuine state ; and, on leaving the interior, original minor details, several of which remain in their original condition, should be observed, and particularly the very curious old wrought-iron knocker on the external door of the kitchen.

ON THE MONUMENTS IN CARSHALTON CHURCH, SURREY.

By J. G. WALLER, Esq.

A LARGE number of the monuments in this church belong to a class which are entirely destitute of any archæological value, and can only be useful in recent family history. It would be difficult to find, in a church of its size, so many in which costly material and excellent execution were bestowed upon such utterly tasteless designs. I do not, therefore, conceive that I can add any information to what these memorials themselves convey, but, in Dante's words, shall say, "We reason not of these, but look at them and pass on." I must, however, commend the iron railing about that at the east end of the south aisle as an excellent specimen of the art of the smith. The design is appropriate, light, and elegant, and the workmanship as good as can be. Of the many tablets, I shall merely point out a piece of detail on that to the memory of Henry Herringham, citizen and stationer, date 1703, on the south wall of the chancel,—and this is the winged death at its base. The idea of death winged is highly poetical and suggestive, but its rendering as a mere skull, with wings attached, is a hard piece of prose. The thought first appears thus, about the end of the sixteenth century, and may be seen in monuments of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The fashion continued until the eighteenth century, as appears by this example. In the church of St. Andrew-Undershaft, London, is a series throughout the period I have referred to.

The most interesting of the mediæval memorials is that to the memory of Nicholas Gaynesford and wife, which consists of an altar-tomb of Purbeck marble fixed against the north wall of the chancel; and above it, inlaid in a

slab of the same material, are the effigies in brass of the deceased, with the following inscription :—

“ Pray for the Soulys of Nicholas Gaynesford, sūtyme esquier for the body of the most noble p̄nces Edward the iiij & Henry the vij, and Margaret his wyffe, also one of the Gentilwymmen of the most noble p̄ncesses Elizabeth & Elizabeth wyfes of the forsaid most noble p̄nces Kynges, the whych Nicholas discesid the — day of — in the yere of oure lord God a M^oCCCC — & the forsaid Margaret discesid the — day of — in the yere of our lord God a Thowsand CCCC — on whoos Sowles Ihū have mercy. AMEN.”

You will have observed that, in this inscription no precise dates are given, but are left blank for subsequent filling up, an intention never carried out; therefore neither of the persons here mentioned was dead at the time of the erection of the monument. Nothing is more common, on monumental brasses, than to find an uncompleted date to one of two persons, man or wife, whom the inscription commemorates. When this is the case, it is obvious, that the memorial was placed by the survivor with the intent of being buried in the same tomb after death. But it is remarkable, that these lapses seldom or never seem to be filled in. I have met with but one instance in which this has been done, and in which the execution of the date supplied bears witness to the fact. Many reasons may suggest themselves to account for it. Sometimes, without doubt, the survivor was not buried as he or she intended; a second marriage may have disarranged previous intentions. But this cannot account for all; some omissions must have been due to a failure on the part of executors. This also may be explained. It would not be easy for a workman to put in the date with the work *in situ*; in some cases it would be impossible. Then the workmen would only be found here and there, as in London or the largest towns. So in remote villages these difficulties would be a ready excuse for delays; time would roll on, and the necessity appear less and less the longer it was postponed. I think this is the most reasonable inference to account for the frequency with which these incomplete dates occur. It certainly is remarkable here that neither date should be filled in, as the

proximity of Carshalton to London does away with those difficulties which might exist at a more remote locality; as it is, one cannot be certain if either were interred in the tomb they erected. (Vide Note p. 77.)

The instance is certainly remarkable, and is exceedingly uncommon, for, as no dates are completed, another reason must be found for the erection of this monument, seeing that it was done in the lifetime of both parties. I do not think we have much difficulty, as it occupies a position in which tombs were frequently made for the convenience of enacting the semi-dramatic service of the Easter Sepulchre. These were usually on the north side of the chancel, near the altar, just as we see this. That the rite was performed in this church we have proof in the interesting inventories taken by order in the early part of the reign of Edward VI., and published in Vol. IV. of this Society's Proceedings. Under the head of Carshalton is "Item, a peynted clothe for the sepulcre." A similar item occurs in reference to many other churches in the county.

As many may not be acquainted with the nature of this ancient rite, I will endeavour, in a few words, to give an outline of its character. Although it approached very nearly to the mystery or miracle play, yet I think we may state, as a distinction between them, that, whilst one was a popular drama on a religious subject, the other was a religious rite treated dramatically.

A construction was made on the north side near the altar to simulate the sepulchre, and, when tombs were erected as here, this was made upon them. On Good Friday, at the hour of vespers, a crucifix, usually, doubtless, that from above the high altar, accompanied by the consecrated host, was taken by the priests with ceremonious reverence, and placed in the sepulchre prepared. A watch was appointed to be by it day and night until Easter-day, when, previous to the Mass, the clergy proceeded to the sepulchre and removed the crucifix and host, and bore them to the altar again. The bell then rang out, and a service began with the singing of an antiphon, "Christ is risen from the dead," &c. Added to this,

varying in many places, there was an impersonation of the angels, the three Maries, the soldiers, &c.; and a dialogue took place between them, derived in a great measure from Scripture, or founded upon it. In point of fact, it was representing the sacred narrative, to render it popularly intelligible, on principles similar to those which dictated the symbolic character of ecclesiastical art.

So this tomb, we may fairly assume, was erected by Nicholas Gaynesford in aid of the celebration of this drama of the Resurrection upon Easter-day, which was performed in the Middle Ages. On this subject our friend Major Heales has written a most exhaustive paper, printed in the *Archæologia* (vol. xlii. p. 263), to which I refer all those who wish to be fully acquainted with its details and history.

The figures on the slab above the tomb are interesting examples of the time: both are kneeling, looking towards the altar, or towards a representation of the Trinity, which is now gone. The lady kneels at a desk on which is an open book, and has her hands conjoined as in prayer. She is in a long gown, of deep red colour, which colour is of enamelled work; and she wears a butterfly head-dress of great size, and a richly-worked necklace. Behind her were four daughters; but these are now gone, though given in an etching of this monument in Lyson's *Environs*.

In front of her is her husband Nicholas in complete armour, but bareheaded: he is kneeling upon one knee, his gauntlet deposited on the ground beneath him, and holds up his hands displayed,—an action of prayer one sees occasionally in monuments at the close of the fifteenth century. He also wears a collar of roses and suns. Behind him kneel four sons; the first in armour, the second with the priestly tonsure, the rest in the ordinary civilian costume, each carrying a purse at his girdle.¹ The costumes of the figures would place this

¹ In Manning and Bray's *History* these are said to be in the dress of pilgrims!

memorial as executed before 1490; indeed, the earlier years of the reign of Henry VII. will best agree with it; so we may assume that it was put up in the beginning of his reign.

On the front of the tomb are four escutcheons of arms, and three are on the slab above the figures. They consist of the arms of Gaynesford: *Arg.* a chevron *gules*, between three greyhounds *sable*, an annulet *or* for difference. Sydney, the arms of his wife Margaret. *Or* a pheon *azure*. There are also Gaynesford impaling Sydney. And *or* a cross *vert*, impaling Sydney. Also *arg.* three roses *gules*, impaling *arg.* a lion rampant, *gules* . . . All these shields are enamelled, as well as the lady's gown; and the brass is interesting on this account, for a very few having real enamel are extant. In this county we have the earliest English brass at Stoke Dabernon (1277), with fine specimens of enamelled work, especially in the large shield, where it is of unusual size.¹

It will have been gathered from the inscription that both Nicholas Gaynesford and his wife were courtiers, both having served in the court of Edward IV., and also in that of Henry VII. Both were present at the coronation of the Queen of Henry VII., and Nicholas attended her with the other squires of honour in the procession from the Tower to Westminster on that occasion, in company of the Lord Mayor of London. Like many of the courtiers of the time, they are found indifferently in the service of the Red as of the White rose.

The brief memoirs of Nicholas Gaynesford show him first in office as sheriff of the county, 38 Hen. VII. (1460), when he took the part of Edward IV., whose star was now in the ascendant, and who really dates his regnal year at this time. From Edward IV. he received the manor of Shalford Clifford, seized on the attainder of Lord Clifford. He made him also, an esquire for the

¹ Having recently stated that this enamel was stolen during the restoration of the church, I am happy to say this was an error. My authority was the foreman employed, who possibly mistook one brass for the other, in which there was no enamel.—J. G. W.

body; but, before the end of the year, he was charged with treason, and a writ was issued to seize the manor of Burghersh, otherwise Kersalton, and East Shalford, late belonging to the rebel and traitor Nicholas Gaynesford. He, however, found means to pacify the king, but he never recovered Shalford, although he seems to have had his estate here restored to him. He served the office of sheriff the 8th and 12th of that reign, and when Richard III. ascended the throne he was made sheriff at the latter part of the second year; but, accommodating himself, as he seems always adroitly to have done, to all parties, he was entrusted with the same office on the accession of Henry VII., with whom he was in high favour. This story has many parallels in the lives of courtiers during the struggle between the two rival houses. They never seem to have been guided by any other principle than that of self-interest, except, indeed, in some few cases in which personal attachments were formed. "Wind-changing Warwick" was a typical creation of the time.

Margaret, his wife, belonged to that branch of the Sydneys whose star was so high in the court of Queen Elizabeth, and which has bequeathed to us so much of romance and chivalrous memory; but of her immediate parentage there is yet some doubt.

I have mentioned that the second son here represented has the tonsure of a priest. In a MS. in the British Museum, Lansdowne Collection, 874, there is preserved an inscription from a brass to the memory of Walter Gaynesford, Chaplain, who died 1493:—

"Hic iacet Walter) Gaynesford Capellan) qui obiit x die Maij
aº dñi MCCCClxxxiiij."

This Walter was, however, a son of John Gaynesford, the elder brother of Nicholas, and consequently his nephew. Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey* gives the above inscription to the name of Thomas, I believe from the authority of Aubrey. But it is certainly erroneous, and we may much more safely trust the authority of the Lansdowne MS. from which I have taken this

draught. There was a Thomas, the son of Nicholas, also called "Capellanus," or Chaplain, who doubtless was the son shown in the brass; but we have no record of any inscription to him, though possibly such a one may have been at one time in orders.

The family of Gaynesford has many memorials at Crowhurst, in this county, which have already been illustrated in the volumes of this society. Their family mansion was destroyed in 1800.¹

In 1837, there yet remained in the chancel a brass to the memory of a former vicar, but it had then, at some recent repair, been partly covered up, so that only a portion was visible. It represented a priest in the vestments of the Eucharist, holding in his hand the chalice and consecrated host. The inscription was lost, but is preserved as under:—

"Hic iacet Dominus Johannes Percebrigg,, huius ecclesie vicarius, qui obiit ii die mens Augusti MCCCClxxiiij cujus anime propicietur deus. Amen."

Most likely, it was this memorial which is alluded to in the singular inscription to another vicar, recorded on a tablet on the south wall of the chancel, thus:—

"M. S. Under the middle stone that guards the ashes of a certain fryer, sometime vicar of this place, is raked up the dust of William Quelche, B.D., who ministred in the same since the reformation. His lot was through God's mercy to burn incense here about 30 years, and end his course Aprill the 10, an. dñi 1654, being aged 64 years.

"Quos bifrons templo divisit cultus in uno
Pacificus tumulus jam facit esse pares.
Felix illa dies, qua cultus semina solvit,
Qua placida fides medio condit humo.
Hic sumus ambo pares, donec cineremq: fidemq:
Discussiat reddens Christus utriq: suum."

"Those whom a two fac't service here make twaine,
At length a friendly grave makes one again;
Happy that day that hides o' sinful jars,
That shuts up al o' shame in earthen bars;
Here let us sleep as one, till C^t most juste
Shall sever both our service, faith and duste."

¹ Vid. Shoberl's *Topographical Description of the County*.

The allusion is clearly made to the difference between the Catholic and Protestant faith, and is called up by the proximity of a former vicar's grave.

Besides Gaynesford, another well-known ancient Surrey family connected with them by marriage—that of Ellenbridge—has memorials here, as also at the adjoining parish church of Beddington. Unhappily, the most important of these is now a complete wreck, both figures having been stolen during repairs by workmen in the early part of the year 1837. It represented a knight in armour, his helmet beneath his head, and his lady by his side, and two groups of children under an elegant double canopy, in the pediments of which were the monograms *Ihs—M̄y*; and pendent from the central pinnacle a representation of a “*Pietà*,” or our Lady of Pity, *i.e.* the Virgin Mary holding the dead body of Jesus in her lap, with its open wounds. This is of extremely rare occurrence on monumental brasses; the only other instance I now remember is at Allhallows Barking, by the Tower, on the brass of Andrew Evyngar, date 1535; in fact, it is a late convention in the history of Ecclesiastical art, but has given rise to some of the noblest creations. Sculpture cannot show a greater triumph than the figure of the dead body of Christ in the *Pietà*, executed by Michael Angelo, for a chapel of the Virgin Mary in St. Peter's at Rome. It is a comparatively youthful work; but if it had been his only one, it would have marked out his name as worthy to stand beside those of Phidias and Praxiteles. And we have thus an opportunity of contrasting the treatment of a subject entirely ecclesiastical, by a rude and ordinary hand, with an example equally conformable to conventions, but by the hand of a rare and gifted genius.

The arms of Ellenbridge, checky *argt.* and *sable*, are repeated thrice: one hangs on a pinnacle on the dexter side, and at base beneath the female figure: there are also the arms of Ellenbridge impaling Gaynesford, that of his wife. The inscription was in Latin, but is quite gone: it ran thus: “Here lieth buried Thomas Ellenbridge, Esquire, formerly one of the Justices of the Peace within

the county of Surrey, and gentleman Porter with the most reverend father in Christ the Lord John Morton, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England—also of Elizabeth his wife—which same Thomas died 22 day of May, in the year of our Lord 1497.¹

This Elizabeth was the daughter of Nicholas Gaynesford, whose monument I have described. The figures of the children beneath are now gone.

In the north aisle is another brass, also to a member of the Ellenbridge family. It is a figure of a lady in long gown, confined at the waist with a girdle fastened on with a buckle, the end hanging down nearly to the feet. Over her head is a veil, with stiff pendent lappets, a fashion which prevailed with some variations for many years in the early Tudor reigns. The inscription is in English, and reads—

“Pray for the soule of Johān Burton, the wyf of Heñy Burton, Esquyer, and doughtr to Johān Ellyngbrege, Esquyer, y^e whych Johān decessed the xxiiij day of Decemb^r, y^e yer of our Lord M^oV^oxxiiij, on whose soule Ihū have mercy. Amen.”²

Above her head is a scroll as proceeding from her mouth, with these words :—

“O blyssyd lady of pite p̄y for me y^t my soule savyd may be.”

This is somewhat remarkable: as I have just pointed out, in the last monument, that “Our Lady of Pity” is represented, and as that is to a member of the same family, this allusion cannot be chance. It is, therefore, possible, that there was some religious guild or confraternity dedicated to “Our Lady of Pity,” and to which the members of the Ellenbridge family belonged; but at present we have no means of knowing whether any such had connection with Carshalton Church.

This Joan was the daughter and heiress of John

¹ “Hic iacet sepul^r Thōs Ellenbridge ar[]] quondā un[]] Justiciar[]] pacis infra Com̄ Surr[]] ac hostiar[]] generos[]] cū revdendissimo in Xtō Patr[]] ⁊ dño Johān Morton, Cardinal[]] Archie[]]po Cantuar[]] et cancelliar[]] Angl. nec non Elizabeth ux[]] eius qui quidem Thom̄s obiit xxii die Maij A^o dñi MCCCC[]]xxx.vij^o.” (Lansdowne MS. 874.)

² Vide Vol. III. *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, pp. 11—13.

Ellenbridge, and the widow of Richard Fromound, of an old family who have several memorials at Cheam. There was formerly a brass here to John Fromound, the son of Thomas, late of Cheam, who died Nov. 11, 1580. The father is recorded by a brass at Cheam.

In conclusion, I may perhaps be permitted a word or two on a subject always of interest; viz., female costume. The changes of fashion in our own time are rapid, yet, nevertheless, we can sometimes record the prevalence of certain specific characteristics running on for a few years. The two examples I have noted, viz. the butterfly head-dress, as it is somewhat appropriately called from its expansive wings of gauze projected at the back of the head by wire, and the stiffly-edged veil rising like a pediment in front, were in vogue from fifteen to twenty years each. At any rate, examples of the former may be seen on the monument of a lady of fashion, Lady Say, in 1473, at Broxbourne, Herts; and the brass of Nicholas Gaynesford cannot be earlier than 1485,¹ and his lady being a courtier, must also have been a lady of fashion. We thus get an exact interval of twelve years of its prevalence, yet it was in use before and after the dates mentioned.² As regards the latter, you see it as early at least as 1500; so here, as the date is 1524, we get a good twenty years, and it is seen long after. In feminine attire this is a remarkable persistence, but not equalling the absurd attachment shown to our ugly, inconvenient, frightful hat.

¹ The will of Nicholas Gaynesford, dated July, 1497, directs to be buried "beside the High Awter." His widow's will, dated 1503, directs to be buried in the "parisshe chirch of Kersalton," if she die in the neighbourhood; but of course the monument was already done.

² The latest occurrence of the butterfly head-dress is on the small brass at Perivale, Middlesex, to Henry Myllet and his two wives, date 1500; but it was not now a prevalent fashion.

NOTICES OF THE FAMILY OF LEIGH OF ADDINGTON.

By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, F.S.A.

THE Manor of Addington, held at the time of Domesday Survey by Tezelin the cook, with its ancient tenure or service of making "hastias" in the king's kitchen on the day of his coronation, or a dish called "giraint," *alias* "gyroun," and "Malpigernoun," called also by Aubrey "diligroun," has been so often described¹ that nothing will be said of it here.

The church is described by Aubrey as "of an unhandsome, small, and irregular form." "Its inside," he says, "boasts of no beautiful uniformity"; and if this was true in his day, it is far more so now, seeing that, small as it is, it has undergone three several processes of restoration in the last hundred years.² The chancel, with its rude lancet windows, belongs to the Early Transition period, and, together with the piers and arches which separate the nave from the south aisle, is all that remains of the original church. The chief antiquarian interest of the church centres in the Leigh monuments, which will be noticed presently.

The parish registers commence in 1559: the extracts from them relating to the Leigh family have been carefully edited, with copious notes, by G. Steinman Steinman, Esq., F.S.A., and printed in the *Collectanea Topographica*.³ I have, however, thought it best to

¹ Lyson's *Environs of London*, vol. i. p. 5; Manning and Bray, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 557; Aubrey's *Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 39. See Appendix, p. 46.

² This was written before the last restoration was completed. It is now greatly enlarged and improved.

³ Vol. vii. p. 286, *et sequent.*

reprint the greater part of them in the Appendix to this paper, with a view to illustrate the Pedigree.

The early history of the Leigh family of Addington is involved in much obscurity, and it is impossible to reconcile the different accounts given in the several pedigrees. Manning, under Addington, starts with a John Leigh, of High Leigh, in Surrey; but this is evidently a mistake for High Leigh, in Cheshire, from which place this branch of the family is by many stated to have sprung. The confusion has been further increased by the fact that there was a family of Leigh of Adlington, in Cheshire, and this Manning has also noticed.¹

Hasted,² under East Wickham, gives the following account:—"This family of Leigh [*i. e.* of Addington] is descended from William à Legh, who lived in the beginning of the reign of King Edward III. His son Robert de Legh held the manor of Est-Legh. In the 20th year of King Edward III., anno 1345, Walter à Legh possessed it and the manor of Sibeton adjoining, of which his descendant Thomas Legh was seized in the reigns of King Henry VI. and VII., and left issue one son, John Legh, who died Dec. 17, 1479, and lies buried in Addington church with Matilda his wife (who died in 1464)," &c. &c.

Under East Lyghe³ he gives a somewhat different account:—"John Legh, Esq., died seized of the manor of Eastlegh 1 Hen. VI., as did his descendant, Thomas de Leigh, in the 17th year of the same reign.⁴ Giles Leigh died anno 31 Hen. VIII. His grandson, Nicholas Leigh, then of Addington, co. Surrey, and Anne his wife, bargained and sold to that king, in his 36th year, the manor

¹ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 599, note.

² *Hist. of Kent*, vol. i. p. 173. A pedigree in the British Museum, Add. MSS. 5520, gives this Kentish origin to the Leighs of Addington, and starts from William de Legh, of Est-Legh in Liwinge, living 1327.

³ *Id.*, vol. iii. p. 330.

⁴ I have looked at the Inquisitions p.m. of these Leghs of Eastlegh, and find that John Legh, Esq., died seized of the Manor of Eastlegh on 22 Feb., 1422, leaving Thomas his son and heir, aged 18. This Thomas Legh died on 22 June, 1440, leaving Thomas, his son and heir, aged six months. He was ancestor of Giles Leigh, who died 31 Hen. VIII., but there is no evidence whatever to connect them with the Addington family.

in exchange for other premises." Here we have a Giles Leigh introduced as the grandfather of Nicholas, whereas it is certain that John Leigh, who died in 1479, was his grandfather; and, again, nearly all the pedigrees give another John Leigh, and not Thomas, as the father of John Leigh, who died in 1479.

In the absence of any undoubted authority as to their origin, I am inclined to believe that they were original denizens of the place, who gradually emerged from the rank of yeomen to that of gentry, and rose to distinction by alliances with wealthy and gentle families. Certain it is, that as early as 45 Edw. III.¹ Richard atte Leye, of Addington, appears as holding land in the place, and in 9 Ric. II., 1386,² Richard atte Leigh, brother of John, purchased 2 messuages, 110 acres of land, and 8s. rent in Chelsham and Adyngton. It seems, therefore, more reasonable to suppose that one of these two was the ancestor of the Addington family, rather than to go to Cheshire or Kent in search of them.

My pedigree will begin with John atte Legh of Addington, living 1386, who appears as witness to a deed of 10 Hen. IV. relating to Addington. He was succeeded by John atte Legh, probably his son, who is mentioned in the same deed as John atte Legh, junior. He was living *temp.* Henry VI., and married, according to some of the pedigrees, Alice, daughter and coheir of Botsham of Kent.³ To him succeeded John Leigh, his only son, who married first Matilda, daughter and coheir of Thomas Payne, of Ockley, co. Surrey. She died on 21st May, 1464, and he married secondly Alice (probably Alice Botsham), who survived him, and whom he mentions in his will.

¹ Ped. Fin. 45 Edw. III., No. 93.

² Claus. 9 Ric. II., n. 24.

³ So Berry's Pedigree and others. The arms, however, of Botsham, are never quartered with Leigh upon any of the shields, and I can find no satisfactory authority for the match. If there were a match with Botsham, I think it more probable that she was the second wife of John Leigh, the son. The latter mentions his wife of the name of Alice in his will, and she was living at his death. The Inquisition post mortem of John Leigh, the grandson, recites the will of one Robert Whyte, whereby he devised certain lands in Chelsham and elsewhere to the heirs of John Leigh, Esq., and for want of such heirs of John Leigh, to the right heirs of John Leigh, grandfather ("avus") of said John Leigh.

In 1447¹ William Uvedale had license to convey the manor of Addington to William Bokelond and others, and John Legh senior, and the heirs of Legh. Manning calls him the purchaser of Addington. According to Aubrey,² he was sheriff of Surrey in 1469, and died on 17th Dec., 1479. His will,³ which is dated the day of his death, is in Latin, and will be found at length in the Appendix. He describes himself as John Legh senior, of Adyngton; desires to be buried in the parish church of Adyngton before the cross; mentions John Squery, his grandson, Walter Waleys, his wife Alice, his son John Leigh, and his daughter Joan. The monument to him and to his first wife, which has disappeared, is described by the same writer as in the north aisle, a large stone, whereon are engraved two figures in brass in their winding-sheets, in devout and praying posture: over them is this inscription:—

“Hic Jacet Johannes Legh et Matilda ux
ej qui Dom Johannes obiit xvii die Decemb
An Dni Mcccclxxix et Dom Matilda obiit
xxi die Maii An Dni Millimo cccclxiiii
quor. Animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.”

At each corner of the stone a shield with these arms:—1. Three lions rampant on a chevron (Leigh). 2. The same impaled with party per fess, indented as many roundles⁴ in chief (Payne). 3. As the second. 4. As the first.

He left, besides John his successor, three daughters.

1. Emma, whose gravestone is described by Aubrey “as in the north aisle, of Sussex marble, whereon is engraved a small female figure in brass in a devout posture, and under her on a plate is inscribed”

“Hic jacet Emma filia Johannis Legh qui
Obiit xxii Die Junii An Dni Mcccclxxxi
Cujus Anime propicietur Deus. Amen.”

Underneath a shield with her arms quarterly:—1. On a

¹ Claus. 25 Hen. VI., p. 2, n. 24.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i., Introduction, p. xxxv.

³ P. C. C., 1 Logge.

⁴ Should be “mulletts.”

chevron three lions rampant. 2. On a fess a hand sinister.¹ 3. As the second, &c.

This monument has also disappeared.

2. Alice, married to Walter Waleys, of Cudham, in Kent, to whom is a brass with her effigy in the church there, with the following inscription :—

“here lyeth buryed Alys Waleys sumtyme wyf unto Water Waleys of this pisseh sistre unto John Alegh of Adyngton in the countie of Surrey equyer sumtyme there Justice of the quōr which Alys decessed the xi day of July in the yer of our Lord God Mv^c III. on whose soule Thu have mercy.”

Above on the dexter side is a shield with gu. a fess ermine for Waleys ; on the sinister the like with a chevron charged with three lions for Legh. Below are five sons and three daughters, and in the centre a shield with the arms of Waleys, as before, with a mullet for difference, impaling those of Legh.

3. Joan, living unmarried 19 Hen. VII., mentioned in her father's will, and in the inquisition upon her brother's death. She is omitted, however, in all the pedigrees. In the Bishop's Registry at Winchester is the Will of Johan Atlee of Addyngton, whom I take to be this person, and, if so, she had a sister Elizabeth whom she appoints her executrix, whom we do not find in any of the Pedigrees. This Will will be found at length in the Appendix,² and is the same which is noticed by Lysons³ and Manning,⁴ but wrongly called by them that of one John Atlee.

John Leigh, Esq., his son and successor, was a justice of the quorum, and sheriff of Surrey 1486. He married Isabel, daughter of John Harvy, of Thurley, co. Beds, Esq., and sister and heir⁵ of Sir George Harvy,

¹ Query whether these were the arms of Botsham, and whether she was the only child of John Leigh by his second wife, Alice. These arms never appear again in any of the Leigh quarterings.

² P. 118.

³ *Environs of London*, vol. i. p. 9.

⁴ *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 559.

⁵ There is some difficulty about this statement which it is not easy to explain. Sir George Harvy had an illegitimate daughter Margaret,

Knt. He died on the 24th April, 1502.¹ The inquisition² taken upon his death on 17th April, 19 Hen. VII., states that he was seized of the manor of Addington, and that by his charter, bearing date the 10th of June, 3 Ric. III., he conveyed it to Sir Henry Heydon, John Legh de Abingeworth, and others, as trustees, and by his last will empowered them to hold it until his heir should arrive at the age of twenty-one years, and then to the use of his said heir for ever; that Isabella his wife had an annuity of 10*l.* for life; that John Leygh died the 24th April; that Nicholas was his son and heir, and was aged nine years and more.

His monument is described by Aubrey³ as underneath the large mural monument in the chancel against the north wall, being "an ancient altar-tomb, the top stone of Sussex marble inlaid with brass, having on it the portraitures of a man and woman in a devout posture." It has been removed from its original position to make way for the monument to Archbishop Howley. The altar-tomb has been destroyed, and all that remains is the slab, which is laid on the floor of the chancel. A representation of the figures and of the shields is here given. Out of the mouth of the man issues a label with the inscription "Deus misereatur mihi et benedicat nobis"; out of that of the woman, "Illuminet vultum tuum super nos et misereatur mihi." Under them are figures of five children, two sons and three daughters. Towards the head of the

who married one William Smarte, and her son Gerard succeeded to his estate, and assumed the name of Harvy. The Inquisition upon Sir George Harvy's death states that Elizabeth Wanton, wife of Edward Wanton, was his daughter and heir, and aged 24. Collins, in his Peerage, under Hervey, Earl of Bristol (vol. iv. p. 322), states that Sir George Harvy had a brother Thomas, who was ancestor of the Herveys of Ickworth; but if this were so, it would have been impossible for Isabel, the wife of John Leigh, to have been his heir. This much is certain, that the Leighs quarter the arms of Hervey together with Nernuyt and Buckland, both brought in by that family.

¹ 1509 is clearly the date upon the Monument; but it is an error, as he died in 1502, as appears by the Inquisition.

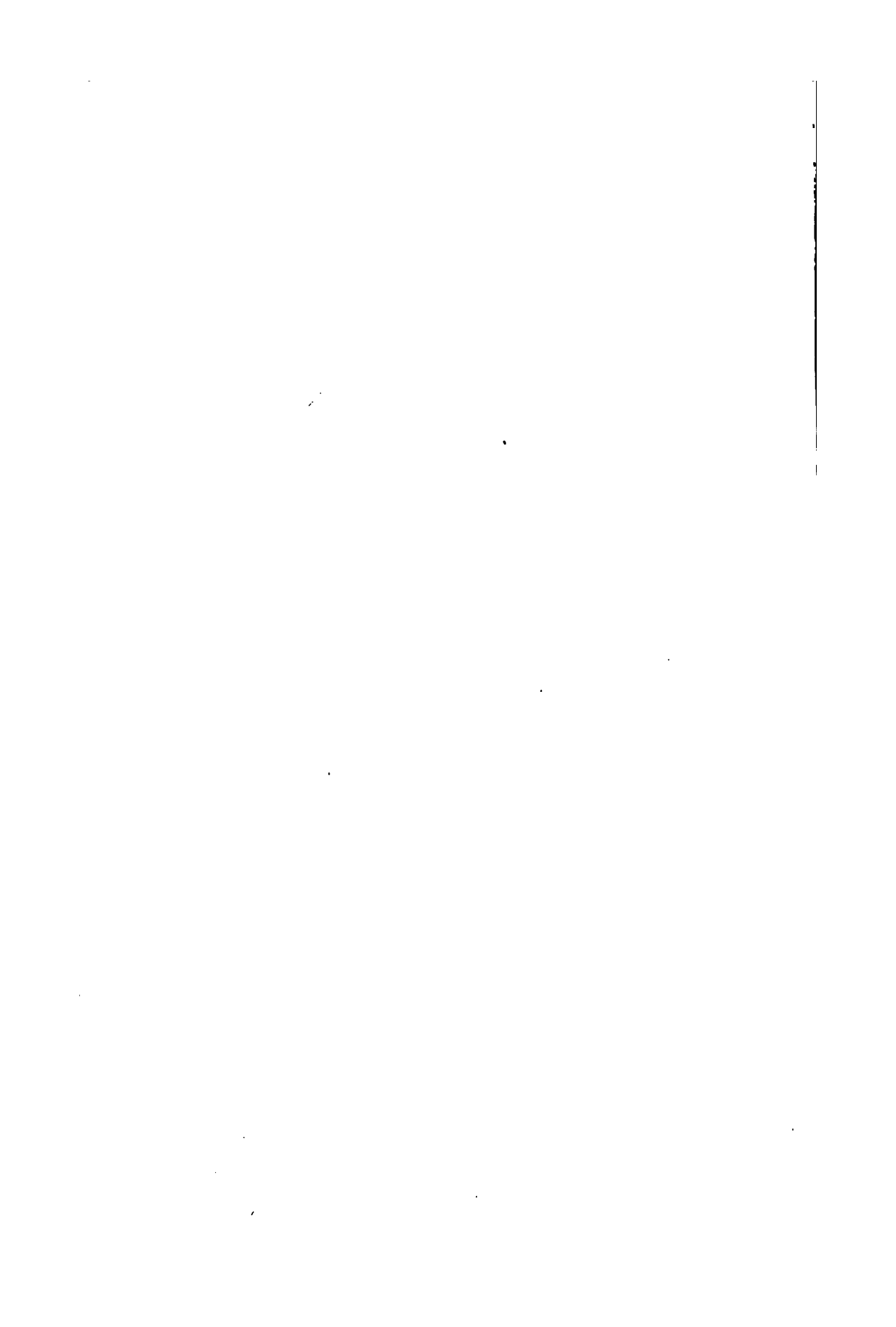
² Chancery Inquis. p. m., 19 Hen. VII. no. 7.

³ Aubrey, *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 55.



BRASS OF JOHN LEIGH, HIS WIFE, AND FIVE CHILDREN, IN ADDINGTON CHURCH.

To face page 82.

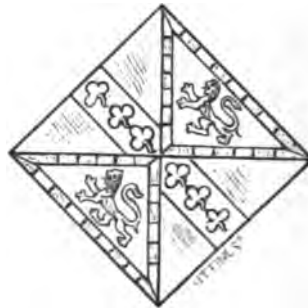








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ARMS OF LEIGH—PAYNE—HARVEY AND NERNUIT.

stone are his arms quarterly, 1 and 4 Legh, 2 and 3 Payne, and crest, a lion couchant; and below are the same arms impaling Harvey quarterly; 1 and 4 gu. on a bend arg., three trefoils sa. for Harvey; 2 and 3 sa. within a bordure gobony arg. and sa.; a lion rampant ar. for Nernuit, as also her arms in a lozenge. At each corner is a small brass plate, whereon, says Aubrey, are engraved an eagle, angel, ox, and lion, as types of the four Evangelists. The inscription round the stone on a verge of brass runs—

“ Here Liethe John Leigh Esquyer and Isabel his Wyfe Dowghter of John Harvy of Thurley in Befordeshyre Esquyer and Sole Syster of S^t. George Harvy Knight which John deceased the xxiiii day of Aprill in the yere of oure Lorde God Mccccix and the sayd Isabell deceased the viii daye of January in the yere of Christes Incarnacion Mccccxliiii on whos. Soules I pray God have Marcy.”

It was through this marriage with Harvy that the Leighs claimed founder's kin with Archbishop Chicheley, as will be seen by the Pedigree from Lambeth Library, given in the Appendix.¹

Of the children of John Legh and Isabell, Henry, the second son, was of Parham, in the county of Sussex, and Avenor to King Henry VIII. He died without issue, and was buried at Addington on 8th May, 1571, as appears by the parish register.

Anne, the eldest daughter, married Thomas Hatteclyff or Atcliff, who died on 30th Aug., 1540.² Aubrey states that near the communion-table lies a grey marble, inlaid with brass, whereon is the effigies of a gentleman in complete armour, over which is a shield bearing his arms:—1. Three counterfoils. 2. Two bars over all a lion rampant, impaling Leigh and Payne quarterly, with the inscription—

¹ Appendix, No. 3. Thomas Harvy, the grandfather of Isabel Leigh, married Christian, daughter of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London.

² He was one of the commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues of the Priory of St. Mary, Dartford, and his name is appended to the return made to the Crown of those revenues.

“Of your Charite pray for the Soule of Thomas Hatteclyff
 Esquyre somtyme one of the fowre Masters of the Housholde
 to our Sovereigne Lord King Henry the VIII^t Anne hys Wyfe
 wiche Thomas departed the xxx day of August
 An Mⁱ V^c and xl

This brass is now on the floor on the south side of the chancel, the inscription being upside down.

His will is dated the 28th Aug., 1540, and was proved in the P. C. C.¹ the 13th Nov. following. He mentions his sons Thomas and Richard, his daughters Elizabeth, Edith, and Isabell, and appoints his brother-in-law Nicholas Leigh overseer, and his wife Anne sole executrix.

She was living a widow in 34 Hen. VIII., as the king, on 21st March in that year, granted her a house, barn, and stable, with divers lands, parcel of the manor of Lee, in Kent, at the yearly rent of 14*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*²

Dorothy Leigh, the second daughter, married John Wise, of Sidenham, co. Devon, as his second wife.

Nicholas Leigh, son and heir of John Legh, married Anne, daughter of Sir Richard Carew, K.B., of Beddington, and sister of Sir Nicholas Carew, K.G., who was beheaded in 1539. Hasted³ says that in consequence of a bargain made by his father with King Henry VIII. he sold to that king the manor of Leigh, in Kent, in consideration of which the king sold to him and his heirs the manor of Addington, with the parsonage and advowson, lately belonging to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem.⁴ This was, however, one of the manors, *i.e.* the manor of Temple, as his father had died seized of the manor of Bardolfs, *alias* Aguilonds.⁵ He was the builder, in 1541,

¹ Alenger, 16.

² Hasted, *Hist. of Kent*, vol. i. p. 66, note. They had a daughter Elizabeth, who married Edward Horden, Esq., of Finchcocks, in Goudhurst, Clerk of the Green Cloth to King Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth. (*Id.*, vol. iii. p. 35, note.)

³ Vol. i. p. 173, note. This is an error for Lee Farm, in Hedley and Letherhead, co. Surrey.

⁴ Inrolment Aug. Office, 25 June, 36 Hen. VIII.

⁵ In 54 Hen. III. 1270, Robert de Aguilon had licence to embattle his house at Addington. It probably stood on a spot near the church called the Castle Hill.

of Addington Place, a house of some size, which stood immediately above the church. The piers of the entrance-gates still remain on the east side of the house, surmounted by the crest, a lion couchant. The cellars are still there, and in a dry season the foundations can be easily traced.¹ He had a grant in 1549 from King Edward VI. of the Manor of Lee near Eltham. He was one of the commissioners of church goods for Surrey.² He died on 30th July, 1581, at the age of eighty-one, and was buried at Addington on 7th Aug. following. His will³ is dated the 16th of May, A.D. 1580. He describes himself as Nicholas Leigh, of Addington, Esqueyer, desires that his body should be buried within the Chauncell of Addington Church, bequeaths to the Vicar 20s. and towards the Reparacion of the Church 10s. To his daughter Málny Boys he leaves "one Sylv Goblett pcell gilte with a cover to yt and 20*l.* of money"; to Elizabeth Beamonde, his daughter, "one other of his sylv gobletts pcell gylt," and to her and to her daughter Anne Lusher 20*l.*, to be equally divided between them; to ffrancys Moys, his daughter, "one other of his Sylver gobletts pcell gylt" and 10*l.*; to Mary Marshe, his daughter, his "sylver cruse wch his wyf was wont to drink," and 10*l.*; to Anne Brykkett, his daughter, "one other sylver Cruse and 10*l.*" He wills his Ex^{ors} and Overseers to have made within one year of his decease for every of them one rynge of gold of the value of 20s. with this word wrytten or graved in every of them (memento mori) and an N and an L, and likewise a ringe of the sorte and value for all his son John Leigh his daughters, and for Nicholas Lusher's wydowe and Nicholas her sonne, for Mary Harrys and Bridget Bynneman his daughter Mylycent's daughters, one ringe, to every of his maidservants and menservants 6s. 8d., to Edmunde Kidermyster the fetherbedd and bolster he laid on with the coverlett, Blan-

¹ It was pulled down in 1780, by Alderman Tregothick, after he purchased the manor in 1768, and built a house on the site of the present palace of the Archbishop.

² *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. iv. pp. 10, 11. His signature will be found at p. 139 of that volume.

³ Principal Registry, Court of Probate, Archdeaconry of Surrey.

ketts Spanysh Blanket together with the Curtens of Sylke to the same and also two payre of good Shets "as I do use to lye in" and two pyllowes and pylloberes. To John Leigh and Charles Leigh his sonne's younger children he bequeaths all his Stock and number of Shepe, and desires that they shall be kept at Addington if his daughter Ownsted and her husband will thereunto agree. All the residue of his property he devises to his well-beloved sonne and grandchild Oliphe Leigh, whom he makes his onely and sole Executor, but desires him not to meddle with his plate goods or chatells until his age of twenty-one years; mentions his houshold stuff, bedsteds, and other things in his "newe howse" in Addington; appoints Sir Francis Carewe, K^t, Sir Thomas Browne, K^t, Gylles Crowe, and Edmunde Kiddermister, gentlemen, his Overseers, to deale for the profytt and best bringing up of the said Oliph until he accomplish his age of twenty-one, and from his said age to have such care toward him as they would have others do for them in like case. The will is signed Nicholas Leigh in a very feeble and illegible hand, indicative of his age, which was eighty-seven years; it has a small seal with the initials N. L., and above, the crest viz. a lion couchant. The will was proved on 20th Nov., 1581, by Walter Horsell, notary public, on behalf of Oliph Leigh. By the inquisition taken at Croydon on 8th Jan., 1582, it appeared that he was seized of the manor of Addington, and divers lands in Wotton, Ockley, and Newdigate, that John his son was dead, and that Olliph Leigh was his grandson and heir, and of the age of twenty-one years and upwards.

His wife Anne died before him, but I can find no record of her death:¹ he left issue by her one son and seven daughters. His figure and that of his wife are on the large monument in the chancel, which is described, and of which a representation is given at page 82.

Of the daughters, Malin,² the eldest, married Thomas

¹ She was living in 1557, in which year her name appears in the Croydon register as Mrs. Anne Lye, as a sponsor.

² The name of Malin came from her maternal grandmother, one of the Fords of Oxenbridge, in Sussex.

Boys, third son of John Boys, of Bonnington, co. Kent, by a daughter of Nicholas Aldey de le Chequer, co. Kent, by whom she had six sons and two daughters. Upon the tomb of his son Anthonie Bois, Rector of Coulsdon, in Coulsdon Church, Surrey, he is described as Thomas Bois, "a man of armes in Calais, and captaine of Dele Castell."¹ She died at Oxford on 22nd August, 1584, at the age of seventy, and was buried in St. Mary's Church there, where under the east window of the south aisle is a brass inclosed in an arch, surmounted by a shield with a coat of arms, and with the inscription given below.²

2. Elizabeth, married first Robert Lusher,³ and secondly George Beaumont,⁴ second son of William Beaumont, of Coleorton, in that county, by both of whom she had issue. Henry Beaumont, their son, was Dean of Windsor.

3. Frances married first Edward Merland, of Bansted, co. Surrey. He was an extravagant man, and his friends being afraid that he would reduce his family to absolute distress, prevailed on him to vest his estate in trustees, which accordingly he did in 1554, and they undertook to find his wife and children in convenient and decent apparel, meat, drink, lodging, and other necessaries at 12*l.* a year each, and convenient house-room and fuel during the life of Edward. He died on 30th Nov., 1559;

¹ Manning, *Hist. of Surr.*, vol. ii. p. 455.

² Charissimæ matri Dominæ Malinæ Boys Anthonius
Boys filius gratitudinis et amoris ergo, una cum
Fratribus et sororibus superstitionibus mœrēs, posuit
Malle Malina tuam gens omnis postera laudet,
Malle mori bene quam vivere malle male.
Vita tibi in Christo et Christo bene mortua vivis,
Non moritur quisquis vixerat ante Deo.
Mortua est in Domino Oxonii Anno Ætatis suæ LXX.,
Anno autem ultimi temporis MDLXXXIII.,
Mense Augusti die XXII.

³ There was a family of Lusher, of Puttenham, co. Surrey. (Manning, *Hist. Surr.*, vol. ii. 20.)

⁴ In Visitation of Devon, 1620, he is described as of Godeby, co. Leicester, and in that of Leicestershire, 1619, as of Kent and of Sussex.

and on 22nd Feb., 1566-7, she remarried at Addington Robert Moyse, of Canons, in Bansted, who had a grant of that manor 21st July, 1550. She died 7th Jan., and was buried at Bansted the 12th Jan., 1595-6.

4. Millicent married Thomas Harman, of Crayford, co. Kent, son and heir of William Harman, of Ellam, in that parish. She is the only one of the daughters who is not mentioned by her father in his will, and was therefore probably dead before Nov., 1580. He was buried at Crayford 30th Nov., 1592.

5. Dorothy married Robert Veere, and was buried at Addington 17th Oct., 1561.

6. Mary married Henry Marsh.

7. Anne married at Addington, 17th May, 1571, John Bricket, of West Wickham, and was buried there the 26th Sept., 1593. He was buried at West Wickham, 24th Sept., 1601.

John Leigh, the only son of Nicholas Leigh, died in his father's lifetime, on the 31st March, 1576, as appears by the monument. He married Joan, only daughter and heir of Sir John Olliph, Knt., of East Wickham, Alderman of London;¹ Sheriff 1568, who lies buried in St. Mary Abchurch.² She remarried on 13th Feb., 1576-7, John Ownsted, Esq., of Sanderstead Court, Serjeant of the Carriages to Queen Elizabeth,³ and was buried at Addington, 27th July, 1593.

The baptisms of five of the children of Mr. John Leygh are recorded in the register. He had four sons and four daughters.

John, the second son, was born 22nd Oct., 1568. He was knighted before Jan., 1601; was Clerk of the

¹ It was by this marriage that the Leighs became possessed of East Wickham, where after this time they seem principally to have resided. The East Wickham estate was sold by the Rev. J. Leigh Bennett in 1816.

² The inscription on his tomb was, "John Olyffe Alderman lying under this stone dyed the 26 day of June 1577. Aged 65 yeeres. He was married forty yeeres to Joane his wife. Hee had seven children Anne, John, Joane, John, Thomas, Matthew and Edward, who dyed all without issue save only Joane who married John Leigh Esquire and heire of Addington in Surrey, and had issue Olyffe Leigh now living."

³ There is a monument to him against the South Wall of the chancel in Sanderstead Church.

Buttery and Comptroller of the household to James I. On 4th Feb., 1600, he had a grant of the office of Keeper of Home Park, Kent, and Master of the Wild Beasts, at a salary of 4d. per day. He had also a grant from the King of the Manor of Lodge, Surrey, and the lands of Mr. Huddleston, a recusant in Essex. He married at Addington, 3rd June, 1595, Mary, daughter of Thomas Smyth, of Mitcham, co. Surrey, who survived him, and proved his will on 21st Sept., 1624.¹ It is dated 28th Jan., 1601.² He therein describes himself as Sir John Leigh, of Miccham, Knt. He mentions his nephew Sir Francis Leigh, Knt.; his nephew Sir John Holmden, Knt.; his sisters Martin, Welch, and Holmeden; his nephew Olliphe Leigh, son of his brother Charles Leigh, deceased; his godson John Leigh, and his brother William Leigh; his godson Thomas Leigh;³ his brother Sir Francis Clerye, and his nephew Denis Fleminge. He leaves his wife, Dame Mary Leigh, sole executrix. She survived him, and was buried in her "owne Chancell" in Mitcham Church, the 30th Jan., 1665 (Par. Reg. Mitcham). Her will, which is dated 12th Dec., 1655, was proved on 13th Feb., 1665-6;⁴ she mentions therein several of her cousins of the name of Smith, and also a "cosen Milcah Crofts," whom, as the name is an uncommon one, I imagine to be the daughter of her husband's brother Charles, mentioned below.

Charles, the third son, was baptized at Addington, 12th March, 1572. He went as captain of his ship the "Olive Plant"⁵ to Guiana to make discoveries, and to plant a colony, and died there in 1604, at the age of thirty-five. He married young and had two children,

¹ He died on 19th Aug., 1624, being killed by a fall from his horse, as appears by a letter in the State Paper Office from Sir Francis Nethersole to Lord Carleton, dated 19th Aug. The Calendar of State Papers records the death of Sir John Leigh, Clerk Comptroller of the Household, and on 2nd Sept. of that year mentions a contention between the Clerks of the Kitchen and Spicery about the succession to Sir John Leigh's place.

² P. C. C., Byrde, 75.

³ These three were sons of Sir Francis Leigh, Knt., of Addington, his nephew.

⁴ P. C. C., Mico, 27.

⁵ See his letter in the Appendix, p. 122.

Oliph, baptized at Addington, 16th Jan., 1597, and Milcah, living in 1611. The loss of his wife may possibly have been the "untimely fortunes at home" of which he speaks in one of his letters.

Thomas, the fourth son, was baptized at Addington, 22nd March, 1575, but he probably died young, as we hear nothing further of him.

Anne, the eldest daughter, was married at Addington, 19th Oct., 1574, to Edmond Kidermister, of Langley, co. Bucks. His will was proved in the P.C.C. 22nd Aug., 1607. He appoints his wife, Anne, sole executrix, bequeaths to his brother, Sir Olliphe Leigh, a mare and colt, to his brother Sir John Leigh a mare, and appoints them overseers. The baptisms of five of their children occur in the Addington register. In the chancel of Langley Church, Bucks, against the north wall, is a monument of alabaster and marble, in one compartment of which are figures of Edmond Kidermister and Anne his wife kneeling before a fald stool, and below them nine children and two chrysons in coffins; in the other compartment are figures of John Kidermister and Elizabeth his wife, father and mother of Edmond, and below them five children. On one side is a shield with the arms of Kidermister, az. 2 chevrons or, between 3 bezants, impaling Leigh, and on the other side the like impaling Wilford, gu. a chevron engrailed between 3 leopards' faces or.¹ The inscription, in gilt capitals, runs thus:—

"Edmundus Kedermister Armiger Unus Sex Cl'cor
Almæ² Curie Cancellar Matrimonio Junctus Annæ
(Filie Jois Leigh de Addington in Com Sur Armigeri)
Mortalitatis Memor. Sibi Conjugi Charissimæ Et Po
Sterit Hoc Monumentū Vivens Exstructum Voluit
Ut Quos Singularis Amor et Unanimis Concordia
Vivos Conjuxerat Mors Ipsa Non Disjūget Tumulo.

Obiit { Edmundus } Ætatis { 64 July 14 An^o Dn } 1607.
 { Anna } { 60 May 31 } 1618.

¹ In the chapel at Langley Church is a shield with the arms of Kidermister impaling Leigh quarterly; 1 and 4 Leigh, 2 Payne, 3 Nernuit.

² For *Altissimæ*.

*Terræ Terra Caro Est Reddenda In Funere, Mortis
Expectanda Dies Certa Cuique Suae.
Ergo Mihi Propriisque Meis Dum Vivo Sepulchrum
Ædificans Meditor Funera Disco Mori.*

Anne Wife of Edmund Kederminster lyeth buried in ye Quire of y^e Cathedrall Church of West-Chester¹ 1618."

2. Joan married Francis Martin, of Horton, co. Kent. She was living a widow in 1611, and was buried at Addington, 31st Aug., 1622.

3. Elizabeth, said to have been born on 30th Jan., 1561, married John Welch, of co. Sussex.

4. Katherine, born 26th April, and baptized at Addington, 30th April, 1564, married at St. Lawrence Pountney Church, 5th Dec., 1580, George Holmden, of Lingfield, co. Surrey.

Sir Olliph Leigh, Knt., eldest son and heir of John Leigh, was of East Wickham and Addington. He was born on 24th Nov., 1559, and was married at Dorking on 4th June, 19 Eliz., to Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Browne, of Betchworth, co. Surrey, Knt. He was knighted after 1586, as in that year I find his name as Olliph Leigh, Esq., as a contributor of 10*l.* to the Free School at Guildford. In the calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 26th July, 1603, among claims unexamined I find that of Sir Oliver Leigh, as seized of Addington, Surrey, to make a mess of "herout" or "pigernout," in the kitchen. On 11th Aug., 1608, is a Privy Seal warrant for payment to him of 81*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*, the balance of his account for repairs at Eltham Park. On 21st May, 1609, is a warrant to pay Sir Oliphe Leigh 1,200*l.* for surrender of his office of keeper of the great park of Eltham, and 27*l.* 10*s.* expended by him in railing the said park. On 14th Nov., 1610, licence was granted to him to impark 500 acres of land in East Wickham and Bexley, co. Kent.²

¹ There is no entry of her burial in the Cathedral register of Chester.

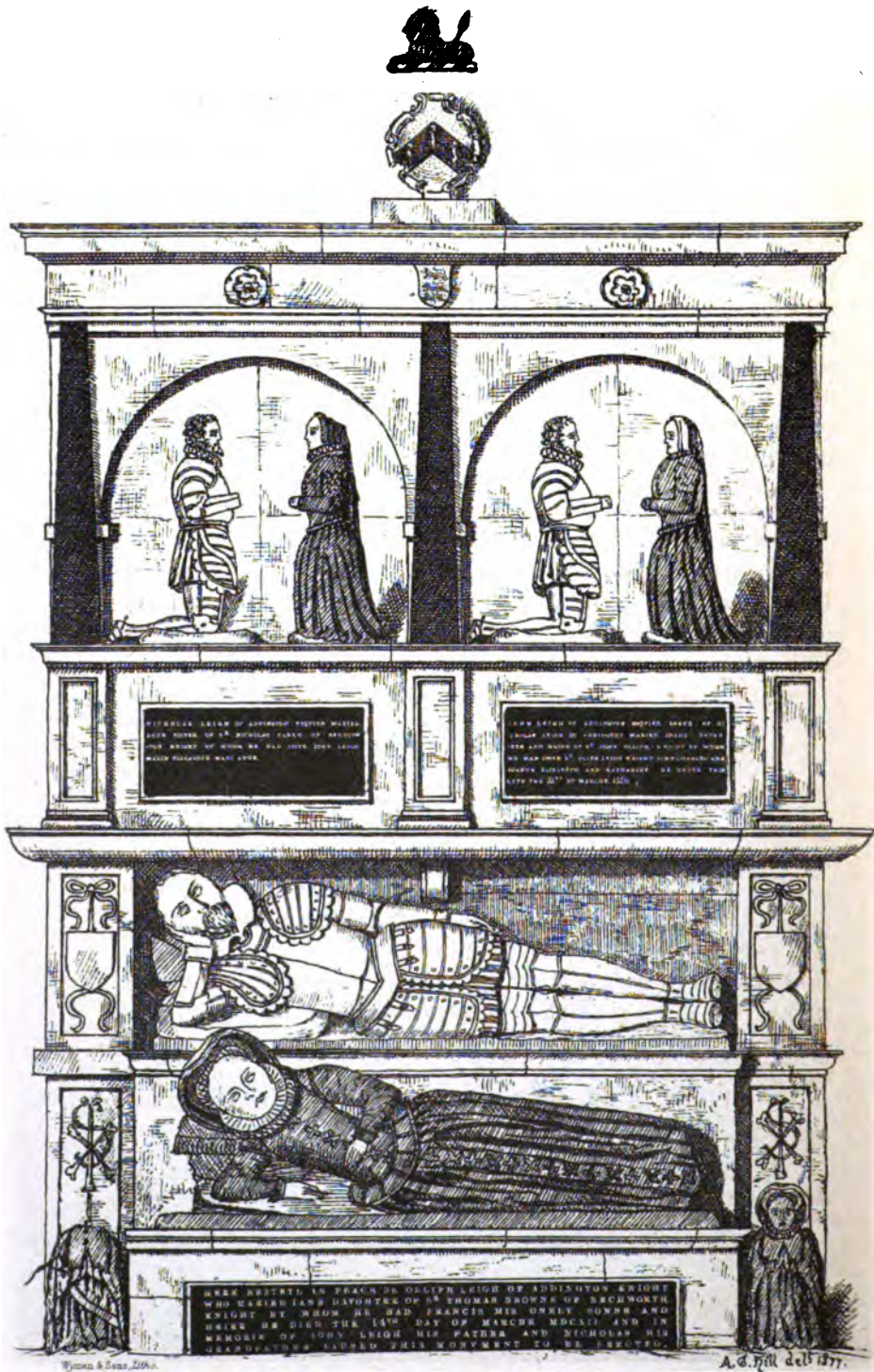
² Calendar of State Papers, Domestic, 1603-10, pp. 24, 451, 514, 642. The original claim is in French, and a copy of it and of the warrant for payment of 1,227*l.* 10*s.* will be found in the Appendix, p. 122.

He died 14th March, 1611-12, and was buried at Addington on the following day. His will, which was proved in the P. C. C.¹ by his son and successor, Francis Leigh, on 19th March, 1611-12, is dated the 4th Jan., 1611-12. He describes himself as of East Wickham, and desires that his body may be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Addington, amongst his ancestors, without pomp or ceremony. To Dame Jane, his honest, faithfull, and religious wife, he leaves his household stuffe at East Wickham, his coche, horses, and 200*l.* To his sister Jane Marten, widow, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. He mentions his cousin Margaret Lusher, wife of James Lusher—a servant that died at Guiana,—Milcah Leigh, daughter of his brother Charles Leigh. Then follows this passage, which is interesting in connection with the large monument against the north wall of the chancel. "I will that my son do, within one year after my decease, cause a monument to be sett up in the chauncell of the parish church of Addington, wherein shall be sett downe the ages, tyme of death, matches, and yssues of my grandfather, my father, and myselfe." He appoints Francis Leigh, his onelie son, his executor, and his good friends, Sir John Leigh, Knt., Richard Browne, Esq., William Mynterne, and Robert Heath, Esq., supervisors. The monument, which was erected in accordance with the directions of his will, is described by Aubrey as "a stately, large monument, composed chiefly of alabaster and black marble, wonderfully enriched with gilding, painting, &c. But now so much defaced and out of repair that one can scarce discern the design of it. First, on a large table lies the portraiture of a lady, as big as the life, leaning on her right arm with a book in her left hand. At her head, a degree higher, is a young man and woman kneeling,² all in the proper habits of those times, as well as in their natural colours. Under her, near the ground on the front of the table, is inscribed on black marble with capital letters of gold—

¹ P. C. C., Fenner, 24.

² These are now gone.

1



NICHOLAS LEIGH OF BOSTON FIRST MARRIED
 MISS WOOD OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE OF BOSTON
 THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1563 AND SHE
 DIED PARISH OF BOSTON 1578.

FRANCIS LEIGH OF BOSTON MARRIED MISS
 WOOD OF THE BISHOP'S PALACE OF BOSTON
 THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1563 AND SHE
 DIED PARISH OF BOSTON 1578.

HERE RESTETH IN PEACE YE OLDFATHER LEIGH OF BOSTON KNIGHT
 WHO WAS FIRST YE DAUGHTER OF YE THOMAS BROWN OF BOSTON
 KNIGHT YE WHOM HE HAD FRANCIS HIS ONLY SONS AND
 SHEE HE DIED THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1563 AND YE
 MARRIED OF JOHN LEIGH HIS FATHER AND NICHOLAS HIS
 GRANDFATHER CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED.

W. & S. 1784.

A. G. Hill del. 1877.

To face page 93.

“Here resteth in Peace Sir Olliphe Leigh of Addington Knight who married Jane Daughter of St. Thomas Browne of Bechworth Knight by whom he had Francis his onely Sonne and Heire He died the 14th day of Marche MDCCXII. And in memory of John Leigh his Father and Nicholas his Grand-Father caused this Monument to be erected.”

Above the lady lies the effigies of Sir Olliphe, in complete armour, leaning on his elbow; his left¹ hand, helmet and gauntlets supporting his head, with his right¹ hand on his sword; over which are erected two arches; in that of the right hand are the figures of Nicholas Leigh, Esq., and his lady, kneeling, with their faces towards each other; under them, on a black table, is the following inscription:—

“Nicholas Leigh of Addington Esquier married Anne Sister to St Nicholas Carew of Beddington Knight by whom he had Issue John Leigh. Malin. Elizabeth. Mary. Anne.”

In the other arch are likewise the portraitures of John Leigh and his lady, in such action as the former; the gentleman in armour, and lady in their ancient dresses. Under them is this inscription:—

“John Leigh of Addington Esquier Sonne of Nicholas Leigh of Addington Married Joane Daughter and Heire of John Olliph Esquier by whom he had Issue St Olliph Leigh Knight John Charles Anne Joane Elizabeth and Katherin He ended this Lyfe the 31th of March MDLXXVI.”

Above are four shields with the arms of Leigh, Carew, and Olliph.²

The whole was surmounted originally with a cornice and angels blowing trumpets; but these were gone in Aubrey's time. At the last restoration of the church in 1875 there was a wish expressed to move this monument, but, owing to the objection of the Archbishop and of one of the principal subscribers, the design was happily abandoned.

Sir Olliph Leigh's widow, Jane, survived him, and was buried at Addington on 28th June, 1631.

¹ So Aubrey; but by reference to the annexed drawing of the monument it will be seen that the head rests on the “right” hand, while the “left” grasps the sword.

² Of these only two remain, viz, those with the arms of Leigh and Carew.

Sir Francis Leigh, only child and heir to his father, was baptized at Addington 6th Sept., 1590. He was knighted at Newmarket on 12th Dec., 1618, was a deputy lieutenant for Surrey, sheriff 1620, and knight of the shire 1625. He married first, on 5th June, 1610, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Mynterne, of Thorp, co. Surrey (she died on 1st Dec., and was buried at Addington on 2nd Dec., 1615, at the age of twenty-two years and two months); and secondly, in 1623, Christian, second daughter of Sir John Thynne, of Longleat, Knt. There are several references to him in the calendar of State Papers, Domestic,¹ which represent him in rather an unfavourable light. On 17th June, 1631, Henry Edlin, of Addington, petitions the Council, and states that he became bound as surety for Humphrey Hayward, which had cost him 100*l.*, but was prevented from suing Hayward by the violent interference of Sir Francis Leigh, with whom, being a man of great wealth and power, he was not able to contend. On 28th Nov., 1631, the case was heard before Sir George Vernon and Sir James Weston, Barons of the Exchequer; but as Edlin had failed to bring his petition and reference, they had been unable to proceed. We find him next involved in a suit with the vicar of Addington. On 23rd Dec., 1636, is a petition of James Lesley, vicar of Addington, to Archbishop Laud. The petitioner states that he had been eight years vicar, the vicarage being reduced to 14*l.* or 15*l.* a year by new inclosures of parks made by Sir Francis Leigh, patron and lord of the manor, upon his faithful promise to supply the petitioner with an exhibition of 10*l.* per annum. He prays the archbishop to commend his petition to Sir Francis by his favourable letter, by which he doubts not to obtain some increase, although not to the value of what was promised. Sir Francis, he complains, not only denies but detains those tithes which formerly were answered. On 30th Jan., 1636-7, Sir Francis Leigh makes answer that what is termed a new inclosure was made long before Lesley's

¹ Cal. State Papers, Domestic, 1631-33, pp. 82, 189; and 1636-7, pp. 242, 404.

time; that his exhibition of 10*l.* was only while he lived in Sir Francis's house and taught his children; that the vicarage is confessed to be worth 30*l.* per annum; that he has not detained any tithes from the vicar, only those of grubbed oaks, which, if the vicar thinks belong to him, he will submit the point to arbitration. On 1st Mar., 1624, the King commends to the Sheriff of Surrey an order previously given to Sir Francis Leigh for stopping up a highway through Addington Park, and opening another outside in lieu of it, Sir Francis being personally wishful for this, the park being near several of his residences, and a place of great delight on account of the woods, covert for deer, &c. In 1625 he purchased the lease of the Manor of Bexley, and in the list of the landholders of the county of Surrey who contributed to the loan for King Charles I., we find his name for 20*l.* (Add. MSS. 11,291).

He was buried at Addington the 17th Dec., 1644. His will is dated the 20th Nov., 1644.¹ He describes himself as Francis Leigh of Addington, Knt. He makes his will for peace and quiett of his dear wife and younger children, desires his Body decently and without vaine charges of funerall pompe to be buryed and laid in the Vault in the chauncell of the Parish Church of Addington, there to rest in peace amongst his Aunces-tors. Recites conveyance of 13 Jac. I. made to his eldest son Wolley Leigh. To his youngest son Oliph Leigh, who has as yet no provision, 500*l.* at his age of 21. To his son William Leigh all money owing from his son Wolley Leigh and Mrs. Minterne on a bond. To his beloved wife Dame Christian the Mannor of Bexley for her life; to his deare and loving Kinsmen, Mr. John Browne and Mr. Peeter Honywood, he devises his lands in Plumstead Parke and King's Hills; his Mansion House, Woods, and Parké in Adington to his son William Leigh and his heirs; to his dearly-beloved and only Daughter Elizabeth, the Lady Tracye, all that imbroydered Bedd wherein shee lay on her wed-dinge night, together with the chairs, stools, couch, bedd,

¹ P. C. C., Rivers, 54.

and other furniture, and 100*l.* in golde to bestow on some ringe or Jewell at her choyce, to keepe and weare in memory of a Father's love. Appoints Dame Christian his wife, Executrix, Mr. John Browne, Mr. Peeter Honywood, Mr. Thomas Manbye, and Mr. Frauncis Holmden Overseers, and bequeaths to each of them 10*l.* The will was proved on 19th March, 1644-5, by Dame Christian Leigh.

She died at the end of the year 1660 or early in 1661.¹ Her will is dated the 25th Nov., 1660. She describes herself as Dame Christian² Leigh, of East Wickham, co. Kent, widdow. To her grandsonne, Sir Richard Tracye, Bart., she bequeaths the cloath of silver, the bedd and furniture thereunto belonging; the diamond ring with five large faucetts, cutt stones, and foure smalle table stones sett in a rose. To her son Thomas, her great necklace of pearle, containing one hundred and sixty-three large pearls, he paying 100*l.* to her grandchild Christian Leigh, eldest daughter of her son William Leigh, deceased; directs her great diamond lockett and her bracelet of pearles, with her lesser diamond lockett to it, to be sould; to Christian Leigh, daughter of her son Thomas Leigh, her fanhoulder, set with diamonds; to her neece, Mrs. Joane Barton, her diamond handkerchiefe buttons, "which I sometimes weare for bandstringe"; to Sir Richard Tracye, the linen, and jewells of rubyes and diamonds which his mother gave her; her best suite of Arras hanginge, being six peeces of imagery worke; and his father's picture halfe way; and a small picture of his mother, to be delivered to him at his age of eighteen; messuage in Wellinge, wherein Sir John Leigh now dwells, to William Leigh, second son of her son William Leigh, with remainder to Thomas Leigh, youngest son of her son William; lands in Bexley to her son John Leigh, and new-built house near the bridge,

¹ At Hawley House there is a portrait of her and Sir Francis Leigh.

² Her name of Christian came from her grandmother, Christian, daughter of Sir Richard Gresham, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and sister of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange, who married Sir John Thynne, Knt., the builder of Longleat.

in Bexley, to his eldest son, John Leigh, with remainder to Francis Leigh, his second son, and then to Francis Leigh, eldest son of her son William; to her eldest son Thomas Leigh's wife, her diamond ringe, with six table stones and a pointed diamond in the middle; to her son William Leigh's widow, her pointed diamond ring; to her son John Leigh's wife, her bigger table diamond ring; mentions Francis Leigh, son of Thomas Leigh; her grandchildren—Elizabeth, Grace, Lydia, and Thomas Leigh, younger children of her son Thomas, her cousin Andrew, and her daughter Anne; to her sister Greenville, her little rubye ring; to her cozen Mrs. Barton, her little square diamond ringe; to poor of Wickham, 10*l.*; to poore of Addington, where she desires to be buried, 10*l.* Proved 10th Jan., 1660-1, by Thomas Leigh and John Barton, Esq^r.

I will take first the issue of Sir Francis Leigh by Dame Christian, his second wife.

Thomas Leigh, the eldest son, was of Bexley, co. Kent; he married Christian Luttrell,¹ by whom he had two sons, Francis and Thomas, and four daughters, Christian, Elizabeth, Grace, and Lydia, all living in 1660. On 28th May, 1639, I find a certificate of Sir Gregory Fenner, J.P. for Middlesex, that Thomas Leigh, son of Sir Francis Leigh, of Wickham, co. Kent, had that day taken the oath of allegiance before him, and on 30th May a minute for a pass for Thomas Leigh, son of Sir Francis, to go into France, taking with him one servant.

Sir Francis Leigh, Knt., his eldest son, was of Tring, co. Herts, and of Hawley, in the parish of Sutton-at-Hone, co. Kent, which latter estate was granted to him by William III. in 1695. He was Knight of the Shire for Kent 1 Queen Anne. He was knighted at Whitehall, 1st Dec., 1671, and was Mayor of St. Albans in 1686. He married Sarah Lovell, to whom and to her mother, Elizabeth Lovell, is a large mural monument at

¹ Ped. of Leigh, Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 14,311, fo. 42, states that this Thomas Leigh married (1) Mary, d. of Sir Francis Pile, and (2) a daughter of Sir Wm. Goring.

Addington, within the altar-rails. It appears, thereby, that she died in 1691, at the age of forty, having been married to Sir Francis Leigh twenty years.

He married, secondly, Frances Cheney, whom Le Neve¹ calls his housekeeper. By her he had William, who died an infant, and four daughters, of whom two died infants. Christian married Isaac Bargrave, eldest son of Charles Bargrave, of Eastry, Kent, and died in Oct., 1772, and was buried at Eastry;² Elizabeth married Robert Bargrave, third son of the above, and died at the age of thirty-two, in July, 1737.

Sir Francis Leigh died in November, 1711, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone on the 17th of that month. By his will, dated 15th Feb., 1705, he desired to be buried at Addington, in the burying-place of his family, and appointed William Viscount Cheyne, of Newhaven, Scotland, William Longueville, of the Inner Temple,

¹ Le Neve's *Knights*, Harl. Soc. Pub., p. 271. In a Pedigree of Leigh, Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 5,520) the arms are assigned to her, chequy or. and az. a fess gu. fretted ar., which is the coat of the old family of Cheney of Chesham Bois.

² The inscription on the monument on the north wall of the chancel of Eastry Church runs thus:—

Near this place

Lie the remains of CHARLES BARGRAVE, Esq.,
who died Nov., 1713, aged 62 ;¹

ELIZABETH his wife, who died Dec., 1732.

Dame FRANCES LEIGH, Relict
of Sir Francis Leigh, of Hawley, in this County,
who died Feb., 1726, aged 60 ;

ISAAC BARGRAVE, Esq., Eldest Son
of the said Charles and Elizabeth,
who died March, 1727, aged —.

CHRISTIAN, Relict of the said Isaac Bargrave,
and Daughter of the aforesaid

Sir Francis Leigh and Frances his Wife,
who died Oct., 1772, aged 74.

ISAAC BARGRAVE, Esq., only Son of the aforesaid
Isaac and Christian,
who died 24 May, 1800, aged 77.

SARAH, his Wife, Daughter of George Lynch, M.D.,
who died the 16th of April, 1787, aged 63.

Esq., and Thomas Cheyne, of Perton Hall, Bedford, clerk, executors. They refused to act, and his will was proved by his widow on 7th Jan., 1712. She lived after his death at Eastry, where she died in Feb., 1726, at the age of sixty, and was buried in the chancel there. Her will is dated 6th Jan., 1726, and was proved by Elizabeth Leigh, her daughter, on 4th April, 1728. She describes herself as Frances Leigh, of Eastry, widow, sick in body, desires to be buried according to the discretion of her executors; leaves to Francis Leigh, Esq., her son, and to her grandson, Francis Leigh, 5*l.* apiece. To her daughter, Elizabeth Leigh, 100*l.*, her gold watch, and all the furniture of her chamber, and one chest, and all her linen; to her daughter Bargrave her small fillygreen cabinet and all the rest of her goods. All residue to her son-in-law, Isaac Bargrave, and to her daughter Elizabeth, to be equally divided, and appoints them joint executors.

Francis Leigh, son and heir of Sir Francis Leigh, was born in 1692, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone, 20th May, 1734; he married Jane, daughter and coheir of Thomas Giffard, of Pennis, co. Kent, and widow of Finch Umphrey; she died 11th Dec., 1766, and was buried at Eynsford, co. Kent.¹ By her he left issue, Francis, his son and heir, who was of Hawley, co. Kent, and died on 13th May, 1774, without issue.² He was married four times: 1st to Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Nicholson, who died 18th Oct., 1738, and was buried at Addington; secondly, at West Wickham, on 28th July, 1740, to Anna Maria, daughter of William Cleaver, of London, merchant, who died 7th August, and was buried at Addington the 13th Aug., 1741; by whom he had an infant son, Francis, who was buried at Adding-

¹ Her will is dated 26th June, 1754, and was proved 13th Feb., 1767. She desired to be buried in the chancel of Eynsford, near her relations and family, and appointed her son, Richard Leigh, of the Middle Temple, Esq., sole executor.

² He laid claim to and took possession of the Addington estates upon the death of Sir John Leigh in 1737, but was dispossessed by Mary Bennett and Anne Spencer, the daughters of Wolley Leigh, of Heveningham, co. Norfolk, uncle to Sir John Leigh.

ton on 1st Sept., 1741. His third wife was Lucy, living in 1754, and mentioned in the will of her mother-in-law, Jane Leigh. She was the daughter of Mr. Serjeant Baines, of Havering atte Bower, co. Essex, was married on 2nd May, 1743, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone 3rd Sept., 1764.¹ By his will he bequeathed Hawley to Anne, his fourth and surviving wife, for her life,² with remainder to his infant nephew and heir-at-law, Richard, only son of his brother Richard Leigh, Esq., serjeant-at-law, deceased.

This Richard Leigh was the second son of Francis Leigh the elder. He was baptized at Sutton-at-Hone, 8th Sept., 1727, and was afterwards of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He was appointed serjeant-at-law on 24th April, 1765, and king's serjeant in 1768. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Prosper Brown, of Dartford, and purchased Horseman's Place in that parish. He was elected M.P. for East Looe, in Cornwall, in 1770, and spoke in the House on 11th Feb., 1771, on the "Nullum Tempus Act." In Nov., 1769, he was counsel for Wilkes in the Common Pleas, against Lord Halifax, for false imprisonment, and obtained a verdict for him for 4,000*l.* He afterwards went the Oxford circuit as one of the going judges of assize, and his note-book and common-place book are preserved at Hawley House, where there is also a small portrait of him seated in his study at a table, with an open book and papers before him. He died on 24th March, 1772, at the age of forty-five, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone on 31st March following. He left issue Richard Leigh, his only son, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Ann.

¹ The *Gentleman's Magazine* of May 2, 1743, records the marriage of — Leigh, Esq., to Miss Baynes, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Baynes, with 10,000*l.* He was appointed serjeant-at-law 28th July, 1669, His will is dated 7th Feb., 1735, and was proved by his widow, Mary Baynes, on 6th April, 1737. He bequeathed therein to his daughter Lucy all the diamonds worn by her mother, except her diamond ring, and all the residue of his lands after her death, and to her immediately his lands at Cheshunt, and after her decease to such husband as she should have for his life.

² She was buried at Sutton-at-Hone 3rd May, 1816, æt. 89.

Richard Leigh was heir to his uncle, Francis Leigh. He married at Sutton-at-Hone, on 10th Jan., 1783, Elizabeth, daughter of John Mumford, of St. John's, in that parish. He was noted as a leading supporter of the Marylebone Cricket Club, and for the hospitality which he exercised at his house at Wilmington, near Hawley. He wrote two comedies,—“Grieving 's a Folly,” performed at the Lycæum, and “Where to Find a Friend,” for which the Hon. G. Lamb composed an epilogue. He died at the age of sixty-seven, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone, 2nd Oct., 1828, his wife having predeceased him, and having been buried there on 13th December, 1810. By her he had issue a son, Francis, who died in 1798, at the age of twelve; a daughter, Elizabeth, who inherited the Mumford estates in Sutton-at-Hone, and died unmarried whilst on a visit at Richmond, on 11th November, 1859; and Richard Leigh, his successor.

Richard Leigh, the last male representative of the family, married Jane Moon, a person of humble station, and died without issue, at his house in Mount Street, London, on 9th Oct., 1841, aged forty-seven years and nine months, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone, on the 18th Oct. following. By his will he devised the Hawley, Dartford, and Bexley estates to his wife for her life. She remarried, in 1847, Richard Saunders, Esq., of Langay, co. Cavan, Ireland, and was buried at Sutton-at-Hone on 29th Dec., 1873, at the age of seventy-three.¹

To return to William Leigh, the second son of Sir Francis Leigh, by Christian, his second wife. He was baptized at Addington, 20th Nov., 1620, and died before 1660. He married Lydia,² daughter of Thomas Overman, and left issue three sons, Francis, William, and Thomas, and a daughter, Christian, all living in 1660.

Francis Leigh was baptized at Bexley, 26th Dec.,

¹ For this and other information respecting the Hawley branch of the Leigh family I am indebted to a MS. entitled “A Genealogical Memoir of the Ancient, Honourable, and Extinct Family of Leigh of Addington, by H. S. Sweetman, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. 1860.”

² She was living in 1697, and held a court in that year for the manor of Puttenham. (Manning, *Hist. of Surr.*, vol. ii. p. 17). She was buried at Puttenham on 7th Sept., 1711.

1650, was of the Middle Temple, and died in 1711, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Frances, the wife of Jasper Jones, of Puttenham. He died in Jamaica *cir.* 1748; and she was buried in St. Chad's Church, Shrewsbury, on 10th Aug., 1774, and left no issue surviving.¹

William was of London, and was baptized at Puttenham, 11th March, 1658, and buried there 18th Dec., 1698.

Thomas was of Farnham, and a surgeon. He was baptized at Puttenham on 5th March, 1659. He married three times, as appears by the register of Farnham, and was living on 30th May, 1745, as we find his name in a deed of that date relating to Addington.² He had four children who died in his lifetime; but as he is called in several of the pedigrees the ancestor of the Leighs of Fareham, he must have left surviving issue.

John, the third son of Sir Francis Leigh, was baptized at Addington, 10th Feb., 1621, and was living in 1660. He married Bridget, daughter of Sir John Trelawney, and had two children, John and Francis,³ both living in 1660-61.

Oliph, the fourth son, died abroad, unmarried. His will⁴ is dated the 19th June, 1647, and was proved by Christian Leigh, his mother, on 29th Feb. following. He describes himself as of East Wickham; bequeaths to his trulie lovinge mother, Dame Christian Leigh, and his lovinge brother, Mr. William Leigh, a bond of 150*l.*, dated 27th May, 1647, equally to be divided between them; to his lovinge brother, John Leigh, the lease of the Parsonage of Addington, which his deare ffather, Sir Frauncis Leigh, deceased, had made over unto his lovinge cozen, Mr. Frauncis Holmbden, in trust; appoints his truelie lovinge mother sole Executrix. The witnesses were Humfrey Tracy and Thomas Leigh, his brother.

¹ They had a son, Jasper Leigh Jones, who was living in Sept., 1743.

² Among the deeds at Lambeth Palace.

³ In the parish chest in Bexley Church is a paper, headed "the reading from a monument," which records "Mr. Francis Leigh, second son of John Leigh, Esq., and grandson to Sr Francis Leigh, in this county, Bart. † who died in June, 1682, in the twentieth year of his age." "Also the body of Mrs. Jane Love, widow of Mr. James Love, and second daughter of the above John Leigh, Esq. She departed this life Dec. 17th, 1724, aged 60 years."

P. C. C., Essex, 19.

Elizabeth, the only daughter, married Sir Humphrey Tracy, of Stanway, co. Gloucester, Bart., who was buried at Stanway on 15th Jan., 1658. She was buried there on 15th April, 1657.

There were four other children—William, baptized at Addington, 28th Nov., 1620;¹ Olliphe, buried there 9th April, 1623; Jane, baptized 6th Jan., 1625, and buried there 27th Feb. following; and Frances, buried there 27th Jan., 1630.

To return now to Wolley Leigh, eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Leigh by Elizabeth, his first wife. He married at Stow Bardolph, on 20th Feb., 1638, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, co. Norfolk, Knt. In 1641 he was one of the commissioners to inquire into the boundaries of Windsor Forest. He followed Charles I. to Oxford, where he died on 28th Dec., and was buried in St. Mary's Church on 30th Dec., 1644. Administration was granted in the P. C. C. on 27th Feb., 1645.

His wife survived him, and re-married in 1653 Sir John Lowther, of Lowther. She died on 17th June, 1699, and was buried at Ackworth, in Yorkshire. Her will was proved in the P. C. C. 21st Oct., 1699. She describes herself as Elizabeth Lowther, relict of Sir John Lowther, Bart.; desires to be buried in the parish where she shall dye, without any tomb or monument; bequeaths to the poor of Thorpe, co. Surrey, 20*l.*; mentions her first husband, Mr. Wolley Leigh, her son Raph Lowther, of Ackworth Parke, her sonne-in-law, Sir John Lowther, of Whitehaven, Bart., and his eldest son Christopher, her two sons William and Robert; speaks of her jointure in Thorpe and Showland, co. Surrey; mentions therein her grandfather Coventry, the lord keeper; her grandson and godson John Leigh, of Addington, Esq., to whom she leaves 20*l.*, praying to God to blesse him and defend him from the vices of the times. She bequeaths to her grandson Wolley Leigh, whom she had brought up and maintained above these dozen years, 20*l.* and a life estate in

¹ He was probably one of the two children buried, as appears by the Register, in 1625-6.

the freehold and charterhold purchased by her in Tudington, co. Norfolk; appoints her son Raph, of Ackworth Park, sole executor.

Wolley Leigh left three children, John, who died young without issue; Jane, who married Sir John Lowther, M.P. for Cumberland from 32 Car. II. to 12 Will. III., and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty in the latter reign, who died Jan., 1705-6.

Sir Thomas Leigh, his eldest son and successor, was baptized at Stow Bardolph 4th Nov., 1639, and was aged five years one month and twelve days at the time of his father's death. He was knighted at the coronation of Charles II., 28th April, 1661, and died in 1677. He married Hannah, daughter and heir of Anthony Rolfe, of Tuttington, near Aylsham, co. Norfolk.

He had issue Thomas Leigh, third son, who died from a fall from his horse at Ackworth, in Yorkshire, in 1688.

Wolley Leigh, of whom hereafter.

Sir John Leigh, Knt., his son and heir, was born at East Wickham, 8th Aug., 1660, knighted at Whitehall at the coronation of James II., 20th May, 1685, and married, in the Temple Church, 28th Jan., 1678, Catherine, daughter of John Barton, serjeant-at-law. His will, which is dated 2nd Sept., 1690, was proved in the P.C.C.¹ by Catherine Leigh, his widow, on 7th March, 1691. He describes himself as Sir John Leigh of Addington, Knight; appoints Christopher Smith, of Clifford's Inn, London, gent., to be guardian of his deare and beloved sonne John Leigh until his age of twenty-one; bequeaths to his son the diamond ring and necklace of pearl which were his ancestors, after the death of his deare wife, "provided she doth not marry"; in the event of his son dying, then to his next relation to whom the inheritance shall descend; mentions that he had but one son, John Leigh, and no daughter, and that his son was yett very young, and that he was desirous that his estate of inheritance should be and continue in the name of Leigh so long as it should please Almighty God; he therefore devises the reversion to Wolley Leigh,

¹ Vere, 44.

his brother, with remainder to Sir Francis Leigh, of Tring, Knt. ; appoints his wife sole executrix. It was under the terms of this will that Mary Bennett and Anne Spencer, the daughters of Wolley Leigh, ultimately became possessed as coheiresses of the Leigh estates.

His wife married secondly Christopher Smith, of Watford, the guardian of her son, who was buried at Addington 26th June, 1703, having died there on the 19th June ; and thirdly, William Walsham, Esq. She died on 1st July, 1715, aged fifty-three, and was buried at East Wickham on 5th July, 1715. In the church there is a monument to her with the following inscription :—

M S
Catharinæ
Filix Johannis Barton
Servientis ad Legem
Primo Johanni
Leigh de Addington
In Comitatu Surrei
Militi Denuo Gulielmo
Walsham Armigero
(Medii Templi apud
Londinenses)
nuptæ
Candida Benefica Pia
Obiit 1^o die Julii AD 1715
Ætat. 53.
Ineffabili Suo Lucro
Amantissimi Mariti Damno
Qui Monumentum Hoc Inscribi Destinavit
Ex voto Conjugi Clarissimæ.
Hic juxta situs est.
Gulielmus Walsam Arm
Obit Feb. 1. 1728 Ætat. 63.

Sir John Leigh, Knt., was born 23rd Feb., 1691. He was knighted, as appears from Memoranda in heraldry by Peter le Neve,¹ in May, 1702: "John Leigh, Esq., son of Sir John Leigh, of Addington, Surrey, knighted at St. James's . . . day of May, 1702, some days after the coronation, he having served that day with the mess of dilligroot."² He married first, 21st March, 1699,

¹ *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. iii. 41.

² In *Le Neve's Knights*, published by the Harleian Society, p. 478, April is given as the month.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Lennard, Bart., of West Wickham,¹ by Margaret Baroness Dacre; she was buried at Addington as the Hon. Dame Elizabeth Leigh, 25th April, 1707. He had by her three children—two daughters, Elizabeth Katherine, baptized at West Wickham, 10th May, 1704, and Dorothy, who both died young, and one son, Francis, born on 27th June, 1702, who died unmarried, and was buried at Addington on 16th March, 1731. At Thorpe Place, the residence of the Rev. T. Leigh Bennett, are portraits (half-length) of him and his wife.

After the death of his son he resided at Bromley, being in an infirm state both of body and mind. William Wade, an apothecary of the place, was his professional attendant, and conceived the project of marrying him to his daughter Elizabeth, then a girl of eighteen. On 16th May, 1733, he carried out his purpose, and they were married at Long Acre at midnight, the marriage being recorded in the Fleet registers. She died, however, a few years afterwards, on 27th Jan., 1736, and was buried at Addington on 8th Feb., following.

Sir John Leigh died on 16th Nov., and was buried at Addington on 28th Nov., 1737. He was the last male representative of the Addington family. In September, 1737, he made a settlement of his estates on the issue of his own body, with remainder as to one moiety to Francis Leigh, of Hawley, in Kent, Esq., and his issue male, and in default to Richard Leigh (then an infant), brother of Francis, and his issue male; and in default as to this moiety, together with the other moiety, to Frances, wife of Jasper Jones, of Puttenham, Esq. (she being daughter and heir of Francis Leigh, of the Temple, London, gent.), and her issue, with remainder to the use of Thomas Leigh, of Farnham, surgeon. His estates in Kent and Middlesex he settled on William Wade in fee. The validity of the instrument was called in question by Mary, the

¹ She was born 6th Aug., 1680, and baptized at West Wickham, 20th Aug., 1680.

wife of John Bennett, and Anne, the wife of Henry Spencer, the only children of Wolley Leigh, and they obtained a decree by which it was set aside, as having been obtained by fraud and by undue influence of William Vade. In Feb., 1744, this decree was affirmed on an appeal to the House of Lords. His will,¹ which is drawn in accordance with the foregoing settlement, is dated 30th Jan., 1736, and was proved by William Vade on 17th Nov., 1737. He appointed him sole executor, and bequeaths to him all rents due at his death, and all his personalty, with remainder to his son John Vade.

Wolley Leigh, the father of Mary Bennett and Anne Spencer, the two claimants, was second son of Sir Thomas Leigh by Hannah, the daughter of Anthony Rolfe. He was born 21st July, 1664, and married on 15th Feb., 1704, Mary, daughter of Mr. Hunt, an attorney of Hevingham, co. Norfolk.² His will is dated 16th Sept., 1715, and was proved by Mary Leigh, his widow, on 11th Oct., 1716. He describes himself as of Hevingham, co. Norfolk, gent.; leaves to Mary, his loving wife, whom he appoints sole executrix, all his messuages and lands in Tuttington and Aylsham; to his two daughters, Mary and Anne, 500*l.* apiece. He seems to have lived at Hevingham, and was buried there. In the nave of that church, by the entrance of the chancel, says Blomefield,³—

“Crest, a lion couchant, Leigh of Surrey, arg. on a chevron, sab., three lions rampant, or, impaling Hunt of Norfolk, per pale vert, and or a saltier counter-changed, on a canton gul a lion passant of the 2nd.”

“Here lieth the body of Wolley Leigh Esq.; he died the 26 day of December 1715 Aged 52.

¹ P. C. C., 254, Wake.

² She remarried, in 1716, Mr. James Smith, of Buckling, gent., and was buried at Hevingham, where there is a slab to her with the following inscription:—“To the Memory of Mary, the wife of James Smith, of Buckling, Gent., before the Widow of Wolley Leigh, of this Parish, Esq., an affectionate wife, an indulgent and tender mother, and in Piety and every other duty of life so exemplary and just, she lived beloved and died greatly lamented by all who knew her, the 21st May, 1758, *Ætat.* 73.”

³ *Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. vi. p. 378.

In the same church is a slab to Thomas Leigh, his son :—

“Thomas the Sone of Wolley Leigh Esq. ; and Mary his Wife
was borne June 15 1707 And died July the 4th 1707.”

Mary, his eldest daughter, married, 24th Sept., 1731, John Bennett, Esq., of Aylsham, co. Norfolk, and died 6th Oct., 1746. He survived her, and died on 12th June, 1765, leaving issue.¹

Anne, the second daughter, married, 4th Oct., 1737, Henry Spencer, Esq., of Thorpe, co. Surrey, who died 28th Feb., 1766, aged fifty-two. She died 28th March, 1768, aged fifty-nine, as appears by the monument to them on the north wall of the chancel of Thorpe church, leaving issue also.

In 1767 an Act of Parliament was obtained by which a partition of the estates was made between the families of Bennett and Spencer, the Addington estates being allotted to the latter. In January, 1768, Mrs. Spencer and Wolley Leigh Spencer, her eldest son and heir-apparent, conveyed the manor of Addington, the capital mansion-house, the rectory and advowson, and all the lands, to Barlow Tregothick, Esq., alderman, of London. In 1807 Addington and a portion of the estate were purchased from one of his descendants for the see of Canterbury, and it has continued ever since to be the residence of the archbishops of Canterbury.

Thus ended the connection of the Leigh family with the manor of Addington after a period of nearly four hundred years, during which time it had passed from father to son for eleven generations. At no time was their landed estate a very large one, but they seem to have guarded it carefully, and to have increased their

¹ There is a slab to them in Hevingham Church with the following inscription :—“The entrance to the family Vault of John Bennett, Esq., late of Aylsham, in this County, who died the 12th day of June, 1765, aged 66 years, and is therein interred. Also lies deposited therein, Mary, the wife of the said John Bennett, who was the eldest Daughter of Wolley Leigh, Esq., late of this Parish, and one of the Coheireses of the late Sir John Leigh, of Addington, in Surrey. She died the 1st day of October, 1746, aged 38 years.”

fortune by prudent alliances. They never emerged from the rank of gentlemen, but in that rank they filled an influential position in the county, and are one of the many good old Surrey families whose history must be written from church monuments, parish registers, and records of the past, whose dwelling-house has long since disappeared, and whose property has passed into the hands of strangers.

In Surrey, as elsewhere, there are many families of the name of Leigh, foremost among whom were the Leighs of Stockwell, descended from John Leigh of Ridge, in Cheshire, d. 1453. Of them was Sir John Leigh, sheriff for Surrey 1492, and another of the same name, K.B., sheriff for Surrey in 1509 and 1515, who died on 17th Aug., 1523, and was buried at Lambeth;¹ and Ralph Leigh, knight of the shire 38 Hen. VI. In Lambeth church were formerly several monuments to the family.

The Leighs of Godstone, whose name is still retained in Leigh Place, formerly their residence, were seated in the county in very early times, and were ancestors of the Leighs of Colrey, co. Hants. Sir Richard Lee, whose will was proved 4th March, 1473,² makes a bequest to the parish church of Wolkestedde (*i.e.* Godstone), where his father lies buried; and John Leghe, of Coulrye, whose will was proved on 3rd April, 1576, mentions his lands and tenements in Godstone and Tanderidge.³

The Leighs of Abingeworth, or Abinger, sprung from a common source with those of Addington; they were seated there until 1623, and perhaps a little later.⁴

The Leighs of Fairchilds, in Chelsham, and Skidhill, in Cudham, were seated in the former parish in Queen Elizabeth's reign. In 1568 Thomas Lee appears on a

¹ His will was proved in the P. C. C., 10 Dec., 1523 (Bodfield, 15). For account of Leigh of Stockwell, see *Miscellanea Genealogica*, vol. i. pp. 163, 213-4, 246.

² In the P. C. C., Wattis, 6.

³ *Id.*, Carew, 6.

⁴ The Parish Register of Abinger, which the Rev. J. Welstead Powell, the Rector, has kindly searched for me, only yields one entry. "Mrs. Leigh y^e wife of Mr. John Leigh buried 12 June 1646-7."

rental as tenant of Fairchilds. He purchased Skidhill 21st Oct., 1594. William Leigh, of Skidhill, as appears by the inscription on a tombstone in Chelsham churchyard, died 31st July, 1715; and near to him lies interred "Margaret Leigh, spinster, latest survivor and last of the ancient family of Leighs, formerly of Fairchilds," who died 9th July, 1818, aged ninety. Her brother, Edward Leigh, the last male representative of the family, sold Fairchilds, about 1770, and afterwards Skidhill. There are numerous entries relating to them in the parish register of Chelsham, which will be found in the Appendix, and the name still remains in the parish. George Lee is at this time (1877) one of the overseers. Mr. Steinman,¹ following Manning,² says that they were descended from the Addington family, but I have not been able to connect them in any way, nor do I see from what member of that family they can have sprung. If they were not indigenious, which is, I think, probable, I am inclined to believe that they sprung from the Leighs of Beckenham, descended from Robert Legh, of London, merchant, who purchased that manor in 1530.

Much remains yet to be written about these Surrey branches of the Leigh family, sufficient, perhaps, to form the subject of another paper: the early wills of the Godstone and Stockwell lines are very interesting. The numerous families of the name, and the different modes of spelling it, make a complete history of any one of them a matter of difficulty. The present account of the Leighs of Addington is, I believe, somewhat fuller and more accurate than those which have appeared of them before, and, as the history of an ancient and influential Surrey family, is worthy of being placed on record.

¹ *Col. Top. et Gen.*, vol. iii. 291, note.

² *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. 425.

APPENDIX.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ADDINGTON.

Burials.

1561. Oct. 17. Dorothy Veere, uxor Robert Veere.¹
1571. 13 Ap. Anne Leygh, uxor John Leygh.
8 May M^r. Harry Leygh.
1576. 31 Mar. M^r. John Leygh, Esquire.
1581. 7 Aug. M^r. Nicholas Leygh, Esquire.
1593. 27 July. Joane, uxor John Ownsted, Esquire.²
1593. 26 Sep. Anne, uxor John Bricket, Wickhā.³
1611. 15 Mar. Sir Olliphe Leigh, Knight.
1615. 2 Dec. The Ladie Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Sir Francis Leigh,
Knight, daughter and only child of M^r. William Mynterne, Esq.
1622. 31 Aug. M^{rs}. Joan Martin, widow.⁴
1623. 9 Ap. Olliphe Leigh, son of Sir Francis Leigh, Knight.
1625-6. 27 Feb. M^{rs}. Jane Leigh, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh.
The Lady Christian Leigh had two children buried (sonnes),
one in East Wickham, in Kent, the other in this parish.⁵
1630. 27 Jan M^{rs}. Frances Leigh, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh, of
Addington, Knight.
1631. 28 June. The Lady Jane Leigh, widow of Sir Olliphe Leigh,
Knight.
1637. M^r. Francis Leigh, sep Call Maij.
1644. 17 Nov. Sir Francis Leigh, Knt.
1703. 26 Juna. M^r. Cristopher Smith departed this life ye 19th
June, and was Buryed the 26th day of the same Ann^o 1703.⁶
1705. 30 Ap. M^{rs}. Elizabeth Katherine Leigh, Daughter of Sir John
Leigh, Knight, departed this life on friday the 27th day of
Aprill, and was Buryed on the Monday following, being the
last day of the said moneth, Anno 1705.
1707. 25 Ap. The Hon^{ble} Dame Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Sir John
Leigh, K^t. Departed this life the 19th day of Aprill, and was
buried the 25th day of the same moneth. Anne Dom. 1707.

¹ She was a daughter of Nicholas Leigh, Esq., of Addington.

² She was daughter and heir of Sir John Olliph, Knight, and widow of John Leigh. See Marriages, *post*.

³ She was a daughter of Nicholas Leigh, Esq., of Addington. See Marriages, *post*.

⁴ She was daughter of John Leigh, Esq.

⁵ This entry occurs between 29 Feb. and 18 Mar., 1625-6.

⁶ He married Catharine, widow of Sir John Leigh.

1707. 25 Ap. Mistris Dorothy Leigh, daughter of Sir John Leigh, Knight, was buryed the 25th day of Aprill, 1707.
1731. 16 Mar. Francis Leigh, Esq^r., only son of Sir John Leigh, Knight.
1736. 8 Feb. Dame Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Sir John Leigh, and daughter of M^r. William Vade, dyd Jan. 27.
1737. 28 Nov. Sir John Leigh, Knight, dyed Nov. 16 (left no issue). Mrs. Elizabeth Leigh, wife of Francis Leigh, Esq., and daughter of ——— Nicholson, Esq., dyed 18 Oct. 1738. Bur. 24 Oct.
1741. 13 Aug. M^{rs}. Anna Maria Leigh, wife of Francis Leigh, Esq., and daughter of M^r. Wm Cleaver, of London, merchant, dyed in childbed 7. Aug.
1 Sept. M^r. Francis Leigh, an infant son of Francis and Anna Maria.

Baptisms.

Commence 26th Jan., 1560-61.

Children M^r John Leygh.

Katherine Leygh Joannis Leygh bap 30. Apr. 1564.

Nicholas Leygh filius Joannis Leygh bap 13 Jan 1565 bur 20 Feb 1565.

Malyne Leygh filia Joannis Leygh bap 15 Apr 1567 bur 15 Sept 1570.

Charles Leygh filius John Leygh bap 12 Mar 1572.

Thomas filius John Leygh bap 22. May 1575.

1590. 6 Sep. Frauncis filius M^r Ollyphe Leygh.

1597. 16 June Olyphe filius Caroli Leygh.

1620. 20 Nov. M^r. William Leigh, son of Sr Francis Leigh.1621. 10 Jan. M^r John Leigh, Son of Sir Francis Leigh, Knight.1625. 6 Jan. M^{rs}. Jane Leigh, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh.

1627. 14 Oct. Susanna Leigh, daughter of John Leigh.

1630. 14 Oct. Olive, the daughter of John Leigh.

At the request of the Honourable the Lady Leigh this is herein set downe as followeth :—

Master Leigh was born the 27th of June, two minutes before five o'clock on Saturday morning, and was baptized Francis the 8th day of July following, Anno Dom. 1702. Sir Stephen Lennard and Sir Francis Leigh were his godfathers, and the Lady Barton godmother.

Marriages.

Commence 6th May, 1561.

1566. Feb. 22. Robert Moyse and Frauncis Marland.¹

1571. May 17. John Bricket and Anne Leygh.

¹ She was widow of Edward Marland, Esq., of Westbergh, Banstead, and daughter of Nicholas Leigh, Esq.

BEXLEY, CO. KENT.

Baptisms.

1650. Dec. 26. Francis, son of William and Lydia Leigh.
 1652. Mar. 25. Elizabeth, daughter of M^r. William and Lydia Leigh.
 1653. April 27. Esther, daughter of William and Lydia Leigh.

Burials.

1682. July 8. Francis Leigh, gen affidavit by Joane Ingull, and certified by Rob^t Gardiner, Curate of Crayford, July ye 14, brought ye same day.

EAST WICKHAM, CO. KENT.

Burials.

- July 15, }
 1715. } Buried Dame Catherine Leigh
 Mr. Walsham.¹ Buried Feb^y. 9. 1728.

MITCHAM, CO. SURREY.

Burials.

- The Ladie Lee. Jan. 30, 1665, buried in her owne chancell at Mitcham.

ABINGER, CO. SURREY.

Burials.

1646. June 12. M^{rs} Leigh, ye wife of M^r. John Leigh.

WEST WICKHAM, CO. KENT.

Baptisms.

- Elizabeth Katherine Leigh, ye daughter of S^r. John Leigh, K^{nt} and y^e Lady Elizabeth his wife, was baptized May y^e 10, 1704.

Marriages.

1740. Francis Leigh, Esq^{re}, of Addington, in y^e County of Surrey, and Anne Maria Clever, of St. Dunstan's in y^e East, London, were married July y^e 28.

Burials.

1601. John Brickett² the Elder was buried the xxiiiith daie of Septembra.

CRAYFORD, CO. KENT.

Burials.

1569. Junii 22^o die obiit Thomas Harman Armiger.³

¹ He married Dame Catherine Leigh.

² He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Leigh.

³ He married Millicent, daughter of Nicholas Leigh.

ST. LAWRENCE POUNTNEY.

Baptisms.

1570. Oct. 14. Thomasin d Mr. John Leigh.

Marriages.

1580. Dec. 6. George Holmeden and Kath: Lee.

STANWAY, Co. GLOUCESTER.

Burials.

Aprill 15, 1657. Elizabeth Tracy.

Jan. 15, 1657-8. Sir humphrey Tracy, barronet.

CHELSHAM, Co. SURREY.

Burials.

Elizabeth Lee, of Ohelsham, was buryed Sep. 30, 1680.

Mr. Edward Leigh was buryed April the 9th, 1683.

Bathsheba Leigh, an infant, was buryed in Woollen only, May the 14, 1684.

Edward Leigh was Buried in Woolen only, June y^e 30. 1693.

Edward Leigh, jun., was Buried in Woolen only, June y^e 14, 1698.

John Leigh was buried in wollen only, Nov^r 7, 1707.

Mr. William Leigh, of the parish of Cudham, in the County of Kent, was buried in woollen only, february the 27, 170⁸.

Faith Leigh, of the parish of Cudham, in the County of Kent, was buried in woolen only, Jan^y 2, 17¹/₁.

Bathsheba Leigh, of Eltham, in the County of Kent, was burried in woolen only, October 14, 1713.

William Leigh, of Cudham, in y^e county of Kent, was buried in Woollen only, Augst 4. 1714.

Mary, the widow of William Leigh, of Skidhill, buried in Woollen, July 12. 1720.

Arnold Leigh was buried March 4 1752.

Thomas Leigh (late of St. Dunstan in the East, London) was buried Dec. 26, 1753.

1769. William Leigh, buried Nov. 5.

1771. William Leigh, buried April 7th, aged 82.

1782. Nov. 19. William Leigh, 68 yrs.

July 28. John Lee died July 24, aged 72. 1791.

1794. Edward Lee, Aged 83, July 24.

1811. Leigh, Hannah, Sep^r 26. aged 83 years.

Baptisms.

1684. Bathsheba, d. of Edward and Bathsheba Lee, was baptized April 29.

1685. Elizabeth, d. of Edward and Bathsheba Leigh, baptized May y^e 19.

1686. Edward, son of Edward and Bathsheba Leigh, was baptized Dec. 26.

1689. William, son of Edward and Bathsheba Leigh, March 27.
 Bathsheba, daughter of Edward and Bathsheba Leigh, Feb. 5, 169½.
 Ann, daughter of W^m Leigh and Elizabeth, born and baptized
 Mar. 28. 1712.
 William, son of William and Elizabeth Leigh, baptized May 27,
 born 26, 1714.
 Thomas, son of William Leigh and Elizabeth, born the — of
 January, bap. 7 Feb 17½.
 Elizabeth, daughter of William Leigh and Elizabeth, born 18, bap-
 tized 19 March, 17½.
 John, son of William Leigh and Elizabeth (Dec 28, 1720), was bap-
 tized.
 Benjamin, son of Elizabeth Leigh, bap. Sep. 1. 1738.

Marriages.

- Richard Marshall, of St George's in Southwark, & M^s Mary Leigh,
 of this Parish, were married by Licence on Whitmunday,
 May 18, 1692.
 William Leigh, of Coodham, in Kent, and M^s Mary Saxby, of this
 Parish, were married by License, Jan y^e. 29, 169½.
 James Bowyer, of Warlingham, Widdower, and Bathsheba Leigh,
 of this Parish, widdow, were married by Licence, May ye 6,
 1695.

WARLINGHAM, Co. SURREY.

Burials.

1797. Dame Leigh, from the Poor House, July ye. 16.

EYNSFORD, Co. KENT.

- Finch Umphrey, Esq^r, buried June 23, 1712.
 M^{rs} Leigh, mother of Frances Leigh, Esq^r, of Halley House, in Sutton,
 was buried in the Chancel, near the Communion Table,
 December 18, 1766.

EASTRY, Co. KENT.

- Dame Francis Leigh, late of Dartford, Aged 60. Buried Feb. 17, 1726.
 M^r Isaac Bargrave, Gent., buried Mar. 4, 1727.
 1737. June 15. M^{rs} Eliz. Leigh, Maiden Gent^a, br^t from Canterbury.
 „ July 9. M^{rs} Elizabeth, late wife of Rob^t Bargrave, Gent.

FARNHAM, Co. SURREY.

Baptisms.

- Thomas, son of Thomas Leigh, was baptized in the Parish Church
 on July 14, 1691.
 Mary, daughter of Thomas Leigh, was baptized May 6, 1726.

Burials.

- Feb. 21, 1690. Ann, D^r of Thomas Lee.
 May 12, 1690. Richard, son of Thomas Lee, Gent.
 Aug. 15, 1691. Rebecca, wife of Thomas Lee.
 Feb. 25, 1713. Ann, wife of Thomas Lee.

Thomas, the son of Mr Thomas Leigh, was buried at Farnham 5 Feb., 1727.

M^{rs} Lee, wife of Mr Thomas Leigh, surgeon, was buried October 3^d, 1740.

BANSTEAD, Co. SURREY.

The wife of Mr Robert Moyse buried 12th day of Jan^y, 1595.

STOW BARDOLPH, Co. NORFOLK.

1621. Elizabeth, y^e daughter of Sir John Hare, Knight, was baptized 3^d of January.

Bap: Tho^s the sonne of Woollye Leigh, Esq, and Elizabeth his wife, was baptized the 4th day of November, 1639.

THO. MARTIN, Vicarius.

Marriages.

Woollye Leigh, Esq^r, and Elizabeth Hare were married the 20th of February, 1638.

TUTTINGTON, Co. NORFOLK.

Baptisms.

Anno Dni

Dei 1639.

Hannah filia Anthonii Rolf et Mariæ, illius uxor baptizata fuit vicesimo tertio die mensis Januarii, A^o 1639.

HEVINGHAM, Co. NORFOLK.

Marriages.

John Bennett, of Aylsham, Singleman, and Mary Leigh, of Blicking, Singlewoman, were married 24th of September, 1731.

Burials.

Thomas, son of Woolley Leigh, Gent: and Mary his wife, was buried the 6th July, 1707.

Woolley Leigh, gent., was buried 28th day of Dec^r, 1715.

ST. MARY'S, OXFORD.

(42). *Burials A^{no} Dni* 1644.

Parochia Bⁿ.

Mariæ Oxon.

Decemb.

∴ 30 : Mr Woolley Lea, Esq, buried.

Ita testor Heny Eccleston Ecclesie B. Mariæ Vica^r.

ST. CHAD'S, SHREWSBURY.

1774.

Aug. 10th. Jones, M^{rs} Frances, B.

PUTTENHAM, Co. SURREY.

Burials.

1657. Hester, y^e daughter of W^m Leigh, gent., buried Ap^r 4.

1698. Mr Will^m Leigh, of London, buried Decemb. 18.

1711. Lydia, y^e widow of W^m Leigh, Buried Sep. 7.

Baptisms.

1658. W^m, the Son of W^m Leigh, gent., Bapt. Mar. 11.

1659. Tho. the Son of W^m Leigh, gent., bapt. Mar. 5.

TESTAMENTUM JOHANNIS LEGH.

IN Dei nomine Amen. Decimo septimo die mensis Decembris A.D. MCCCCLXXIX Ego Johannes Legh senior de parochia de Adyngton Co Surr dioc Winton compos mentis et sane memorie existens condo præsens testamentum in hunc modum. Imprimis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti beate marie et omnibus sanctis corpusque meum sepeliendum in ecclesia parochiali de Adyngton videlicet in medio dicte ecclesie ante crucem. Item lego S^o Altari dicte ecclesie pro decimis oblitis xii d Item lego dicte ecclesie unum rubram vestem cum pituris suis. Item lego ad emendandum regie viae nocue vocat Wokland streete iii^s iiii^d Item lego Johan Squery filiolo meo l boviculum Item lego cuilibet filio et filie Walteri Waleys l ovem matrem Item lego cuilibet aliorum filiolorum meorum iiii d Residuum vero bonorum meorum non legatorum post debita mea soluta lego Alicie uxori mee et Johi Legh filio meo ad disponendum pro salute aie mee prout eis videbitur melius faciendum deo placere et aie mee proficere. Quos quidem Aliciam et Johannem ordino et constituo executores meos per psentes Corā hiis testibus d^o Thoma Meye Cap^{mo} præch de Saunderstead Thomas Lawrens et Willmo Valentyne cū aliis multis dat die et año supradicto.

Hæc est ultima voluntas mei supradicti Johannis Legh sen facta die et a^o supradicto de omnibus terris et tenementis redditibus serviciis cum universis Juribus quæ habeo in Com Surr et Kanc seu alibi infra Regnum Angliæ. In primis volo quod post meum decessum Alicia uxor mea habeat et teneat omnia tenementa quæ habeo in parochia de Newdigate habendum et tenendum præfate Alicie et assignis suis ad terminum vite ejusdem Alicie Et post decessum dicte Alicie remanere Johni Legh filio meo hæredibus et assignis in ppūm Item volo quod dictus Johes filius meus habeat et teneat totum Manerium meum cum omnibus terris tenementis vocat Bardolfes existent in parochia de Addington seu alibi in Com prædicto habendum et tenendum cum omnibus proficiis Johi Legh meo hæredi et assignis suis in perpetuum. Item volo quod Johanna filia mea habeat annuale Redditum xl s annuatim percipiendum de manerio meo prædicto de Adyngton habendum et tenendum dicte Johi ad terminum vite sue.

Probatum fuit supradictum testamentum una cum Ultima Voluntate apud Knoll xiii die mensis Marcii A.D. MCCCCLXXIX et commissa fuit administratio filio et executori citra festum Pentecoste proximum.

 TESTAMENTUM ATLEE.

IN dei nomine amen. The xviiijth day of the month of Marche the yere of our lord god. M.v.^e and xj. I Johan Atlee, of the parrish of Addyngton in the countie of Surr) hole of mynde and in good memorie make my testament in this man^{er} of fourme. First, I bequeth my soule to almighty god to o^r lady Saint Mary & to all the company of heven,

and my body to be buried in the parish church of our lady of Addyngton aforseide *ni to* (or *in to*) the sepulture of my fader John Atlee. Item, I bequeth to the high altar of the same church for my tithes forgotten xij^d. Item I, bequeth to o^r lady altar vj^d. Item I bequeth to Saint Kateryn awter vj^d. Item, I, bequeth to the awterof Cosme aud Damiane vj^d. Item. I bequeth to the church of Addyngton for my buriyng vj.^s viij.^d Item I bequeth to Johan Ivy oon ewe shepe. Item, I, bequeth to Johan Felder oon ewe shepe. Item, I, bequeth to evy of my god childern wⁱⁿ the parish of Addyngton oon ewe shepe. The residue of all my goodes not bequeth, I, geve and bequeth unto my cosyn Nicolas at legh And of this my testament, I, make Elisabeth atlegh my sist^r my true Executrice. And, I, will my saide Executrice geve parte of my goodes to my cosyns Añe atlee and Dorathe atlee my cosyns affir hir discretion. This witnessse s^t Stevyn Wakeryn vicar there. Henry Squyry w^t od^r mo/.

Probatum et approbatum ut supra anno Domini, mense die et loco supradictis [videlicet XX^o die mensis Junii, Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo duodecimo] coram prefato domino [magistro Johanne Dowman] vicario generali, et per eum commissaque fuit administratio omnium et singulorum bonorum &c. Executori in eodem testamento nominato &c. in forma juris jurato.

E. Registro venerabilis et reverendi domini domini Ricardi Foz. Wintoniensis episcopi; in curia consistorii asservato. Fol. 61b. Tom. 3.

By the kindness of the Archbishop I have had access to all the Deeds in the Library at Lambeth relating to Addington. They are an interesting and early collection, the three earliest dating from the years 1223-1267. The following is a short abstract of those which have reference to the Leigh family :—

1. A feoffment by John atte Welle and others, temp. Ric. III., to Richard atte Legh, of lands in Addington.
2. John atte Legh and John atte Legh, junior, are witnesses to a Deed of 10 Hen. IV.
3. By Deed of 14 July, 10 Hen. IV., John atte Legh and John atte Chert, of Addington, confirm certain lands in Addington to William Laurens.
4. John atte Legh is witness to a Deed of 12 Hen. IV.
5. John atte Legh is witness to a Deed of 5 July, 18 Hen. VI.
6. By Deed of 9 Nov., 25 Hen. VI., William Uvedale, Esq., sen., John Ovenstede, and others, grant to John Legh, senior, and the heirs and assigns of John Legh, full seisin of the Manor of Addington.
7. 6 Mar., 1453, 32 Hen. VI. John, Prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, leases to John Wodeward, chaplain, John Legh

and Robert Legh, the Rectory of Addington and the lay fees in Chelsham and Addington, from the Feast of the Purification next ensuing for the term of 24 years, at a rent of 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly.

8. Inquisition post mortem of John Legh, 19 Hen. VII.
9. 10 June, 1 Ric. III. John Legh of Addington, gentleman, grants to Henry Haydon, Esq., John Legh of Abyngeworth, and others, his Manor of Addington, otherwise called Aguillonodes, and lands in Betchworth (probably in trust).
10. 25 June, 36 Hen. VIII. Indenture between Hen. VIII. and Nicholas Leigh of Adyngton, Esq., being a bargain and sale to the King of Lee Farm, and all messuages and lands in Hedley, Letherhead, Ashted, and Walton on the Hyll, Co. Surr: of the yearly value of 10*l.*, in exchange for all that his Grace's Manor of Addington, otherwise called Temple, lately belonging to the late Priory of St. John, Jerusalem, in Inglonde, and the parsonage and church of Adyngton, late belonging to the Priory of St. Mary Overy, and all lands in Adyngton, Caterham, and Chelsham, together with other lands in Adyngton specified by name.
11. 6 Ed. VI. Fine between Nicholas Legh, Esq., and Edward Sergeant and Maria his wife, of a messuage, a toft, a garden, 5 acres of land and 4 acres of meadow, in Addington, for which said Nicholas gave 40*l.*
12. 28 March, 18 Eliz. Deed between Nicholas, John, and Johane Legh, being a settlement of the Manor of Addington. Signed by Johane Leigh.
13. Inquisition post mortem of Nicholas Leigh, dated 8 June, 24 Eliz.
14. 40 Eliz. Fine between Oliph Leigh, Esq., and Edmund Keder-mister, Esq., and John Comport and Alice his wife, of 4 acres of land and common of pasture in Addington.
15. Hil: Term, 13 Jac. I. Fine between William Mynterne, Esq., plaintiff, and Francis Leigh, Kt., Deforciant of the Manor of Addington, and lands in Addington, Croydon, Puttenham, and elsewhere, Co. Surr: and in East Wickham, Bexley, Plumstead, Wellinge, &c., Co. Kent. (A settlement, probably, on the marriage of Sir Francis Leigh, Kt., with Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Mynterne, of Thorpe.)
16. 18 July, 1660. Deed between Sir Thomas Leigh, Kt., and Anthony Rolfe, of Tuttington, Co. Norf., gentleman, being a Bargain and Sale of the Manor of Addington to Anthony Rolf. (Probably on the marriage of Sir Thomas Leigh with Hannah Rolf.)
17. Mich: Term, 1660. Recovery of the Manor of Addington.
18. 18 Nov., 1660. Deed to bar entail. Signature of Thomas Leigh, and Seal with arms of Leigh. Quartering, Hare of Stow Bardolph. Two bars, on a chief indented a mullet for difference.

19. 29 April, 1661. Sale of a meadow in Addington called Monk Mead, 22 acres. Signature, Tho : Leigh, and seal. Quartering, 1. Leigh ; 2. Hare ; 3. Three lions passant for Minterne ; 4. Gu. a chevron ermine for Wolley.
20. 30 April, 1661. Deed relating to land in Addington and Wickham. Signature of Sir Thomas Leigh. Seal broken.
21. 27 Jan., 1678. Articles of agreement on the marriage of John Leigh and Katherine Barton, only daughter of John Barton, Serjeant-at-Law. Her portion, 2,000*l*.
22. Indenture of 23 May, 1684. Signature of John Leigh.
23. 23 May, 1684. Deed between John Leigh, of Addington, Esq., and others, being a conveyance of the Manor of Addington to uses of a marriage then already had between John Leigh and Katherine his wife.
24. 18 Jan., 1703. Indenture between Sir John Leigh, Kt., and Dame Elizabeth his wife ; 1,200*l* marriage portion of Elizabeth Leigh, formerly Elizabeth Lennard.
25. 1 Nov. 1726. Conveyance from Lionel Cranfield, Duke of Dorset, K.G., to Sir John Leigh, Kt., of the Vicomtiel Rents of Headpenny, in Addington. Seal and signature of Duke of Dorset.
26. 9 & 10 Sep., 1737. Lease and release between Sir John Leigh, Kt., and others, of one moiety of his lands to use of Francis Leigh of Hawley, Co. Kent, Esq., and of the other moiety to Frances Jones, wife of Jasper Jones of Puttenham, Esq., which said Frances Jones was daughter and heiress of Francis Leigh of the Temple, London, gent. Mentions Thomas Leigh of Farnham, surgeon.
27. 9 & 10 Sep., 1748. Lease and release of Manor of Addington, &c. by Francis Leigh, late of Hawley and then of Havering atte Bower, eldest son and heir of Francis Leigh, late of Hawley, Esq., deceased, who was eldest son and heir of Sir Francis Leigh, sometime since of Tring, Kt., deceased, and Richard Leigh, then of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, gent., younger son of said Francis Leigh.
28. 10 Sep., 1748. Release from Francis Leigh, of Havering atte Bower, Esq., and Richard Leigh, of Corpus Christi Coll., to John Bennett. Signatures of Francis and Richard Leigh, and Seals with the arms and crest of Leigh.
29. 23 Jan., 1768. Deed of release from Francis Leigh, of Hawley, Esq., and Richard Leigh, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, Sergeant-at-Law. Signatures of both parties.

CLAIM of SIR OLLIPH LEIGH to perform service at the Coronation of King James I., in respect of his Manor of Addington. Made before the Grand Seneschal, Charles, Earl of Nottingham, 24th July, 1603.¹

“Montre à votre tres noble Seigneur, Oliph Leigh, Chevalier, &c. come il est saisie en son demeasne come de fee de et en le Manoir de Bardolph, autrement appellé Anguillons, autrement appellé Addington, dans le Countée de Surre, et mesme le Manoir tient de notre Seigneur le Roy, et ozé est par les services de Seriantie, c'est à savoir de trouver le jour de couronnement de nre dit Seigneur le Roy un homme de faire un messe de Herout, et si apponatur sanguis along il est appellée Malepigernout en le cuisine nre Seigneur le Roy. Pourquoi plaise a vous de recevoir John Lusher, Esquire, pour le dit Oliph de faire en dit jour le service avant dit, selon le tenure avant dit, come il et ses auncestres et tous autres et estates il ad en mesme Manoir de temps dont memoire de nome al contrary ne count out faitz et usoynt de faire pour le Manoir avant dit.”

WARRANT to pay to Sir Olliph Leigh the sum of 1,227*l.* 10*s.*, in consideration of his surrendering the keepership of the Great Park at Eltham.

James, by the grace of God, &c. &c. To our right trusty and right well beloved cousin and Counsellor Robert, Earl of Salisbury, our High Treasurer of England, and to our trusty and well-beloved Counsellor Sir Julius Cæsar, Knight, Under Treasurer of our Exchequer, greeting. Whereas Oliph Leigh, Knight, late keeper of our great park of our Manor at Eltham, has made surrender unto us of the interest that he hath therein; in consideration thereof we do give unto him the sum of Twelve hundred pounds of our money of England. And whereas also the said Sir Oliph Leigh, Knight, hath disbursed and laid out for railing one hundred and sixty five rods of the same park at three shillings and four pence the rod, the sum of twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings, which is expended for our service. This shall be therefore to will and require you to pay unto the said Sir Oliph Leigh, or his assigns, the said sum of Twelve hundred pounds in lieu of the surrender aforesaid, and also the said twenty-seven pounds and ten shillings for the railing of the said Park. And this our letter shall be your sufficient discharge and warrant on this behalf.

Given under Privy Seal at our Palace of Westminster, the one and twentieth day of May in the seventh year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the two and fortieth.

HEADING of a letter from Capt. Charles Leigh. (Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 12,505.)

A Brieffe platforme for a Voyage with three Ships unto the Island of Ramea, in Canada, where I purpose, God willinge, to leave Inhabitaunts (accordinge to my intente the last yeare), w^{ch} shall keepe the Island to her Majesties use, as all so fforbid the ffrenchmen from the trade of

¹ State Papers, Domestic, James I., vol. ii. No. 76.

fishinge in that place, who the laste yeare by force (as havinge firste possession of the harboroughes) did expell myselfe and others, her highnes subiects, ffrom the said Iland.

The letter is dated 4 Oct., 1597, and docketed, A Platforme of one Charles Leigh of a Voyage intended wth 3 shippes to the Island of Ramea w^{thin} the baye of Canada for fishing and inhabitation. Against the ffrench.



NOTES ON THE PARISH AND CHURCH OF CARSHALTON.

By THOMAS MILBOURN, ARCHITECT.

THE parish of Carshalton lies in the hundred of Croydon, the archdeaconry of Surrey, and the deanery of North-east Ewell, and is situate, by road, about twelve miles from London; it adjoins the parishes of Mitcham on the north, Banstead and Woodmanstern on the south, Wallington on the east, and Sutton on the west. The entire parish comprises 2,889 acres, 1 rood, and 20 perches.¹

In "Domesday" the parish is called Aultone, signifying old town. Salmon,² referring to the name, says: "The addition of the first syllable," viz. Car or Ker, "was probably to distinguish it from Old Town adjoining Croydon."

The parish appears to have assumed the name of Kersaulton about the reign of King John, which name afterwards became varied in the records to Ker or Car-salton, Cresalton, and Kersalton, and later, for more than two centuries, it has borne the name of Carshalton, commonly pronounced Cayshorton.

Although Salmon inferred that it was probable that the first syllable Car or Ker was affixed to distinguish it from another place not far distant, he says: "Since we are in the dark, I shall be forgiven, by those who are well acquainted with the corruption of words, for a

¹ Tithe Commutation Schedule and Plan.

² Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, 1736, p. 48.

conjecture: that it was named from some cross that anciently stood where the road from Barrows Hedges through Wallington is intersected by that from Carshalton to Croydon." He further states: "There is some ground belonging to Wallington at present reckoned part of Carshalton, part in Bedington, which did a hundred years ago, if it does not at present, go by the name of Crosslands"; and concludes by assuming that "we may admit that this was Cross Aulton, distinguishing it from Croydon Aulton."¹

The lands called Crosslands above referred to were anciently part of the possessions of the priory of Merton, and appear to have been demised to Henry and Richard Burton by an indenture dated 10th November, A.D. 1537, 28 Henry VIII., for a term of fifty years, at the annual rent of 25s. 6d. The great trees, the wood, underwood, minerals, and quarries, as set forth, were not included in this demise, the same having been demised by letters patent to William Blake, his executors and assigns, for a term of forty years, at the annual rent of 25s. 6d.

The Roman road or way, called the Stane Street, passes through the parish. The earliest reference to the church occurs in "Domesday," as will be seen by the following translation of that portion relating to Carshalton:—

"Goisfrid de Manneville holds Aultone, Five Freemen held it of King Edward, and could go where they would. Of these one held 2 Hides, and each of the other four held 6 Hides. There were 5 Manors; now it is one Manor. Then it was rated for 27 Hides, now for 3 and a half. The arable land consists of 10 Carrucates, one of them is in demesne, and 9 Villans and 9 Cotars with 5 Carrucates. There is a Church, and 7 Villans in groes, and 12 acres of Meadow.

"The men of the County and the hundred say that they never saw the Writ or the Attorney (*liberatores*), who, on the King's part, gave Goisfrid seizin of this Manor. In the time of King Edward it was worth 20*l.*, when it was seized 100*s.*, now 10*l.*

"Of these Hides Wesman holds six of Goisfrid, son of Earl Eustace; Goisfrid de Mannevil gave him this land with his daughter. There is

¹ Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, pp. 48, 49.

one Carrucate in demesne, and 3 Villans and one Cotar with 3 Carrucates, and one Mill value 3*sh.* and 3 Villans in gross, and 10 acres of Meadow. The Wood yields 2 Hogs. The arable land is 2 Carrucates.

“In the time of King Edward it was worth 4*l.*, afterwards 40*s.*, now 100*s.* Of the same Hide a certain Blacksmith of the King has half a Hide, which in the time of King Edward he received with his wife, but he never did any suit or service for it.”

As stated in the foregoing extract from “Domesday,” the five manors into which Carshalton had been divided were, at the time of the survey, consolidated into one, called the Manor of Kersalton, which manor was conferred by William the Conqueror upon Geoffery de Mandeville, one of his adherents and constable of the Tower of London. William his son was succeeded in the manor by a son, Geoffery, who was created Earl of Essex by King Stephen. He died A.D. 1144, 9 Stephen, and his eldest son, Ernulph, was banished. Manning deems it probable that his estates were seized by the king, and that the king afterwards gave the manor to Pharamus, or Faramuse de Bolonia, or Boulogne, nephew to Maude, his queen; for though Henry II. created Geoffrey, younger brother to Ernulph, Earl of Essex, and is said to have granted him all the lands of his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, it is certain that the before-mentioned Faramuse had this manor, and that he gave the church to the priory of Merton.

King Richard I. confirmed the inheritance to Sybilla, the daughter and sole heir of Faramus, who married Ingelram de Fielnes, Fenes, or Fienes, with power to hold it as her husband did on the day he took his journey to the Holy Land. The charter also empowers her to marry whom she pleased.¹

The before-mentioned Ingelram had a son William, who died A.D. 1241, 25 Henry III., and was succeeded by Ingelram his son, who is stated in the *Testa de Nevil* to have held half a knight's fee in Carshalton of Humphrey de Bohun, as of the honor of Mandeville; that

¹ *Cart. Antiq.*, A 36.

he was succeeded by another, who held it on the same tenure.

William de Fielnes, junior, is recorded, in A.D. 1244, 28 Henry III., to have exchanged some of his land in Carshalton with William de Gyrunde for land in the manor of Sibill de Boloins: from the said Gyrunde it passed by sale to John de Gatesden.

William de Fielnes, junior, prior to starting on a journey to the Holy Land in A.D. 1270, 54 Henry III., appointed William de Amnesse, or Ambesa, his attorney; and afterwards granted this manor to him and Joan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, at an annual rent of 20 marks.

In A.D. 1279, 7 Edward I., William de Fielnes was found to hold Kersalton of the Earl of Hereford by knight's service as one fee and a half; but at the inquisition post mortem, A.D. 1302, 30 Edward I., he was found to have died seized of only 20 marks annual rent issuing out of the manor.

From the various documents extant it appears it may be inferred that John de Bures married Joan, the widow of the before-mentioned Sir William de Ambesa, who, surviving him, afterwards married Richard Cleypol; and that Nicholas de Carew, in A.D. 1374, purchased the said Joan's life-interest in the manor.

Nicholas de Carew, in A.D. 1422, 9 Henry V., made a settlement by conveying the manor to Roger Heroun and others; and again, in A.D. 1432, 10 Henry VI., by conveying it to John Martin and others, to the use of Nicholas and Mercy his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of Nicholas.

There does not appear to be any evidence how the estate passed from the Carew family; but it is conjectured that it passed to Sir Richard Carew on the death of his cousin Nicholas *sine prole*, and that he gave it in marriage with his daughter to Sir John St. John; for on the 8th April, A.D. 1550, 3 Edward VI., she covenanted to suffer a recovery, with uses for her life, and remainder to her son John St. John, in fee. In A.D. 1580, 22 Elizabeth, her said son John sold a moiety of the manor

to Richard Burton, who died the 12th October, A.D. 1590, 32 Elizabeth, and was succeeded by his son and heir Henry Burton.

The before-mentioned John St. John sold the second moiety to Walter or William Cole, from whom it passed to James Cole, who conveyed it to Anne, Countess of Arundel.

In A.D. 1655 the trustees of Henry Earl of Arundel sold it to Edmund Hoskins, who was afterwards knighted and made Serjeant-at-law; whose representative sold it to Sir William Scawen in A.D. 1696; which Sir William we shall speak of hereafter as the purchaser of the first moiety.

Reverting to the first moiety, Sir Henry Burton, by deed dated 17th November, A.D. 1643, 18 Charles I., mortgaged it to Dixie Long, of Lincoln's Inn; and by his will, dated 26th February, A.D. 1645, devised it to Charles Burton, his youngest brother, who in A.D. 1647 released it to Mr. Dixie Long, who enjoyed it until his death, 29th August, A.D. 1664, when it was inherited by the Shorts, and was sold by them to Sir William Scawen, Knight,¹ who also by purchase became the possessor of the other moiety, as before recited. The said Sir William devised his estates to his nephew Thomas Scawen in A.D. 1759, which said Thomas, and his only son James Scawen, suffered a recovery of the manor of Carshalton and Stones Court, or Gaynesford-place. Thomas Scawen dying A.D. 1774, his only son James, before mentioned, succeeded him; and in A.D. 1781 conveyed all his estates in the county of Surrey to Earl Bathurst and others as trustees, and in the same year they sold it to George Taylor, Esquire, in whose family it still remains.²

¹ Sir William Scawen is stated by Manning and Bray, at page 510 of their *History of the County of Surrey*, to have been a London merchant, descended, as stated on his monument, from a Cornish family, who, having acquired a large fortune, came to reside at Stone Court (intending to build a residence in the parish), which he had purchased of the Hoskins family in A.D. 1696. He was knight of the shire for the county the 4, 6, and 7 Anne, and ventured nearly the whole of his property in the cause of William III.

² Brightling's *History of Carshalton*, pp. 9-13.

In A.D. 1372, 46 Edward III., license was granted to Richard Clere, on a writ of *ad quod damnum*, to alienate to the prior and convent of Merton, and their successors for ever, *inter alia*, four acres of arable land in Carshalton, held of the Lady Margaret Burghersh by fealty and suit of Court; also a mill and two acres of arable land in the same place, held of Sir Nicholas Carew, as of the manor of Kersalton, by fealty and 14s. 3d. rent.¹

In A.D. 1259, the king granted the town a weekly market, to be holden on Tuesday in each week, and an annual fair on St. Mary's day, the vigil of the same day, and the day following.

The fair has ceased since A.D. 1851, and the market has not been held for many years.

THE MANOR OF STONE COURT appears to have originally belonged to Bartholomew Lord Burghershe, who had a grant of free warren for all his demense lands in Kersalton A.D. 1345, 18 Edward III. It afterwards became the property of the Gaynesfords of Crowhurst, and hence the derivation of the name of Gaynesford's-place. Nicholas Gaynesford, an esquire of the body of King Edward IV., held this manor; but, having incurred the displeasure of the king, a writ was issued for the seizure of the manor of Burghershe, *alias* Kersalton, and that of Shalford Clifford, which the king had conferred on him. He afterwards recovered the manor of Kersalton, and several times held the office of Sheriff of Surrey, *temp.* Edward IV. and Richard III.

Henry Gynesford alienated about 300 acres of this estate in A.D. 1547, 38 Henry VIII., to Sir Roger Copley; he also demised the site of the manor of Stone Court to Walter Lambard for a term of ninety-nine years, at the annual rent, reserved, of 12d.

Lambard erected a mansion, which afterwards became the property of Sir Henry Burton, from whom it passed to Joseph Cator, Esquire, who sold it to Thomas Scawen, Esquire, in A.D. 1729; and the trustees of whose son James conveyed it, in A.D. 1781, to William Andrews,

¹ Esc. 46 Edward III., n. 56.

Esquire. The property was afterwards divided into plots and sold by auction, and the house was pulled down about A.D. 1800. The site eventually came into the possession of the present owner, the Rev. W. A. B. Cator.¹

The manor of Kymberle, or Kymersley, is now unknown; but Richard Kymberle held a manor here in A.D. 1327.²

The rural aspect of the village is much enhanced by the large and beautiful sheet of water in its centre, formed by the river Wandle, which is here increased by numerous springs.

Some years since this sheet of water extended nearly to the churchyard, a narrow path for foot-passengers only separating it from the wall, and the site of the present bridge was occupied by a narrow footpath or causeway; but in A.D. 1828 the present bridge was erected, and the roads were raised as they now appear.

Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*,³ speaking of the county of Surrey, says: "As in this County, and in Cash-Haulton especially, there be excellent Trouts; so are there plenty of the best Wall-nuts in the same place."

Dr. Radcliffe, the physician, erected a house here, called Carshalton House. He was a man so much esteemed for his skill in medicine that he is said to have deemed himself at liberty to treat patients of the highest rank with gross rudeness; in consequence of which he so greatly offended King William and the Princess Anne of Denmark, that the latter, when she ascended the throne, refused to appoint him her physician; but although not officially appointed, his great skill caused him to be frequently consulted. In her last illness, he was sent for from Carshalton, but excused himself under the plea that he was suffering from gout, and, farther,

¹ Brightling's *History of Carshalton*, pp. 14-16.

² Claus. 15 Edward III., p. 2, m. 39, and 16 Edward III., m. 18 dorso.

³ Part III. p. 76.

that the summons was irregular. This line of conduct rendered him unpopular, and it is thought to have hastened his death. He was M.P. for the town of Buckingham in the last Parliament of Queen Anne. He died possessed of great wealth, which he bequeathed to the University of Oxford to found an Observatory and the Radcliffe Library. He died 1st November, A.D. 1714.

The house afterwards passed to Edward Carlton, Esquire, but was soon afterwards seized by the Crown for a debt, and sold with certain lands to John Fellowes, Esquire, who was created a Baronet A.D. 1719, by whom the house was rebuilt. It afterwards came into the possession of Lord Chancellor Hardwick.

In A.D. 1792 it was held by Theodore Broadhead. The next owner was the Honourable Thomas Walpole; from whom it passed by sale to John Hodson Durand, who sold it to David Mitchell; at the death of Mitchell it became the property, by purchase, of Clement Kinnersly, Esquire, who died in A.D. 1815. It then became the property of William Reynolds, Esquire; who afterwards sold it to Edward Simeon, Esquire; after whose death it was sold to the Rev. A. Barratt, D.D.¹

In the time of King Henry II., Pharamus, or Far-amuse de Boulogne,² gave the advowson of the church of Carshalton to the prior and convent of Merton, who afterwards obtained license to appropriate the same, and a vicarage was erected. The advowson continued in the priory until the dissolution of that monastery in the reign of King Henry VIII.

In A.D. 1549 it was still in the hands of the Crown, in which year King Edward VI. presented to it; afterwards Sir William Goring possessed the right of presentation by virtue of a grant from the same king in A.D. 1553-4. John Fromond³ was owner in A.D. 1568,

¹ Brightling's *History of Carshalton*, pp. 38-41.

² *Mon. Angl.*, ii. 135.

³ Second son of Thomas Fromond, of Cheam, in co. Surrey.

and died 11th November, A.D. 1580 : his son William died before him. The 8th June, A.D. 1587, Nicholas, son and heir of the said John Fromond, died seized of the rectory, valued at 10*l.* 5*s.*, with the advowson of the vicarage and church, leaving John, his brother and heir, aged 22 years;¹ which John Fromond afterwards held it, but dying without issue, his three sisters became his coheirs. Sanctia married James Bynde, Esquire, who was living in A.D. 1623; Elizabeth married Palmer; and Thomas Main, Myn, or Mowne, who married Susan, the third sister, conveyed the advowson of the vicarage to Sir Henry Burton, Knight of the Bath, the 27th May, A.D. 1618.

On the 28th January, A.D. 1620, 17 James I., William Foster, Esquire, son and heir-apparent of Sir William Foster, Knight, late of South Lambeth, and Catherine his wife, daughter and heir of Elizabeth Palmer, one of the sisters and coheirs of John Fromond, Gentleman, deceased, together with Sir Henry Burton, Susan Mowne, late wife of Thomas Mowne, gentleman, of Carshalton, and James Bynde, and Sanctia or Sence his wife, joined in conveying to Robert Raunce and Edward Thurland, of Reygate, a house and land in Carshalton, in trust to sell.

In A.D. 1621 Sir Henry Burton,² Robert Raunce, and Edward Thurland, conveyed to Robert Hassard, of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, and Ann his wife, the mansion called

¹ Inq. p. m. Harl. MS., Brit. Mus., No. 756, p. 406.

² Sir Henry Burton of "Carsalton," in co. Surrey, Knight of the Bath, by an Indenture dated 30th May, A.D. 1636, 12 Charles I., mortgaged a house and land situate in "Carsalton" to Robert Milbourne, of Marks, in Dunmow, in co. Essex, the amount (viz. 400*l.*) to be repaid to the said Robert Milbourne, at the dwelling-house of James Dawbeney, situate in Bridewell, London, as follows:—By 16*l.* on the last day of November, A.D. 1636; 16*l.* on the last day of May, and 16*l.* on the last day of November, A.D. 1637; and 16*l.* on the last day of May, and 16*l.* on the last day of November, A.D. 1638; and 416*l.* on the last day of May, A.D. 1639.—*Close Roll*, 12 Charles I., p. 24, No. 27.

the Parsonage House of Carshalton, and fifteen acres and a half of land.¹

The rectory afterwards became vested in Henry Byne or Bynde, Esquire, of Carshalton, who died in A.D. 1697, and who was the grandson of James Bynde and Sanctia his wife. Henry Bynde, son of the before-mentioned, in his will dated 26th March, A.D. 1723, states that his father settled and conveyed his moiety of the tithes of Carshalton on the vicar and his successors for ever; and that the other moiety, after the decease of Jane Dewye, widow, was settled by Josias Carlton and himself also upon the vicar and his successors, who have enjoyed the same accordingly. William Hollier, the first rector, was instituted in A.D. 1703.²

Early reference is made to the church in the will of Thomas Elyngbrigge, Esquire, which bears date the 10th May, A.D. 1497, and was proved the 23rd October in the same year,³ who desires his body to be buried in the parish church of "Carsalton," near to the place where Elizabeth his wife lay buried, and bequeaths 20*l.* towards his burial. He also bequeaths the lands, tenements, and appurtenances, which he states he purchased of Newdigate, to the church of "Carsalton" for his *obit*, "ther, yerely to be kepte, for ev', and Specially certayn alme's to be geven yerely in redy money amongis the pou' people, than beyng at" his *obit*, to pray for the souls of his wife, his father, and his mother perpetually. He also mentions Sir John Leeke, the then vicar.

A brass formerly existed in the church to the memory of this Thomas Elyngbrigge and Elizabeth his wife, on which he was described as a justice of the peace and gentleman usher to Lord John Morton, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury and Chancellor of England: he died the 22nd May, A.D. 1497.

¹ Sir Henry Burton's great-grandfather married Joan, widow of Richard Fromonde, and daughter and heir of John Elenbrigge; Bartholomew Fromonde married the daughter of . . . Myn; and Robert Raunce married the daughter of James Bynde by Sanctia Fromondés.

² Lyson's *Environs of London*, vol. i. p. 135.

³ Prerogative Register, 15 Horne.

The church, which is dedicated in honour of All Saints, is in the diocese of Winchester and deanery of Ewell.

In the Valor of the 20th Edward I. the church or rectory is rated at 21 marks, the vicarage at 6 marks and 40 pence.

It is discharged in the King's books, but pays 7s. 6½d. to the Bishop for procurations, and 2s. 1d. to the Archdeacon for Synodals.

It is rated in the King's books at 11l. 12s. 6d.

Preserved in the Public Record Office, is an inventory of the goods of the church, made in the 6th year of King Edward VI., A.D. 1552,¹ of which the following is a copy :—

“The inventoreys indentyd of all the goodes, belles, and ornamentes perteynyng to the churche of Carsalton, in the countie of Surrey, made the xxjst daye of Desember, in the vjth yere of the reigne of our soverayne Lord Kyng Edward the vjth by Walter Marshall and Rauffe Christemas, sydemen, there sworne to present the same as hereafter folowethe, videlicet :—

- First a communyon cuppe of sylver and gilt.
- Item one crose of copper.
- Item iij paynted crose clothes.
- Item v great belles, one processyon bell, and one little sacryng bell.
- Item iij latten candelstykke for aultera.
- Item ij crewettes of pewter.
- Item one paxe of wod.
- Item a sute of vestmentes of grene Bridges satten and one albe.
- Item one old vestment of red damaske with the albe.
- Item one old vestment of purple satten with the albe.
- Item one old vestmente of russett damaske with the albe.
- Item ij old vestmentes of dornixe and one albe.
- Item one old vestment of red velvytt.
- Item one old vestment of grene velvett with the albe.
- Item a cope of old grene damaske.
- Item one old cope of blewe and whyte sylke made with flowers.
- Item one old cope of whyte sylke.
- Item an old cope of blew sattyn.
- Item ij corpores cases.
- Item v aulter clothes.
- Item v towelles.
- Item a pewter bason.
- Item x banner clothes.
- Item an aulter clothe of Bridges satten.
- Item one crose staff.

¹ Church Goods, com. Surr. temp. Edward VI., No. 511.

Item a leden holy water stocke.
 Item a lenton clothe to hang before the high aulter.
 Item ij banner staves.
 Item a pece of a curten of red and grene saye.
 Item a byble boke, a boke of the service, a salter boke.
 Item a boke of the homyles.

M^d. That Thomas Fraye and John Dewbery were churchwardeyns
 in the first yere of the reyne of our soverayne Lord the Kyng.

WALTER MARSHALL,	} Sidemen.
RAFFE CHRISTMAS,	
WILLIAM ACHE,	} Churchwardens.
HUGH DYCAR,	

Theise parcelles underwrytten were sold sense the first yere of the
 reigne of our soverayne Lorde the Kyng, as hereafter foloweth :

First one crosse of copper.
 Item ij great latten candelstyckes.
 Item ij other candelstyckes of latten.
 Item xxj latten candelstyckes for the rode lofta.
 Item a peyre of latten sensers.
 Item a latten bason and a latten holy water stocke.
 Item iij tryndelles of waxe.

M^d. That all these forsaid parcelles were sold aboute ij yeres past by
 Thomas Fraye and John Dewbery then church wardens and by the
 consent of the hoolle parishe to Thomas Taxsted of London founder for
 the some of 1^s of the whiche somme of 1^s there was abatyd and lost by
 the fall of the money xxv^s the other xxv^s resydue was layed out and
 employed in and abowte the reparacions of the steple the belles and
 other necessaryes for the behofe of the church by the said church-
 wardens and by lyke consent as dyd appere by their accomptes.

Theise parcelles underwrytten were embesyled and brybed awaye owt
 of the same church sense the first yere of the reigne of our
 said soverayne Lord the king as hereafter foloweth in the
 tyme of the churchwardens aforesaid :—

First iij corpores cases and iij lynnen clothes to them.
 Item ij paxes one lytle processyon bell v crewettes.
 Item ij crosse staves iij aulter clothes.
 Item a peynted clothe for the sepulcre.

M^d. That all these parcelles were embesyled away by whome we the
 said syde men know not.

M^d. That John Bayly late of Carsalton now ded dyd embesyll ij old
 paynted clothes and a curten of red and grene saye.

M^d. Lent to Sir Mighell Stonhope ij banner staves.

M^d. That Mr. Burton had one torche and the honest wyfes of the
 same parishe had other ij torches whiche never came agayne.

M^d. That the ij albes that dyd apperteyne to the sute of vestmentes
 of grene Bridges satten they are now made in surplices to the use of the
 church.

These parcelles underwrytten were sold by William Ache and Hugh Dyker now churchwardens as hereafter foloweth :—

First a chalice cleane gilt and a paxe.

Item a broken chalice parcell gilt.

M^d. That all these forsaid parcelles of plate were sold aboute a quarter of a yere passed by the forsaid next churchwardens and by the consent of the hoole parisshe to Thomas Muschamp goldsmyth of London for the some of x^{li} for xl oz. of the which some there was bought a comunyon cuppe whiche cost vj^{li} x^s and ij^{li} x^s resydue of the x^{li} was layed out and employed in and abowte necessaryes for the churche and reparacions of the same by the said churchwardens last named and by like consent as dothe apere by their accomptes.

WILLIAM ACHE } Churchwardens
JON DYKER } charggyd."

The following certificate of the church goods and ornaments delivered by the Commissioners to the churchwardens for the use of the parish, and also of those reserved for the King's use, is preserved in the Public Record Office :¹—

"Wardens—William Hache, Hough Dicker.

Deliverid unto the churchwardens ther the xxvj day of May anno regni regis Edwardi Sexti septimo by Sir Thomas Carwarden, Sir Thomas Saunder, knightes, John Scott, Nicholas Leigh and William Saunder, esquiors, comissioners of our soveraing lord the king among others within the county of Surrey, for the sale of churche goodes hereafter ensuing :—

Imprimis a comunyon cup of sylver and gilt poiz. xv oz.

Item an alter cloth of redd and grene Bridges sattin.

Item a curteyne of red and grene say for the comunyon table.

Also remaining in there charge to the kynge's use fyve belles and a saunce bell.

SALES.

Imprimis lattin and bras poz xx^{li} iij^s iij^d.

Item the ornamentes there solde for iij^s iij^d.

Item a holy water stoke of led xx^d.

Summa iij^{li} iij^s viij^d."

The church stands on an eminence considerably above the road, and in the centre of the village.

To extract the history of an ancient building from the appearance which it now presents is very generally a difficult and doubtful task; and the doubt and difficulty is doubled when the building is cased with plaster and whitewash. What notes, therefore, that we can make as to the probable history of this church deduced from

¹ Surrey Church Goods, &c., temp. Edward VI., No. 512.

its present appearance may hereafter be corroborated, or may be reversed on the restoration of the building, which before many years is inevitable, and which, except for a knowledge of the destruction which the term "restoration" often too truly conveys, is much to be desired by churchmen and archæologists.

The ground plan of the church is one which may be called very uncommon, without being actually rare; the leading feature being a tower situated between the nave and chancel: the nave has aisles. Such, with certain modern excrescences, is the plan of the church.

Of the date of construction, as now visible, the earliest indication will be found in the pillars supporting the north arcade of the nave; these, although they have undergone a process something between a severe cleansing from whitewash and a re-cutting, are evidently of the date of transition from the Round-headed to the Pointed style of architecture, or towards the close of the 12th century. They are circular, though far more slender in their proportions than many of the same date; one has a cushion cap, while another is carved with foliage, which reminds one much of the Early English work on the south side of the nave of Reigate church. The south arcade is somewhat later; the pillars are octagonal, with very good caps of foliage, though they have suffered the same treatment as those on the opposite side: the bases look new. The arches of the south arcade are, no doubt, of the same date as the pillars; they are simply recessed and chamfered, and have on the inner face a semi-hexagonal hood moulding; the arches of the north arcade, though otherwise similar, are rather lower in proportion to span, and probably date later, but there is no feature by which we can fix their date. The aisles have probably been rebuilt wider than at first; the earliest work visible is debased, and even that has been much altered. A barbarous appearance is given to the exterior of the church by an upper story in red brick built upon the aisles early in the last century for the purpose of accommodating galleries, principally at the expense of Sir John Fellowes and Sir William Scawen; and at the

west end of the church a little vestibule and staircases to the galleries were added in a discordant style in A.D. 1862-3.

The tower dates probably about the end of the 13th century; it stands, necessarily from its position, on east and west arches: the accompanying section is that of the cap of the west arch, the base of which is below the present level of the pavement. The arch is not set in the middle of the east wall of the nave, being 3 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the north side, and 2 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches from the south side. The eastern arch is narrower than the other, being only 7 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches span, while the western arch is 10 feet 5 inches: it has no cap or impost.



CAP OF TOWER ARCH.

The tower has no staircase, probably from a scarcity of suitable stone: a very large buttress, built against the north side, shows that there were signs of giving way in the 15th century.

The tower contains eight bells, of which the tenor weighs 12 cwt. 2 qrs. 7 lb., six of which were cast by Thomas Mears, of London, in A.D. 1804, and two were cast by Thomas Oliver, of London, in A.D. 1845, having been replaced by subscription.

The chancel is evidently Early English, as appears from two small lancets, blocked up, but seen on the exterior of the south side. Its east window is later, but was gutted and bricked up in A.D. 1811, when the church underwent a thorough repair, and the eastern half of the chancel was parted off and used as a vestry; but the partition or screen was removed in A.D. 1862-3, when the high pews gave way to the new open benches, and the old pulpit and reading-desk rising above each other, and the large sounding-board, were removed to make way for a pulpit on the north side, and a plain reading-desk on the south; a small red brick vestry-room being at the same time erected on the south side of the tower.

The chancel kingpost roof is untouched, and the beams of the nave remain.

The font formerly stood in the chancel, but was removed and placed at the entrance to the church. The present font is a half-starved imitation of Perpendicular work.

There are several handsome monuments in the church, but of a modern date, the most important being the monument to Sir John Fellowes, at the east end of the north aisle, and another to the memory of Sir William Scawen, at the east end of the south aisle.

Copies of the inscriptions on the several monuments have been carefully collected and published in Brightling's *History and Antiquities of Carshalton*, 1872.

I have omitted to notice the several monumental brasses existing in the church, as these have been already described by my esteemed friend John Green Waller, Esq.¹

One tablet affixed on the south wall of the chancel deserves attention. The inscription on the same is as follows:—

M. S.

“Vnder the middle stone that gwards y^e ashes of
A certayne fryer somtimes vicar of this place is
Raked vp y^e duste of William Qvelche, B.D. who
Ministred in y^e same. Since y^e Reformacōn.
His loot was Through Gods mercy to bvrne
Incence here abovt 30 y^r and ended his Covræ
April the 10 An^o Dñi. 1654 being aged 64 y^r.”

1 Reg: J3: 31.

Qvos bifrons templo divisit cvltvs in vno,
pacificvs tmvlvs facit esse pares
Fælix illa dies qvacvltvs cemine solvit,
qva placida fidei megia condit hvmo.
Hic svnto ambo pares, donec cineremeq; fidemq;
Discutiat reddens Christvs Vterq; svvm.
Those whome two façt service here made twaine
At length a frendly grave makes one Agayne.
Happy that day that hides o^r sinfvll iarra,
That shvts vp al o^r shame in Earthen barra.
Here let vs sleepe as one till C^t y^e ivste
Shall sever both o^r service faith and duste.”

¹ *Collections of the Surrey Arch. Society*, vol. VII. p. 1, and pp. 67–76.

Mr. Waller, in his admirable paper on the brasses, refers to one which existed in the chancel A.D. 1837, to the memory of "Johannes Percebrigg, a former vicar, who died the 2nd August, 1474, and thinks it to be the memorial referred to in this curious inscription.

The Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials is one of the earliest, commencing in A.D. 1538, and is perfect from that date to the present time, with the exception of a serious hiatus extending from A.D. 1644 to A.D. 1651, for which the then vicar, Mr. Quelch, has recorded the following apology in the Register of Baptisms:—

" Good Reader tread gently :

" For though these vacant yeares may seeme to make me guilty of thy censure, neither will I symply excuse myselfe from all blemishe ; yet if thou doe but cast thine eie upon the former pages and se with what care I have kepte the annalls of mine owne tyme, and rectifyed sundry errors of former times thou wilt beginn to thinke ther is some reason why he that begann to build so well should not be able to make an ende.

" The truth is that besyde the g̃rall miserys and distractions of those p̃termitted years wh it may be god in his owne wysedome would not suffer to be kept uppon record, the special grownd of that p̃tmission ought to be imputed to Richard Finch, the p̃ishe clerke, whose office it was by long p̃scription to gather the ephemeris, or dyary of the dayly passages and to exhibite them once a yeare to be transcribed into this Registry ; and though I often called uppon him agayne and agayne to remember his chardge, and he always tould me that he had the accompts lying by him, yet at last p̃ceaving his excuses, and resolving uppon suspicion of his words to put him home to a full tryall I found to my great grieft that all his accompt was written in sand, and his words comitted to the empty winds God is witnes to the truth of this apologie, and that I made it knowne at some p̃ish meetings before his own face, who could not deny it neither doe I write it to blemishe him, but to cleere mine owne integrity as far as I may and to give accompt of this miscarriage to after ages by the subscription of my hand.

" Mar. 10, 1651. (Signed) WILLIAM QUELCH, B.D. Vic."¹

The first book is of parchment, and contains the Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials from A.D. 1538 to A.D. 1703.

Inscribed on the first page is the following entry:—

" 1538. In the name of God Amen Anno . . .² . . Henry bye y^e

¹ Died 10th April, 1654, aged 64 years, and lies buried in the church.

² Obliterated.

grace of god kinge of England ꝛ France defender of y^e fayth lord of Ireland ꝛ in earth Heade under Christ of the church of England hathe caused ꝛ comāded this Register booke to be wretyn according to his Highnes Jniunction to be kept in the pish church of Carshalton in the Countie of Surr: in the Dyocess of winchester ꝛ our sovaign Queene Elizabeth ꝛc hath comāded it Anno 30 (? if 40) of her reigne to be renewed ꝛ had in pchment ordine quo prius."

Then follows :—

" Anno 1653

"It was ordered by act of Parliam^t that a Register should be kept of all Births marriages & burials and that a register should be chosen and a booke provided for that purpose : in obedience to wch act upon a sv̄mons given after the morning exercise decemb: 4. 1653 the pishoners of Carshalton afore sd whose names ar herevnto annexed met together after the evening exercise and made choyce of William Quelch their minester to pforme the office of their Register according to the act in that case provided Jn witness wherof they have herevnto set their names—

" DIXYE LONGE
THOMAS CAXTON
GEO. BURRIGG
HENRY BYNDE
GEORGE HAWKINS
THOMAS PUNCHARD
WILL FINCH."

On the 16th April, 1654, the parishioners made choice of William Finch, their parish clerk, to perform the office of Register according to the Act, who was sworn on the 22nd April before William Peerston.

The Register commences—

" Children Baptized Anno Dni 1538."

The first entry is as follows :—

" John Dewbery was baptised y^e xxixth day of } filius Johanni
November. } Dewbery. .

The entries of Baptisms are numerous, and the following extracts may be deemed of interest :—

A.D. 1560. " Epaphroditus wood bap. 9 of May."

A.D. 1562. " " Philemon wood" daughter " of Antho: wood bap: 13 of September."

A.D. 1564. " A poore womans chyld whose name is ffrances was bap. 12 of february."

A.D. 1565. " John & Frauncis sons of John fformans gent. bap. 16 Sept."

A.D. 1566. " Sence ffromondē" daughter " of John bap. 16 Jany."

A.D. 1572, the following entry occurs:—

“Hoc anno vicesimo quarto die mensis Marchij institutus fuit Johannes Pearse ad ppetua vicariam de Carsalton.”

In A.D. 1578 we have a curious double use of prefix and affix to a name in the following entry:—

“Ane Burton the daughter of m^r Richard Burton esquire was borne the 21 day of Aprill and was bap. the 27 day of the same month.”

The same thing again occurs:—

A.D. 1579. “Barnard Burton the ssonne of m^r Richard Burton esquire was bap. the 3 day of may.”

A.D. 1581. “Epaphroditus Wandling the sonne of Henry Wandling was bap. the 12 day of November.”

A.D. 1588. “Anne Waweker the daughter of Edward Waweker of y^e pish of S^t Toolies in Suthwark was bap. the 23 of february.”

A.D. 1590. “Edmund Mewce the sonne of Nicholas Mewce gent was bap. the 5 day of April.”

A.D. 1604. “Cicill y^e sonn of S^r Ric. warburton knight bap. y^e 28 of August.”

A.D. 1609. “Henry Burton the sonne of S^r Henry Burton, knight of the honorable order of the bath was borne the first day of November 1609 about seaven of the Clocke at night and baptized the Twelft day of the same month.”

A.D. 1625. “Henry son of S^r francis Clerke K^t Jul : 6.”

The Register of Marriages commences—

“Weddinge Anno Dni 1538.”

The first entry being

A.D. 1538. “John Howmeden of westram was married vnto Alis Charneford of this pish the 30 of January.”

Among the numerous entries are the following:—

A.D. 1546. “Christopher Muschampe gentleman and Jane Lambart were married the 15 June.”

A.D. 1550. “Hevedebar & Añis Hill were maryed the 10 of October.”

A.D. 1574. “Richard Burton Esquier ¶ anne Hampton were maryed the 9 day of November.”

A.D. 1576. “The Right honorable Lorde Thomas Haward vincount of Benden was maryed to mistrys Mabell Burton the 7 day of June.”

A.D. 1594. “Thomas Munnd ¶ Dorythe fromoundes were maryed the 25 day of february.”

A.D. 1601. “Nathaniell Winter Clerke ¶ curate of Sutton was maryed vnto Katherine Wroe Widow the 14 day of December.”

At the end of A.D. 1615 is this entry—

“No Register in m^r Dansyns tyme.”

A.D. 1622. “S^r Henry Burton Knt of y^e Hon^{ble} order of the Bath and the Lady Judeth Barneham of mitcham, Aug : 22.”

A.D. 1638, only three entries of marriage.

A.D. 1639, three entries.

A.D. 1640. The only entry for this year is as follows :—

“A Londoner married m^r Kepps sister of micham on Easter monday.”

A.D. 1641, only the following entry :—

“M^r Meece married a couple who came from fishsted whose names he could not remember.”

And in A.D. 1642—

“Not one married woe to y^e vicar.”

In A.D. 1643 and A.D. 1644 only one marriage is entered in each year; and in A.D. 1645 only two are recorded with the following note :—

“The reason of these intermitted years see in the Registry of y^e baptismes after the yeare 1644.”

A.D. 1651. “M^r William Vanbrooke of London merchaunt and M^{rs} Dorothe Carleton daughter of S^r Dudly Carleton K^t were marryed in the Church of Carshalton Jan : 21 1651

By me Willyam Whiting minist^r Jn the p^{sn}ce of one Thomas Carleton and me Henry merwood and Richard finch pish clerke.”

Inscribed on the fol. for A.D. 1653 is the following :—

“The new Register
of Marriages
According to an act of Parl^t
To begin after
the 29th day of Septemb :
1653.”

Following which is this entry :—

“An agreement of a marriage entended betwixte M^r David Otgher of London merchaunte son & heyre of m^r David Otgher of S^t Swithins London merchaunte and m^{rs} martha Carleton¹ daughter of m^r Thomas Carleton of Carsaulton Gent was published in due forme in Carshaulton afores^d vpon 3 seuerall Lorde days viz the 15th the 22th and the 29th day of January in the yeare 1653 and noe exception alleadged against it by me William Quelch pish Register.”

¹ Mrs. Martha Otgher died 18 March, A.D. 170^g, aged 75 years, and lies under the gravestone in the nave near to the pulpit.

"Vpon certificate wherof the sd parties were marryed accordyng to the act in that case provided vpon the 4th day of february 1653 By

"R. LEMPRURE."

Following this is another agreement of a similar character, the parties to which are recorded to have been married on the 10th April, A.D. 1654. The signature of the magistrate has not been affixed.

A.D. 1665. "francis Coventrie Esq^r and Elizabeth Hoskines Ladey ware Maryed the 31 of January."

A.D. 1685. "M^r Heary Bynd and M^{rs} Elizabeth Herringman both of this pish ware Married August 4th."

The Register of Burials commences:—

"Buriall^e Anno Dni M D xxxvijj."

The first entry being—

A.D. 1538. "John Drewe was buried the 13 of December."

In A.D. 1543 the burials were very numerous, especially in September and October; from which we may infer that the parish suffered from some severe epidemic, although no reference is made in the Register to the cause of death.

The following extracts from the Register are interesting:—

A.D. 1547. "William Arttis a preist was buried the 26 day Aug^t."

In another handwriting underneath the above—

"Obijt Anno 20 Edwardi 6."

A.D. 1570. "Joane the nurse chyld of Harry Kyrton was buried the 22th of february."

A.D. 1577. "The Lorde Thomas Haward his sonne was buried the 28 day of July."

A.D. 1579. "Christofer Muschamp one of the Barrons of The xchequer was buried the 4th day of June."

A.D. 1580. "John fromond^e gent was buried the 22th day of October."

A.D. 1589. "Mr Richad Burton esquier was buried the 16 day of October."

A.D. 1593. "One Corman servante to captaine foule was buried the 28 day of Auguste."

A.D. 1597. "John fromounns gent was buried the 12 day of April."

A.D. 1602. "A man and a woman being goers About died at brightelmes in carsalton feilds and were buried iiij day of Setember."

At the end of A.D. 1602 is the following note:—

“No Register in m^r Dansins time.”

A.D. 1625. “James Bynd Gent buried Jan^r 5.”

In A.D. 1626 is the following entry:—

“A great yeare of mortalitie wherin many died as will appeare in the page following yet not one of the plague but of a disease somewhat Akinne to it. WILLIAM QUELCH B D Vicar”

One entry this year is that of the burial of Richard Cadman, churchwarden, on August the 9th.

At the bottom of the several entries is “36 buried this yeare 1626.”

A.D. 1628. “M^r Nicholaus Burton an old Gentleman Aug 1.”

A.D. 1629. “M^r Sanct Bynd relict of James Bynd Gent buried Octo: 2.”

A.D. 1630. “Henry Burton Esq^r the onely son of S^r Henry Burton Knt of the Bath Mar 2.”

A.D. 1638. “Robert Drew who had bene pish clerke neare 50 yeares aged 80 August 29.

Wid: drew his wife who lay speechless with him in the same chamber bur Sept 7.”

In A.D. 1641 nine burials are entered, six of which are stated to have been cases of smallpox.

At the end of A.D. 1645 is entered—

“The reason of these p^rmitted years se in the registry of y^e bap-
tismes after the yeare 1644.”

This folio is signed “WILLIAM QUELCH B D vicar.”

The folio commencing A.D. 1653 has a title similar to that already recorded to the marriages.

This year (1653) the burial of Mrs. Quelch, wife of Mr. Quelch, the vicar of the parish, is recorded to have taken place the 26th November.

And on the 27th March in the following year Mr. Quelch was also buried.

A.D. 1654. “Henry Bynds Gent September 23.”

A.D. 1664. “Dixye Longe Esq^r Aug 29.”¹

In A.D. 1665 nine persons are recorded to have died of plague, and nineteen in A.D. 1666.

A.D. 1675. “Susannah wife and Joyce daught^r of Henry Byne gent Aprill 15.”

¹ Monument in chancel to the memory of Dixeus Longe, of Lincoln's Inn, erected by Theodosia his wife.

At the end of the Register is the following note :—

“ Rev^d. William Hollier signed himself Vicar of this Parish till the year 1726, about which time the Great Tithes were added. After that he signed himself Rector. I was instituted Rector, and consequently sign myself so. “ W^m ROSE.”

The Registers contain numerous entries of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the Muschamp, Gaynesford, Burton, Fromond, Bynd, Carleton, Mun or Mune, Hoskins, and Herringman families.

The following surnames occur in the Registers between A.D. 1538 and A.D. 1675 inclusive: Alingham, Aswayar, Brokeols, Buttonshere, Dassye, Dilcock, Feare-brother, Ferichard, Frisby, Fray, Gander, Gaskinne, Godhelpe, Glassington, Gowie, Harishe, Helee, Henfolde, Heron, Heyth, Hollingborne, Holme, Jeredon or Jerydon, Killick, Kinsman, Marloye, Milfe, Mustian, Nep or Knepp, Pedworthie, Quarles, Raunce, Restel, Richbell, Roffe, Skuttle or Scuttel, Sturmie, Ted, Tegge, Thunderman, Trimmer, Woneham, Wroe, and Wycklyfe.

The Communion plate belonging to the Church is very fine and massive, and consists of—

A silver standing cup, or chalice, inscribed—

“ ✠ The Gift of S^r Henry Burton K^t of the Bath ✠
✠ To God and the Church of Carsalton in Surrey ✠ ”

Within the bottom rim—

“ ✠ Anno Domini ✠ 1634 ✠ ”

A second standing cup of silver of the same pattern, but of less height, without any inscription.

There is a cover to this cup inscribed Anno Domini 1634, which, from its size, I infer must have belonged to a larger cup. There is also a cover to the first-mentioned cup which appears of a later date, and probably belonged to another cup.

Two large standing cups of silver with covers, each cup inscribed—

“ *This Cup & Cover was given by
S^r Tho: Scaven Kn^t & Alderman of
London & Dame Martha his Wife
To the Parish Church of Carshalton
Anno 1727¹⁸”*

Amyand, Bart., who died Aug. 16th, A.D. 1766, aged 46, and Lady Anna Maria his wife, who died June 30th, A.D. 1767, aged 42.

A massive silver flagon, inscribed—

*"The Communion flagon of the parish Church of Carshalton
In the County of Surry
The Gift of Henry Byne Gent 1673."*

A second massive silver flagon, inscribed—

*"This Flagon was given by
S^r Tho Scawen Kn^t & Alderman of
London & Dame Martha his Wife
To the Parish Church of Carshalton
Anno 1721."*

A silver patence for the sacramental bread, inscribed—

*"The gift of Henry
Herringman
1682."*

A massive silver bowl or dish for alms, with the monogram I. H. S. chased in the centre, and inscribed—

"The Gift of M^r John Herringman."

Lysons mentions a Commission existing in the Registry at Winchester, bearing date A.D. 1324, for reconciling the Church, which had been polluted by the death of Thomas Gruton.¹

The first vicar on record was William de Hatfend, clerk, who was admitted as vicar the 4 Kal. July, A.D. 1301.

The 16 Kal. June, A.D. 1306, William de Ovingham, deacon, was instituted as vicar, *cum onere residendi*, on the presentation of the Prior and Convent of Merton.²

In A.D. 1306 the Bishop returned that William de Ovingham, vicar, who was indebted to Robert de Bardelby in the sum of 108s., had no goods in the diocese on which to levy, except 20 lambs, worth 10s., which were accordingly sequestrated.³

The Ides, March A.D. 1309, Walter de Walsokne, priest, was admitted as vicar on the presentation of the same.

In A.D. 1394, February 20th, Sir John Jervays was

¹ Regr. John de Stratford, pt. 2, fol. 6a.

² Regr. Woodlock, 6*v.

³ Regr. Pontissara, 238.

presented to the vicarage upon exchange with Sir Nicholas Asser, the previous vicar.¹

In A.D. 1395, May 20th, Sir Richard Priour was presented on his exchange with Sir John Jervays.²

In A.D. 1646 it was ordered that 15*l.* per annum, reserved out of the lands of the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, should be given to Mr. William Quelch, in augmentation of his vicarage of Carshalton, provided that he subscribed the Engagement.³

The Benefactions to the parish are as follows :—

Smith's Charity.

Henry Smith, Esquire, who died in A.D. 1627, by his will left 2*l.* per annum for ever to be given among the poor: this annual gift appears to have increased in amount, and is derived from the rent of an estate at Bexhill, Sussex.

Muschamp's Charity.

Christopher Muschamp, Esquire, who died A.D. 1660, bequeathed 200*l.* to be invested in land, the annual rent of the same to be applied to apprenticing poor children: this investment now produces 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Byne's Charity.

Henry Byne, Esquire, who died in A.D. 1697, bequeathed 7*l.* per annum to be given to such poor people as frequented the church, and who were not guilty of stealing wood.

Fellowes' Charity.

Edward Fellowes, Esq., by his deed, dated A.D. 1726, settled 20*l.* per annum for ever, viz., one moiety to be distributed on St. John's Day to twenty poor who receive no alms, and the second moiety to provide for apprenticing poor boys.

¹ Laud MS. Bodl. Lib., Oxford, m. 723, f. 89.

² Ibid. f. 92.

³ *Proceedings of the Committee for Plundered Ministers*, Bodl. Lib., Oxford.

Welford's Charity.

John Welford, Esquire, having bequeathed land to repair certain highways, it was awarded by a Chancery decree to the four parishes of Carshalton, Mitcham, Streatham, and Sutton; of the yearly product of the land Carshalton receives 10*l.* 8*s.* every fourth year.

Shepley's Charity.

—— Shepley bequeathed 6*l.* per annum, the annual interest of 200*l.* Consols, to be given in coals to the poor of the parish.

Hoare's Charity.

—— Hoare bequeathed the sum of 17*s.* 9*d.* per annum to the poor of the parish for coals, which sum is the interest of 29*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Three per cent. Consols.

HORSELL CHURCH.

By THOMAS MILBOURN, ARCHITECT.

THE parish of Horsell, in the hundred of Woking, was in early times a hamlet or parochial member of Woking, but within the demesne of the Manor of Pirford.¹ It is situate about three miles to the north-west of Woking; on the west it adjoins the parish of Bisley, and on the north-east and north it is bounded by Chobham and Chertsey.

Aubrey, in his *Natural History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey*, describes the parish as containing two tithings, also a small manor called Twitching, which, he says, "lies towards Chertsey."² He also mentions two round hills or barrows as being situate on the heath in the parish, which were supposed to mark the burial of men slain in battle.³

Salmon says—"Horshill has no place in Domesdei to ascertain its Being. In Edward I.'s reign it had no Parish Church, but a Chapell under Woking, at which the Inhabitants of Purford also attended."⁴

The church, which was formerly the chapel to the hamlet, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is a fair type of a simple village church. It stands amidst trees which equal the height of the tower battlements. The present structure dates from early in the 14th century, and (there is little doubt) consisted of a west tower, nave, and chancel; then, in the last period of Gothic architecture, was built a south aisle, subsequently defaced by a large gable transept-wise (erected for the sake of a tall mural monument); next the chancel was

¹ Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 160.

² Vol. iii. p. 189.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 193.

⁴ Salmon's *Antiquities of Surrey*, p. 157.

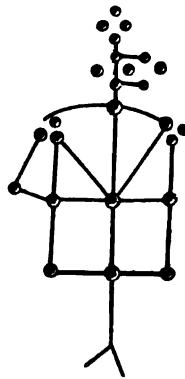
rebuilt, about eighty-two years since in poor but unpretending brick; and lastly, a little vestry and porch on the south of the chancel.

The tower, which is built with stone, flint, and a sort of concrete iron-stone, obtained from the neighbouring heath ground, remains almost untouched, except that its west doorway is modernized. It has a square staircase turret, running up on the north side flush with the east wall, which gives the tower, when viewed from the north-east or south-east, the appearance of being wider across than in length; and an unusual feature may be remarked, inasmuch as there is only a doorway instead of the usual arch opening to the nave: this doorway has merely a broad chamfer occupied by a wave moulding.

The north and south sides on the ground floor are each lighted by a two-light window, very similar to that in the nave, but not quite so acutely pointed, and on each face of the belfry story is a similar window.

On the north side of the nave is an elegant two-light window of early Decorated work, and there is a similar one in the aisle, no doubt removed from the nave wall when the aisle was thrown out. The other windows in the church are of no interest. The arcade, built at that time, consists of well-proportioned arches, resting on octagonal pillars, of which each face is hollowed out, so that the section is changed from a simple octagon to a stellate form; the mouldings of the caps and bases also indicate their very late date. The south doorway is perfectly plain, the edge merely chamfered. Cut in it are a number of the dot and line incised designs, such as have been formerly referred to in the description of Alfold and Newdegate churches in vol. VI. of the Collections of this Society; some may be assumed to be soon after the original date, possibly Decorated, but others appear to be, like many initials, subsequent.

There is no chancel arch, but probably there was one originally, destroyed, perhaps, when the chancel was rebuilt.



SKETCH OF DOT AND
LINE DESIGN.

There is a small window in the south wall of chancel, which appears to have originally been the entrance to the rood-loft, for the Rev. Mr. Mangles, the present incumbent, informs me that whilst making alterations, with a view to improve the opening, he discovered some stone steps below the sill, which steps are now to be seen in the wall externally. A handsome Gothic rood-screen is mentioned by Cracklow in A.D. 1801 as existing at that time. The present chancel is of equal width and height with the nave, and the tie-beams which cross it, no doubt, were part of the previous work.

All the south side of the nave is filled with solid oak benches of the date of the aisle.

The church has twice undergone extensive repairs within the last thirty-six years; viz. in A.D. 1840, when the handsome rood-screen was removed, and part of the same worked up in improving the reading-desk, and again about seven years since.

The old font, described by Brayley in his *History of Surrey* as being a square stone on slender columns,¹ has disappeared. The present font is new, of poor design.

The pulpit, like that at Chobham, is placed against the north wall, near the middle of the nave.²

The following extract from the churchwardens' account for the year A.D. 1602 is evidence of its age:—

“Itm. to Harrysonn the Joyner for mending the Pewes in the Churche ⁊ Chauncell ⁊ for his Paylpytt xxiiij s viij d.

Itm. for the Puylpytt post xij d.

Itm. for fetchinge the Post, the Puylpitt, ⁊ makinge cleane the Churche xij d.”

From an entry at the end of the early book of churchwardens' accounts it appears that there were originally only four bells in the tower; and further, that they were taken down the 23rd October, A.D. 1741, and replaced by six new bells, which were rung for the first time on the 14th December in the same year, their several weights being as follows:—

¹ Vol. ii. p. 169.

² *Ibid.*

First	.....	4 cwt.....	2 qrs.	19 lb.
Second	.....	5	0	18
Third	.....	6	0	11
Fourth	.....	6	0	18
Fifth	.....	8	1	2
Sixth	.....	10	1	0

Their total weight amounting to 40 cwt. 2 qrs. 12 lb.

The tenor was recast in May A.D. 1742, and 3 qrs. 4 lb. new metal added.

I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Mangles for the following copy of the inscriptions on the bells:—

- No. 1. Tenor. Robert Catlin cast and hung us all Anno Domini 1741.
- No. 2. „ Henry Roake William Collyer Churchwardens Robert Catlin fecit 1741.
- No. 3. „ Health and prosperity to all our Benefactors R. C. fecit 1741.
- No. 4. „ Prosperity to the parish of Horsell R. C. fecit 1741.
- No. 5. „ Robert Catlin fecit 1741.
- No. 6. Treble. R. C. 1741.

Aubrey mentions the following coat-of-arms as being in several of the windows, viz. :—Azure, a fess between three hawks' heads, erased argent,¹ but these have long since disappeared, owing to the windows having been re-glazed.

The earliest brass is of the fifteenth century character, and bears the following inscription:—

**Hic jacet tumulatus Joh'n's Aleyn Capellan', anime
cujus p'piciet' Deus. Amen.**

This brass now lies on the north side of the chancel close to the communion rails, but it formerly lay at the entrance into the chancel.²

Next to and on the north side of the before-mentioned brass is one bearing the following inscription:—

“Here lieth buried under this Stone John Sutton the elder Gent who lived a Widower 24 Years, and departed this Life, July 3, 1603, aged lxxiiij. Gentle Reader, deface not this Stone. He had Issue two Sonnes and one daughter.”

Above the inscription is portrayed the full-length effigy of a man with a beard, a ruff, and clothed in a long

¹ Vol. iii p. 190.

² Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i p. 160.

gown, reaching to his heels, and over it the following arms:—Quarterly I a chevron between three cows. II III a bend between three birds. IV¹ Underneath are portrayed the effigies of two sons and a daughter.

Aubrey, in his *Natural History and Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 192, describes these arms as follows:—I a chevron betwixt three bulls sable. II a fess between three ducks or drakes. III party per chevron, three mullets . . . IV . . . a fess between two chevrons. . . . In the centre an annulet for difference.

Adjoining this brass, and close to the wall is the following inscription on brass:—

“Here lieth buried under this Stone the Body of Fayth Sutton Wife to John Sutton the younger, Gent., and Daughter to Hewgh Fearclough. Her Age at her Death was 24 year She departed this Life Aug. 23 1603 She left two Daughters and never had more”

“Gentle Reader, deface not this Stone.”

Over the brass are the arms of Sutton impaling a lion rampant between three fleurs-de-lis for *Fearclough*,² and beneath a brass, representing the two children.

There is also another brass, which formerly lay on the floor near the entrance to the chancel, but was removed some years since to its present position in the cross-passage leading to the aisle door, and the plinth of the font set upon part of the inscription—a barbarous proceeding, and doubly so considering the request conveyed in the last line.

The inscription is as follows:—

“HERE VNDER THIS STONE LYETH BVRIED THOMAS SVTTON GENT³ (ELDEST SONNE VNTO JOHN SVTTON THE ELDER) HIS AGE AT DEATH WAS XXXVIII YEARES, HE DEPARTED THIS LIFE (A *Batchelor*) THE XVIIth OF SEPTEME' IN ANNO *Domini* 1603.

“GENTLE READER DEFACE NOT *this stone.*”

¹ Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 161.

² *Ibid.*

³ This Henry Sutton is recorded in the churchwardens' account for the year 1603 to have bequeathed 10s. towards the repair of the church, which amount they acknowledge to have received.

The inscription being partly covered by the font, I have perfected the reading by inserting in italics the missing words from Manning and Bray's copy of the same. Immediately above the inscription is the effigy in ordinary civil costume, with a short cloak; the face is long, and appears to be that of an elderly person. Over his head is a shield of arms—Quarterly, I . . . a chevron between three sheep; II . . . a fess between three ducks; III per chevron, three mullets counter-changed; IV . . a fess between two chevrons

The Sutton family formerly resided at Castle House, in the parish of Horsell.¹

In the south side of the chancel floor, on the way to the vestry, is a brass with the following inscription (this brass formerly lay in the middle of the nave).²

“ HERE LYETH BYRIED THE BODY OF THOMAS EDMONDS CITIZEN & MR^s CARPENTER TO THE CHAMBER & ONE OF THE 4 VEWERS OF THAT HONORABLE CITY OF LONDON WHO HAD TO WIFE ANN FROGNALL THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM FROGNALL CITIZEN & FISHMONGE^r OF LONDON BY WHOME HE HAD ISSVE 5 SOÑS AND 2 DAUGHTERS WHO DEPTED THIS LIFE THE 26th OF AVGVST AÑO 1619 SHE STILL SVR-VIVING VNTIL

There is no room on the plate for the apparently wanting conclusion of the inscription. Above are the two effigies, rather well designed for the date. The lady is represented as much younger than her husband, and wears a hat and a formidable ruff: the plate is not cut to the outline of her figure, but is of a rounded sugar-loaf shape. Beneath, on two oblong plates, are the children: the eldest son carries a skull, to indicate his previous decease; as also the fourth, who is represented as a child about six years old. The two daughters are copies of their mother. Above are shields, bearing the arms of the City of London: *Or, a cross, gules, on the dexter chief quarter, a sword erect of the second*; and of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters: *Argent, a*

¹ Aubrey's *Natural Hist. and Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 190.

² Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i. p. 160.

³ *Sic in orig.*

chevron engrailed between three pairs of compasses, expanded at the points, sable.

On the south wall of the chancel is a small oval black marble tablet, within a compartment of alabaster, with this inscription :—

“Neere to this place lyes interred ye Body of John Greene, late Citizen and Mercer of London, who departed this life the 31st of March, 1651. Fama non moritur.”

The arms on this monument are described by Aubrey¹ as azure, three bucks trippant, or.

On the south wall of the aisle is a large handsome marble monument representing the deceased in a sheriff's gown. Kneeling on a cushion, on one side, the full-length figures of his wife and surviving daughter; and on the other side a table, on which are represented open books. At the bottom, in the centre compartment is a beehive with bees; and at the corners, implements of husbandry. This monument records the decease of James Fenn, Esq., of the parish of St. Magnus, London Bridge, citizen and skinner, who died on the 3rd of June, 1793, aged 71 years.

The inscription also records that “In the capacity of a private individual he fulfilled the duties of his station with the most scrupulous regard to the principles of Religion and Virtue. His tenderness as a Husband, and affection as a Father, are testified by the grateful remembrance of the daughter who has survived him. The respect in which he was held by his friends and fellow-citizens is best evinced by the important situation which they elected him to fulfill, and by the recollection they retain of the uprightness of his life and the integrity of his conduct.”

This Mr. Fenn, Brayley² states, was a native of Horsell, who, having settled in London as a fishmonger, acquired a large fortune by industry and perseverance, and served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in A.D. 1787.

¹ Aubrey's *Natural Hist. and Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 193.

² Brayley's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 170.

Other members of the family of Fenn lie buried in the churchyard.

The white marble monument, on the north wall of nave, bears an inscription to the memory of Sir John William Rose, Knt., A.M., serjeant-at-law, and fourteen years Recorder of London in the reign of King George the Third. He died suddenly at his house at Peckham, on the 11th of October, 1803, aged 53 years.

It also bears an inscription to the memory of Lady Ann Rose, his wife, daughter of Mr. Sheriff Fenn, who died November the 6th, 1809, aged 55 years.

Both the deceased are represented on the monument leaning on an urn, Sir John in his gown as Recorder, and his lady in a modern dress.

The arms on the monument are as follows:—Azure, a chevron, ermine, between three water bougets, argent, *Rose*. An inescutcheon, argent, on a fess within a bordure engrailed; azure, three escallops of the first, *Fenn*. Motto, "Ferio Tego Rem."

Aubrey¹ mentions an inscription to the memory of John Sutton, gentleman, who died 23rd January, A.D. 1612; but this is missing.

Preserved in the Public Record Office is the following inventory of the goods belonging to the church, made in the sixth year of the reign of Edward VI. :—

"Imprimis. j challice of sillver parcell gillt waing bie extymacion vi ounces.

Item. j pyx of copper parcell gillte.

Item. ij coopes j of vellvett another of sattyn of Bridges.

Item. v vestementes with the awbes.

Item. j clothe to hange before the aullter payntid yellow and redd.

Item. ij cortyns of sarcenet.

Item. iij surplussis.

Item. j canape clothe.

Item. ij corporis with casis.

Item. ij crosse cloithes with the staviais.

Item. j streymer.

Item. iij banner clothes with staviais.

Item. j font cloithe.

Item. j Lent cloithe.

Item. iij table cloithes.

¹ Aubrey's *Natural Hist. and Antiquities of Surrey*, vol. iii. p. 190.

Item. ij towellis.

Item. ij candillstickes for the aullter.

Item. ij great candillstickes of iron.

Item. v lattyn braunchis for tappers.

Item. j caudron ij iron brochis iij belles in the steple the best bie estymacion xiiij^c the second xij^c the third x^c.

Item. j saunce bell.

Item. ij sackring belles ij watter pottes ij krewittes j crysematore.

“All which was commytted to the custody of Harry Smith John Hathewell John Edmytt thellder George Wapshok the vjth of October in the vjth yere of the reign of owre sovereign Lord.

“M^d. Solld of the former invitorie j chalice waing v ounces which money is bestowid uppon harneis and other weapons and xvijth of waxxe solld for the paynting of the churche.”

Standing in one corner of the ground-floor of the tower is a long iron spit, pointed at one end, the other having a six-inch crank, and a handle nine inches long; the total length of the iron being 11 feet 7 inches.

I am informed that there were formerly two of these irons preserved in the tower; but one was sold some years since. No one connected with the parish appears to know how long they have been in the tower, or for what purpose they were intended.

I infer that this iron is one of the two brochis or spits mentioned in the inventory of the church goods *temp.* Edward VI., and that they were used with the caldron on the occasion of some parish festival; but, unfortunately, I have not been able to obtain any information on the subject.

The church registers commence as follows:—

Baptisms and Burials in A.D. 1653, and Marriages in A.D. 1654.

On the second (paper) folio are the following entries—

“M^r Ayling was killed March y^e 25th And was Buried y^e 28 day 1735.”

“John Hone Clark Begun His Clark Ship in the year of our Lord god and Jesus Christ y^e Rightus 1699.”

On the back of this folio is written :

“Richard Hone his Righting And hee it is that gave the fatall blow.”

Whether this has any reference to the preceding entry

of the death of Mr. Ayling, no evidence exists. The Hones appear by the registers to have been a numerous family in the parish, and for three generations held the office of church clerk, afterwards succeeded by three generations of the Spooners, the present church clerk, William Spooner, being maternally the great-great-grandson of the first church clerk of the name of Hone.

On the paper leaves at the commencement of the early register are numerous entries of the several amounts collected on briefs for losses by fire and other matters, from which I have extracted the following:—

Folio 4.

- 1st August, 1658. "Collected then in the pish of Horsell in the County of Surr: towards the losse by the fire at Wappinge vpon the breife the sūme of 10s. 6d."
- 3rd October, 1658. "Collected then for the Towne of Cowden in the County of Kent 5s. 6d. ob."
- 3rd April, 1659. "Collected then towardꝑ the Breife of S^t Brides neere fleetstreete London for the losse there done by fier the sūme of 10s. 2d."
- 17th February, 1660. "Collected then to the breife of S^t Margeretꝑ in Westminster for their losse done by fire the sūme of 3s. 5d."
- 28th April, 1661. "Collected then for the losse by fier for the inhabitantꝑ of S^t Bartholomew Exchange and Bennett ffynk in London 3s. 9d."
- 19th May, 1661. "Collected then towardꝑ the losse by fier of the inhabitantꝑ neare fleetstreet in the pish of S^t Dunstones of y^e Weste London the sūme of 3s. 6d."
- 16th June, 1661. "Collected for and towards Phillipe Dandulo formerly a Turke, and now newly converted to be a Christian the sūme of 3s. 4d."
- 1st December, 1661. "Collected then to the breife set forth for fishinge 4s. 9d."
- 19th July, 1663. "Collected then to the breife of Thomas Smyth w^{ch} fier happened at the blue Boare in Holborn London 3s. 4d."

Folio 5^b.

- 6th October, 1667. "Collected then towardꝑ the dismall fier in the Markett Towne of Newport in the County of Salop the sūme of 4s."
- 23rd August, 1668. "Collected then towards the Redempcōn of the Captives w^{ch} are in the Turks Domynion the sūme of 5s."
- 8th May, 1670. "Collected then to the breife for the 6 Maryners who were taken by the Turks & were made slaves 3s. 3d."

19th March, 1670. "Collected then toward^e the Ransome of Michaell Kys and Peter Kys Hungarians who were taken and ymprisoned by the merciless Turk^e 3s. 6d."

1671. "Collected then betweene Easter and Whitson-tide for the Redemtion of the Slaves out of Turkey by y^e by the great breife 20s. 8d."

The last entry of a brief is as follows:—

1716. "Collected between Ester and whitsontide for the great Lost of the Cows near London¹ the sūme of 1l. 5s. 10d."

The Register is of parchment, and commences on the seventh folio, the six preceding folios being paper.

The title to the Register is as follows:—

"Surr. The first day of July One Thousand six hundred fifty and fflower

Robert Roake thelder of Horsell is elected and chosen Register within the pishe of Horsell aforesaide and hath taken his Oath for the due execution of his Office before us the day and yere above Written according to an Act of Parliam^t in that case made and pvided.

"Signed { ARTHUR ONSLOW.
E. A. PITSON."

Then follows —

"Horsell." "Births of Children from the 29th day of September 1653."

The first entry is that of

"John the sonne of Edward Hone borne the 2^d of October 1653 and was Baptized the 20th daie of the same month."

The Marriage Register commences in A.D. 1654.

The first two entries are as follows:—

"William Burchett and Agnes Spongue of Chobham widowe were Maryed the 29th daie of August 1654, by me Leo: Rawlins.

"George Billingham of the pish of S^t Nycholas Guildford and Elizabeth Walden widowe were maryed the 26th daie of October 1654 by me Leo: Rawlins."

The marriages appear to have been very limited in number, as will be seen by the list of the first twenty years:—

	Marriages.		Marriages.		Marriages.
1654 ...	5	1661 ...	1	1668 ...	6
1655 ...	3	1662 ...	1	1669 ...	3
1656 ...	4	1663 ...	2	1670 ...	2
1657 ...	4	1664 ...	0	1671 ...	3
1658 ...	5	1665 ...	2	1672 ...	1
1659 ...	0	1666 ...	1	1673 ...	5
1660 ...	6	1667 ...	3	1674 ...	4

¹ This would appear to refer to some violent epidemic then raging.

The Burial Register commences in A.D. 1653.

The first entries are as follows:—

A.D. 1653. "Edward Perman died 13th day of October and was buried the 14th day of the same moneth 1653.

Stephen the sonne of Anne Blissett widowe was drowned the 17th day of October and was Buryed the 18th daie of the same moneth 1653."

The only entries of any particular interest are the following:—

A.D. 1664. "Jane the daughter of Richard fenn was Drowned the 7th day of Julij and was buried the 8th daie of the same moneth 1664."

A.D. 1675. "Anne the daughter of John Green gent was buried the 21st day of June 1675."

The earliest churchwardens' account-book extant commences with the year 1600, and ends A.D. 1748.

The following extracts may be deemed of interest:—

Account A.D. 1600.

"Imprimis for Bread & wyne viijs."

"Item to Thomas Taylor for the maymed Souldyers Releef xixs. vd."

Account A.D. 1601.

"It^m payed John Edmead senior fo 2 Blankes¹ to make a Theale² in Carchoes lane iiij s."

"It^m spent on Coronacōn daye vppon the Ryngers ijs. vijd.

"It^m for writinge our accompt ¶ Recordinge yt xijd."

Account A.D. 1602.

"It^m to Harrysonn the Joyner for mending the Pwees in the Churche ¶ Chauncell ¶ for his Puylypytt xxiiija. viijd.

"It^m for the Puylypytt post xijd.

"It^m for fetchinge the Post, the Puylypitt ¶ makinge cleane the Churche xijd."

Account A.D. 1603.

"Item delyvered and payde to Thomas Taylor ou^r Counstable of the Hundred for Releef of maymed Souldyours & the prysoners of the whyte lyonne at several tymes xxxs. iijd."

Account A.D. 1604.

"It^m for a Conmunyon Book & a Booke of Cannons ix. ijd."

Account A.D. 1611.

Numerous repairs appear to have been executed to the church this year, among which I find 12d. was paid to the workmen for "vnhelinge³ the steeple."

¹ Plank ?

² Theal, board, plank, joist.—Halliwell.

³ Unhele, to uncover.—Halliwell.

Account A.D. 1616.

- "It^m he¹ rec^d of Henrie atwicke for the old Bible vs."
 "It^m bestowed vpon the v of November for the Ringers xijd."

Account A.D. 1627-28.

- "It^m Rec the gifte of Edward Jones thelder of his executor w^{ch} he gaue toward^e the repayreinge of o^r church iijs. iiijd."
 "It^m paid vnto Jsazac Dalley for settinge vpp the Dyall iijd."

Account A.D. 1629-30.

- "It^m geven to 2 poore men w^{ch} were traualars hauinge authoritie to passe iijs. vjd.
 "It^m geven in like manner to a poore lame souldier xijd."

At the end of this book is the order of sitting in the pews as determined at a Vestry held the 17th February, A.D. 1720-21, with a list of the seats for men and women.

The Rev. Mr. Mangles informs me that whilst the workmen were excavating the soil for the foundations of the heating-vault in A.D. 1870, they found a silver penny of Edward I., and a brass Nuremberg token in a good state of preservation, the inscription on which, translated, was as follows:—"Hans Shult of Nurember=Fortune is moving."

The tithes of Horsell in early times belonged to the rectory of Woking, and as such were appropriated, together with that rectory, to the prior and convent of Newark, in the county of Surrey, the 46 Henry III., A.D. 1262, by the name of the chapelry of Horushull.²

In the Taxatio of Pope Nicholas IV., A.D. 1291, 20 Edward I.,³ the chapel of "Horshull" and "Piriford" were valued at 10*l.* per annum, and charged with the payment of 20*s.* per annum for tenths.

After the dissolution of the monastery of Newark the tithes became the property of the Crown, and so continued until the reign of James I., when they were granted, together with those of Woking and as parcel of the same, to Francis Morrice and Francis Phelips in trust to convey the same to Sir Francis Aungier, Knight,

¹ John Roake.

² Regist. Wainflete, i. p. 2, f. 83.

³ Record Office Edit., p. 208^b.

afterwards Baron Aungier, of Longford, in Ireland;¹ 19*l.* 6*s.* to be rendered annually to the king's exchequer for the whole. The letters patent² of this grant bear date the 25th Spetember, A.D. 1609, and the seventh of the said king's reign.

In the fourth year of the reign of King Charles I., A.D. 1628, the king, by letters patent dated the 30th July, on the nomination of Christopher Earl of Anglesey³ and in trust for him,—granted the “chapel of Horsehill, with the dwelling house of the same, and all the tithes, oblations, profits, tithes of sheaves, woods, underwoods, lands, and tenements, to the same chapel in any manner belonging, then or late in the occupation of one Edward Jones⁴ or his assigns,” to be held of the king as of his manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not in chief or by knight's service, rendering to the king's exchequer 2*s.* annually,⁵ to Ralph Wise and Henry Harryman.

The said Ralph Wise and Henry Harryman, by the direction of the Earl of Anglesey, conveyed the before-mentioned premises, by deed of indenture dated the 16th January, A.D. 1630, 5 Charles I., to John Robinson, of Sunning Hill, subject to the same rents and services; which said John Robinson conveyed the same by deed, dated the 7th November, A.D. 1635, 11 Charles I., to Thomas Hellow and Edith his wife; which said Edith, during her widowhood, by an indenture dated the 6th July, A.D. 1639, 15 Charles I., conveyed the same to Edward Alchorn, D.D., of London, and Ann his wife; the said Ann, after the decease of her hus-

¹ Sir Francis Aungier, Knt., Master of the Rolls 5 October, 1609, created Baron Aungier of Longford, in the peerage of Ireland, 29 June, A.D. 1621.

² Patent 7 James I., p. 22, m. 1.

³ Christopher Villiers, younger brother of George, first Duke of Buckingham, elevated to the peerage 18th April, A.D. 1623, as Baron Villiers of Daventry, and Earl of Anglesey.

⁴ Probably the father of this Edward Jones, who bequeathed 3*s.* 4*d.* towards the repair of the church. See churchwardens' account, A.D. 1627–1628.

⁵ Patent 4 Charles I., p. 25, m. 2.

band,¹ viz. 25—26 March, A.D. 1674, by deed of lease and release, conveyed the premises to Godfrey Lee and his heirs and assigns for ever.

The several purchasers holding under the grant of the 4th Charles I. appear to have only received the small tithes, and were afterwards compelled to relinquish these on the ground that two lay fees of the same tithes cannot subsist in one and the same parish; for by a conveyance dated the 15th July, A.D. 1682, Francis Earl of Longford, grandson and heir to Lord Aungier, at the same time that he sold the tithes of Woking to Maximilian Emily, conveyed the chapel, parsonage or rectory of "Horshill," with all tithes, great and small, to Richard Lee and William Beauchamp, in trust, as set forth in a deed dated 1st August following, declaring the uses of the former, for Richard Bonsey, Richard Roake, John Collier, and John Scocher, all described as of Horsell, with a covenant that each of the before-mentioned gentlemen should have and enjoy a fourth share. Maximilian Emily, who purchased the rectory impropriate of Woking, having covenanted to duly pay to the exchequer the 19*l.* 6*s.* per annum provided for in the grant of the 7th James I.

Afterwards the descendant of John Collier purchased the fourth share belonging to Richard Bonsey, and the fourth part formerly belonging to John Scocher passed by sale to Richard Fladgate, of Crosslands in Woking. Messrs. Henry Roake, Edward Roake, Richard Fladgate, and Henry Collyer are now the lay impropriators to whom the chancel belongs.²

The south seats in the chancel are occupied by the Roake family, and those on the north side are occupied by the Collyer and Fladgate families.

The before-mentioned gentlemen, as lay impropriators, have the right to appoint the curate.

The benefice is a curacy, originally dependent, as before mentioned, upon the rectory of Woking, but

¹ Died at Bath, A.D. 1652.

² Manning and Bray's *Hist. of Surrey*, vol. i. pp. 162, 163.

afterwards appropriated to the prior and convent of Newark; but after the dissolution of that monastery, it was rendered perpetual under a license from the ordinary.

Bishop Morley,¹ in his will, proved the 31st October, A.D. 1684, bequeathed 10*l.* per annum for an augmentation to the "vicarage" upon conditions that the "vicarage" house and tithe should be restored to the church, and that those who had bought the great tithe should settle 10*l.* per annum more on the living for ever. The terms of this request not having been complied with, the benefaction became void.

One instance only occurs of the institution to the living as a vicarage, viz. 12th April, A.D. 1679, Thomas Quincey, M.A., having been instituted vicar by Bishop Morley; but doubts having arisen as to the title of the impropiators to the advowson, he was again instituted the 1st of the following month, being presented by the king. Never having been endowed as a vicarage, this is said to be the only occasion it has been so designated.

Before the appropriation of the tithes in A.D. 1262, the rector of Woking appointed his curate here; and after the rectory became the property of the prior and convent of Newark, they appointed from time to time one of their house, as appears from an entry in the register of Bishop Wainflete, dated the 2nd April, A.D. 1457,² at which date Roger Haylle, a canon regular of Newark, owing to the poorness of the receipts of the chapel and its ruinous condition, was granted a special

¹ It appears from Bishop Morley's bequest, as also by his institution of Thomas Quincey as vicar, that he was desirous of erecting the perpetual curacy into a vicarage. George Morley, son of Francis Morley, Esq., by Sarah his wife, daughter of Sir John Denham, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, was born in Cheapside, in the city of London, the 27th February, A.D. 1597, consecrated Bishop of Worcester 28th October, A.D. 1660, and in A.D. 1662 translated to the see of Winchester. Died in Farnham Castle, 29th October, 1684. Buried in Winchester Cathedral.—Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. iv. pp. 149–158.

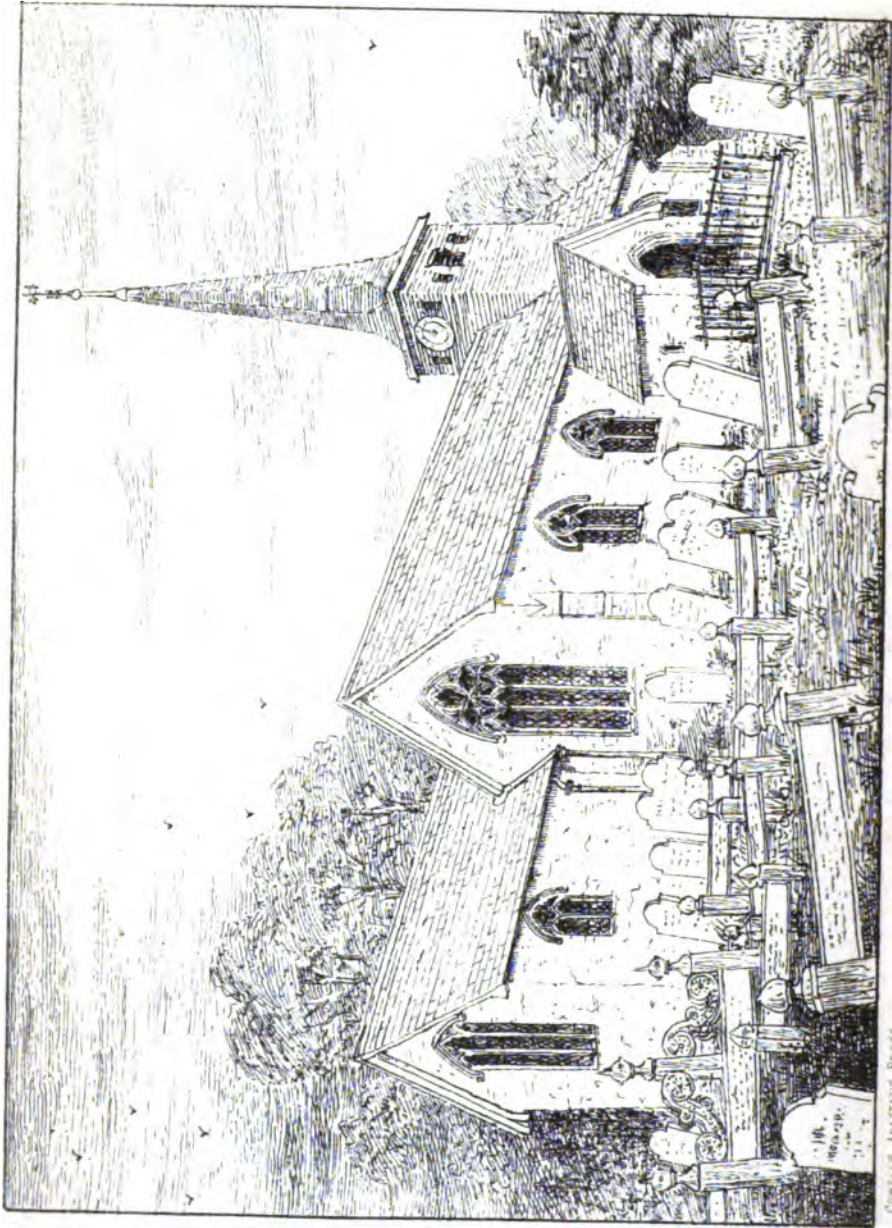
² 1 P. 2, f. 41.

license to administer the sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist to the parishioners of the chapel at all canonical times during the term of one year, more or less, at the good pleasure of the ordinary.

The following is the only recorded charity connected with the parish :—Henry Smith, by deed of gift in A.D. 1626, settled a yearly rent-charge of 1*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* per annum on the parish for the benefit of poor persons not receiving alms from the parish, or for apprenticing children.¹ This annual sum is paid by the trustees of his manor of Warbleton, in the county of Sussex.

¹ Charity Reports returned to Parliament, A.D. 1786.





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HORLEY CHURCH, N. E. VIEW.

HORLEY CHURCH.

BY MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.

TH**ERE** are two methods by which we may endeavour to ascertain the history of a building,—one, which may be called the literary method, consists of research into the evidence drawn from contemporary or other records of a more or less early date; and the second, which we may term the inductive method, consists of an examination of the evidence afforded by the structure itself. If the results obtained from these two differing methods agree, or are not discordant, then we need have no hesitation in affirming their correctness; but if they disagree, the building itself affords, of the two, the most reliable evidence.

It is not often, however, our good fortune to find any historical account of an ordinary village church drawing its origin from a remote period; and, failing such at Horley, we must therefore content ourselves with what information we can extract from the structure, to be corroborated or modified when the work of “restoration” is commenced, and the walls are stripped of their casing of plaster and cement.

There is no mention of Horley in “Domesday Book,” and it would rather appear from a document (hitherto un-noted) to have been a ville in the parish of Herteley; possibly Horley and Herteleia¹ may have been subsequently united in a parish of Horley, for I am aware of no other record of Herteley. The deed is a convention

¹ The name may be Herceleia, the letters t and c being often indistinguishable. The name under either spelling is not mentioned by Manning and Bray.

made by the Lord Legate between the Prior and Convent of Merton and Richard, priest of Herteleia, by which it was agreed that Richard should have as parishioners of his church of Herteleia all the men of Horley settled there at the date of this composition, all benefits from the church as well in relation to the living as the dead, and all lands which the settlers used to till and at length had been converted into domain, and also one-third of the tithes of land which the farmers might happen to cultivate. Moreover, he should have the whole tithes of the villenage, &c., existing at the time when the land was reduced into domain of the Canons. He was also to retain all former oblations of the said men, both of living and dead. In the other domain of Pecha the Canons retained the tithes of the settlers. This composition was made to avoid further intrigue and quibble on the part of the said Richard, in which if he further moved, he should be held to the law. Richard thereupon took an oath of fidelity to the convent to maintain this convention entire.¹ There is no date to this document, but it was executed evidently in the twelfth century.

A composition was subsequently (apparently) made between Robert,² prior, and the convent, and Master Alexander, parson of the church of Herteleia, by which the canons agreed that all their men in the parish of Herteleia should pay their full tithes in future to the church of that parish for all things they held in that parish. This was affirmed with the assent and authority of Godfrey, Bishop of Winchester, in the fifth year of King Richard, on the feast of Our Lord's Nativity (25th Dec., 1193).³

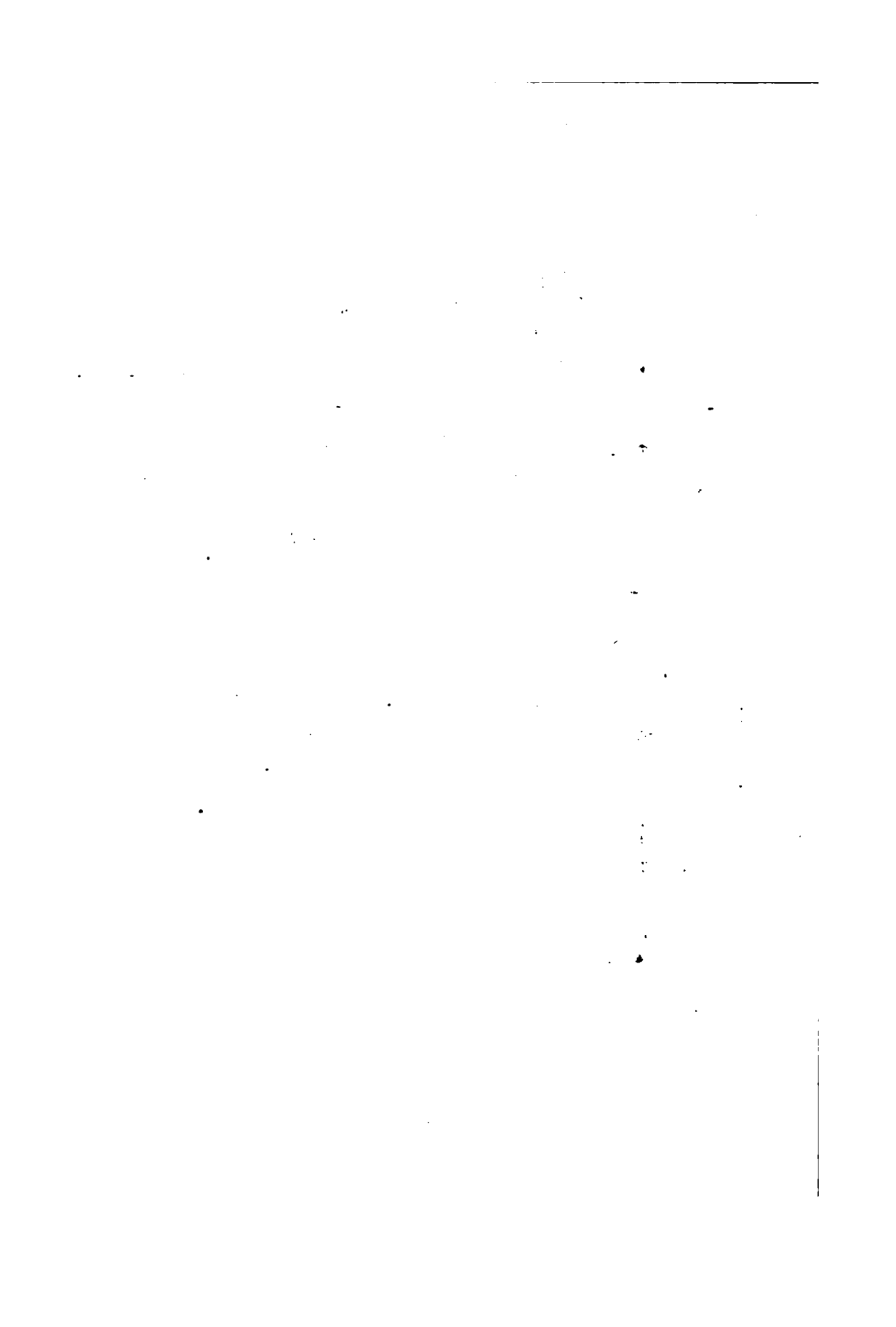
In 1291, at Pope Nicholas' taxation, the living was taxed at 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the tithe being 1*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*⁴

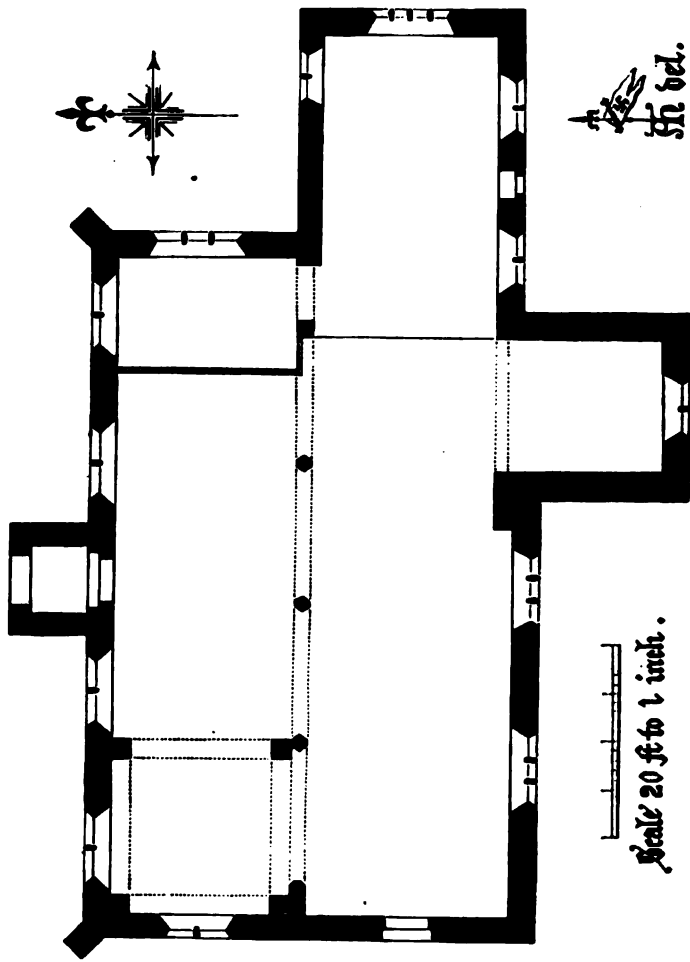
¹ *Cartulary of Merton Priory*, No. 113, fo. xcv.—Cotton MSS., *Cleopatra*, C. ix. (British Museum).

² The name Robert is probably entered in error for Richard, as might easily arise from the common practice of writing only the initial of a Christian name. Richard succeeded Robert, and held the office at this date.

³ *Cartulary of Merton Priory*, No. 114, fo. xcv. v.

⁴ Record Office ed., p. 208. At this date the Prior of Merton held land in the parish, taxed at five shillings; and the Prior of Canterbury,





Morley Brewery.

To face page 171.

Of the erection of the building records fail to give us any information, and we must therefore turn to the structure itself. On entering the church, every one will be struck by its peculiarity of plan, it being almost describable as a double nave rather than a nave with a north aisle. The width of the portion on the north of the arcade is 18 ft. 2 in., while that on the south widens from 19 ft. at the east end to 21 ft. 7 in. at the western extremity. Similar instances may be met with, but there is in no case reason to suppose that such was the original plan; on the contrary, it would appear probable that at a period early in the fourteenth century, when this church was built, it consisted of a nave and south aisle, but that subsequently, for the purpose of an extension of church-room, the aisle was superseded by the present nave and chancel, whereby the former nave became an aisle, and the space for congregation was nearly doubled. Clearly the earliest part of the existing structure (so far as can at present be ascertained) is the present north aisle; no other part is so old by nearly a couple of centuries. Of course it is possible that the rest may have existed previously, and have been rebuilt; but I think there is sufficient reason for the proposition that the present north aisle was the original nave. The whole of this part, including the row of arches which separate it from the present nave, being all of one date, it is certain that there was some part of the church south of those arches. Supposing that the original nave stood on the south side of that arcade, it is not in the least likely that, if an extension of area were needed, there would have been built a single aisle, and one of a width and mag-

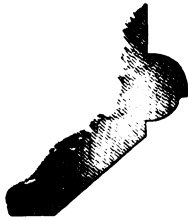


SECTION OF PIER.

land taxed at 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* (pp. 206 and 206 b). Later, in 1347-8, the Prior of Reigate, upon a Writ of Ad quod Damnum, obtained license to hold land here.—20 Ed. III., No. 51. Add. MS. 6,167, fo. 263.

nitude quite out of ordinary proportion to the nave. I assume, therefore, that there was originally (that is to say, at the date of the present north aisle) a mere aisle south of the arcade, which in the latter half of the fifteenth century was superseded by the present nave, with a chancel attached; thus leaving the original nave to occupy the secondary position of an aisle. At the same time, or probably rather later, the chapel, projecting transept-like, was built, and the tower constructed.

The orientation, or variation of the long axis of the church from west to east, is 28 degrees to the north; the dedication of the church being to St. Bartholomew, the orientation would theoretically be 18° 15' north.



SECTION OF NORTH
WINDOWS OF AISLE.

Viewing the building in detail, we find the (present) north aisle of the style called Decorated, and rather early in that style. The side windows remind one of the windows in Chartham Church, Kent, and Winchelsea, Sussex, and are excellent specimens of the style. They date somewhere about the year 1310 (see wood-engraving). In the head of each, more or less perfectly preserved, is original stained glass, the ground of a bright, rich



ruby-colour, with a golden leopard's head in the centre, and the lines marked in black; the pattern in the



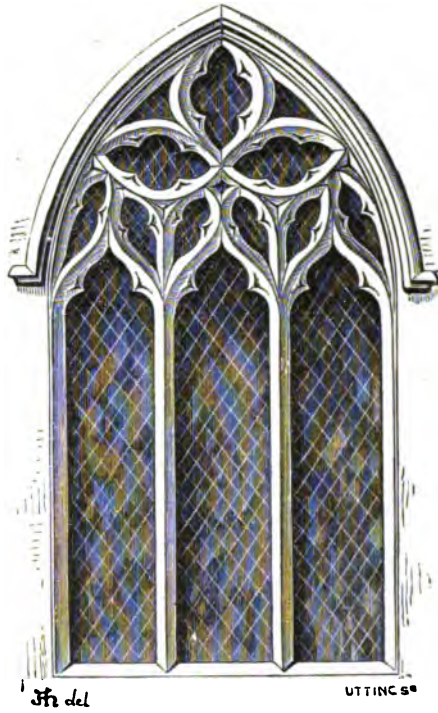
WINDOW IN NORTH AISLE, HORLEY CHURCH.

To face page 172.





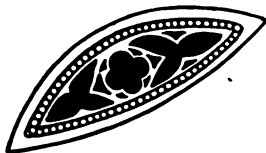




EAST WINDOW IN NORTH AISLE, HORLEY CHURCH.

To face page 173.

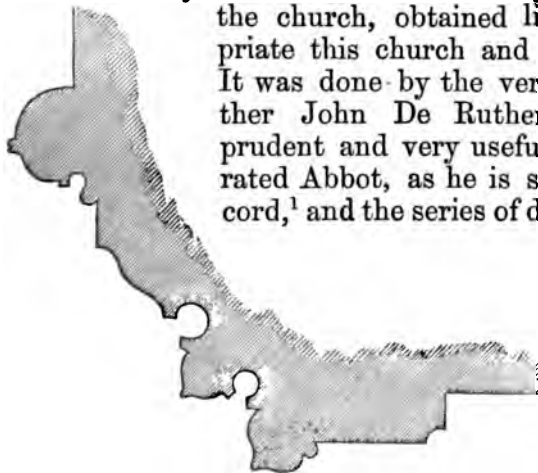
spandrels is in black and white, with a ribbon of light yellow roundlets. The east window, as will be at once noticed (see illustration), is of a rather more developed style, and reminds one of other examples, such as that in the adjacent parish church of Worth, Sussex; but this at Horley is more elegant and elaborate. We may safely say that since the destruction of the east window at Dorking Church the county can show no specimens of tracery superior to those in this church. The mouldings of the capitals of the pillars supporting the arcade between the two divisions of the church are good, though not striking; probably the material would not admit of carving deeper and bolder mouldings; the north doorway is, however, certainly good.



SECTION OF EAST WINDOW OF NORTH AISLE.



It happened about this date—viz. in the year 1313—that the Abbey and Convent of Chertsey, the patrons of the church, obtained license to appropriate this church and that of Epsom. It was done by the very religious brother John De Rutherwyk, the very prudent and very useful lord and venerated Abbot, as he is styled in the record,¹ and the series of documents necessary



SECTION OF NORTH DOORWAY.

to effect the appropriation are recorded in the Cartulary of the Abbey² of Chertsey. They comprised the King's Letters

¹ His name was probably derived from the village of Rutherford, in Hampshire, not very far distant.

² *Cartulary of Chertsey Abbey*, fo. xvi. v. to xix. v. (In the Record Office.)

Patent, a Bull of Pope Clement III., under which the Bishop of Winchester gave his sanction; a ratification and confirmation by the Prior and Chapter of St. Swythyn, Winchester; and followed by a confirmation by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This being accomplished, the Abbot was on the feast of St. Dunstan inducted into the corporal possession of the church by Philip, Archdeacon of Surrey, pursuant to a mandate from the Bishop, dated at Esher, the Ides of May, 1313.

In accordance with our theory as to the change of plan of the church, the present nave, assumed to have replaced an earlier aisle, is seen to be the next part in point of date of structure. The roof is the earliest part noticeable, consisting of a tie-beam, with king-post, and struts to the rafters, and being of a most common type in timber districts in the latter half of the fifteenth century. From the simple corbels projecting from the walls, it appears clearly that the roof has been lifted to a higher level than it originally occupied, and I believe that this must have been done considerably later, judging from its unusual clumsiness. Old builders often worked by the "rule of thumb," and were very careless in measures; but they managed their work so cleverly that seldom any noticeable defect happened. At the east end of this nave, being the span for which the roof was constructed, the width of the nave is 19 ft., while at the west end it is 21 ft. 7 in. across. One of two things, therefore, ought to have been done: either the roof should have been altered and adapted to this form of nave, or some ingenuity exercised in making the roof cover the building, without the discrepancy being conspicuous or unsightly. The carelessness on the mason's part demanded, but unfortunately did not receive, a corresponding skill in carpentry, and the result is a singular clumsiness in the roof, which at the west end of the north side is carried by some screened projection, which diminishes until the span of the roof meets the wall near the east end.

There is no chancel arch. The chancel, judging from

the east window, which I am informed is a reproduction of that which recently existed, is far later, being near the middle of the sixteenth century. The chapel on the south side, known as the Bastwick Chapel, has no appearance of an earlier date than the beginning of the sixteenth century. The opening to it is not arched over with masonry, but has a flat timber beam with struts at the ends, and resembles the entrance to inn yards, such as we often see in our older towns. There is a clumsy thickening of the walls internally, which probably is ascribable to some necessity for strengthening them. A projection just west of this chapel may, not improbably, contain a rood staircase.

It would appear that when the northern part of the building became an aisle, its chancel became a chapel, and was fenced in with a parclose or screen (apparently of much the same date as the present roof), running across it, and returned on its south side, under the easternmost of the nave arches. Much of the lower part remains, and shows traces of the original colouring of red and green.

In the midst of the present aisle, at its west end, is constructed the tower of timber framework, of what precise date there is nothing to show, beyond that it is clearly of the later Gothic period, and most probably towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. It is likely that when the present nave was built the space at the end of what then became the aisle would well be spared for the purpose, and the fact that stone was scarce and timber abundant in the locality furnishes a good and sufficient reason for erecting a frame tower instead of a stone one. The shingled spire, which rises from it, is, as ever, a picturesque object. The tower unfortunately appears to have become shaky, possibly from being of insufficient strength to carry the bells (they are a fine peal of later date, and rang out a welcome to the Society on the occasion of its visit), but more probably from want of sufficient care and knowledge. In most of the old and substantial stone towers which have become cracked and ruinous, the mischief has arisen

solely from the same cause: for ringing the bells (*i.e.* by swinging them) there must be allowed a certain play, while, if too much be given, the destruction of the tower necessarily results. Probably some less unsightly bracing or strengthening than that which exists might be introduced.

Between the chancel and the eastern part of the aisle is cut a very clumsy arch, under which rests the fine stone effigy which is described by Mr. Waller with his unrivalled skill and knowledge. The arch is so singularly made that it is impossible to give any early date to it; perhaps originally merely a recess, at all events enlarged, and its outline destroyed at a comparatively modern date, and very likely for the benefit of sight and sound to the school children, for whom are ranged a series of seats in ascending stages, facing west—a relic of last-century barbarism, such as is not often met with at the present day.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and it formerly possessed two or three chapels, though, bearing in mind that the east end of an aisle or other small enclosure sufficed for a chantry chapel, the fact does not necessarily indicate any very large dimensions.

In 1499, on the 2nd November, Thomas Cowper, one of the parishioners, made his will, whereby, after bequeathing (according to the pious formula of the period) his soul to God Omnipotent, Blessed Mary, and all saints, he directed his body to be buried in the Chapel of St. Katherine there. He left to the high altar for tithes and oblations forgotten 20d., to each of the four lights in the said church 4d., and to the church to buy two torches 13s. 4d.¹ The lights did not necessarily indicate altars, since they might have been placed before images; but as he mentions the Chapel of St. Katherine, which we know from other sources had a light, we may fairly assume that another of the lights was in a chapel of St. Mary, and another in that of St. Nicholas. The churchwardens' accounts, beginning in the year 1505, existed in the time of Manning and Bray, but are unfortunately no longer

¹ Prerog. Reg., 39 Horne.

forthcoming.¹ It appears that the gifts for the maintenance of St. Katherine's light were kept by two wives of parishioners as wardens, changing every year. In 1518 they had in hand, at the termination of their year of office, 47 shillings; in other years 3*l.* 10*s.*, 4 marcs, 3*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, 3*l.* 3*s.*, and so on.

As regards the other lights, it appears, from the same volume of accounts, that the light of St. Nicholas was kept in similar manner by two male parishioners, who in 1518 had in hand 33*s.* 8½*d.*, and afterwards 43*s.* 8*d.*, 5*l.* 1*d.*, and so on.

There were also wardens of the "stock" of the Unde-filed Virgin Mary, who had a somewhat larger fund under their care. On the feast of St. John Baptist, 1507, the then guardians, John Bristo and John Rughhey, with two sureties, entered into a bond to William Burbank, the vicar of Horlegh, in the place and name of the said church (*i. e.* the persona ecclesie), to present in the choir of the church before the incumbent or his deputy, and the wardens and parishioners there, 116 shillings of the goods of the said stock then being in their hands, and place it in the treasure-chest of the church for the common use thereof, according to the order of the incumbent and parishioners there applying, under pain of forfeiture of 5 marcs. It is witnessed by William Burbanke, notary.

There appears in Manning and Bray a note that in 1365 John de Burstow had a license for a chapel at Horley. Reference to the Episcopal Register at Winchester shows that on the 25th July, 1346, the bishop granted a special license in common form for the celebration of mass by a fit priest in a private chapel in the parish, but without prejudice to the rights of the parish

¹ Manning and Bray's work gives extracts from these accounts, which were then in the possession of Mr. Bray, of Shiere; but in the fifty years which have elapsed since his death they have, as I am courteously informed by his successor, our worthy member, Mr. Reginald Bray, F.S.A., fallen out of sight. I must, therefore, take my information from that work instead of referring to the original, as I hoped to have done.

church or otherwise, and for so long as it pleased the bishop, and concerning this a writing was sent to the vicar of Horley.¹ This, therefore, had no reference to a chapel forming part of the parish church.

The parish accounts above referred to state that the churchwardens passed two years' accounts to Whit-Sunday, 1505, in the church, before William Burbank (notary), Bachelor-of-Law, and the vicar. They were charged with 3*l.* 10*s.* 5½*d.* money in hand; increase of church goods and lands in the two past years, 22*s.* 6*d.*; paschal pennies for the same period, 8*s.* 4*d.*; and St. Swithin's farthings for the same time, 3*s.* 8*d.*

Accounts are further given each year of money remaining in the church box, varying in amount from 7*l.* 6*s.* 11½*d.* to 15*l.* 0*s.* 5½*d.* In 1522 it states—"This yere Our Lady then brought in 43 shillings and a penny."

It was a common thing in former days for the parish to have a "Church stock," or fund, perhaps in money, often in kine, applicable to church and parish purposes. They were very frequently possessed by parishes, or guilds, or similar associations connected with chantries or minor altars in the church. As an illustration it will suffice to refer to the Visitation Articles issued in the first year of Queen Elizabeth's reign (1559):—

"Whether the money coming & arising of any cattel, or other moveable stocks of the church, & money given & bequeathed to the finding torches, lights, tapers or lamps, not paid out of any lands, have not been employed to the Poor men's Chest."

"Item. Who hath the said stocks & money in their hands, & what be their names."²

The accounts obtained by the king or government in the reign of King Edward VI. of the chantries, obits, and objects of a like nature, are lost, but in the churchwardens' account is a copy of a certificate of George Payne, constable, and Hary Shoe and Thomas Copar, wardens, and Wyllyam Rofy and Richard Bonyke, of "what they can say consarnyng y^e Queenes Maiestes articles."³

¹ Winton Episcopal Register, Edyndon, ii. fo. 2.

² Cardwell's *Documentary Annals*, i. p. 213.

³ What these articles were does not appear: there are none in Sparrow's *Articles and Injunctions* or Cardwell's *Documentary Annals*, to which these could be the answer.

They state that there was a yearly rent of 6 pence for finding a lamp, which had been, and was paid yearly to the Queen's bailiff, and likewise 3 shillings.

Also an obit of 8 shillings a year out of lands called Folgons and Stokecroft, to be bestowed in bread and drink for the poor.

Also an obit out of a stock of 2 kine, which was given by John Wechastur, and so from John to Raynol Wechestur, and from Raynol to William, to John Bray the elder, 4 shillings yearly.¹

The same account also states that there was in 1563 a house and land belonging to the clerk, and a croft at Plott's Bridge let by the churchwardens to Philip Islyngeton at 26s. 8d. per annum, he felling no timber.

Of the minor church goods, of which a general return was required to be made (nominally) to King Edward VI. in his earlier years, the record is lost, but in his seventh year, viz. 12th May, 1553, the second return was made by Henry Show and John Bonnick, the churchwardens, to the following effect: ²—

There had been 2 chalices, whereof one was stolen: the remaining one weighed 15¼ oz.

Also a herse cloth (or coffin pall) to make a Communion table cloth.

In the steeple 4 bells,³ and 4 hand bells.

The Commissioners, in the King's name, robbed the Church of the following:—

Copper, gilt, weighing 5½ lbs., which			
they valued at ... ..	...	...	2s. 6d.
Ready money remaining in the church			11s. 4d.
Brass weighing 151 lbs. ... ..	...	...	25s. 2d.
All the ornaments sold for ... ..	...	...	22s. 8d.
			<hr/>
Total ... ..	...	..	61s. 8d.

We may now briefly advert to the fittings of the church. The font, standing—as according to the old rule it ought

¹ This is so given by Manning and Bray, but not very clearly: the original, as stated, is not now to be found.

² *Inventories of Church Goods*, edited by J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, Esq. *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, IV. p. 179.

³ The present bells are more modern.

to stand—near the church door, emblematical of the entrance to the Church by the rite of baptism, consists of an old basin, of a simple but satisfactory design, probably dating in the twelfth century: it no doubt had originally a good substantial pillar for its support.

A large part of the old seats remain, though disguised by the addition of a top-gallant bulwark to keep out draughts and curiosity, and facilitate a quiet snooze. One lofty pew with carved upper panels, bearing the date 1654 (a period when the Puritans were in undisturbed possession), and the initials perhaps of

TS 1656

the son or descendant of the Thomas Saunders, who possessed a sitting in 1604. It appears by the churchwardens' book, before referred to, that in 1604 four seats were set up in the church, four of the inhabitants being seated in each. One sitting was for such person as Thomas Saunders might assign, and another at the appointment of Robert Jordan. Two other pews, differing in carving, are rather later. These furnish an illustration of the custom common in the first half of the century, for persons to build pews for the benefit of themselves and their families and descendants.

At the west end of the present nave is a gallery, respecting which the county historian says, "the front is handsomely painted to resemble mahogany." "The Communion-table, rails, and a wainscot against the east wall, are neat." They were given in 1710 by the Governors of Christ's Hospital, the patrons of the living and lay rectors. It is not necessary to advert to them further.

The latest addition is a wooden gallery in the north aisle, in which are placed the organ, and some of the school children. The shoe, upon which one of the uprights rests, has, through the dense stupidity of the carpenter, been set upon the noble brass, which it partly hides and defaces.

The (modern) East window of the chancel is filled

with stained glass to the memory of the Rev. Edward Hollest Hughes, the late vicar, who died in 1871. There are two or three other new windows filled with memorial stained glass.

An account of the important stone effigy, the beautiful brass, and the other monuments, has happily been undertaken by Mr. Waller.

Two fine old yew-trees in the churchyard will be noticed even as archæological specimens.

The register-books date back from the year 1578, and are upon the whole well kept.

The earliest entries which they contain are few, and probably incomplete.

The change of tone in religious matters towards the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century is observable in the Christian names appearing in the register, such as Abraham, Angell, Aren (Aaron), Benjamin, Christian, Eden, Ephraim, Esay (Isaias), Jeremy, Mercy, Moyses, Nathaniell, Newbirth, Precilla, Reuben, and Sara. Walsingham, as a Christian name, noted at Newdegate, appears here also.

Among the unusual surnames may be mentioned, Allingham, Amyas, Blewett, Bothell, Jeale, Kerrell, Pennyale, and Tuball.

The usual disarrangement of ceremony and registration of marriages occurred in the middle of the seventeenth century, as shown by the fact that only five in the year 1645 are entered, and four in the following year; after which there are none till 1652, and then only one. The pages were previously signed at the foot by the vicar and wardens, and now by the wardens only. On the 19th October, 1654, pursuant to the Act of the Republican Parliament, a couple were married by Thomas Moore, Esq., "one of the Jesteses of the pece for the countie of Surrey"; the intent of the said marriage having been previously published on three sabbath days in the parish church. Mr. Moore continued to officiate till January, 1655-6. Another entry in the same year speaks of the publication in the parish church "at the close of the morning exercise." These civil marriages, however,

were not long prevalent (not at any time numerous), and in 1657-8 we find the entry of a marriage by John Bonnicke, minister of Leye (Leigh); the next year by John Coocke, minister, and Ralfe Coocke, minister of Burstowe; and Robard Hackinges, minister of Horley. From that date for about twenty years the entries are evidently very incomplete, although in 1665 it is noted that "here we began to carry an account to the Bishop's Register of Marriages." This page is signed by William Wills, vicar (previously he had described himself as "minister"). In the years 1673 and 1675 there are no entries, and in 1672 and 1674 only one in each year.

The like lapsus occurs, as might be expected, in the baptisms. For the year 1649 is a leaf inserted with this heading—"These that are regestred in this lefe were not regestred at the time of thir birth, but were regestred by the directione of ther parentes by me Henrey Shove, sworne regester for horley." These entries are of the date of birth, while all others in the book are records of baptism. The assumption that all persons in England were Christians was disturbed for a very brief period, to be revived and explicitly acknowledged in our own day, when the civil registration of birth has, as regards the community as distinguished from the Church, by law superseded that of baptism. Subsequently we find notes of the election of Henry Shove, and his final resignation:—

"This 22 of April 1654 Henry Show being elected the pish Regist^r for Marriages Births & Burialls was sworne by Tho: Moore Esq^r,¹ one of the Justices of Peace for the County of Surry, the day and year above s^d

"THOS: MOORE"

"I Henry Shove Left this Regesters the 10 of Aprell 1664 being then Churchwarden,² beeing of the age of three score and tenn the 25th of february the yere be fore."

Affixed to the register-book is a formal receipt dated May 18, 1671, by Francis Clerk, Rector of Stoke Daw-

¹ It was he who performed the weddings, as above noted.

² We may assume that literate persons were scarce in the parish, since the Churchwarden was serving the office of Parish Registrar or Clerk.

borne (Stoke D'Abernon), from Mr. Perkins, the vicar, of 2*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*, collected in the parish, towards the redemption of slaves, by virtue of the King's letters patent; dated 10th August in his twenty-second year.

Thomas Norton, who in 1676 signs the pages as "minister," the next year assumed his proper title of vicar.

Beyond these facts, the registers appear to contain nothing of more than the strictest local interest. No person of any consideration appears to have been resident in or connected with the parish.

The church is one of the daily decreasing number as yet unaffected by works of so-called "restoration," but it is threatened. The driest antiquary (if any specimen survive, as yet unmerged in the archæologist or ecclesiologist) would scarcely desire to see it remain permanently in its present state, but one can only hope that when the time comes nothing may be done beyond what is needed to re-arrange and enrich it as a fitting tabernacle for divine worship, and that no destruction will be permitted, nor anything done to rob it of that picturesque power of antiquity which lends a charm to every ancient building, while absolutely wanting in the bran-new appearance which it too often seems the object of church-restorers to impart.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to tender my best thanks to our good member, the Rev. Edmund George Peckover, M.A., the present vicar, for his very great courtesy; and to him and Mr. John Stevens, the churchwarden, for the friendly facilities given for the inspection of the church and registers for the purpose of the present paper. The view of the church is due to the artistic skill of our esteemed member, Ralph Nevill, Esq., F.S.A.

ON THE MONUMENTS IN HORLEY CHURCH.

By J. G. WALLER.

THE ancient monuments in this church, which deserve the attention of the archæologist, are not numerous, but they consist of an effigy of the 14th century of unusual interest, a fine brass of the 15th century, another of the end of the same era, but of no great value.

Of these, the effigy, as earliest in date, must first be considered. It lies beneath the arch at the east end of the north aisle, which forms part of the arcade dividing the nave from the latter, and is on the level of the pavement. It is upon a table slightly ridged *en dos d'âne*, forming doubtless the lid of the coffin or tomb, and is recumbent in the usual manner, the head resting on a cushion, with a lion at the feet. The mutilations and defacements are comparatively slight, but consist in the loss of the right hand and upper part of the sword, part of left foot and termination of the scabbard. The surface is worn, but the other injuries of time, &c., are not very serious and in no way impair the interest which its details declare.

The posture deviates from the common formal type. The limbs are not parallel, but are arranged in such a manner that if we consider the figure as standing, which we really ought to do, we shall find the central line of gravity to fall very nearly to the heel of the left foot; it is a position of ease. The right hand must have held the sword drawn, but the end of the latter only is preserved. The left hand rests upon the shield, which is suspended by a *guige* over the right shoulder.

The figure is armed in interlaced chain mail, viz. hauberk, with sleeves extending to the elbow; hosen of



EFFIGY OF A MEMBER OF THE SALAMAN FAMILY.

HORLEY CHURCH, SURREY.



the same material, with knee-pieces (*genouillières*) of plate; and on the outer side of these is a cockle-shell ornament, possibly for protecting the strap attaching them. The head has a bascinet (*bascinet ronde*), about the edge of which is an ornament of a type not uncommon at the time, and also three pendent scale-form defences on each side, an additional protection for the cheek; and a camail is attached covering the chin, throat, and neck. I have noted that the sleeve of the hauberk extends only to the elbow; but there is a short supplemental sleeve of mail beneath the other, evidently covering the elbow, and which is carried from it halfway down the arm. To show that this is a separate piece from the hauberk, it is necessary to point out the precise manner in which it is executed. The mail of the upper arm shows itself in longitudinal rows, an appearance entirely due to the fall of the interlacing rings, whilst that of the forearm is transverse, in which the fall or arrangement is in the contrary direction. It is difficult to explain this, but is easily understood when manipulating an actual piece of mail. As this arrangement is not usually seen, it is worthy of notice, and a glance at the plate will serve to explain, at least, the appearance.

The forearm has the rest of its protection formed of overlapping scales, which may or may not be composed of metal, but were possibly of horn or whalebone: each scale has a central ridge. The hands were defended by gauntlets, which were now developing and superseding the mittens of mail. These were doubtless of leather, further strengthened by plates of steel; but the fingers have the surfaces too much injured to detect the form of those which existed. In an effigy at Clehongre,¹ Herefordshire, only a few years later in date, we find a fully-developed gauntlet, and this may not have been very different from it.

Besides the knee-pieces, we get the next adopted plate defences, which followed in this chronological order,—viz. roundels for the shoulders and elbows; and these take

¹ Engraved by Hollis.

the form of a lion's head, which is not unfrequent: those of the elbow show that they are fastened by a strap over the arm.

In addition to the hauberk, there are supplemental padded defences; one worn beneath it, perhaps the gambeson or haketon, for they are similar in character and only differed in the materials used, the latter also being stiffer, and are known by the parallel quiltings. They were of oriental origin, and of very ancient use, as they may be seen upon the Assyrian sculptures in the British Museum. Over the hauberk we have another of the padded defences, the pourpoint, so called from the stitchings passing through and being secured by a button on the surface: some of these remain, but most of them are worn off: this garment has its edges fringed. Over all these the knight wears the modified surcoat called "Cyclas," differing mainly from the former in that the front is shortened, and being open at the sides; it is also generally made to fit closer to the body, and, as in this instance, is often laced up on one side (the right). *Mamellières* of plate embossed, of a sexfoil shape, are on each breast, forming attachment for chains, one of which passes over the left shoulder, possibly to be attached to a tilting-helmet. That of the left side passes downwards, and its office is somewhat obscure, but it was most probably attached to the sheath of the dagger, as this weapon has also a chain affixed to its handle and depending from the girdle or ceinture round the waist. There is also a chain attached to the lower sleeve of mail of the right arm: it is difficult to say what its office could be, if not to be fastened to the sword-hilt; but its termination is lost beneath the arm.

These special features are exceedingly interesting; for although they occur partially in several monuments of the same time, yet it is not usual to find these chains in use for so many purposes. In the brass of Sir John de Northwood, Minster-Shepey,¹ there is one *mamellière*

¹ Engraved in Stothard's *Sepulchral Effigies*, and in vol. ix. *Archæologia Cantiana*.

with chain passing over left shoulder. In St. Peter's Church, Sandwich, is an interesting fragment which is very closely allied to the effigy under consideration.¹ Here are two *mamellières* formed of lions' heads, and a chain from that on the right passes over the left shoulder without doubt to the helm; a chain also from ceinture secures the dagger by its handle: in other ways this is much like the figure at Horley, and is possibly by the same hand. Both these monuments referred to have the roundels for shoulders and elbows. The baldric by which the sword is suspended is enriched by rosettes very much defaced; similar decorations, though smaller, are on the ceinture and guige. The shield is of an intermediate size between the small heater-shaped form, and the long one which almost covered the body, but it adheres to the form of the latter, being incurved. It is emblazoned with a double-headed eagle displayed, charged on the breast with a lion's head.

In the endeavour to ascertain the date of a memorial, we must always bear in mind that it must generally have been executed a year or two at least after decease, and sometimes even longer. In many cases this would influence the costume, the artist often following the prevailing fashion, supposing a considerable time to have elapsed after death. Nevertheless, we have evidence to show that occasionally the variations of costume between two epochs are strictly attended to, as in the fine brass of Sir Robert and Sir Thomas Swinbourne, at Little Horkesley, Essex:² here father and son evidently appear in the costume appropriate to each. Nor can it be doubted, that in very many, perhaps in most cases, effigies follow the attire of the deceased, and where specialities of detail are to be found, we may assume this to be always so.

In the monument of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford,³ in Hereford Cathedral, we find an advance in

¹ *Vide* plate in *Archæological Journal*, No. 31.

² Engraved in Waller's *Monumental Brasses*.

³ Engraved by Hollis.

development upon that at Horley, in a further extension of plate. Now the date of decease is given 1321, and the special costume I should place twenty years later. By comparing the brasses of Sir John de Creke, in Westley, Waterless, Cambridgeshire,¹ 1325, and Sir John de Northwode, *cir.* 1330, we may find analogies with the figure at Horley; therefore, in assuming an approximate date, one cannot be far wrong in fixing it about 1320, and it might be a few years earlier. The armour is in a period of transition, and no example is more curious in illustration of it than the Horley effigy.

It may be well to note the conventions it has in common with others, such, for instance, as the hand resting upon the shield, which may be seen in that of De Bohun, and it may be in the torso at Sandwich. The drawn sword often occurs, as in the series of knights in the Temple Church, and there is one at Newton Solney, Derbyshire,² but these are earlier in date. The fine Flemish brass now preserved in the vestibule of the hospital in the Place St. Pharaïlde at Ghent, to the memory of its founder, Williem Wenemaer,³ 1325, shows the drawn sword, but uplifted; and it has other analogies, such as the chains depending from the breast, through two openings of the surcoat, one of which is attached to the handle of the sword, and another to the handle of the dagger; thus illustrating the use of these appendages. There is also the hand upon the shield. This must be considered as a few years later than the effigy at Horley. We may refer, for further illustration, to an effigy of a Blanch-front at Alvechurch, engraved by Stothard, and also by the effigy of Thomas Giffard at Leekhampton.

The monument is doubtless to the memory of one of the Salaman family, as the arms upon the shield would indicate, and they were seated in this parish. One Roger Salaman died 16 Edw. III., 1343-44, seised of the manor of Imworth, held of the Prior of Merton; but this is too

¹ *Vide Waller's Monumental Brasses.*

² Engraved in *Archæological Journal*, No. 28.

³ Engraved in *Archæological Journal*, No. 27.

late a date for the characters of the effigy, which have been previously discussed. It is more likely to commemorate the father of Roger, but no information whatever exists respecting him, or even of his Christian name. The badge of the lion's head, which is on the breast of the eagle, is seen in painted glass in several of the windows of this aisle, which may have been built by one of the family, and a chantry founded in it.

The fine brass in the north aisle,¹ now barbarously defaced by having sleepers for the support of the organ-loft resting upon it, represents the figure of a lady with hands conjoined in prayer, beneath an elegant canopy, and an inscription at the feet, which, however, does not belong to it. The date of the memorial, judging from its general characters, would place it about 1415, and when it is collated with others of a similar time, this is confirmed. The figure is attired in a long, full overdress, girded high in the waist, according to a prevalent fashion, and with exceedingly long sleeves, which, narrowing on the shoulder, gradually expand, and when reaching the wrist are open, and hang down in rich folds to the ground. Beneath these are seen those of an under-robe, closely fitting to the wrist, but which end in a full bag-like expansion, which may have been of a different material to the rest. The outer dress has also a large double collar, which falls upon the shoulders. She wears the horned head-dress, the pads or enclosures for the hair, projecting considerably on each side; and the veil, which covers it, is somewhat gathered up behind, instead of being pendent in the usual manner. On her neck is a collar of SS, or of the livery of Lancaster.

There are two brasses which closely resemble this in the costume, especially in the duplicated collar, and in the long flowing sleeves. One is that of Lady Peryent at Digswell, Herts, 1415, the other of Millicent Meryng, East Markham, Notts;² but neither of them is quite

¹ The head is engraved in Boutell's *Monumental Brasses and Slabs*, p. 87.

² Engraved in Haines's *Monumental Brasses*, Part I.

similar as regards the head-dress. But both are remarkable examples, that of Lady Peryent being unique. We may also compare the brass at Kingston, 1420, to Robert Skerne and lady, and the fine one at Beddington, 1432, to Nicholas Carew and lady, both of which illustrate the Horley brass.

The canopy is fine, and is of a single arch with cusps, above which rises a crocketed pediment surmounted by a finial, and supported by long shafts, ending in pinnacles. The inscription, placed beneath the figure, in the space occupied by that which has been torn away, runs thus:—

“Of yo’ charite pray for the soule of Johān ffenner late wyf of John ffenner gent’ which Johān deceased the ij day of Juley in the yere of our Lord m’ v ‘xvj on whose soule Jhu have mercy. amen.”

It is not worth while to discuss the propriety of this affiliation to a monument a century earlier, unless we consider it in the light of an appropriation, and, therefore, belonging to the class of *palimpsests*. But it is far more probable that, the original inscription being lost, and the other loose in the church, it was found nearly to fit, and so ignorantly applied. Thus we are unfortunate in not being able to assign either of these monuments to the persons they were intended to commemorate.

The brass of a gentleman in the civilian costume of the end of the fifteenth century, viz., a long furred dress, girt at the waist, is too common to call for notice, especially as here again we want the inscription to identify it.

The other memorials are worth only a record. They are here given.

On a small stone let into the south side of the nave is the following in capital letters:—

“HERE LYETH ALYCE THELDEST DAUGHTER OF GILMYN GENT: LATE WIFE OF THOMAS TAYLOR OF HORLY THE YOUNGER. BVRIED THE 18 DAY OF JANVARY: 1615: AND THOMAS THE SONNE OF HER AND OF THOMAS TAYLOR ABOVE WRITEN HER HUSBAND BVRIED THE 1 DAY OF FEBRVA: 1615.”

On a stone on the north wall of the interior of the chancel:—

“GVLIELMꝰ BROWNꝰ PASTOR HVꝰ EꝰCLÆ P. SPACIVM QVNQVAGNT. ANNORVM OBIIT 14º NOVEMB: 1613: MAGDALENA VXOR EIVꝰ PRIMA EXPIRAVIT SEPTIMO SEPTEMB: 1604: ET MARGARETA SPONSA VLTIMA CECIDIT: 17º FEBR: 1611.”

E LVMBIS GVLIELM ET MAGDALENÆ ORIVNTVE	FILII	IOSEPH ET EIVꝰ	NATI	GVLIELMꝰ STEPHꝰ IOSEPHꝰ ET IOꝰHS
				NATÆ	SARA SVSĀ PHCEBE
		BENIAMN ET AB ILꝰO	MARES	IOSEPH BENIAM GVLIELMꝰ IOHN BARNABAS THO.
			FEMNÆ	SARA MARIA ELIZABETHA.
	FILIÆ	PHCEBE SARA		

ELSTEAD AND ITS CHURCH.

BY THE REV. CHAS. KERRY,

Vicar of Matfen, Northumberland, and late Curate of Puttenham, Surrey.

THE name of this village signifies the *stead*, *station*, or *place* of *Ælla*, probably of *Ælla* the founder of the kingdom of Sussex. There is another Elstead in the deanery of Midhurst, which is somewhat nearer the scenes of the earlier victories of *Ælla* and his son *Cissa*.

As the city of Chichester, formerly "Andredscester," derives its name from *Cissa*, who with his father besieged and took the town in 491, so there is no reason why these more obscure places may not have derived their name from *Ælla*.

We know that the Hundred of Farnham was a part of the kingdom of *Wessex* in the year 858, when Ethelbald, King of *Wessex*, gave this hundred to the Bishop and Church of Winchester, soon after the death of Ethelwulf, his father, who was interred there. The eastern boundary-line of the Hundred of Farnham passes *very near*, if not through, the south-eastern part of the village of Elstead, which would, therefore, be on the western border of the kingdom of Sussex, the realm of *Ælla*. I see nothing so *natural* as that the place which marked the *limit* of *Ælla*'s conquests should have been called by his name, as a point of demarcation between the two kingdoms of the West and South Saxons.

On "*Charles Hill*," in this parish, there is a remarkable embankment, which runs from the brow along the summit in a northerly direction. It seems to me more like a boundary-line than a relic of early military tactics; but as there are five tumuli close by, it may,

perhaps, be the work of a prehistoric population, and no relic of Ælla, or of the bound-marks of his kingdom.

As I have referred to these earthworks, I trust I shall not be considered digressive if I give some further account of them in this place.

On Saturday, December 3, 1870, I opened three of the five tumuli: the mounds are in a direct line running north and south. The four northernmost are contiguous; the southernmost stands about twenty yards from its neighbour, the only "*bowl-shaped*" barrow of the series. We commenced with the northernmost, cutting a trench completely through the centre from east to west. This barrow, like the rest, appears to have been formed of small layers of sand of varying hues, apparently brought from different localities, and deposited in small quantities on the mound. We found nothing whatever, save a small narrow flint flake, about two inches in length. The second and third of these tumuli we left undisturbed, as they bore obvious traces of previous examination. The bowl-barrow yielded nothing save a small piece of calcined flint, although we examined the mound most carefully. The last of them was equally devoid of interest. Elstead is not mentioned by name in "Domesday," but is included in the description of the "Land of the Bishop of Winchester." The whole of Farnham Hundred was then held by Ralph, and William, and Wazo.

The earliest recorded mention of this place by name is in the foundation charter of Waverley Abbey, in which its founder, Bishop William Gifford, in 1128 gave to that house two acres of land in "*Helestede*."

The court rolls of the Manor of Farnham, beginning 12th March, 159⁸, contain several presentations relating to Elstead, the most interesting of which is, perhaps, the following:—

"Court. 3 Sep: 160j.

"The jury present—

"M^r William Vynes of Shakelforde for keepinge of sheepe in oure comon and keeping of a staffer in oure comon of Elstede and so contynueth dailie the Saboth daie only excepted, having no righte there so farr as we know. And further, William Hampton one of oure jury doth affirme that John Billinghurst sen^r of Puttenham did saie that

Mr Beeden and Mistris Vyne of Shakelforde did oftentimes drive theire sheepe to and fro from Shakelforde to a place called '*Bryttie hill*' in the tithing of Elstede. But upon what righte he could not tell."

From the style of this entry it would seem that "*Mr.*" William Vynes and "*Mistris*" Vyne,¹ both of Shakelforde, were persons of some consequence, and I think it more than probable that this Mr. William Vynes was a descendant of Ralph Vyne, who purchased the manor of Poyle in Seale, in the year 1503, and whose family resided there until 1581, when Stephen Vyne conveyed the Tongham estates to Sir Nicholas Woodroffe. Henry, son of this Stephen, was baptized at Seale, 17th July, 1580. There are twelve entries of the Vynes in Elstead registers between 1552 and 1690, the only Christian names being Richard, Thomas, and Elizabeth.

The William Hampton, "juryman," was of Hampton in Seale, where the family had been settled for many years. He was the son of William Hampton and Elizabeth. His father, *William* (of Hampton), was buried at Seale, 13th April, 1582. The Hamptons were at Seale until the middle of the last century.

Branches of this old yeoman family, descended from three brothers, settled at Compton, Worplesdon, and Puttenham. They were the sons of William Hampton, of Seale, and Elizabeth Smallpiece his wife (married at Puttenham). *William Hampton*, the eldest, born at Seale in 1612, died at Compton, April 2nd, and was interred in the Quakers' burial-ground at Binscomb, on April 4, 1685 (*Compton Reg.*). His son William mortgaged his Compton property to Thomas Collier, of Elstead (waywarden there in 1674 and 1690), and ultimately sold it to William Purse, of Compton, in 1713 for £430. He left issue Samuel (born 1694), whose son William was baptized at Compton in 1720. There are members of the Hampton family still resident at Farncomb and the neighbourhood.

¹ Both forms of this name seem to have been current: — *a.g.* "Richard Vines the sone of Richard Vines was baptized March 28, 1663." "Richard Vine the sonne of Richard Vine sepultis June the 9th, 1676." (*Elstead Reg.*)

John Hampton, the founder of the Worplesdon branch, was baptized at Seale in 1626. Four of his sons, John, William, James, and Thomas, were living at Worplesdon in 1685.¹ *James Hampton*, head of the Puttenham family, was baptized at Seale in 1628, and the baptisms of five of his children, with the burial of his wife Joan, are recorded at Puttenham—John, 1664; James, 1666; William, 1670; Elizabeth, 1673; Joan, 1677.

“Anno Mcccc lxxiiij.

“The xiiij day of November was maryed Henry Boxhold to Margret Hampton.” (Elstead Reg.)

1586. “The xxix daye of September was baptysed Henrye Hamtone the sone of John Hamtone.” (Elstead Reg.)

In 1576 a John Hampton was living in Elstead. He had a son William, baptized and buried here in that year. His name occurs again a few months afterwards:—

“The xxi day of January
was baptysed the douter of

Wyllyam Sporge sayde to be the chyld of *John Hampton* and named amyss.” (Elstead Reg.)

John Billinghamurst, senior, of Puttenham, mentioned in the court roll of 1601, must have lived somewhere between Shakelford and “*Bryttie*” Hill. I suppose at *Rodsall*, from the nature of his evidence; for the Billinghamursts resided here in 1507, when William Billinghamurst paid the sum of 8s. per annum to Thomas Parvoche (you have just seen his brass in Godalming Church) for certain lands which he held of him in *Rodsall*. (*Rent-roll of Thomas Parvoche in his own handwriting.*)

I take this opportunity of referring to *Britty Hill*, a well-known eminence in this parish, on the west side of Puttenham Great Common. On the summit of this hill I have found about thirty flint “scrapers,” three barbed arrow-heads, a fine leaf-shaped spear-head, and a celt of Devonshire granite, the whole of which are now in the Charter-house Museum. Does the name *Britty Hill* in any way refer to this early occupation?

¹ Probate of William Hampton's will 1685; in writer's possession.

Elstead Mill may have formed one of the six mills in the Hundred of Farnham at the Domesday Survey. It occurs in the church register in 1591:—

“The xix day of Aprell was take vp one at ovre Mylle whose name was *Foveth*.”

Robert Peyto, miller, was fined in 1599 for taking excessive toll.¹

Robert Aston or Ashton, gent., held the mill in 1600.¹

Edward Beedle was miller in 1624.

In 1647 the mill was burnt down, as appears from an *old* note-book, formerly belonging to the Paynes of Dye-house, and now in the possession of Mr. Fred. Stovold, of Lidling Farm. It was then the property of William Tribb, William Eldridge being tenant. As one of the Paynes of Dyehouse undertook to pay the workmen for Tribb, who lived at Hambleton, the note-book has many curious particulars.

“Oct. 17, 1647. Paid to W^m Eldridge to buy a new milstone 9£ 15 0.”

The mill was reared by the 30th of October, when the workmen had 6s. 2d. for “bear.” Here is another entry:—

“The oak at Costford is for the ‘*Hedsill*’ it is 123 foote and the top peese is 25 foote, the whole is 3 loode wanting 2 foote.

Paid for beere for the carters that broughte this Hedsill—two shillings.

Paid toe Rob: Numan for grub-ing it. 2^s 0^d.

Which oak grew in the banke in the lower sid the path which ledeth from Costford stone to Goodman Yaldings (Yalden’s) about 4 rods, and the stile upon the left hand of the lane which goeth from Costford toe Bowllid greene, in the close called the Nappers lefe.”

John Tice held the mill in 1674.

(Note. “John Tice, *Mealman* of Oking was buried March y^e 11^a 170½”—at Elstead.)

July 5, 1724, Thomas Kelsey, of Elstead, miller, and Jane Flutter, of Guildford, were married at Puttenham. (*Register*.)

¹ Farnham Court Roll.

THE CHURCH of Elstead is dedicated to St. James. Before the year 1872, when the south aisle was added, it consisted of nave and chancel only. The earliest portions of the structure date from the commencement of the thirteenth century. During the recent restoration foundations of a wall were discovered running across the nave, a little to the east of the centre, as though the church had been extended eastwards at some later period. Be this as it may, it is rather remarkable that the opposite windows of the nave corresponded very nearly with each other. Near the west end were the Early English lancets. Little more than halfway came the flat traceried windows of *c.* 1320, whilst eastward of these were the flat-headed Perpendicular windows of *c.* 1460. The chancel arch is probably coeval with the Early Decorated windows of the nave; so that, if any extension of the original structure took place, it must have been about 1320, when the Early English work eastwards was removed.

If this theory be thought improbable, the foundations may then indicate the basement of the front of the ancient rood-loft, which, as in the small church of Greywell, near Odiham, might have been constructed entirely within the nave; and this conjecture receives additional strength from the smallness of the chancel.¹

At the eastern extremity of the south wall of the nave was a small brick-headed window of post-Reformation times, obviously inserted to throw a little more light on the pulpit.

On each side of the south porch, which had been converted into a vestry, was a narrow lancet, exactly like those on the opposite side.

The east window of the chancel is a good specimen of Perpendicular work, and is obviously coeval with the flat-headed windows in the nave. In the head of the centre light is a fragment of the old glass, consisting of a portion of a canopy.

¹ This arrangement made provision for two additional altars beneath and within the screen,—a clever adaptation for small village churches.

The ceiling of the chancel was decorated with choice plaster medallions, each about five inches square, bearing devices of the "*Pelican in her piety*," *fleur-de-lis*, and *crose fleury*. As far as I can recollect, they were arranged in the form of crosses on either side.

The bell-turret at the west end is probably coeval with the wooden porch on the north, and the Perpendicular work at the east end *c.* 1460. The wooden campanile of Hogston Church, Bucks, is the only structure of the kind which I can compare with this, the timbers rising from the very basement; but, whilst *this* leans for support against the walls and timbers of the *nave*, *that* is constructed within the western *corner of the north aisle*. The belfry stair at Elstead is composed of one heavy slab of oak, the steps being cut into it.

There were three bells in 1549, weighing respectively $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and 4 cwt. "by extimacion."

There should have been three bells in 1865, when the present peal was made by Warner at a cost of 46*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*, the old metal being appraised at 37*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*; *but* the churchwardens had sold the second bell and a fragment of the tenor, to defray some of their church expenses. The treble and tenor of the old peal were thus inscribed:—

"1—BRYANUS ELDRIDGE FECIT ME. 1653."

"3—JOHN BAYLEY, JOHN MARTIN C.W., RICHARD PHELP MADE ME. 1717."

The following is a list of some of the earlier curates of Elstead:—

- 1513. "St William Nox parish priest." (Will—quoted by Manning and Bray.)
- 1543. "Lancelotus Haulton presbiterꝑ erat sepultꝑ 5 die Augusti A^o D^o. ut sup." (Elstead Reg.)
- 1549. "James Sucante curate of Helsted." (Reg.)
- 1607. "Edward Welshe curate of the par of Elstead was buried xiiij April." (Reg.)
- 1629. "Gulielmus Parris minister." (Reg.)
- 1674. "Edmond Parker minister." (Reg.) ("he baptizied Nich : Wheeler aged 24 at *Farnham* Castle Feb: 169 $\frac{1}{4}$." (Reg.)
- 1716. "Martin Gruchy curate." (Reg.)
- 1749. "Henry Strudwicke curate of E. to 1757." (Reg.)

I have the names of forty-eight other curates gleaned from the registers between this period and the appointment of the first incumbent in 1838, but they seem to have been attached to Farnham. The names of the incumbents are as follows :—

“ John H. Stephenson, 1838.
 George Harrison, 1842.
 Thomas A. Docker, 1846.
 John Ryland, 1849.
 Joseph Rhodes Charlesworth was appointed to the charge 24 March, 1854.”

The chapelry of Elstead was published as a rectory in the *London Gazette*, December 1, 1865.

Registers.

The oldest register of Elstead is of paper, and was in a very sad state of disintegration and decay, until, through the kindness of Mr. Charlesworth, I was permitted to undertake its restoration. The first entry is not very perfect; the second is as follows :—

“Cherity Mychenall was crystened in Elstede cherche xxiiij die martii An^o M^o cccc tricesimo octavo.” (1538.)

The last entry in this book is dated 1625.

The second register, of parchment, extends from March 23rd, 1627, to 13th March, 169 $\frac{2}{3}$.

The third register, also of parchment, extends from 1693 to 1758.

The fourth is a parchment book, but the remainder are of paper.

The oldest register contains about 200 different surnames, and there are entries relating to 176 local families.

Of the Wheelers there are 93 entries; Michenalls, 46; Bookhams, 32; Boxholds, 30; Bicknells, 27; Webbs, 24; Stovalls, 14; Gretesses, 13; Howykes, 13; Petos, 13; Grovers, 12; Laborns, 12; Bartons, 12; Stent, 11; Gawysdon, 11; Machwick, 10; Langford, 10; Riyeman, 10; Whals, 10; Baker, 10; Shakelford, 9; Bromhome, 8; Ancell, 8; Mathue, 7; Sporge, 7; Edwards, 7; Tanner, 7; Marlyn, 6; Avenell, 6; Billinghamurst, 6; Page, 6;

Smither, 5 ; Jackman, 5 ; Gander, 5 ; Bromall, 5 ; Snel-
ling, 5 ; Trigg, 5.

Of these, the families who are *also* illustrated by the “P”uttenham and “S”eale registers of the sixteenth century are—Wheelers (“S.”), Michenalls (S.), Bicknell (P.), Ancell (P. & S.), Marlyn (P. & S.), Avenell (P.), Billingham (P. & S.), Page (S.), Gander (S.), Snel-
ling (P.).

In the year 1568 is a memorandum, probably made by the son of one of the churchwardens for the time :—

“Be y^t knone that I Rycharde Grover haue fully Parsed out of my yerse of prentyst wyth my father Johne Grover all thyngs payde aned dyscharged the xv daye of August.”

The family of Shakelford occurs between 1542 and 1586.

William de Shakelford, temp. Hen. VIII., was the owner of Hall Place, in Shakelford, close by the old ‘ford’ through the ‘shakel’ (= *a pool for surface drainage*) in that hamlet. The daughters of the Elstead branch married into the families of Machwick, Labourn, Bickenell, and Rance.

No families above the rank of yeomen farmers seem to have resided in the parish in the 16th century.

The second Register records the interment of seven members of the Smyth family of Royal, in Peper Harow, between 1634 and 1689.

Amongst the marriage entries is the following :—

“Thomas Holford Esq of the Par : of Newbrough in the county of Chesher & M^{rs} Mary Wroth spinster of Farnham in Co: Surrey were married Sep : 18 1683.”

The third Register seems to show that Elstead was the Gretna Green of the neighbourhood from 1693 to 1754. It records marriages of persons from no less than thirty-six different places.

The Churchwardens' Accounts

commence in 1591, and contain little else of importance than the successive nominations of parochial officers, and the lists are tolerably perfect down to the present time.

There are four notices of the punishment of vagrants

in Elstead, and their subsequent provision with passports to travel to their respective homes. Their names were, Thurstian Blackstone, of Kingsley, Dorset, which he was bound to reach in six days, anno 1616; Joan, wife of John Brown, of Yarmouth; Edward Lanaway, of Mebourn, Sussex, and Ralph Locke, of Epsom, anno 1617.

There is also a list of subscribers in Elstead to the building of St. Paul's, London, Oct. 18, 1678. The total donations amounting to 11s. 4d.

Some of the churchwardens' accounts for this parish are in the possession of the heirs of Henry Lawes Long, Esq., of Hampton Lodge. A notice of these has been printed in the Society's Reports (vol. ii. p. 43).

In these papers are particulars of payments made from Elstead towards the support of the garrison of Farnham Castle, Sir Thomas Fairfax's army, the Scottish army, and the militia. The payments begin May 1st, 1644, and continue until 1654.

The following particulars relating to this troublous period are from the old "Note Book" previously mentioned:—

"July 10, 1647. A rate amounting to 13£ was made (on Elstead) for Farnham Town, the County Troop, & other uses. John Ansell & Edward Collyer, collectors."

James Payne records his own default of 3s for the Royal Subsidy.

There is "A note of money laid out by Richard Payne for taxes from Michaelmas 1646, to Lady Day 1648 for St. Thomas Fairfax's Army, The British Army, & the Militia—2£. 11s 6d."

From the same book it appears that the people of Elstead were required to pay one-eighth of their respective valuations in the time of the civil war.

Several of the officers and men were at times quartered at Payne's, of Dyhouse Farm; and in this book are preserved six receipts for their billeting from the principal officers of the time. They are too valuable to be passed over.

No. 1. "September the 4: 1647. Thes ar to certifi that I James Payne quartered listenant Euans & his man and 2 horse 16 days w^{ch} were vnder the coffmand of Capt: Freemane in Col: Ockly Reagement.

"Witness my hand

JESPER EVANS."

No. 2. "These are to certifie all whome it may concerne that James Payne of Elstead in the countie of Surrie did quarter John Saunders Clarke to Coll Okly & his horse 21 dayes in Testimony whereof I haue heere subscribed my name this 30th of September 1647.
JOHN SAUNDERS."

No. 3. "Thes are to sartefie that he quartered 2 hors and men aleaven dayse att free quarter upon James pain and had halfe a packe of wootes a day whoe belonge to capt. Larewnce troope in the gentallous (! Gen^l Taylor's) reagement.
"JAMES THOMPSON, cornet."

No. 4. "Thes are to sertifye that the quartered 3 horse and men 10 dayes at ffree quarter at James Paine having had 5 buchell of otes whoe belong to Capt Ffreeman in Col Okley Reagement.
"F. SMYTH HENRY RAYLES."

No. 5. "Thes are to sertify that James Payne of Elsted in the county of Surry did quarter three men three horse 11 days vnder the comand of Captin Morginne Troope in the Reagment of Coll : Ierton [Ireton] witness my hand this 3th day of December 1647."

No signature; but immediately underneath in the same hand—

No. 6. "James Payne did quarter on man & on horse at free quarter from the 6th of December toe the 13th of January 1647 w^{ch} was in Captine Grove Troope of the Ridgment of the Coll : Whelley.
"THO. TOMLINSON."

With the draft of a letter from Mr. Payne to Henry Martin, who was churchwarden in 1658, I shall conclude my paper:—

"Mr Martin you are behind toe pay for you^r own Tyeth that you have detained into you^r one Custady for Seven yeare past 24^h 16^s 0^d. w^{ch} I hoop you will make it good I never had it, and you are toe pay halfe the charge of the reparacions of the Barne belonging to the parsnage which cost 7^h 10^s 3^d glassing of the chancell and all."

As it has been my chief aim in this paper to bring *new matter* to light, I trust that the omission of anything from the county histories will not be considered a defect.



HERE LIETH T BODY OF RICHARD THIRCE LJO OVR
 IS T QUERIES OF OVRE LATE SOVERAINE EDILASKE REAS
 3ND LIVED IN GREAT CREDIT W ALL MEN & IN HIGH FAVOR W
 HIS PRINCE AS ANY MAN OF HIS CALING IS MARKED VNTIL A
 STAFFORD DAUGHTER OF S WILLE STAFFORD A DUKE
 STAFFORD DECEASED FROM T HONORABLE PRINCE OF
 BUVINGHA HE DIED T XI DAY OF IVLY 1500 IN T 09
 YEARE OF HIS AGE HE HAD ISSV ONLY FIVEEN DNACE W
 HATH ERECTED T MONVMENT IN MEMORIAL OF HIM

ANNO DOMINI MDCCLXXXIII. MENSE APRILII. DIE VIGINTI. TERTIA. TANTUM RECESSIT DE HOC MUNDO
 HIC QUI VIXIT IN PACE ET IN FELICITATE. MANDATA POSTERIS. HONORABILIS VIRI
 RICHARDI REGIS. ET REGINE. ANNE. PRINCIPIS. PALATII. BRITANNIE. ET
 TERRA. CADWER. HABET MELIOR. DARS. ACTIBUS. SCANDIT. ENA. TULOR. SEPTM.
 FACTA. TUDORIC. TUDORIC.

SOME ACCOUNT OF
RICHARD DRAKE, OF ESHER PLACE,
temp. QUEEN ELIZABETH.

BY SIR WILLIAM R. DRAKE, F.S.A.

AS requested, I beg to communicate some particulars relating to one of the persons who owned the Manor of Esher, and resided there after it was alienated from the See of Winchester, to which it had been attached from an early date, and in connection with which Bishop Wainfleet erected a mansion, the centre tower of which alone remains to fix its site and show the general character of the building.

The manor with its park and mansion was purchased from the See by Henry VIII., and by that monarch added to his Honor and Chase of Hampton Court. Queen Mary restored the property to the bishopric, from which it was repurchased by Queen Elizabeth in 1582, and by her granted immediately afterwards (Rot. Pat. 25 Eliz., p. 14, m. 25), to Charles Lord Howard of Effingham, who in the following year sold it to Richard Drake, of whom I am about to give some particulars. Before doing so, however, I would call attention to the interesting Monument erected in 1603 in St. George's Church, Esher, and recently repaired¹ and removed to a site near the north door of the new church.

The monument is in the best taste of the last days of Queen Elizabeth. It consists of an enriched panelled entablature, surmounted by three coats of arms, and supported by two Corinthian columns, in an arched

¹ The illustration to this paper is from a photograph taken previous to the monument being repaired.

recess, between which is the effigy of Richard Drake, in the military dress of the period, kneeling on a cushion in the attitude of prayer.

The central coat of arms on the monument is that of Drake of Ashe, co. Devon, viz. :—

1. Argent, a wyvern, with wings displayed and tail nowed gules. (*Drake.*)
2. Argent, on a chief gules, three cinquefoils of the field. (*Billet.*)
3. Gules, on a fess argent, two molets sable. (*Hampton.*)
4. Ermine, on a chief indented sable, three cross crosslets fitchée or. (*Orwey.*)
5. Ermine, three bars azure. (*Oswell.*)
6. Azure, six lioncels, 3, 2, and 1, or. (*De la Ford.*)
7. Argent, two chevronels sable. (*Esse or Ashe.*)

Over the shield is an esquire's helmet and mantling, with a crest "a dexter arm erect, coupé at the elbow ppr., grasping a battleaxe, sable, headed argent."

On the dexter side of the monument is the same quartered coat of Drake impaling that of Stafford; viz. quarterly of six.

- 1st and 6th. Or, a chevron gules, with a canton ermine. (*Stafford of Grafton, co. Worcester.*)
2. Azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant or. (*Hastang of Grafton, and of Lemynton, co. Warwick.*)
3. Azure, two bars or, each charged with three martlets gules. (*Burdet of Huncote, co. Leicester.*)
4. Azure, a cross argent. (*Aylesbury of Blatherwike, co. Northampton.*)
5. Ermine, a fess sable between three beehives, or. (*Fray.*)

On the sinister side of the monument is the quartered coat of Stafford, as before described.

The inscription, cut on a black marble slab between the bases of the two columns, is as follows :—

"Here lieth the Body of RICHARD DRAKE, Esq, on of the Queries of ovre Soveran Elizabeth's stable, who liued in great credit wth all men, & in great favor wth his Prince as any man of his calling. He married Vrsula Stafford, daughter of Sr William Stafford and

Dorothy Stafford, descended from the honorable House of Buckingham. He died the xi day of July, 1603, in the 69 years of his age. He had issv only Francis Drake, who hath erected this monvment in memorial of him."

On the moulded base of black marble on which the monument rests, these lines in Latin are painted in gilt letters :—

"Ultimus hic sit honos tumulo superaddere carmen.
Carmen funereum non dare, credo nefas.
Hoc mandat pietas, mandat veneranda potestas ;
*Clarum*¹ mandavit nomen honosque viri.
Cujus vita fuit mortis meditatio vœra ;
Cujus mors etiam religiosa fuit.
Terra cadaver habet ; melior pars œthera scandit ;
Fata tulere necem ; facta dedere decus."

Richard Drake, born in 1535, was the third son of John Drake, of Ashe, in the county of Devon, by his wife Amy, daughter of Sir Roger Grenville, of Stow, in Cornwall. His eldest brother, Sir Bernard Drake, of Ashe, was one of that band of seamen at whose head Sir Francis Drake, the circumnavigator, was pre-eminently conspicuous, and whose influence had induced many of his name (Richard Drake amongst them), to adopt in part a seafaring life.

Of the early career of Richard Drake I do not find any record. In 1577² he was already one of the Queen's Equeries. His wife was Ursula Stafford, a lady of very illustrious historical descent, who had, both on her grandmother's and grandfather's sides, direct lineal descent from the Plantagenets. She was daughter of Sir William Stafford of Chebsey, co. Stafford, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Henry, tenth Baron Stafford (the son and heir of Edward Stafford, K.G., third Duke of Buckingham, and Lord High Constable), by Ursula, daughter of Sir Richard Pole, K.G., and his wife Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury, the

¹ This word is hypothetical : the original is entirely effaced.

² I have in my possession a portrait of Richard Drake painted in this year by Frederigo Zucchero. In the left-hand corner of the picture is Richard Drake's crest and coat of arms (which agree with the achievement on his monument), with the addition of his motto,—

"*Tousiours prest a Seruir.*"

daughter, and eventually sole heiress of George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence (brother of King Edward IV.), by his wife Isabel, the eldest daughter and co-heir of Richard Nevile, K.G., Earl of Warwick (the "King-maker"). Richard Drake had also a blood Royal descent through his mother.

About the year 1583, Richard Drake established himself in the county of Surrey, having acquired, by purchase, from Lord Howard of Effingham, the fee of the manor and lordship, park, &c., of Esher. The manor-house was evidently at that time a mansion of considerable size and pretensions; it admitted of Richard Drake accommodating within its walls prisoners of war of high rank with their suites of attendants; and we learn from his son's will that it contained a gallery of pictures. In 1584, the year following his establishment at Esher, Richard Drake acquired a lease by Royal patent¹ of the Rectory and Manor of the Rectory of Walton-on-Thames, for the lives of himself, Ursula his wife, and Francis his son.

In 1590 a grant² was made by the Queen to Richard Drake of the stewardship of the courts and leets within the Manor of Woking, with the mastership of the game there.

I have referred to Richard Drake entertaining at his house in Esher, prisoners of war of high rank. These prisoners were Spanish grandees, in command of one of the ships of the Armada captured by Sir Francis Drake. Among them was Don Pedro de Valdez, one of the most notable Spanish noblemen and ablest officers, who held command as General of the Andalusian squadron of the Armada, when in May, 1588, it sailed from Lisbon to invade England. De Valdez was especially relied on by reason of the personal knowledge he possessed of the English Channel, derived from his previous service as commander of the Spanish fleet on the coast of Holland, when Don John of Austria was in the Netherlands.

De Valdez's services to his master Philip of Spain were, however, fated to be of brief duration, for on the

¹ *Rot. Pat.* 26 *Eliz.*, p. 16.

² Manning and Bray's *Hist. Surrey*, fo. vol. ii. p. 770.

first day (31st July, 1588) of the engagement between the English and Spanish fleets off the coast of Devon, the "Capitana," a galleon of 1,200 tons burthen, carrying De Valdez's flag, fouled one of its consorts, and became partially disabled, and the storm which then prevailed prevented effectual assistance being rendered. Froude states that the Duke de Medina Sidonia, the Admiral of the Armada, knowing the importance of Don Pedro as the only high officer in the fleet well acquainted with the Channel, despatched boats to bring him off with his crew, but he would not leave his charge, and was left to his fate. De Valdez, however, gives a different account of the Duke's conduct. Writing, after his capture, to the King of Spain, he narrates the particulars of the accident by which his ship became disabled, and bitterly complains of Sidonia's conduct.

"I did," he writes, "send word two several times to the Duke, and discharged three or four great pieces [of ordnance] to the end that all the fleet might know what distress I was in, praying him either to appoint some ship or galleas to tow me ahead, or to direct me what other course I should take; nevertheless, although he was near enough to me, and saw in what case I was, and might easily have relieved me, yet would he not do it, but, even as if we had not been your Majesty's subjects, nor employed in your service, discharged a piece [of ordnance] to call the fleet together, and followed his course, leaving me comfortless in the sight of the whole fleet; the enemy but a quarter of a league from me."¹

On the morning of the 1st August, Sir Francis Drake came up with the "Capitana," and the following is an eye-witness's account of what took place:²—

"Sir Francis commanded a skiffe, or pinnace, to be sent aboarde Don Pedro's shipp, and to sommon the said Spannysh shipp to yelde, and with all to delyver these wordes or the like in effect (*viz.*), that if the captayne of the said shippe would come aboard the said Sir Francis Drake's shipp and yeelde he should have fayre warres, or otherwise after his comyng aboarde, if he should refuse to yeelde to the said Sir Francis, then the said Sr Francis promised that he should safely retvrne unto his owne shippe. Whereuppon, the said sciffe or pinnace

¹ Letter of Don Pedro de Valdez to the King of Spain.—*Calendar State Papers, Dom. Eliz.*, 1588.

² Deposition of James Baron in a suit in the Exchequer, Drake *v.* Drake and Bodenham. See *Exchequer Depositions*, 3 James I., Michas, No. 19, *Devon*.

rowed unto the foresaid Don Pedroe's shipp, and shortly after the said Don Pedroe came aboarde the said Sr Francis' shipp accompanied with two other Spanyerdes of name, (viz.), Don Vascoe and Don Alanscoe, and with divers other Spanyerdes whose names this deponent remembreth not. And beinge aboarde in the said shippe, the said Sr Francis Drake intertayned the said Don Pedroe in his cabbyne, and there in the hearing of this deponent, the said Sir Francis Drake did will his owne interpreter to aske the said Don Pedro in the Spannysh tongue whether he would yeeld unto him or noe, and further to tell him yf he would not yeelde he would sett him aboarde agayne. Whereupon the said Don Pedroe paused a little with himself, and afterwards yielded unto the said Sir Francis Drake and remained with him as a prisoner. And so likewise did Don Vascoe and Don Alanscoe. And thereupon the said Sir Francis Drake sent dyvers of his gent' and others aboarde the said Don Pedroe's shipp and took possession thereof, and willed the said Spanyshe shippe with her souldiers and mariners that were then within her to be brought within some harbour, (because the said Sir Francis Drake was then to followe the Spanyshe fleet) but carried the said Don Pedroe, and the foresaid Don Vasco and Don Alanscoe, and dyvers other Spaniardes whose names this deponent remembreth not, in his owne shipp. And afterwards, doubting that he should have byn compelled to followe the said Spannysh fleet further towards the north, caused the said Don Pedroe and other his company to embarke and sett ashore att severall tymes for England. And that the said Don Pedroe, Don Vascoe, and Don Alanscoe, were all three comytted to the custodie of Richard Drake, by the appointment of the said Sir Francis Drake, as this deponent verily believeth, because the said Richard Drake was one that the said Sir Francis Drake did specially account and regard as his trustie frynde."

The account given by de Valdez of his capture, in his letter to Philip, before referred to, agrees in substance with that given by the deponent, Baron, for he writes, that, after being deserted by the Duke of Medina Sidonia, he was attacked by some of the English ships, which he resisted, and defended himself all the night until the next day:—

"Hoping still that the Duke would send me some relief and not use so great inhumanity and unthankfulness towards me, for greater I think there was never heard of among men."

"The next day (he continues) finding myself in so bad case, void of all hope to be relieved, out of sight of our fleet and beset with the enemy, and Sir Francis Drake, Admiral of the enemy's fleet, bearing towards me with his ship, from whom there came a message that I should yield myself upon assurance of good usage; I went aboard him upon his word, to treat of the conditions of our yielding, wherein the best conclusion that could be taken was the safety of our lives, and courteous entertainment; for performance whereof, he gave us his hand and word of a gentleman; and promised he would use us better

than any others that were come to his hands, and would be a mean that the Queen should also do the like. Whereupon finding this was our last and best remedy, I thought good to accept of his offer. The next day he brought us to see the General [Lord Howard of Effingham], by whom I was courteously received, [he] seeming to be sorry that the Duke had used me so hardly, and confirming the same promises that Sir Francis Drake had made unto me. After ten days' space that I had been in his company he sent me to London, and with me the Captain of our 'footmen,' Don Alonzo de Layas de Leija, and Don Vasco de Mendoça y de Sylva of Xerez de los Cavalleros, who had charge of the companies that were levied in those places; and the Queen at his (Sir Francis's) request sent us four leagues off, to a gentleman's house called Richard Drake, that is his kinsman, where we receive the best usage and entertainment that may be."¹

On his arrival in London, de Valdez and his co-prisoners were brought before the Council, and the result of the examination was forwarded direct to Tilbury, where Queen Elizabeth and the army intended for the defence of London were assembled; and here again we have an eye-witness in the person of Dr. Lionel Sharpe, chaplain to the Earl of Essex, who thus narrates² what took place on its receipt:—

"The Queen lying in the camp one night, guarded with her army, the old Treasurer Burleigh came thither, and delivered to the Earl the examination of Don Pedro, who was taken and brought in by Sir Francis Drake, which examination the Earl of Leicester delivered unto me to publish to the Army in my next Sermon. The sum of it was this: Don Pedro being asked what was the intent of their coming, stoutly answered the Lords:—What? But to subdue your nation, and root it out. Good, said the Lords, and what meant you then to do with the Catholics? He answered, We meant to send them (good men) directly unto Heaven, as all you that are Hereticks to Hell. Yea, but said the Lords, what meant you to do with your whips of cord and wire? (whereof they had great store in their ships). What? said he, we meant to whip you Hereticks to death, that have assisted my master's rebels and done such dishonors to our Catholick King and people. Yea, but what would you have done, said they, with their young children? They, said he, which were about seven years old, should have gone the way their fathers went, the rest should have lived, branded in the forehead with the letter 'L' for 'Lutheran,' in perpetual bondage."

It may perhaps be doubted whether the memory of the old divine was quite accurate (writing as he did several years after the occurrence he was narrating) as

¹ De Valdez's letter to the King of Spain, *ut ante*.

² Letter from Dr. Lionel Sharpe to the Duke of Buckingham.—
"Cabala," 3rd ed., fo., London, 1691, p. 342.

regards the answers given by de Valdez. Froude derides the notion that the cords and wire found on board the Spanish ships were intended for purposes of torture; but treats them as stores to repair damage to the masts, sails, &c. It is, however, likely that some such statement as Dr. Sharpe mentions was made to him, in order that he might spice his sermon so as more effectually to excite the soldiers to whom he was to preach it, against the Spaniards.

Don Pedro was, as we have seen, remitted by the Lords of the Council, at the instance of Sir Francis Drake, to the care of Richard Drake, to whose house at Esher the prisoners were taken, and resided there four years and a half, during which time an allowance was made of 4*l.* per week for their maintenance, and when, in 1593, de Valdez was exchanged for Sir Edward Winter, Richard Drake received 2,500*l.* as ransom. The exchange was effected by Captain Jonas Bodenham, who went over to Antwerp by the appointment of Richard Drake and the Privy Council. During the residence at Esher of de Valdez and his companions, they seem to have been much visited by a number of the nobility, to the great charge of Drake, as they "required entertainment."

Richard Drake continued in office as one of the Queen's Equeries up to his death, a year previous to which he seems to have brought to the notice of his Royal mistress that a sum of 3,151*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* was then owing to her, being the remains of 20,000*l.* which she had adventured in the voyage of Sir Francis, to the West Indies in 1585 and 1586; and further, that gold and silver had in 1588 been embezzled from ships of the Spanish navy (probably de Valdez's ship the "Capitana"), and still lay concealed. The Queen, for what consideration does not appear, issued her order to the officers of the Exchequer, granting to Richard Drake the balance stated to be due to Her Majesty, and the gold and silver to be recovered. Whether the grant was effective, and what benefit the grantee derived from it, does not appear.

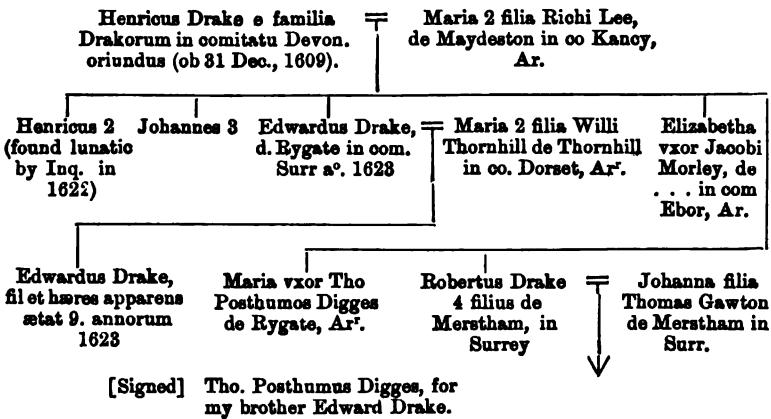
Richard Drake died 11th July, 1603, aged 68, having, as before stated, married Ursula, daughter of Sir William Stafford, of the Grafton branch of that family, who sur-

vived him, and by whom he had issue an only son, Francis Drake of Esher, who was one of the band of Gentlemen Pensioners which at that period formed a distinguished branch of the Royal household. This Francis Drake married three times, his first wife being Joan, daughter and coheir of William Tothill, one of the six clerks of the Court of Chancery, to whom he was married on 3rd March, 1602, at St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, London, and by her had issue three sons; viz.—William Drake (afterwards Sir William Drake, Knt. and Bart., who died unmarried in 1669); Francis Drake, of Walton-on-Thames; John (who died unmarried in 1623), and one daughter, Joan.

After the death of his first wife, Francis Drake of Esher married secondly Philadelphia, daughter of Sir Edward Davey, by whom he had issue an only daughter, Mary Drake; thirdly, Jane, widow of the Rev. Josias White, of Hornchurch, Essex, who survived him, but by whom he had no children.

Francis Drake, the second son of Francis of Esher, and grandson of Richard Drake, was the third generation of the family who resided in Surrey.¹ He, like his father,

¹ There was another branch of the Devonshire DRAKES who resided in Surrey, and in reference to whom the following entry occurs in the Visitation for that county, taken in 1623. (*Ms. Coll. Arm.*, C. 2, p. 232.) The arms of this branch, as recorded by the Heralds, were "Argent, a wyvern gules."



The above-mentioned Henry Drake was buried in Reigate Church,

married three times, his first wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Denton, of Hillesden, co. Bucks, by whom he had no children. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Spring, of Pakenham, co. Suffolk, by whom he had issue (with two younger sons, Francis of Woodstock, co. Oxford, and John), Sir William Drake, Knt., M.P. for Amersham, who died in 1690, and was the ancestor of the present Thomas Tyrwhitt Drake, of Amersham and Shardeloes, co. Bucks.

Francis Drake resided at Walton-on-Thames, where he held property, including a farm called Oxshott, which his father had purchased, nor does he appear to have migrated to Buckinghamshire, where the other members of his branch of the Drake family settled. He is described as of Walton-on-Thames in a deed in my possession, to which he was a party, dated 10th December, 1641, and thirteen years afterwards (5th October, 1654) he was the justice of the peace before whom, at Walton, Lady Rachel

and in the above Visitation the inscription on his gravestone is given thus:—"Here lieth the body of Henry Drake, of Frenches, who married Mary Lea, the daur. of Richard Lea, of Maydeston, in the countie of Kent, Esq., by whom he had foure sonnes & two daughters, viz., Edward, Henry, John, & Robert, and Elizabeth that married James Morley, Esq., and Mary that married Thom's Posthumus Digges, Esq., he died the last of December, a°. 1609." Frenches is a capital mansion and manor in the hamlet of Wiggey, near Reigate. The arms on the stone were a quarterly coat of four:—1. Drake, Arg. a wyvern gules; 2. Lea, Arg. a fess gules between 3 leopards' heads, az.; 3. Conyers, Or, a maunche, sable; 4. Crispe, Or, on a chev. sable, 5 horseshoes or.

To these quarterings, however, the deceased does not appear to have had any right, certainly not as *quartered* with his own coat, inasmuch as the arms appertained to his *wife*, Mary Lee, daughter of Richard Lee, of Maidstone (descended from Sir Richard Lee, Knt., twice Lord Mayor of London, 1461 and 1470), and Elizabeth Crispe, of Thanet, who, besides Mrs. Drake, had issue three sons, one of whom, Richard Lee, of De lee Magna, is recorded in the Kentish Visitation for 1619, as having issue.

The Henry Drake who settled in Surrey appears, by the Inquisition taken on his death (20 Jas. I., 2nd pt. D, No. 30), to have purchased the estate and manor of Frenches, and other lands in and about Reigate, and Edward Drake was found to be his son and next heir, and to have been at the date of the Inquisition of the age of 24 years and upwards.

Wriothesley (afterwards so celebrated as Rachel¹ Lady Russell), was married to her first husband, Lord Vaughan.

The property in Surrey, of which Richard Drake died possessed, appears to have continued in the possession of his son Francis, who resided at Esher until his death in 1634, two years after which the property in that parish was sold, probably by his eldest son, Sir William Drake, who inherited the Buckinghamshire estate from his great-grandfather, William Tothill.

I regret that the shortness of time that has elapsed since the request of the Council of the Society was conveyed to me has prevented me from giving an account of the owners of the Lordship of Esher since its sale by Sir William Drake, but if it should be considered of sufficient interest, I shall hope to make a further communication on that subject.

¹ Lady Rachel's connection with the county of Surrey arose out of her father's (Thomas Wriothesley, fourth Earl of Southampton) second marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Francis Leigh, Baron Dunsmore and Earl of Chichester, the owner of the estate then and still called "Apps-Court," in the parish of Walton-on-Thames, to which property, on his father-in-law's death in December, 1653, Lord Southampton succeeded, and was there living with his family when his daughter Rachel was, in the following year, married, as above stated, to Lord Vaughan, the son and heir of Richard, Earl of Carbery, in Ireland.

OATLANDS LODGE, WEYBRIDGE,
10th July, 1878.

ESHER PLACE.

By RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A., GODALMING.

IN this paper I do not intend to go into the general history of the manor, to which, as told in the County Histories, I have no new facts to add, but to confine myself to the architecture of what is left of the mansion, and such part of the history of one very great man, Cardinal Wolsey, as is connected therewith.

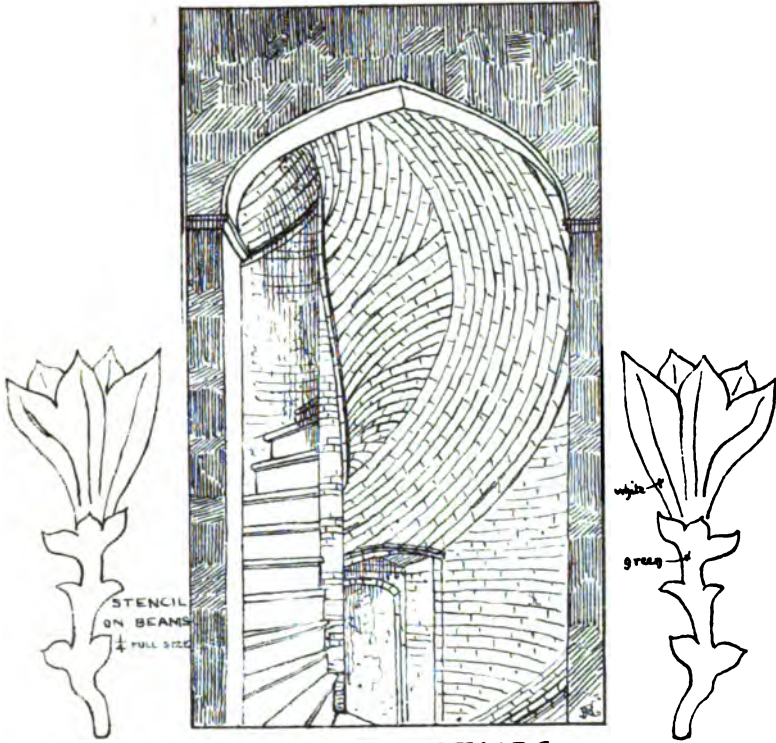
The story of that great man, interesting to us all as a matter of our history, has by the splendid genius of Shakspeare become so household a treasure that I do not think anybody will repent a visit to this the scene of his penance, that part perhaps of his life by which he will be ever remembered, when the recollection of his pomp and glory has passed away.

Full particulars of his residence here may be found in the "History of Cardinal Wolsey," by Cavendish, his gentleman of the chamber, from Holmes' edition of which book the sketch here given is principally taken.

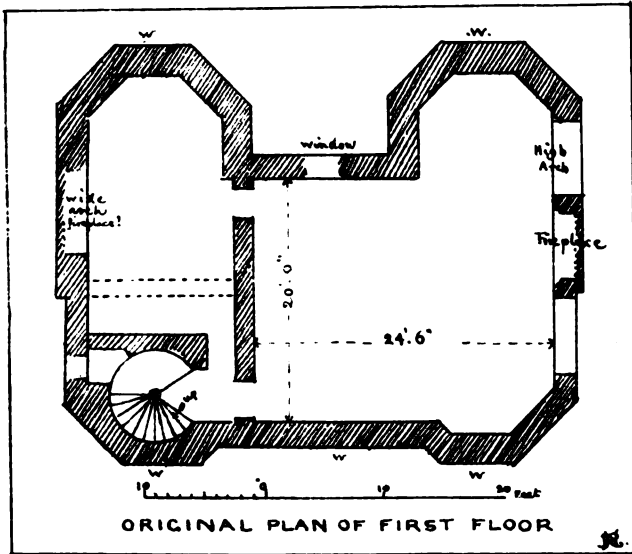
The manor of Esher having passed into the possession of the bishopric of Winchester, William Waynflete, the founder of Maudlin College, Oxford, built here, between the years 1450 and 1480, what is called "a stately mansion of brick."

What you see is all that remains of the original building; how much of it is of Waynflete's date I will presently explain.

When Wolsey obtained the bishopric, he commenced adding to the building; but his occupancy was so short as to preclude his doing much. Brayley thinks that he would be too busied with the divorce to attend to building matters; but we know from the Records how keenly

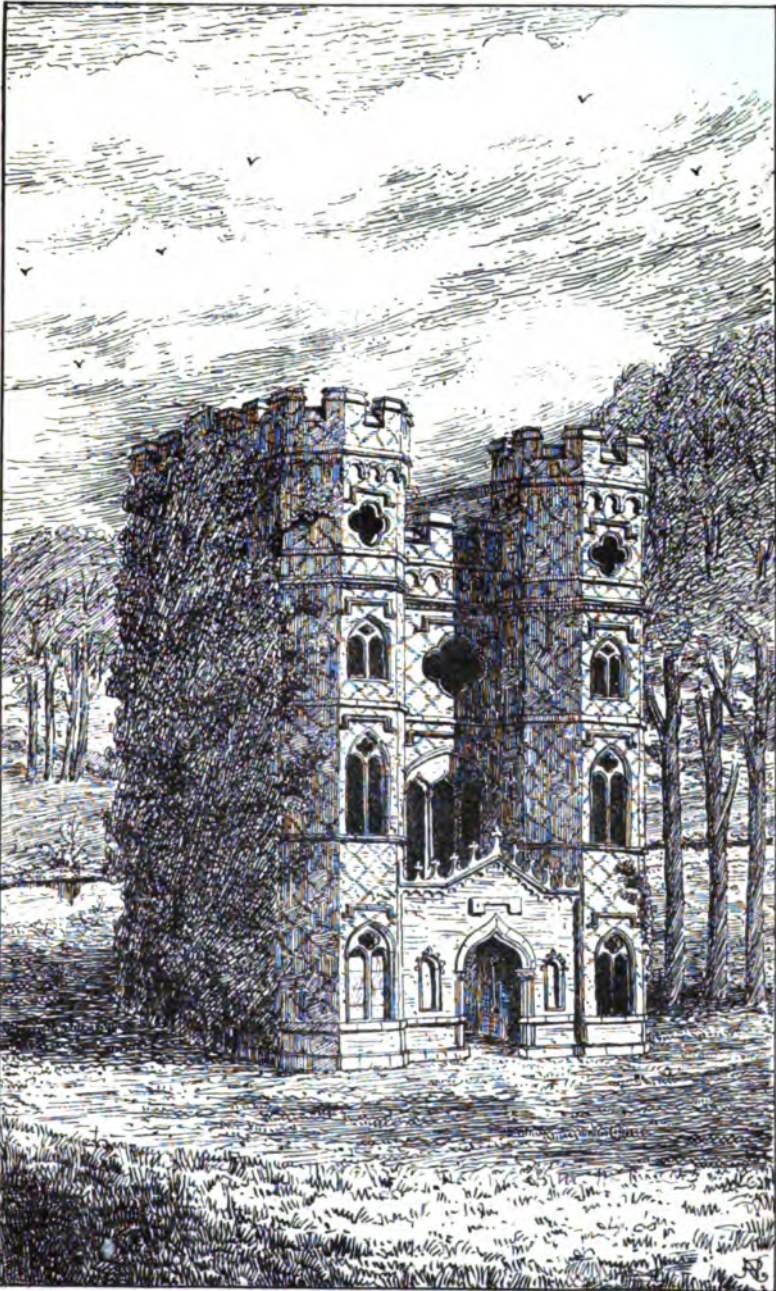


SKETCH OF STAIRS



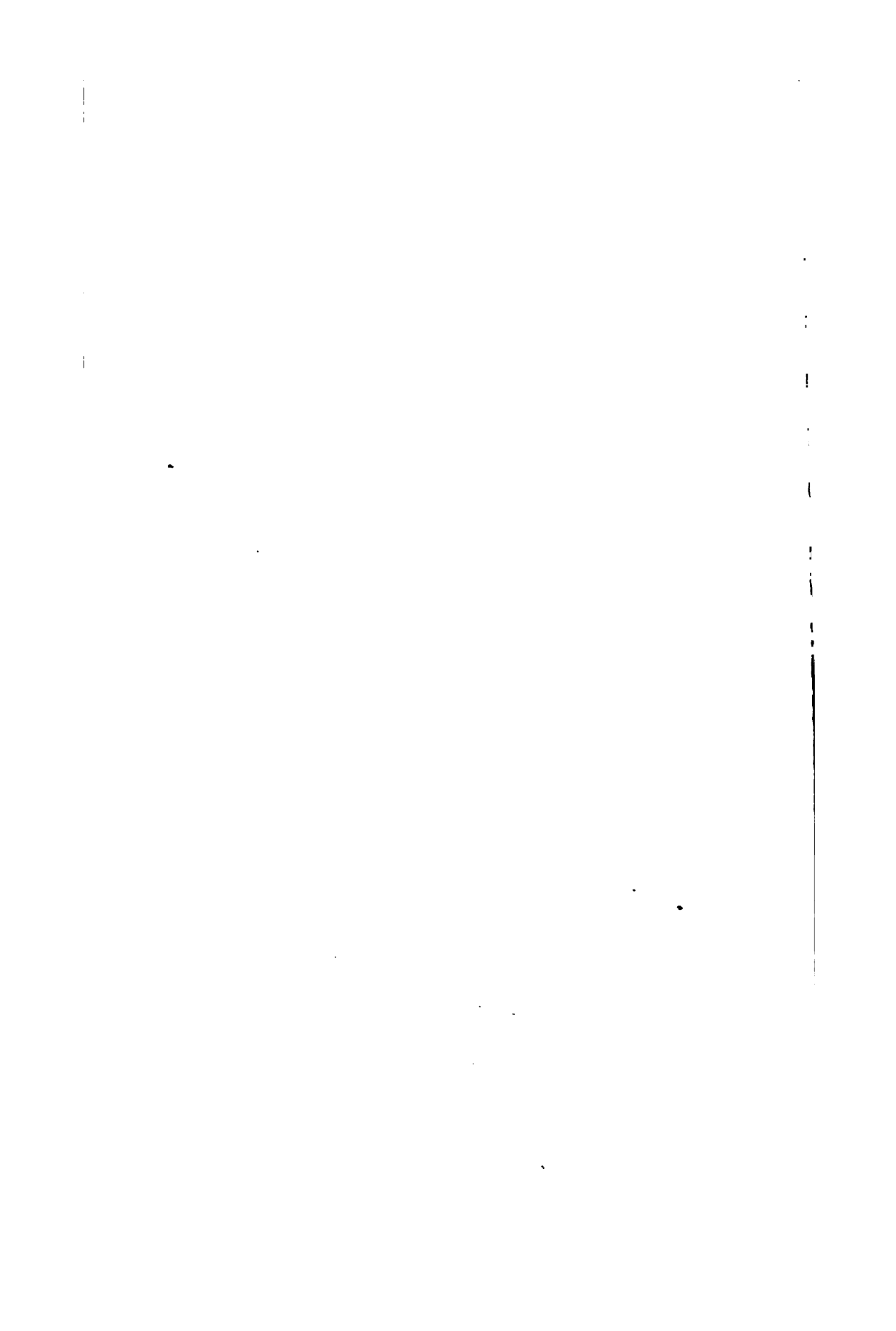
ORIGINAL PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

GATE TOWER OF ESHER PLACE



Cowell's Architectural Papers.
1854.

GATE TOWER OF ESHER PLACE



all the time of that suit he was looking after his great works at Oxford and Ipswich; and we know also from Cavendish that he built a fine gallery here.

From Wolsey the estate passed to the King, and thence through the Drake family, kinsmen of the great seaman Sir Francis; through the Lattons (a family of some importance in the time of William III.) to the statesman Henry Pelham, who retired here, as commemorated by some lines in Thomson's Seasons. At this time the place was possibly considerably out of repair, as it does not seem to have been the chief mansion of the Lattons; at any rate, the house was remodelled by Kent, the architect of Burlington House, the Horse Guards, and other buildings, and more honourably known as one of the principal advocates of the modern school of naturalistic landscape gardening.

The estate eventually passed into the hands of the Spicers, who pulled down what are said to have been Pelham's additions, and built the present mansion.

For convenience sake I will trace the architecture backwards, first premising that the whole of the brick fabric as it is, is undoubtedly Waynflete's original work.

The entrance-porch is altogether Kent's. The difference of the bricks from those of the old house will be seen at once. It is an attempt at an imitation of Gothic, done by an architect and workmen ignorant of its principles both of construction and design.

In a book published by Kent, containing designs of his own and of Inigo Jones, are drawings of a screen in Gloster Cathedral, of a front for the Court of King's Bench, and of a pulpit for York Cathedral, showing a form of crocketing similar to that you see here.

I may mention that in the same book is the drawing of a classic mantelpiece for Esher Place.

He also constructed a new staircase, of which the trace is seen to the right on entering. There are here also remains of elaborate plaster-work in the florid style of the period.

Of much better, indeed of very graceful design, is the arcading and vaulting of the entrance, the shafts of

which are of stone, the remainder being of wood and plaster.

The original brick arches of Waynflete's work are to be seen here where the plaster has broken away.

With regard to the windows throughout the building, I confess to having been at first sight much puzzled by them.

There is externally little or no apparent sign of their having been inserted, and though they are obviously not of the date of the original building, there is yet a delicacy of design about them, a true feeling of Italian, especially Venetian work, that made me think they must have been done at an earlier date and by workmen working in a style to which they were accustomed.

I have had the opportunity of making a most careful examination of the building with my friend Mr. Charles Cooke, the architect, for whose help and opinion I am exceedingly indebted, and we have succeeded in detecting clear evidence in several places, especially internally, of the insertion of the windows: perhaps this is most clear in the case of the quatrefoil over the porch, where the arch of the original window may still be seen on the inside. The manner in which the corner octagons on the left-hand side have been cut away internally to admit of an embrasure to a window larger than was originally built there, will also be noticed.

We have come to the conclusion that these windows were put in by Kent to suit the altered requirements of the house. Of the same date are the stone plinth and string.

I will direct your attention to the flooring upstairs, which is of very solid concrete, about two inches thick, supported solely on a single layer of ordinary thatch rushes laid across the beams. As there is no apparent sign of nails on the top of these beams, we at first thought that part at least might be original; but on breaking a small piece for a specimen, we solved the question by finding imbedded in it one of the small bowls of an old-fashioned clay tobacco-pipe, at once bringing the date at least below King James I.

This mode of constructing a practically fireproof floor is at any rate worth notice. I am told that it was practised in the south of Yorkshire within the memory of my informant, and may be so still there and elsewhere. The plaster in that case was made of a native gypsum rock.

It is melancholy to see the state the building has fallen into. A few more years and the brick vaulting on the south side must open and fall in, as several of the arches have already done. Ivy, that inveterate enemy of archæology, is slowly and surely splitting the building in two, while it conceals beneath its picturesqueness the mischief it is doing. I would that the Society for Preserving Ancient Monuments would turn some of their energy against this worst of destroyers.

The present possessor takes great interest in the building, and we may hope that the mischief that has been so stealthily creeping on may now be arrested. Unless this be done, and that shortly, we shall, I fear, lose what I think is one of the most interesting monuments in the county.

Of the date of Waynflete is the winding brick staircase, a piece of construction in brick of most ingenious design and sound workmanship. The clever way in which the jointing of the vault is arranged should be observed, newel wall-strings and original steps being all of brick. The large beams over the modern staircase are original, and the colour, red, can still be seen on the edges of the chamfers, and on the under side a stencilled pattern of lilies, which Mr. Crace, who first observed them, thinks to be "Maudlin lilies," the badge of Waynflete.

On the left-hand side at entry was the porter's lodge, vaulted in brick. Since the meeting of the Society we have opened two narrow slit windows ending in circles, one on each side, such as commonly placed in that position to allow of inspection of strangers.

The Hall or Great Chamber was, as is proved by a passage in Cavendish, on the first floor.

It is difficult to speak with certainty of the arrange-

ment of the various rooms, but I judge that the great chamber occupied the centre of the present building, the doors on each side communicating with the private apartments. It is possible, however, that this formed an antechamber, and that the principal room was in one of the side wings destroyed.

Several of the old fireplaces may be traced, though now bricked up; one on the south side has its jamb formed of the same moulded bricks as the arches below.

The various coats of arms, the glass, and the hammer-beam roof described by Aubrey, have long disappeared; they were probably destroyed by Kent.

In Wolsey's and Waynflete's time the whole place must have been very like a small piece of Hampton Court, where similar gatehouses are to be seen, as, indeed, in most work of the period. The original windows were also, doubtless, like to those at Hampton Court, where also, curiously enough, there is some imitation Gothic by Kent, the jointing of which resembles that of these windows.

It is clear from old prints and other evidence that the house extended with wings on each side, probably originally with return ends from these forming a quadrangle.

What Kent did was probably to remodel these wings, and to build offices beyond them.

On the N. side of the house was a flower-garden of the usual formal character, and a large orchard, shown in one of the prints, and mentioned in the inventory of Henry VIII.'s belongings.

The entrance was on the side away from the river, and it was by this that Cardinal Wolsey, after his disgrace, arrived, having taken boat from York House to Putney, and ridden thence with a large company.

It was to this gatehouse also that Sir John Russell, founder of the Bedford family, came from Hampton Court on Allhallow night, in the midst of a terrific storm, bearing from the King to Wolsey a message of cheering import, and up those stairs that he was led to

an audience with Wolsey, then to a supper, and a brief repose on a bed, while his clothes were being dried previous to his riding back to Hampton before day, "not willing for anything it were known he had been with my lord that night."

When Wolsey first arrived, he and his household were in a most pitiable state, and so continued for three or four weeks, there not being plate, beds, hangings, cooking utensils, nor furniture of any sort in the house; indeed, he was forced to borrow a few necessaries from Mr. Arundel and the Bishop of Carlisle; only, says Cavendish, "there was good provision of all kinds of victualls, and bere, and wine."

I should, perhaps, mention that it was usual in those days to carry the furniture and all household effects about from house to house.

After Allhallow day, however, the King caused to be sent to him all such necessaries, including furniture for the chapel, which, however, was not delivered of so rich a character as ordered.

Here, also, Wolsey was visited by the Duke of Norfolk, one who had a chief hand in his overthrow, but who on this occasion behaved to him with chivalrous courtesy.

The Duke on this occasion is said to have addressed the yeomen, telling them in what great esteem their loyal adherence to their master was held by all men.

I must not omit to mention the scene narrated by Cavendish, when, on Cromwell's suggestion, Wolsey, having assembled all his chaplains, yeomen, gentlemen, &c., in the great chamber, enters to them clad in the purple rochet of a bishop, and seeing them there all so faithful to him in his misfortunes, overcome by his emotion, turns away awhile to where the great window is, and, after mastering himself, addresses them in pathetic speech, recommending them for the most part at that time to betake themselves for their annual holiday to their families, or where they would, promising to find them afterwards places with the King or others; as indeed was done.

By his own dependents Wolsey seems to have been held in the greatest affection, justifying the eulogium passed on him in Shakspeare :

“ To those that sought him sweet as summer.”

Wolsey being told that his yeomen, for lack of wages, will not be able to travel to their own homes, winds up his speech with an appeal for help to his chaplains and others who have had rich preferments from him ; whereon Cromwell sets an example with five pounds, and others follow, some with five, some with ten, till a goodly sum is gathered.

In spite of the King's occasional favours, however, every effort is made to annoy the poor Cardinal ; among other things is one particularly shabby,—the King takes down a gallery that Wolsey had lately erected, in order to rebuild it at Westminster. This gallery, if it be as surmised, the one shown in a drawing among the Cotton MSS., consisted of an open arcade of Italian work on marble shafts, with an upper story lighted with projecting windows of alternating shape, with a profusion of metal vanes, coats of arms, &c.

At last the poor Cardinal, wearied out, falls seriously ill, and petitions the Court to allow him to remove elsewhere, as the “ moist and corrupt air ” of the house makes it impossible for him to live there. Henry, alarmed, sends Dr. Butts and two other surgeons specially to cure him, and a token of favour from Mistress Ann Boleyn, and soon after allows him to move to Richmond, after which Esher knows him no more.

It is here, however, that Sir William Shelley comes to propose to him to cede to the King York Place, the property of his archbishopric, which Wolsey, after ineffectual efforts, tells him to take, since so it must be, but bids him remind the King that “ there is both a heaven and a hell.”

Hence Cromwell is dispatched on his famous mission “ to make or marr,” and to strive his utmost, backed by Wolsey's urgent letters, to get the King to leave untouched his two great Colleges at Oxford and at Ipswich,

the latter of which, alas! with all its rich endowments, is swallowed in the avaricious maw of Henry and his courtiers.

Here, but for the dramatic necessity, rather than at York Place, should be the scene of that grand speech to Cromwell, ending with that heart-broken outburst that will vibrate through all time :

“ Oh, Cromwell ! Cromwell !
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my King, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

NOTE.—Since the above was written, Mr. Cooke has pointed out to me that Sauvageot's work on the French châteaux contains an illustration of a brick staircase at the Château of Blois, built by Francis I., in every respect similar to that at Esher.

At first sight it would appear as if Wolsey might have brought skilled artificers from France to construct this piece of work, but when we remember the short and late period of his career during which he held the Bishopric of Winchester, we must, I think, conclude that this method of construction was usual at the time. Other examples of the period that I have had an opportunity of inspecting have unfortunately been plastered so that one could see nothing of the joints.

THAMES DITTON CHURCH.

By ARTHUR J. STYLE, A.R.I.B.A.

THIS church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, was formerly one of the chapels belonging to the parish of Kingston, and although the date of its foundation is not known, it is probable that there was a chapel here in the early part of the 12th century, as Gilbert Norman, Sheriff of Surrey, the founder of Merton Priory, who died in 1125¹ or in 1130, presented the advowson of Kingston,² with the chapelries of Thames Ditton, East Molesey, Shene, and Petersham, to the prior and brethren, and they retained the patronage until the suppression of the priory in 1538.

The church at "Ditune," mentioned in the Domesday book,³ in the return of the land held by Richard de Tonbridge, was doubtless at Long Ditton, which was a separate parish.

The present church at Thames Ditton must have originally consisted of the nave, the chancel, and the tower, the walls of which and the north wall of the chancel are probably the only portions now existing.

In the chancel wall there is a plain lancet window with a semicircular inner arch, and there are similar arches inside the tower windows, but the external jambs of these have been replaced by brickwork.

The earliest addition to the church seems to have been the small chapel on the north side of the chancel, opening into it by an arch to the west of the lancet window.

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 245. Brayley and Britton, vol. iii. p. 457.

² Leland's *Collections*, vol. i. p. 67.

³ Manning and Bray, vol. iii. p. 12.

A narrow aisle with a lean-to roof was built on the north side of the nave in the 15th century. This was pulled down and enlarged in 1836.

In 1639 Sir Dudley Carlton, of Ember Court (the nephew of the Sir Dudley Carlton buried in Westminster Abbey), obtained a license from the bishop to build a chapel on the south side, "equal and similar to that on the north, to belong to him, his heirs and assigns, lords of the manor of Ember Court for the time being, as a church-seat and burial-place, they keeping it in repair."¹ This chapel was never built.

In 1676 the second chapel on the north side of the chancel, which is now used as the vestry, was built as a burial-place by the Hatton family.

The church was restored, and enlarged on the south side in 1864, under the superintendence of Mr. B. Ferrey, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

Probably the oldest work in the church is the Norman font, which has rude carvings of the "Agnus Dei," a goat falling down on its back, a star of six points, and a cross. At the angles there were carved heads, two of which have been broken off, and a cable ornament below. The base of the font is modern.

A small stone shaft, which also appears to be Norman work, and was probably part of a piscina (as there is a hole bored through it for a drain), was dug up in the chancel in 1864.

In the north wall of the chancel, close to the east end and below the lancet window, there is a very low 15th century arch, probably intended for an Easter sepulchre, or for an effigy to be placed below it; and under the larger and much earlier arch, between the chancel and the small chapel on the north side, stands a carved 15th century stone erection, worked on both sides alike, and pierced by two arched openings, with seats below them. Within these openings there were, until recently, wooden partitions, to one of which was attached the brass to the memory of Erasmus Forde, and as the top of the brass is

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 462.

nearly the same shape as the arch, it seems to have been made to fit it. Hence it is supposed to have been Forde's monument; but I think there can be no doubt that the stonework is at least fifty years older than the date of Forde's death in 1533, and that it could not have been intended for the position which it now occupies. At what is now its east end there has evidently been a stone screen, which has been sawn off so as to leave a passage between the chancel and chapel, and the projecting impost of the arch under which it now stands has also been hacked off, probably to make the passage wider. I think that it was intended for a sedilia on the south side of a larger chancel, with what is now its west end placed close to the east wall, and with a stone screen to the westward, separating the chancel from a chapel. Possibly Forde or his executors may have bought it, and erected it in its present position as his monument, and had the brass plate made to fit it. In the lower cornice there are plug-holes, probably intended for fixing small metal shields, which may have been removed. The small openings in the stone partition between the arches gave rise to the local tradition that it was a confessional.

The inscription on the brass to Forde's memory, which is now fixed to the wall, is—

“Here resten the bodye of Erasm^s fforde Esquier sone et heyre of Walter fforde sometyme tresorer to Kinge Edward the iiiijth in his warres at ye wynnyng of Barwyke Who was heyre in discent to Adam fforde Knyght, and Julyan the wyffe of ye sayd Erasm^s doughter et one of ye heyres of William Salford et Elyn his wyfe doughter of Richard Chawrey knyght W^{ch} Erasm^s dyed ye xxi of July 1533 and the sayd Julyan the xvj of June 1599. On whose soull^s ihū have m^ci.”

The figures on the brass represent a man in armour and his wife kneeling, with six sons and eleven daughters behind them. Between them are Forde's arms, and below are the arms of Forde impaling Legh, and Forde impaling Salford.

The family of Forde were large landowners in the counties of Wilts and Somerset, and also in Northumberland, but I cannot find that Erasmus Forde (or fforde)

ever owned land at Thames Ditton, or that any of the family lived there until 1791, when Francis Ford purchased the manor of Ember, and was created a baronet of Ember Court. He sold the estate about two years afterwards.

The brasses now on the north wall of the chancel were all on one slab of Sussex marble, on the chancel floor. The upper one has the figures of a man and his wife, and four sons and three daughters, the inscription being—

“Here under lyeth the Bodyes of Robert Smythe gentelman and Katheryn his wife dawghter to Syr Thomas blounte of Kinlett, Knyght, whiche Robert dyed the iii daye of September 1539 and the sayd Katherin the x daye of July 1549.”

Below them are the figures of a man and woman, fourteen sons and five daughters, with the inscription :—

“Here under lyeth the Bodyes of William Notte Esquyer et Elizabeth his wife dawghter to the above named Robert Smyth et Katheryn his wife whiche William dyed the xxvth daye of November 1576 and the sayd Elizabeth dyed the xvth of May 1587.”

In the return of the sale of Church goods belonging to this parish, made by the King's Commissioners in the reign of Edward VI., and which are published in the Society's *Collections* (volume IV. p. 164), the name of William Note is mentioned as the purchaser of a green velvet cope.

Another brass, which was on a slab in the chancel, has the figures of a man and woman, with their six sons below them and a coat of arms above. The inscription is :—

“Here vnder resteth the bodie of John Cheke, gentleman who married Isabel the daughter of William Seilearde of London & had issue by her vi sonnes nameli Roger Humfrey Anthony Robert John and Willi'm who departed this transitorye Lyfe the xxith daye of october in the yeare of our lorde God 1590 and the Lxij yeare of his adge.”

On the wall close to the pulpit there is a curious monument of Sussex marble, and the brasses of a man and woman and four daughters, with a coat of arms over, and the following inscription :—

“ Here resteth the bodye of John Polsted gent who depected this life the fyrst daye of September An^o Dñi 1540 who had to wyfe Anne Wheeler daughter of Robert Wheeler gent by whom he had issue, Anne Jane Elizabeth and Julian the which Julian erected this monument An^o Dñi 1582 and in the LXXIII year of her age.”

She also erected the marble slab against the north wall of the small chapel on the north of the chancel, with brasses of herself and her two husbands (both of them officers in the royal household), and their eleven children. The inscription is :—

“ Here with in do rest the boddyes of Cuthbert Blakeden Esquyer while he lyved Sarjant of the confectionary to King Henry theight who departed this lief in Anno dñi 1540. Also of John Boothe Esquyer while he lyved one of the ordynary Gentlemen usshers as well to the said King Henry theight as to his sonne King Edward vith who departed this lief in Anno dñi 1548. Also the boddy of Julyan sometym the wyef of the said Cuthbert and John who was the youngest dawter of John Polstead Gentleman and Anne his wyef one of the daughters of Robart Whelor Gentleman which Julyan had ysew first by the said Cuthbert, Anne Mary John Cuthbert Julyan and Katheryne and after by the said John Boothe Jane Dorothe Johane John & Myllysent and which Julyan made & erected this monument in Anno dñi 1580 and in the LXXI yere of her sag and dyed in the moneth of July the 3 1586. She lyved 77.”

The coats of arms of Blakeden and Boothe are over their figures, and over that of their wife the arms of Polsted impaling Whelor.

In 1538 Cuthbert Blakeden obtained a lease of the manor of Cleygate, in this parish, from the Abbot of Westminster, and the lease was subsequently assigned to Juliana Boothe.¹

There are also two small brasses without figures. The inscription on one is :—

“ Here lyeth buried Ann Childe the daughter of William Child of Est sheene in the parish of Movreclack in the county of Surrey gent who died the 12 day of May anno Dofii 1607 of the age of one yere, a moneth and three dayes at the time of her death.”

And the other is to the memory of one of the Hattons, many of whom were buried here. There are also several

¹ Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 460.

monumental tablets in the church. Aubrey¹ mentions a gravestone with the inscription,—“Phillipi de Lucy Canonicus hujus Ecclesie,” and Manning and Bray² say that it was near the south porch; but it could not be found when the church was enlarged in 1864.

The bells were cast by Thomas Swain in 1754 and 1758, and have the names of the churchwardens and parish officers on them. On the tenor is “E. Hopkins, I. Monday, Churchwardens. Thomas Swain made us all, 1758.” On one of the others, “M^r Simmonds, M^r Hewett. Tho’ Swain made me feset 1754.” I suppose “feset” is intended for “fecit.” The others have the names of Charles Gardener, M. Radford, and I. Monger, vestry clerk, and the date 1758.

Thames Ditton was separated from Kingston and made a perpetual curacy by Act of Parliament in 1769. After the dissolution of Merton Priory, the advowson passed into private patronage until 1786, when it was bought by the Provost and Fellows of King’s College, Cambridge. The great tithes were sold by the Earl of Onslow, of Ember Court, in 1786, to various landowners in the parish, except those arising from his own estates.

In 1532, one John Lee charged his house and certain lands in the parish with payment of six shillings and eight pence for an obit, the curate and three other priests and the parish clerk to say a dirige and four masses, each priest to have 8d., the clerk 4d., the curate of Beede Roole 4d., and 3s. 4d. for bread and cheese for the poor.³

King John occasionally visited Ditton, where his Justiciary, Geoffrey Fitz Pierre, had a house. Some records of his visits will be found in Mr. Hart’s paper on the Manor of Kennington, in volume III. of the Society’s *Collections*, pp. 24, 25, and 26.

¹ Aubrey, vol. i. pp. 236–7.

² Manning and Bray, vol. i. p. 462.

³ *Id. ib.*

INVENTORIES OF THE COLLEGE OF LINGFIELD.

By GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.

THE two following Inventories relate to the College of Lingfield in this county. I found them among the charters at Loseley, and Mr. More Molyneux kindly entrusted them to me for publication. The first is a small roll, endorsed "Inventory of the household goods cloaths money farming stock &c. of Jn^o Robson Mar of the College of Lyngfield 1 Aug. 1524." He was the last master but one. The second is numbered 6, and consists of seven pages: it is the Inventory taken upon the dissolution of the College in 1544, Edward Culpeper, LL.D., being then master. The outer sheet in which it is wrapped contains certain charges defamatory made against him by Master Henry Barton, curate of the collegiate church at Lingfield, which were referred to the Archbishop of Canterbury, William Warham. Among other charges of a grave nature, the following words of Henry Barton were objected to; viz., "Master Doctor Culpeper ye take yo^rself a pope holy man by yo^r watching in the Churche by nyght and so ye cawse the people to beleve that y^o be an holy man butt yo^r watching shalbe knowen what it is and how [*i.e.* who] commyth to you and that shalbe shewed before my lorde of Canterbury to yo^r utter rebuke and shame, and hoo cummyth to yow and what they be."

The Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., in his Introduction to a paper on the Inventories and Valuations of Religious Houses at the time of the Dissolution (*Arch.*, vol. xliii. I. 201 *et sequent.*), says, "Inventories

are the primer, grammar, and glossary of the archæologist." This language is not exaggerated; no other class of document possesses an equal interest or gives us so close an insight into the habits and mode of life of the past. We find every article of furniture accurately described, together with jewels and personal ornaments, ecclesiastical vestments, and plate. The cattle and farm stock, with the corn and other produce, afford an interesting study of the state of agriculture at that time, and of the change that has taken place in the scale of prices.

The College of Lingfield was founded in 1431, by Sir Reginald Cobham, Knt., grandson of the first Lord Cobham of Sterboro', jointly with Ann, his second wife, daughter and coheirress of Thomas Lord Bardolf, and widow of Sir William Clifford, Knt., for a provost or master, six chaplains, and certain clerks of the Carthusian order; and he endowed it with lands to the value of 40*l.* a year. This endowment was further increased in 1449 by Ann Lady Cobham and Thomas Cobham, who granted three messuages and thirty-eight acres of land in Lingfield. It was built at the west end of the churchyard, and at the same time license was obtained to change the parish church into a collegiate church, and to appropriate the advowson for this purpose. It would appear that at the same time the church was almost rebuilt, and stalls were placed in the chancel for the provost and chaplains. The founder died in 1446, and by his will directed that the furniture of his chapel at Sterboro' Castle should, upon the death of his wife, remain to the master of the Collegiate Church of St. Peter at Lingfield, then by him newly founded; and he also gave 80*l.* to buy books and vestments for the college. Aubrey (*History of Surrey*, vol. iii. 64), says: "Near the church yard stood formerly a college erected by Reginald Lord Cobham (*temp.* Hen. VI.) and dedicated to St. Peter, for a Master and eleven Priests of the Carthusian order. I have seen no Remains of any Religious House so entire as this is. The first Story is of Freestone. Above that the Buildings are of Brick

and Timber. Within the College is a little Square Court and round that a Cloyster for Conveniency of walking for the Priests here. Here is a convenient and handsom Hall and Parlour. Above the Priest's Table remains the (old fashion'd) Canopy or Arching of Wainscot; as is yet at Lincolns Inn Hall in London. In one of the Windows of this Place is this Lemma,

“Auxilium mihi semper à domino.”

It stood at the west side of the churchyard; but most of it was pulled down in the reign of George I., and nothing now remains. On the Dissolution its estates were valued at 75*l.* per annum, and were granted on 25th May, 1544, to Thomas Cawarden, Esq. This will account for these inventories being at Loseley, where so many of the Cawarden MSS. are preserved.

A representation of the seal of the College is given in Brayley's *History of Surrey* (vol. iii. p. 163), which is attached to a deed in the Augmentation Office. The particulars of the grant to Sir Thomas Cawarden, on 5th Dec., 38 Hen. VIII., will be found among the Harleian MSS., 4316, p. 103. Aubrey mentions memorials to the following masters as being in the church in his time:—To John Wyche, the second Master, died 22nd May, 1445.¹ John Swetecot died 19th May, 1469. John Knoyll died 4th July, 1503. There was also a brass to one of the priests, James de Velito, died 29th May, 1458.

This is the Inventory of all the goods Catells detts & redy money of maist John Robson² late maist' of the Colage of lyngfild in the dioces of Winchester prey syd by Underhill & Mores Morgayn³ Taylor the the³ first day of August the yere of our lorde god m¹ v^c xxiiii⁴ in the presens of Mr Thomas Stacy coñmissay unto the Revēnd father in god Richa rd⁴ bisshop of Wÿchest & Edward hogeson scribe un⁵ the same.

¹ Incorrectly given as 1555.

² John Robson, M.A., was admitted master 21st April, 1520. His successor in the mastership was Edward Colepeper, LL.D., admitted 20th July, 1524.

³ *Sic orig.*

⁴ Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester 1500–1529.

⁵ *I.e.* 'unto.'

In his owne Chamber.

First A sparver ¹ of borde Alexander ² price	...	iii ^s iiiii ^d
Itm̄ A litle fetherbede A matres A bolster & A pillowe	...	} vi ^s viiii ^d
price	...	
Itm A coofer ³ w ^t certeyn olde lynyn clothes A nolde	...	} vi ^s
bonet ⁴ of velvet & A nolde ⁵ frontlet ⁶	...	
Itm A lace w ^t ij Aglets ⁷ of sylver & gilte	...	xvi ^d
Itm̄ A Roo ⁸ bukskyn pce	...	iiii ^d
Itm vi brokyn spones of Sylver pce	...	xii ^s
Itm A corporas ⁹ cace w ^t ii olde corporas	...	x ^d
Itm A liberary of bokis	...	xxxiii ^s iiiii ^d
Itm A bason & an ewar of pewter	...	ii ^s
Itm A garnesh ¹⁰ of pewter vessill	...	xx ^s
Itm vi new shawcers ¹¹ pce	...	iii ^s

¹ The canopy of a bed. (See notes to *Bury Wills*, p. 251.) "A 'sparver' of sylke w^t a cowntyre poynte of the same." (*Will of Nicholas Talbot*, A.D. 1501.—*Bury Wills*, p. 91.) "vi payre shets wyth the 'sparver' curtayns of dornyk." (*Will of Alice Hurvy*, *id.*, p. 135.)

² Embroidery of Alexandria, 'bordura Alexandri.' In an Inventory of the Priory of St. Mary, Fyneshed, Northants, occurs, "an auter-clothe of 'bord Alexander,' old xvi d." (*Arch.*, vol. xliii. l. 241.)

³ *I.e.* a coffer or chest.

⁴ A small cap worn close to the head, either by men or women. Edmund Lee, of Bury, Esq., A.D. 1535, bequeaths his chamlet cote and his best 'bonet.' (*Bury Wills*, p. 124.)

⁵ *Sic orig.* ⁶ A forehead band. See Will of Isabel Leigh, p. 253.

⁷ Tags or lappets when used of lace. See *Prompt. Parv.* in verbo; but here clasps of a buckle.

⁸ Of roedeer's skin.

⁹ The term corporas, 'corporalis palla,' denotes a consecrated linen cloth folded and placed upon the altar at the time of the mass, beneath the sacred elements. It was symbolical of the fine linen in which the body of Christ was wrapped. The repositorium, or case in which the corporas when not in use was inclosed, was often richly adorned with precious stones. Robert Sawclyf, Parson of Shere, in his will, dated 1412 (Arundel MSS., Lambeth), bequeaths to the church there "1 corporas operatum cum Rosia." In an inventory of the goods of Long Melford Church, made in 1529 (*History of Long Melford*, Sir W. Parker, Bart., p. 83), ten principal corporasses are enumerated, and a corporas case with the Resurrection upon it, with images of gold inwardly.

¹⁰ A whole service, which generally consisted of sets of twelve dishes, saucers, &c. Elizabeth Uvedall, in her will, dated 1487, bequeaths "a hoole 'garnish' of peautre vessell." See *Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. VII. p. 165, and note.

¹¹ ? Sawcers.

Itm A chypchest ¹ pce	...	...	...	...	v ^d
Itm A sparver of bukeram ² yelowe & Rede	...	...	...	...	iiii ^s
Itm A tyke ³ for a bolster pce	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
Itm in newe canvase narawe xiiii ells pce	...	...	...	...	iii ^s
Itm iiii ells of newe canuas pce	...	...	...	...	xvi ^d
Itm iiii yerds of newe Wyte cloth	...	...	...	...	ii ^s v ^d
Itm viii ells of lynyn cloth	...	...	...	...	v ^s iiiii ^d
Itm ii hose clothis of black kersay	...	...	...	...	iii ^s
Itm̄ A ell of new canuas pce	...	...	...	...	v ^d
Itm A pece of Northorn tawny xiiii yerds	...	...	...	...	vii ^s
Itm̄ A nolde borkyn kouyng ⁴ of A bede	...	...	...	...	viii ^d
Itm A gowne & A hode of violet lyned w ^t rede	...	...	...	...	} xx ^s
saten of Syppers ⁵ pce	...	...	...	...
Itm A gowne & A hode of Crymson lynyd w ^t blake	...	...	...	...	} xx ^s
saten of sypers pce	...	...	...	...
Itm a shorte blake gowne pce	...	...	...	...	v ^s
Itm a Rosyd gowne furryd w ^t blak lambe w ^t A hode	...	...	...	...	x ^s
Itm An olde shorte gowne pce	...	...	...	...	ii ^s
Itm A couerlet of Tapstrewerk	...	...	...	...	vi ^s
Itm An Ell of tawny Chamlet	...	...	...	...	ii ^s
Itm A vestment of wyte fustian ⁶	...	...	...	...	vi ^s viii ^d
Itm A spruce coofer ⁷ pce	...	...	...	...	xx ^d

¹ ? For Cyprus or cipress chest. These cipress chests were commonly used for keeping clothes or linen in. "My coffyr of 'syprya'" (*Will of Anne Baret*, A.D. 1504.—*Bury Wills*, p. 98.)

² Probably a coarse cloth. See *Prompt. Parv.* in verbo.

³ Tick.

⁴ *I.e.* 'An old bawdekyn covering.' Bawdekyn was gold brocade, otherwise called Baldachino, or cloth of gold, made at Baldeck. "A vestment of cloth of Bawdken with birds, called the Sunday vestment." (*Hist. of Long Melford*, p. 80.)

⁵ Of Cyprus, a peculiar embroidery-work. "One halfe yerde of clothe of golde, and one yerde of whyte 'Syppers,' branched." (*Inventory of Long Melford Church*, p. 89.) "An olde cope of satten of sipers." (*Inventory of Stratford, Essex.*)

⁶ This fustian was not a common material, but was made with a warp of linen thread and a woof of thick cotton, twilled and cut to look like a low pile. It was much used for chasubles. "A vestment of Green Satin and another of white 'Fustian.'" (*Inventory of Vestments of Long Melford Church*, p. 81.) "Two alter clothes, one of grene sylk and another of whyte 'fustian' wyth crossys." (*Id.*, p. 106.) It is called also busteyn or bustian. "A vestment made of white 'busteyn.'" (*Will of John Baret, of Bury*, A.D. 1463.)

⁷ A chest or coffer of foreign construction, imported from Prussia. (*Notes to Bury Wills*, p. 233.) "And as for the 'pruce' coffra." (*Will of John Baret, of Bury*, A.D. 1463.) "My ii beste 'sprus' chests" (*Will of John Coote*, A.D. 1502.)

Itm A gerdel of grene & rede harnysshud ¹ ...	...	ii ^a
Itm in his Svants chamber A brasse pañ p'ce	...	iiii ^a
Itm A chafer ² of brasse p'ce...	...	xx ^d
Itm A brasse pot p'ce...	...	iiii ^a
Itm A candilstike of laten ³ ...	...	xvi ^d
Itm A fetherbede w ^t A pillowe p'ce ...	...	vi ^a viii ^d
Itm iiiii payntynde clothis p'ce ...	...	ii ^a viii ^d
Itm vi cussyhyns of Carpetwerk ...	...	iiii ^a

In the Fownder's Chambre.

First A Tester Celor ⁴ & hangyng ...	...	x ^a
Itm A fetherbede A peyere of blanketts & a bolster	} xiiii ^a iii ^d	
p'ce ...		
Itm A Couerlet p'ce ...	...	vi ^a
Itm An olde gentissh ⁵ Carpet ...	...	xii ^d
Itm iii tachis ⁶ of sylver & gilte ...	...	iii ^a
Itm A mascer ⁷ gilte ...	...	xx ^a
Itm iiiii mares & iii yonge colts ...	...	iiii ^{li}
Itm An olde shorte goune p'ce ...	...	v ^a
Itm ii small ryngys & A gemewe ⁸ ...	...	v ^a
Sm ^a to ^t xvii ^{li} ix ^a xi ^d		

¹ Adorned. "A spoon of berell 'harneysid' and garnysshed with silver." (*Will of John Baret*, A.D. 1463.)

² Calefactorium. Chafowre (*Prompt. Parv.*), a warming-pan. "A 'chafur' of laten with thre fette." (*Will of Agas Herte, of Bury*, A.D. 1522.) "A 'chofor' of brasse w^t a stele." (*Idem.*) "One 'chafor' of brasse to seath fish in." (*Will of Andrew Craneweise*, A.D. 1558.)

³ A mixed metal of brass and tin very much resembling brass. Rings were sometimes made of it. "A payre bedis of jeet with a ryng of 'laton' and gilt with a stoon." (*Will of John Baret*, 1463.)

⁴ The canopy. Elizabeth Uvedall in her will, 1487, bequeaths to her daughter her bed of "Tapestre work, with 'celors,' 'testers,' and countpeynt thereto belonging." (*Surrey Arch. Coll.*, vol. III. p. 165, and note.)

⁵ From Ghent.

⁶ Clasps. (*Halliwell's Arch. Dict.* in verbo.)

⁷ A maser bowl. It was a large drinking-cup or goblet usually of wood, and bound with silver or gilt. It was originally made of maple-wood; whence its name. (See *Prompt. Parv.*, in verbo.)

⁸ A gimmel or double ring. It is spelt as above in Hollyband's Dictionary, 1593. It is derived from gemel, a twin. The wedding ring of Sir Thomas Gresham in my possession is a gimmel ring, dividing into two halves, one of which is inscribed "Quod Deus coniunxit"; the other, "Homo non seperat." In the will of John Baret, of Bury, 1463, a ring of the kind is described as "a doubyl ryng departyd of gold with a ruby and a turkes with a scripture wretyn with inne." In the same Will is a bequest of the 'jemews' and the rynges of sylvir.

Sperat¹ detts.

First the kyng by his bill of preest money ² ...	...	x ^{li} v ^s
S ^r John Gaynsford knyght ³ ...	...	xliii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
John Fuller ...	...	v ^{li}
Rob ^t Pope & Xpofer Fawkener ...	...	xxvi ^s viii ^d
John Underhill ...	...	iii ^{li} xliii ^s iiiii ^d
Rychard Wodden xls & vii q ^r ters wete at v ^s le	}	iii ^{li} xv ^s
q ^r ter sm ^a ...		
Rychard Roull ...	...	vi ^{li}
hubbert of Tattisfilde v q ^r ter whete pce le q ^r ter	}	xxvs
vs Sm ^a ...		
Sm ^a sperat detts xliiii ^{li} xi ^s viii ^d		
Itm in Redy money ...	...	xl ^s viii ^d ob.
	Sm ^a to ^t	} lxxiii ^{li} ii ^s ii ^d ob.
	premissor	

Despat detts.

First S ^r Raufe Manley ⁴ p ^r st ...	...	xxs
Itm S ^r Robert blinkynsop preest ...	...	xli xliis viii ^d
Itm my lady Anne Mountioy ⁵ ...	...	lx li ii ^s i ^d
Item Raynolde Tayller & others ...	...	vli xliis ii ^d
Itm John Hopkyn ⁶ & Robt Did ...	...	x ^s
Rychard gaynsford ⁶ ...	...	vi ^s viii ^d
Henry Pygot ...	...	vi ^s viii ^d
John Bedill ...	...	xx ^s
Richard Smyth lone ⁷ ...	...	xvii ^s
Roberd fremlyng ...	...	vi ^s viii ^d
Nicholas Underhill ...	...	vi ^s viii ^d

¹ Debts that may be recovered, as distinguished from those which follow, which are called "desperate."

² i.e. A loan. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*)

³ Probably Sir John Gainsford, of Blockfield in Lingfield, Kt. In the west window of the hall of the College was this inscription:—"Orate pro bono statu Johan. Gaynsford et . . . (Aubrey, *Hist. Surv.*, vol. iii. p. 65.) She was one of the Blockfield family, and wife of William Gainsford.

⁴ He was master of the College before John Robson, and resigned on a pension of 5*l.*, 30th March, 1520.

⁵ She was daughter of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and sister to Cecily, wife of Richard Duke of York, the father of Edward IV. She married, first, Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, slain at Northampton, 1459; and, secondly, Walter Blount, created Baron Mountjoy, 1465. Lord Treasurer, K.G., who died 1474. She was alive in 1476, in which year she presented to the Rectory of Blechingley.

⁶ Richard Gaynsford, of Lingfield, son of William Gainsford and Joanna, died *a.p.*

⁷ i.e. a loan.

George Ryght	v ^s viii d
The quitrent of Lyngfilde	xxis
The quit rent of West ^m 1	xxs
Sm ^a to ^t of despat goodis ... xxxiiii ^{li} ix ^s v ^d	
In funerall expencis w ^t all other ordinary charchis 2...	viii ^{li} xviii ^s

This pcell folowing remaynȳg in the keping
of M^r Eduarde Culpēp^s maist of the
colage of lingfylda.

First in Wete unthreshid by estimatione vi q ^t ers ...	1s
Itm in Otis unthreshyd xl q ^t ers pce	iiii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
Item in Otis in the garnard xviii q ^t	xxxiiii ^s iiiii ^d
Itm in ote malte xx q ^t	liii ^s iiiii ^d
Itm in barly malte ii q ^t	x ^s
Itm in olde barly ii q ^t p ^{ce}	vs iiiii d
Itm in the parke ii Stakks of hey by estimatione xii } lodds	xl ^s
Itm iii boris p ^{ce}	xiii s iiiii d
Itm iiiii Soves p ^{ce}	viii s
Itm xiii other Swyne	xiii s iiiii d
Item in clese 4 xvi p ^{ce}	vs iiiii d
Itm xi olde oxen p ^{ce}	vii ^{li} vi ^s viiii ^d
Item iiiii Steris of iiiii yere olde	xl s
Itm iii bulloks & iii bull p ^{ce}	1s
Itm xxi toyeryngs 6 p ^{ce}	v ^{li} v ^s
Itm xv yeryngs p ^{ce}	1s
Itm iii heffers & A baren koue	xl ^s
Itm vii Wanyers 6 p ^{ce}	xxxiiii ^s
Item An olde stallyn horse p ^{ce}	iii s iiiii d
Itm iii Mares & iii Coltis p ^{ce}	xxvi s viii d
Itm viii Coltts of ii yere age p ^{ce}	liii s iiiii d
Itm ii horse Coltts & A mare colte of iiiii yere of } age p ^{ce}	xliiii s
Itm xii kyne p ^{ce}	viii ^{li} x ^s
Itm xxxiiii Ewes p ^{ce}	xxxiiii ^s
Itm xx lambis p ^{ce}	xvi ^s viii ^d
Itm vi Stone of Wule p ^{ce}	xii ^s
Itm in Tith 7 lambis p ^{ce}	x ^s
Sm ^a of the goods remaynȳg in the Maisters } keping	liii ^{li} xiiii ^s iiiii ^d

¹ The manor of Squyres, now Squerries, in Westerham, was part of the possessions of the College. ² *Sic orig.*, charges.

³ Edward Culpeper (probably one of the Culpepers of Wakehurst, co. Sussex) succeeded John Robson, and was admitted Master 20th July, 1524. He surrendered the College to the king's commissioners 26th April, 1544.

⁴ *Sic orig.* ?

⁵ Two yearlings.

⁶ Weaning calves.

⁷ Tith, strong. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*)

The Invytory of suche goods & Cattalls Juells
& household stuff as was to the M^r & Brethern of the Collage
of lyngffeld prased by Richard Digon George Rydley Willm^r
Umfrey Robd Ede & Edward Rose the xxviith day of Aprell
in the xxxvith yere of the reign of o^r Soueyn lord kyng herry the
viiith at the whyche day the seid Collage was srendred in to the kyng's
mayestie his honds.

In the Flor.

First an old hangyng of saye ¹ price	xii d
Itm A Table ii Trestells & ii formes price	viii d
Itm An old Carpett price	xii d
Itm ii old Cusshens	viii d
Itm A stonyng Cubberd	vi d
Itm A yoyn ² stole	ii d

The Botry.

Itm An old Chest	ii d
Itm An old Table w ^t Trestells	i d
Itm iii kylderkyngs & ii fyrkins	xx d
Itm A bason & Ewre ³	xvi d
Itm A Chyppyng ⁴ Knyff	ii d
Itm iii Pewter Salts	iiii d
Itm vi Canstycks iii bell canstyck ⁵ & iii other	ii s
Itm ii lethern Jacks	viii d
Itm ii stone Cruets ⁶	i d
Itm iii Tabyll Clothes one diap & ii playn	iiii s
Itm iii Towells ii playn & one diap	xviii d

¹ Fine serge cloth. Isabel Fleming, in her will, dated 28th August, 1544, mentions "a hangyng of green Saye."

² *Sic orig.* Joined or jointed. In the will of Isabel Fleming, 1544, occurs "a 'joyned' forme;" and in an inventory of the goods of James Montagu, Bishop of Winchester, anno 1618, occurs: "Item 18. Joyned stooles." (*Arch.*, vol. xlv. pt. II. p. 402.) "A tabyll of waynskott w^t to 'joynyd' trestells, ii 'joynyd' stolys of the best, a gret 'joynyd' cheyre at the deyse in the halle, ii fote stoles joynyd." (*Will of Agas Herte, of Bury, 1522.*)

³ Ewer.

⁴ A knife to cut bread with. (Halliwell.) In an Inventory of the Monastery of Lylleshull, co. Salop, among the contents of the Buttery are "ii chyppyng" knives. (*Arch.*, vol. xliii. 208.)

⁵ Candlesticks,—bell-shaped, I suppose. They seem to have been large candlesticks as distinguished from smaller ones. "ii 'belle' canstycks and a lesser canstyke." (*Will of Agas Herte, 1522.*) "ii 'bell candelstycks' of latten and too smale candilstycka." (*Will of Gilye Levyt, 1552.*)

⁶ Cruets or jars. The vessels which contained the wine and water for the service of the altar were called cruets.

Itm vi playn Napkyns	...	...	...	...	vi d
Itm A lethern Bottell...	...	...	...	...	iii d

The Hall.

In the hall an old hangyng of say	...	...	...	...	iiii d
Itm thre Tabylls w ^t Trestells iii formes w ^t Benches...	...	...	...	...	xl d

The Botry next the Kechyn.

Itm iiiii kylderkyns price	...	...	...	...	xvi d
Itm A lethern Bottell of a Galon	...	...	...	...	iiii d
Item A broken Bell	...	...	...	...	xx d

The dry larder.

Itm A hangyng Ambrey ¹	...	...	...	...	xii d
Itm A powdryng Tubbe ² w ^t A Cover	...	...	...	...	viii d
Itm xxiiii Wodden platters	...	...	...	...	viii d
Itm ii dosyn of Wodden dysshes	...	...	...	...	iiii d

The Kechyn.

Fyrst iiiii brasse Potts one x galons price	...	...	...	...	xl d
Itm Another vii galons price...	...	...	...	...	vs
Itm Another iiiii Galons price	...	...	...	...	ii s
Itm Another of ii galons price	...	...	...	...	viii d
Itm one panne of ii galons	...	...	...	...	vi d
Itm one ketell at the psonage price	...	...	...	...	xvi d
Itm A possenett ³ price	...	...	...	...	iiii d
Itm xvi platters & A charger ⁴	...	...	...	...	xiiis iiiii d
Itm Dysshes price	...	...	...	...
Itm fyve spyttis iii grete spyttis a smalle spyt and a } byrd spytte ⁵	...	...	...	...	xl d
Itm A dryppyng panne of Iron ⁶	...	...	...	...	ii d
Itm ii Rakks ⁷ of Iron...	...	...	...	...	xx d
Itm ii Tryvetts	...	...	...	...	xx d
Itm A old fryeing paune	...	...	...	...	ii d
Itm a latten mortar	...	...	...	...	xii d

¹ *Alias* Aumbry, a cupboard.

² The tub used for salting meat. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*, in verbo.)

³ A little pot. "One 'postnet' of brasse that I boil my salve in." "One 'postnet' to seath meat in." "One brasse potte, one 'possenet.'" (*Will of Andrew Crane-wise*, 1558.)

⁴ A great platter or flat dish on which joints of meat were served. "Give me by-and-by in a 'charger' the head of John Baptist." (Eng. Vers.) Among the goods in the kitchen at Burton-on-Trent, 1546, was a "charger." "A 'chargeour' of the myldel syse." (*Will of John Baret*, 1463.)

⁵ "ii smale 'spetes,' oon of hem for birdes." (*Will of John Baret*.)

⁶ "One 'dryppine' panne of iron." (*Will of Gilys Levyt*, 1552.)

⁷ "I wyll that all my brasse, pewter, latyn, spyttis, 'rakks,' treuetts," &c. (*Will of John Hedge*, 1504.)

Itm a Colender ¹ of pewter	ii d
Itm iii pothoks	vi d
Itm A Stone mortar	xvi d
Itm a gyrd yron	vi d
Itm a latten ladell	ii d
Itm a dressyng knyff	ii d
Itm a choppyng knyff	ii d
Itm An old Axe	i d

The Whet larder.

Itm in the Wett larder A musterd quern ²	iiii d
--	--------

The Masters Chambre.

Itm a fetherbed a bolster ii pyllowes... ..	xx s
Itm iii pyllowes w ^t old pylloberes	iii s
Itm A Count'poynt	ii ^s
Itm An old hangyng of say	xx d
Itm ii Chests	iii ^s
Itm A Cheyre & ii yoyne Stoles	xii d
Itm a pewter Salt	ii d
Itm a Cobhiron ³ fflyer forke & a fflyer shovell	xvi d
Item a pewter bason	v d

The Chambre next.

The Chambre next to the h ^y chambre a fetherbed & a bolsted ⁴	} vi ^s viii d
Itm A blankett	
Itm iii payer of old Shets & a nod ⁵ shete	vi ^s
Itm a Tabyll cloth & a Towell	ii ^s viii d
Item a sparver	viii d
Itm ii old Chests	vi ^s viii d
Itm ii Trayses & ii roppes	iiii d
Itm ii Corne Shovells	vi d
Itm a maddock & a chafyngdysse ⁶	xii d

¹ A small strainer or sieve.

² A hand-mill. "A paire of mustard 'quearns.'" (*Will of Mary Chapman*, 1649.)

³ Andirons. (*Halliwell, Arch. Dict.*) They are not, however, identical. The cobirons were those which supported the spit, the andirons those on which the wood rested. John Hedge, of Bury, mentions in his will, 1504, 'cobnys' and 'aundernys.' "I give unto my hostyes Cheston my 'cobbornes' the fflyerpany and the tonges." (*Will of John King, of Bury*, 1552.) "A paire of 'cobirons' fire-pan and tonges with brasse heads." (*Will of Mary Chapman, of Bury*, 1649.)

⁴ *Sic orig.*

⁵ *Sic orig.*, "an odd."

⁶ A dish for chafing or heating. Fr., *échauffer*. A chafere is a saucepan. "A 'chafyng dysshe' of laton" (*Will of William Honybourn*, 1493.) "A 'chafyng-dysshe, of laten w^t a fote." (*Will of Agas Herte*, 1522.) "My beste 'chafinge dishe' w^t the fot." (*Will of Andrew Cranwise*, 1558.)

The next Chambre.

Itm a Bedsted ...	...	...	...	...	iiii d
Itm a payer of Shets ...	...	...	...	...	xvi d
Itm a spruys cou ¹ ...	...	...	...	...	iiii d
Itm a new canvas Shete	...	...	...	...	ii s

The Colehouse.

Itm a paksadell & a Wanty ²	...	...	...	...	xii d
Itm Coles	...	...	...	...	xx d

The Storehouse.

Itm an old Caridge	...	...	...	...	xx d
Itm ii Copyll of lyng ³	...	...	...	...	xl d
Itm vii Copyll of hadken ⁴	...	...	...	...	vii s
Itm xiii Copyll of Stokfyashe ⁵	...	...	...	...	iiii ^a iii d

The next Chambre.

Itm a fetherbed w ^t a bolster	...	...	...	...	x ^a
A Coulett of Wollen redd	...	...	...	...	xii ^d
Itm a payer of Shets	...	...	...	...	ii s
Itm a White Tester	...	...	...	...	iii d
Item a stondyng presse	...	...	...	...	iiii d

The Chamber next the chayer bed.

Itm iii Stone of Wolle	...	...	...	...	x ^a viii ^d
Itm xvi old Cheses	...	...	...	...	v ^a iii d
Itm hoppes	...	...	...	...	viii ^a

The Butlers Chambre.

Itm an old fether bed w ^t abolster	...	...	...	...	v s
Itm an old countpoynt	...	...	...	...	viii d
Itm an old mattell ⁶	...	...	...	...	iiii d
Itm a payer of Shets	...	...	...	...	xx d
Itm a bagge of fethers	...	...	...	...	iiii d

¹ A spruce coverlet, i.e. of foreign or Prussian make. See note 7, p. 232.

² A leather band or surcingle; a belly-band.

"A panel and 'wantey,' packsaddle and ped."

(Tusser's *Husbandry*.)

"My best pack sadell with a newe 'wante' and 'wantyrop' withe the best girt." (*Will of Thomas Wade*, 1569.)

³ A fish resembling cod, and salted for food.

"When harvest is ended, take shipping or ride,

Ling, salt-fish and herring for Lent to provide."—(Tuss.)

"Item I gyff and bequethe to the Company of The college in Bury towards their stoke for 'salte ffyshe and lynge' vis viii d." (*Will of Edmund Lee*, 1535.)

⁴ *Sic orig.* ? for haddoken, haddock.

⁵ *Sic orig.* ?

⁶ *Sic orig.* ? mattress.

The Brewhouse.

Itm A Tunsale ¹	... ..	...	...	...	xl ^d
Itm a furnes w ^t a cawder ⁿ ²	... ..	...	...	...	v ^a
Itm a Well Bukkett w ^t a rope & a Chey ⁿ	... ..	...	...	...	xii ^d
Itm a Maltyngefate ³	... ..	...	...	...	xl ^d
Itm a keler ⁴	... ..	...	...	...	xii ^d
Itm an old keler	... ..	...	...	...	viii ^d
Itm iii old fats	... ..	...	...	...	iii ^a

The Maltloft.

Itm in the Maltloft xx quarters of ote malt	... ..	...	...	...	iii ^{li} vi ^a viii ^d
Itm an host ⁵ here	... ..	...	...	...	vi ^a viii ^d
Itm a fayre host to dry malt	...	...	...	...

In the lyttell Chambre.

Itm A grete chest & in the same chest these Juells & ornaments folowyng					
Fyrst a Crosse of sylver & w ^t a fote innamyled weyng by estimacon cxl ounces at					
Itm ii round basons of sylver w ^t the armes of the ffounder ⁶ weyng by estimacon xx ownces					
Itm around pyxe ⁷ of sylver & gilt weyng iiiii ownces					
Itm ii gilt Chalice w ^t patents ⁸ weyng by estimacon					xxiii ownces

¹ *Sic orig.* Tun is a barrel. I will that they shall have all brewyng ledys, growt brasse bruyng vessells, 'tonnyng' vessells, &c." (*Will of John Hedge, 1504.*)

² A caldron. In an Inventory of the goods of the Monastery of Delacres, "in the kechynne i 'cauderonne.'"

³ Malting fat or tub.

⁴ Coolers used in brewing. In the brewhouse at Delacres were xii "kelers" of lead.

⁵ A kiln. Hop-oast or oast-house is the local word for a hop-kiln.

⁶ Sir Reginald Cobham, Knt., of Sterborough. He bore for his arms, Gu., on a chevron or, 3 estoiles Sa.

⁷ The pyx or pix in which the Host was kept. In the middle ages it was usually in the form of a dove, and afterwards took the shape of a cup. In an Inventory of the plate, &c., of Long Melford occurs "A 'Pix' of silver and parcel gilt, 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. "In 1555 the churchwardens there laid out "for a pewter 'pyxe,' a cope, and a lyttell crosse, viii^a x^d." In an Inventory of Winchester Cathedral, 1552, is "i pix of silver, and all gilt."

⁸ Patens. The top of the chalice when reversed constantly formed the 'paten.' It is so with the chalice at Titsey, on the cover of which is the date 1569. Among the ornaments of the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, Lonson, 1488, is "a Chales with a 'patent' of silver

- Itm iiiii sylver spones weyng viii^a
 Itm a vestm^t for prest decon & subdecon of
 blew sylke changeable¹ imbrodered w^t ffoles²
 & Trees lyned w^t red bawdkyn³
 Itm an old vestm^t w^t decon & subdecon w^t
 thapparell of gold & sylke w^t grene orffrayes⁴
 lyned w^t blew bokeram⁵
 Itm An old vestm^t wrought w^t grene Cruell⁶ w^t
 thapparell
 Itm a vestm^t of White damaske imbrodered w^t
 thapparell w^t an orffrayes of purpyll velvett
 havyng the Image of o^r lady
 Itm an old vestm^t of red say w^t an orffrayes
 of Grene Saye imbrodred w^t flowre deluce⁷

and o^v-gilt;" and in an Inventory of the goods of the Colloge of Burton-on-Trent occurs "iiii challys with ther 'patents.'"

¹ Variegated. A term applied to silks and cloths. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*)

² *Sic orig.* ? foliage, leaves. "A hallyng of steynyd clothe w^t rynyng vynys and 'leves'" (*Will of Agas Herte*, 1522.)

³ This stuff occurs constantly in old inventories. It is said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with gold or silver thread. Among the church goods at Durham was "a suyte of reid baldkyn priest deacon and subdeacon with iii albes."

⁴ From the French 'orffrais,' or low Latin 'orfrea,' the fringe or border of embroidery with which vestments were decorated. They were usually very richly and variously adorned, and were frequently separate from the rest of the dress. (*Prompt. Parv.*) In the Inventory of Sawtré (Aug. Off. Books, 405, fo. 42), "A cope of red, with the 'orferys' of venis golde and imagerie of sylke." In that of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, "A Sewte of crymysyn velvet, the orpharies of blew cloth of tissew and flowres of gold."

⁵ A kind of cloth variously explained as coarse or fine in texture. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

⁶ Fine worsted work.

⁷ Fleur de lis. This was a favourite ornament both of vestments, plate, and rings. Isabel Flemyng, in her will, dated 1544, bequeaths "a brooch of goolde made like a castell, with a 'flore de luce' of emerauds;" and again, "a ring with a 'flower de luce' of rubes." Among the copes and ornaments in the Vestry of Winchester Cathedral, 1552, was "a canypie of whyht damaske fringed with blew silke and 'flowers de luce' set with perle." At Westminster were "ii riche sulter fruntts of cloth of golde powdered with lyons of gold and 'flower de lucs' of golde." At St. Christopher-le-Stocks was "a clothe of porpall velvet w^t 'flour de lys' of gold."

- Itm an old vestm^t of Tawney¹ velvett w^t
the apparell imbrodered w^t sterres of gold²
- Itm an old Cope of Blak damaske w^t
Red orffrayes & sterres w^t ii decons
- Itm a awter Cloth of red bawdkyn con
iiii yerds long
- Itm ii Curtens for an auter of blak sendall³
- Itm one auter Cloth of Grene sylke lyned w^t bokeram
- Itm an old Torne Curten of Grene popyngay⁴
- Itm ii auter Clothis of grene damaske imbrodered
w^t gold
- Itm an old auter Cloth of grene sylke w^t red ffrenge
- Itm a Corporous Case⁵ the one side Crymsen velvett
& the other side blak w^t the ymage of Saynt
Margrett⁶

¹ "A lecturne of 'tawny' bawdekyn." Inventory of Sawtré (Aug. Off. Books, 405, fo. 42). At Burton-on-Trent, "a vestment of 'tawnye' sylke with yelowe byddes and flowres and lyons."

² The star was one of the most common ornaments. In the will of Thomas Sawolif, Parson of Shere, occurs "unam albam Jakitt cum orfr. rubri velvet brod cum 'stell' auri." In an Inventory of Dale Priory, "a sewte of whyte silke with a cope to the same spottyed with blew sterres." At Melford Church was "a Cope of Blue Velvet with Stars." See *supra*, p. 242.

³ A rich thin silken stuff, highly esteemed. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*) "The Duke of Surrey that daie high Marshall of England entered into the lists with a great company of men apareled in silke 'sendall' embrodered with silver both richely and curiously." (Hall's *Union*, 1548.)

⁴ A kind of coloured cloth. The popinjay or parrot was a favourite ornament on tapestry work. At Durham was "i suyte of baldkyng with popingwea."

⁵ At Long Melford was "a corporas case with the Resurrection upon it with Images of Gold inwardly."

⁶ St. Margaret was one of the most popular saints in the middle ages, and no less than 238 churches in England were dedicated to her. She was the patron saint of women, and the chosen type of female innocence and meekness. She is usually represented trampling the dragon under her feet, holding the cross in her hand, and bearing the palm and the crown, sometimes with a garland of pearls round her head, in allusion to her name. There is a famous picture of her by Raphael in the Louvre. (Jameson, *Sacred and Llegendary Art*, vol. ii. p. 516.) On one of the bells of Limpsfield Church, dating between 1350 and 1400, is a black-letter inscription in Lombardic characters. "Sancta Margereta ora Pro Nobis." At Lingfield there is a field called Chapel Field, where it is said that there was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Margaret. An adjoining field is called St. Margaret's Field. (Manning, *Hist. Surr.*, vol. ii. p. 339.)

Ornaments wⁱⁿ the Church.

- Itm a vestm^t with thapparell of blew braunched¹
 velvett w^t cloth of Gold w^t Orffrays of gold
 couched² w^t an Image of the Crucifixe
 Itm v Antiphon's³ whereof iii grete & ii smalle
 Itm a Cope & a vestm^t of red velvett w^t braunches
 of gold lyke Ostreys Fethers embrodered w^t
 ymagery
 Itm A Cope and A vestm^t of blewe velvett uppon
 velvett w^t orffrayes of Crymsen velvett
 ymbrodered w^t Jhus & a Crown
 Itm a Sute of vestments imbrodered of redde velvett
 branched w^t sterres of gold
 Itm a sengle Cope of red velvett w^t grene branch of
 the same flowerd w^t gold
 Itm a sengle Cope beyng velvett uppon satten w^t
 flowres of gold
 Itm ii Copes bawdkyn Imagery
 Itm A Cope of blew sylke baudkyn w^t an
 Orffray w^t ymags im(or mi)ryled⁴ w^t the vestm^t
 decon & subdecon⁵ of the same

¹ Figured with branches, probably tendrils of the vine. In the vestry of the Monastery at Delacres was "i sute of branchyd sylke imbroderyd with goule;" and at Burton-on-Trent, "a cope of crymsyn velfett 'braunchyd.'"

² A word frequently applied, technically, to artist's work. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*), who quotes MS., Lincoln:

"Alle of palle werke fyne
 'Cowchide' with newyne."

It is called in French *appliqué*, and means raised work, work sewn on to something else.

³ These were mass or psalm books, with the musical notes marked. At Long Melford were "iiii antiphonars lying within the said quere." Among the Parish Books of St. Margaret, Lothbury, were "ii Grayles and iii 'antiphonayres,' one of them yn prente." At Beighleigh were "ii great 'antiphoners' on parchment wretten of theer owne use worth to be sold to men of their religion iii li." At Christ Church were iii 'antiphoners' Sarum xxvi^s viii^d.

⁴ *Sic orig.* ? Worked upon it.

⁵ This was the dalmatic and the tunicle. The former was especially appropriated to the deacon, who was vested therewith at the time of his ordination; the latter to the subdeacon. They are of constant occurrence in early Inventories. At Sawtré there was "a 'dekyn' and 'subdekyn' of redd sylke the orferis of venys golde and imagerie of sylke." At Winchester, "iii copes of blew velvat wrought withe imagerie with prist decon and subdecon to the same."

Itm a written legent¹ and iii grayles²

The laborers Chambre.

Itm a mattres ii bolsters A cou'lett a payer of Shets...	iiii ^a
Itm iii Axes & iii hedgyng bylls	ii ^a
Itm ii Augurs a whymble ³ a chesell a horsecombe ...	x ^d
Itm a Share a culter & a Towe ⁴	xviii ^d
Itm a pycheforke	iiii ^d
Itm iii payer of new Trayes ⁵	vj ^d
Itm an old sleynge ⁶ rope ii hempon alters ⁷ & a spade	vi ^d

Husbandry.

Itm ii wenes ⁸ w ^t weyles unshod	xiii ^a iiiii ^d
Itm donge pott w ^t wheles	xvi ^d
Itm iii harrowes ii good & one bad	xl ^d
Itm a grynstone ⁹	xx ^d

Cattell.

fyrst viii Oxen price the yoke l ^s 10	x ^h
Itm iiiii Steres ¹¹ price the yoke xl ^s xl ^d	iiii ^h vi ^a viii ^d

¹ Legend. At Christ Church were "ii olde masse bokes and ii olde legendes."

² Grayles or Graduals. The service book containing the responses or 'gradalia,' so called because they are sung in 'gradibus' or by courses. The statute 3 & 4 Ed. VI. enacts "that all books called antiphoners, missals, 'grails,' processional, &c., shall be cleerlie and utterly abolished and forbidden for ever to be used or kepte in the realme." (*Prompt. Parv.*, in verbo.) Among the goods at Beighleigh, in Essex, were "iiii grayles"; and at Redlingfield, Norfolk, "i antiphoner with a 'grayle' in the quyer, of the use of Sarum."

³ A kind of auger or gouge. Tusser uses the word in his Husbandry: "Cart ladder and 'wimble,' with percer and pod."

⁴ The chain on a wheel-plough which hangs under the board is still called a 'tow' chain.

⁵ *Sic orig.* ?Traces. ⁶ *Sic orig.* ?Slinging. ⁷ Hempen halters.

⁸ Waynes or wagons. With wheels unshod—*i.e.* not iron-bound, called also a "bare wayne." (Inventory, Darley Monastery.) At Barkeswhiche Grange, belonging to the Priory of Stafford, were "ii waynes i iron bound and the other unbounde." ⁹ Grindstone.

¹⁰ The price of cattle varied a good deal. At Darley, where the valuation was taken in October, 1538, "xviii oxen were valued at xxvi^s viii^d the yoke" (*i.e.* two). At Dale Priory, "viii oxen sould for iiiii li." At Orbertown Grange, belonging to Stafford Priory, in 1538, "xii oxen sold for x li."

¹¹ Young bullocks, properly an ox in his third year. At Sawtré, "a draught ox fetched xviii^s, a steer or heifer of 3 years old viii^s, of 2 years old vi^s viii^d, if a yearling iiiii^s iiiii^d." (*Arch.*, vol. xliii. I. 240.)

Itm xi bolocks whereof ix be yerelyngs and ii be ii } yerelyngs price	1 ^s
Itm iii Steres of iii yeres of age price	xl ^s
Itm ten kene ¹ & a bull	viii ^{li} vi ^s viii ^d
Itm vi sukkyng Calves	x ^s
Itm v wenyers ²	x ^s
Itm ii iiii yewes & iii lambes	vi ^s viii ^d
Itm ii old geldyngs pry ^d ³ saddell	xxvi ^s viii ^d
Itm an old horse	v ^s
Itm a lame horse to go to myll ⁴	v ^s
Itm iii mares ii grey & i bay	xx ^s
Itm a grey ii yere colt gelded price	vi ^s viii ^d
Itm ii sowes and a bore	vii ^s

Corne.

Itm whete in the mowe ⁵ price	xvi ^s
Itm old Barley in the chaff	v ^s iiiii ^d
Itm xii acres of whete price the acre... ..	vi ^s viii ^d
Itm xxxiiii acres of ots price the acre ii ^s viii ^d	iiii ^{li} x ^s viii ^d

The Garnard.

Itm di ⁶ a quart of Barley	xvi ^d
Itm halff a quart of Ots ⁷	xvi ^d
Itm a busshell & a shald ⁸	iiii ^d
Itm in the barn a pfan ⁹ & a Shald	iiii ^d
Itm xx ^c of hertlatth ¹⁰	vi ^s viii ^d

¹ Kyne, *i.e.* cows. At Dale Priory, "xi kyne sold for c^s." At Darley, "x kyne at x^s the pece."

² This word is still current to express calves of the year's weaning. At the Priory of St. Thomas, Stafford, "8 weaning calves brought xvi^s," exactly the same price per head.

³ *I.e.* priced for.

⁴ At Darley "two lame horses sold for x^s."

⁵ Corn in the stack or barn, unthreshed. The expression is still common.

⁶ Dimidium, half. At St. Thomas, Stafford, in 1538, the barley was priced at 3s. 4d. a quarter; here 2s. 8d.

⁷ At Dale Priory, in 1538, oats were valued at xvi^d the quarter; here the price is just double.

⁸ *Alias*, 'Sholl'; the word still used for a wooden scoop used in cleaning corn to shovel it off the barn floor. Shool (North). (See Halliwell, *in verbo*.)

"Get casting 'sholve' broome and a sack with a band."

(Tusser's *Husbandry*.)

⁹ *Sic orig.* A fan to winnow corn.

¹⁰ *Sic orig.* ? 'Heart of oak laths.'

WILL OF ISABEL FLEMYNG, FORMERLY LEGH.

COMMUNICATED BY

GRANVILLE LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A.

THE following Will is here given in continuation of my paper on the Leighs of Addington.¹ The testatrix is the same person as Isabel, wife of John Leigh, to whom there is a brass in Addington Church, figured in the last volume of *Collections of the Surrey Archæological Society*, p. 82. There was nothing in any of the numerous pedigrees of the Leigh family, or in the inscription on her monument, to indicate that she had married again; and it was not until some notices appeared in *Notes and Queries* of April 27, May 25, and July 13, 1878, on the new edition of the *Paston Letters*, that my attention was called to it. From information furnished me by a friend I was enabled to give a correct account, in *Notes and Queries* of August 10, of her subsequent remarriages, and I insert it here as it throws some additional light on the history of the Leigh family.

The editor of the *Paston Letters* in a note to No. 939 (vol. iii. 389), states that Isabel, wife of John Leghe, of Addington, was daughter of Agnes Paston, by her second husband, John Isley, of Sundridge, co. Kent; whereas she was the daughter of Agnes by her first husband, John Harvÿ, of Thurley, co. Beds, as appears by the arms on her monument at Addington, and by the inscription, wherein she is called "sole syster of Sir George Harvye, Knight." In this letter (No. 939) Sir John Paston, the writer, speaks of his wife as being

¹ *Collections of the Surrey Arch. Society*, vol. VII. pt. I. p. 77 et sequent.

about to ride into Kent "to the wydow, hir daughter Leghe." As Sir John Paston died in September, 1503, this fixes the date of his wife's journey at about the time of John Leghe's death, which occurred on 24th April, 1503.

Isabel Harvy had married John Leghe about August, 1493, as appears by a charter of that date, probably their marriage settlement, which is recited in the inquisition upon his death. It must have been very shortly after John Leghe's death that she married to her second husband, Roger Fitz, of Lewisham, a place not far from Addington. They were not married long, for his will is dated 28th March, 1504, and was proved on 18th April, following.¹ He bequeaths to his wife 'Elizabeth,' whom later on he calls Isabel, his lands in Lewisham and Beckenham, to the sum of 25*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by the year, in full contentation of her Joynture, and in ready money or plate at her pleasure, 100*l.*, and all such stuff and goods as she brought with her, and sufficient fuel out of his woods during her life. He also mentions his brother Isley and his brother Harvy.

Her third husband was William Hatteclyff, the father, probably, of Thomas Hatteclyff, to whom there is a brass in Addington Church, who married Anne Legh, her daughter by her first husband. He was of Lewisham also. His will is dated 10th November, 1518, and was proved 17th March following.² He describes himself as of Lewisham, and desires to be buried in the church of St. Mary-at-Hill, London. He bequeaths to Isabel, his wife, all his lands and tenements in Northamptonshire, his manor of Tichmershe, and lands and tenements in Burton Latymer, and tenements in Lewisham, for her life; an annuity also of four marks issuing out of the manor of Bures in Addington, which he had purchased of William Leghe, and a messuage in Addington, bought of John Stacey. He mentions Anne Legh, the daughter

¹ P.C.C. 7 Holgrave. He founded a Chantry in Lewisham Church. (Philipott, *Villare Cantianum*, p. 218.)

² P.C.C. 16 Ayloff.

of his wife (by which it appears that she was not then married), and Nicholas and Henry Legh, her sons. He appoints his wife sole executrix. She was living his widow in 1520, as Sir George Harvy, her brother, in his will dated in that year, mentions her as "Elizabeth¹ Atclyff, wife² of William Atclyff, suster to said George." Her fourth husband was . . . Fleming, possibly John Fleming, whose will is dated 1536.³ He describes himself as of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and mentions his wife Isabel.

She survived him, and makes her own will as Isabel Flemyng. It is an interesting document, and contains numerous bequests of jewellery, plate, wearing apparel, and household furniture. She was evidently a person of some consideration, and by her several marriages had acquired considerable wealth. We may infer, I think, that she had children only by her first marriage, as no others are mentioned, and nearly all her property was devised to members of the Legh family.

WILL OF ISABEL FLEMING.

In the name of god amen. I Isabell Flemyng widdowe the xxviiith daie of Auguste In the xxxvth yere of the Reygne of our Souereigne Lord King Henry viiith make this my testament and laste will yⁿ manner and forme folowing First I bequeath my soule to Almighty God my Savior and my boddy to be buryed wⁱⁿ the parishe Church of Addington by my husband lieth or elles by the discretyon of my Executor in the parriahe church where it shall happen me to dye. Allso I gyve to the highe aulter of Lewisham for tithes forgotten 3s 4d And allso towards the Reperacon of Lewys-ham Church twenty shillings and towards the mendyng of the high-

¹ That Elizabeth and Isabel are used as synonymous appears from many old wills; e.g. in the will of Roger Fitz, her second husband; he speaks of her alternately as Elizabeth and Isabel. In D'Aubigné's *History of the Reformation*, book ii. cap. v., there is an allusion to a Papal brief, in which Isabella, wife of Charles V. of Austria, is called Elizabeth. In a note, D'Aubigné (or his translator) says that he has met with an instance of our Queen Elizabeth being called Isabella.

² *I.e.* late wife, as William Atcliffe was dead.

³ P.C.C. 1 Crumwell.

waye¹ before my house at Russhet grene twenty shillings Allso I will that there be a Vestment made of my kurtill crymsen satten and that I will be gyven to Lewisham Church Allso I will therebe an Aulter clothe made of my damaske Jakett of white and grene for the high awiter of Lewyham and gyven to the Churchewardeynes there for it. Towards the reperacons of Addington Church 13^s 4^d. To poor people of Addington 6^s 8^d. Allso I give to the saide Church of Addington my vestymt withe thapparell of Crymsen Damaske and two alter clothes of Satten of Brugs.² And I give unto my daughter Anne hatclyffe³ my wreathed Ringe⁴ of goulde with a small poynted Dyamond my beste bonnett of velvett and a blacke frontlett of velvett two silke Cusshynes of nedull worke. Sixe cussines of best verders⁵ and a great carpytt w^t a Caturfoile two verder Banckers⁶ and my best verder coouerlett And I give to her my crosse of goulde paying to my Executor towards the performauce of this my last will 6l. 13s 4d or if should be soule then she to have half the money—my second beste paire of fustyaines⁷ and my great brasse pott withe a wide mouthe and the great standerd⁸ in my chamber where I lye six stooles in the pl^{er} my best tabull and the trestills to hitt and a joyned forme⁹ a doosyn of

¹ The repairs of the highways depended to a great extent upon private benevolence, and such bequests were very common. "Itm I gyve and bequeth to the noysome hye wayes where most nede requyre ther to bestowe tenne shylyngs." (*Will of Sir William Paynter, 1559.*)

² Satin of Bruges. In an Inventory of the Vestments, &c., of Long Melford Church, Suffolk, there occurs "An altar cloth of 'sattin of Brydges' in panes;" and "iv cussens whereof two are of blew silk and two other whyte and red of 'sattyn of Bryggys.'"

³ Her daughter by her first husband. Anne Leigh had married Thomas Hatcliff, one of the four Masters of the Household to Henry VIII., to whom there is a brass in Addington Church.

⁴ "My ii 'wrethed' ryngs of gold whych I ware on my thombe." (*Will of Edmund Lee, 1535.*) See p. 254, line 25.

⁵ A kind of tapestry. That it differed in some way from ordinary tapestry is clear, for later on in this will is a bequest of her "lesse beste verdure cooverlet or elles the cooverlett of Tapestry."

⁶ A cloth or covering of tapestry for a form or bench, from the French *banquier, tapis pour mettre sur un banc* (*Prompt. Parv.*). It came afterwards to mean any small covering. "iiii cussous w^t a 'banker' of tapstrywerke." (*Will of William Honeybourn, 1493.*)

⁷ This was not the coarse material which we now associate with the name, but a fine stuff, of which vestments were made. See note, p. 232.

⁸ A large chest, used for plate, jewels, and sometimes for linen. (Halliwell, *Arch. Dict.*) See p. 254, line 5.

⁹ So in the Inventory of Lingfield College occurs a 'yoyned' *i.e.* joined, stole. See note, p. 236.

new napkynnes my Redd paynted cupboorde an ymage of Saint John¹ paynted a cupboorde in the great chamber two Cofers in her owne occupieing yn her chamber a great gardevyamice² and a brode Cypres cofer³ with that yn hit to be departed betwene her and Millisent Harman⁴ and by beste Sampler And I give to Elizabeth her daughter my great Beades wth Scallopp shells gauded⁵ with goolde and my litle blacke enauelled Ryng of goolde And I give to Edithe her daughter my litle poomander⁶ of goolde and my Coorall beades. And I bequeath to Isabell her daughter my Beades of anxirila⁷ gawded wth

¹ This was a favourite image. Among the furniture of Long Melford Church were the images of Mary and John; and in 1555, in the churchwardens' accounts, there appears "ix^l for making of the ymages of Marye and John."

² Or Gardeviance, a chest, trunk, pannier, or basket. Further on she speaks of the broken silver "yn the 'Gardevyans' at Addingtonne." Here it was probably one of the two former. "A Cofur called a gardevian"—(*Will of Veer*, 1493; "a gardevian"—*Will of Margaret Browne*, 1489.)

³ A broad chest of Cypress. The old chest from St. Mildred's, Poultry, now in possession of E. Freshfield, Esq., F.S.A., is always called the Cypress chest. Linen chests were much made of it, as the wood was a preservative against moths. See note, p. 232.

⁴ Her daughter Millicent Leigh married Thomas Harman, of Crayford.

⁵ Every tenth bead on a string was larger and more embellished than the rest, and called a gaude. The gauds were for Paternosters. Elizabeth Uvedale, 1487, bequeathed "a pair of bedis of white ambre 'gaudeed' with goold." "A payre of corall bedys 'gawded' with bedes of sylv^r and gilt." "Mine amber bedys with gawdyes of gilt of langettis."—(*Will of Sturdy*, 1501.)

⁶ Pomander, properly a perfume made in the form of a ball and worn about the person. Hence the cases in which they were carried came to be so called. It was considered a preservative against infection, and is frequently represented in old portraits either hung from the girdle or carried in the hand. In the portrait of Sir Thomas Gresham belonging to Sir John Neeld, Bart., he is represented holding in his left hand a pomander, which has very much the appearance of an orange. "My 'pomander' of gold." (*Will of Agnes Hals*, 1554.) The 'muske bal' of gold which occurs in the will of John Baret, of Bury, 1463, is the same thing. See also p. 251, line 23.

⁷ I can find no explanation of the word. The following are various forms of the same word:—"Bedes of 'Ancelula,'" Chamberleyn, 1517. "Accylula," Millet, 1527. "Exilya," Paxford, 1538. "Exile," Margaret Stamford, 1542. "Exilela," Hauchett, 1526. "Exilarie beades," M. Rythes, 1541. "Paier of 'Exeleras' bedes," Countess of Oxenforde, 1537. "A paire of 'exede' beds of wode," Elizabeth Hampden, 1538.

goolde and a litle Ring with an emerard that her father dide gyve me and a black Cofer in my Closett above And I bequeath to Thomas and Richard her sons my great Ringe of goolde wth the fyve woondes¹ on hytt or else forty shillings To William her sonne my Ringe of goolde made like Beades To my son Nicholas Leighe my Ringe of goolde wth a flatt dyamound my best fether bedd and boulster my great fustyanes my Sarcenet Sparver² my qwillt of sylke and the hangyng of the Inner Great Chamber my beste fyne Carpett two silke Cusshynes of nedull woorke my great Basoon and Ewer of silver three silver gobletts wth one Coover one paire of my fynest Sheets two fyne Pillow beers my blacke gelding A garnisshe³ of Vessell now at Addington and an Iren Cofer. Whereas Nicholas Leighe doth owe unto me by a Reaconyng yn my Booke last made betweene us 4^l 12s 4d I forgyve him th'one haulfe and he to pay th'other haulfe towards the performance of this my last will and I gyve unto hym a doozyn Silver spoones with Caturfoids⁴ And I gyve my daughter in lawe his wief my great Tablett of goolde with the Stones and percels⁵ to hytt and my goolde Ring with a Turkes⁶ my gowne of blacke dammaske my kurtle of blacke satten my beste dyapre table clothe nine napkynnes of Damaske woorke one fyne cooverpayne⁷ my best diaper towell and I will she have my blacke saten gowne giving unto Thomas Wise and Peter Wise his brother twenty shillings To Malen Leighe theer daughter my best poomander of goolde my tawney satten gowne furred with mynks⁸ and my fynest bearing sheete⁹ I gyve Elizabeth Lusher¹⁰ their daughter my litle tablett of goolde and my fetherbedde with the Boulster Coverlett Pillowe Blanketts hole as hitt standyth that I used to lye on at Addington. To Millicent Harman their daughter my best fetherbedde that is now at Addington with the Boulster two pillowes one paire of

¹ The five wounds of our Lord. The five crosses common on the ancient stone altars were symbols of the same. "One seller steynynd clothe wyth 'v wounds.'" (*Will of Alyce Harvey*, 1538.)

² Canopy. See note, p. 231.

³ A service or set usually consisting of 12 platters, 12 dishes, and 12 saucers. See note, p. 231.

⁴ *Sic orig.*, Caterfoils. See *ante*, page 248.

⁵ *I.e.* all belonging to it.

⁶ Turquoise. "I bequeth to the seyde Lord William of Suff a ryng of gold w^t a 'toorkes' set in." (*Will of Nicolas Talbot*, 1501.) "My gold ryng w^t a 'turkes.'" (*Will of Edmund Lee*, 1535.)

⁷ Counterpane.

⁸ Mynks. A species of fur much in use for dresses.

⁹ Either used in child-bearing or for carrying the infant to church. "I doe gyve & bequeath to Rose my daughter my Byble & my beareing cloath." (*Will of Willm. Mordeboice of Hepworth*, 1644.)

¹⁰ Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Leigh, married to her first husband Robert Lusser, of Puttenham.

goode sheetes my kirtle of blacke chamblett¹ my gowne of blacke Chamblett my best Velvett Sleeves my best girdle harnessed ²with goolde my blacke Jeat beades gawded with goolde wth the Armyes of Pitty³ my tawny Chamblett frocke my litle blacke Carpett And to Barthilmew Harman her sonne my litle brooche of goolde with Saint Roche⁴ on hitt And I gyve to her a meane brasse pott a panne bounde with Iron my owne saddell with tharnesse and Slophowse⁵ two table clothe plaine one playne Towell one doosen of new Napkynnes two dyapre Towells a Cofer of Elme in the garrett with haulfe a garnyshe of vessell and other things in hit as it is My brooche of goolde made like a castell with a floure de luce⁶ of Emerawds and the Pearles being yn a litle Boxe a Dyapre clothe my beste pettycote of Skarlett my best Lettice⁷ Capp my tawney Saten frocke my blacke damaske kirtle my litle Ring w^t a Saphire my great Cofer in the great chamber by the beddes syde the trussyng⁸ bedd in my daughter Hattcliff's chamber a litell posenett⁹ a litle Skellett¹⁰ my best velvett Parthlett¹¹ an impling¹² for a table and a noother for a Cubboorde a Lytle Cypres Cofer and a Spruse¹³ Cofer in the Closett and that yn hit to be departed¹⁴

¹ Camlet, a thin material originally made of camel's hair. "i doseyn panni 'camelini.'" (*Will of Agnes Stubbard*, 1418.)

² Bound with. In the will of Elizabeth Uvedall, 1487. "Item a dymysent of blak harnessid with goold."

³ Our Lady of Pity or of Pewe. An image of the Virgin sitting with the body of Christ across her lap. (See *Surrey Arch. Society's Collections*, vol. III. p. 169, and note.)

⁴ Born at Montpellier, in Languedoc, *cir.* 1290; died 1327. His intercession was especially sought in times of plague and sickness.

⁵ Slophose. "Payre of sloppe hoses, braiettes a marinier." Palsgrave. (Halliwell *in verbo*.) A kind of long loose breeches.

⁶ Fleur de lis. Further on she bequeaths a ring with a 'flower de luce' of rubes. See note, p. 241.

⁷ A kind of grey fur (Halliwell). "My secunde cap of 'letewia.'" (Wratteley, 1502. "'Lettys' cappea." *Will of R. Cressey*, 1544.)

⁸ Travelling bed. "And there is a tester with ii costers with an ymage of oure lady in gold papyr that I used to 'trusse' with me." (*Will of John Baret*, 1463.) The word 'trusse' is explained in the note to mean pack.

⁹ A little pot. See my note to *Inventory of Lingfield College*, p. 237.

¹⁰ A small pot with a long handle. A word still in use for a stewpan. "A great 'skillett.'" (*Will of Mary Chapman*, 1649.)

¹¹ A ruff or band worn round the neck. A neckerchiefe or 'Partlet'; Baret, 1580. (Halliwell, *in verbo*.) It was a loose collar to be set on or taken off by itself. "Itm I bequeath to my good neighbor his wife my best velvet ptlet." (*Will of Agnes Hals*, 1554.)

¹² † A cover of some kind.

¹³ Prussian; of some foreign make. See note, p. 232 and 239.

¹⁴ Divided.

between her and Elizabeth Hatteclyffe. And I gyve vnto the saide Millesent, one Carpett Cusshyn w^t my armes on hitt, and three Redde Cusshines yn the great chamber. And I gyue to John Leighe his sonne my gillt cupp with the Cover withe Portcollyous on hit. And I gyue to ffrances merlonde¹ my oulde velvett Bonnett withe the ffrontlett to hitt, my clothe gowne furred w^t Calaber,² and my Russelles³ frocke furred w^t blacke Coouny. And I gyue to Dorothe Leighe⁴ my blacke clothe gowne and my tawney Chamblett Kirtle. And I gyue to Henry Leighe my sonne my great Salltes and thre gobettes of Siluer that he hathe all reddy, ffor the whiche I haue a Bill of his hande, whiche I will he be qwyte of, and that he haue hit agayne and my goulde Ryng enameled blaake withe a poynted Dyamonde whiche he hathe, and my Signet of goulde⁵ a grene say hanging in the Parlor chamber, a fetherbedde withe a boulster belongyng to the great Chamber, a tester of verders that cam from Hampton w^t the Curteynes belonging to hytt of grene say w^t the wynded⁶ bedsted at Addington and a Couerlett of Tapestry lyned made withe ymagery with Lyer⁷ on hitt, or elles my lesse fyne verdor couerlett my Second beste Sheetes, two Dyapre Towelles, a Dyapre cupboorde clothe a Dozen of new Diapre napkynnes, two pillowes, two fyne Pillowbeers, my yellow Carpett, and my shorte Carpett, one garnyshe of Vessell two silke Cusshines of needull woorke, Six Cusshynes withe ffenix on them w^t the lethers and stuffynges to them And also my two Pottes of Siluer my lesse basonne and Ewre of siluer, Six siluer spones, Six gilte spones two Salltes w^t

¹ Frances, daughter of Nicholas Leigh, married Edward Merland, of Banstead. He died 30th Nov., 1559.

² A kind of fur. Alderman Tate, in his will, dated 1501 (P.C.C. 18 Moone), directs every alderman and sheriff to be at his funeral, and to have "every grey cloke x", and every alderman of the 'Calabre' cloke, and Shireff vi^o viii^d."

³ A kind of satin. Further on she speaks of her frocke of Russelles and her Russelles kirtle.

⁴ Her granddaughter, one of the daughters of Nicholas Leigh. She married Robert Veere, and was buried at Addington, 17th October, 1561.

⁵ John Baret, of Bury, 1463, bequeaths his "'signet of gold' with a pellican and his armys grave therein."

⁶ ? A bedstead to wind or fold up, something like the trussyng or travelling bedstead mentioned above.

⁷ This word remains unexplained. It is of constant occurrence, and I give the following instances of it:—"iii yerdys & di of black 'alire' clothe," Pellat, 1437. "togam de Black 'alyr,'" Peese, 1487. "iiii yardes of woollencloth blak a 'lire' for a gowne," Colwich, 1480. "togam virid coloris an^o [anglicè] grene 'lyre' medley," Warner, 1489. "Grene 'lyer,'" *Surtees Soc. Trans.*, vol. xlv. p. 83. Halliwell gives 'lire' as a Lincolnshire word for to plait a shirt, and says, "connected, perhaps, with the old word 'lire,' fringe or binding of cloth."

two brasse Pottes a great and a lesse two pannes two Spyttes great and my Cheste that my Diapre lieth yn and all the Diapre that liethe thereyn vnbequeathed And I gyue vnto hym my Cheste that standeth in the Closett over the Chappell that my Pewter vessell lyeth yn and that whiche is yn hit standethe. And a Caskett and a standerd yn the Inner chamber within the great chamber. And I gyue to Henry Leighes wief my new frocke of blacke Chamblett furred A Ring w^t a flower de luce of rubes and a Cipres cofer yn my Closett And I giue and bequeathe vnto Thomas Wyse¹ my chayne of goulde wayng Tenne Poundes and a litle more, withe my bedde and bedstedd as it stondithe, withe the long Cofer and long Settle standing by the beddes sides, the Boulster Coouerlett blanckettes Teaster and Curteynes that I vse to lye on yn the perlour Chamber at Lewysham, two pillowes two Pillowbeers, and allso my lesse beste verdure Coouerlet or elles the Coouerlett of Tapestry, Yf Henry Leighes Refuse yt, two paire of good Sheetes A Remnaunt of blew Satten that was woont to hange yn the Chapell, and a Cheste that standes in the Parlour Chamber where I lye nexte to the closet Doore and a hanging of grene Saye that was woont to hang in the Closett witheyn the great Chamber. And I gyue vnto Peter Wyse his broother three poundes Six shillinges eight pence yn monney, and I will if anny thing doo mysshappen vnto the saide peter wyse afore the Receauyng of his porcon of this my Will, then I will that his broother Thomas Wyse haue hitt w^t all oother thinges to him gyven and expressed in this my will. And I gyue vnto Jane Coleman my litle wreathed Ryng of goulde and Tenne shillinges yn monney. And I gyue to Raphaell Malyn my serunte my bay gealding and twenty six shillinges eight pence yn moonney. And I will that he haue a Norwiche Coouerlett one paire of blanckettes, one paire of sheetes, And I gyue to Alice Wall my s^rvnte Twenty shillinges yn monney A fetherbedde that Rapaelle liethe on, a norwich coouerlett, a Boulster, one paire of Blanckettes, one paire of good Canvas sheetes, two of my owne Smockes,² a duple Raile,³ two single Rayles and a kearcher lieng to gither in my Spruse cofer yn my Closett, my woorste frocke of Russelles, my Russelles Kirtle, and my woorste Petycote And I gyue to Dennyse Comporte two Smockes and two shillinges to bye her a Kerchyffe w'all. And I gyue too Anne Walshe my syluer beades that her father dide gyue me. And I gyue to mathwe Rowle Sixe shillinges Eighte pence. And I will there be two Ringes of goulde made of Twenty shillinges

¹ Her daughter Dorothy married Francis Wise, of Sidenham, co. Devon, and this was probably one of her sons.

² *I.e.* shifts. "To Elizabeth Sparke wedow my evy day kirtell, oon 'smocke' one of my night kerchers and oon of my night 'railes.'" (*Will of Agnes Hals, 1554.*)

³ A garment of fine linen worn round the neck, something like the partlet mentioned above. The night rail partially covered the head. (Halliwell, *in verbo.*) "And also to Mother Huntman a new 'rayle.'" (*Will of Agnes Hals, 1554.*)

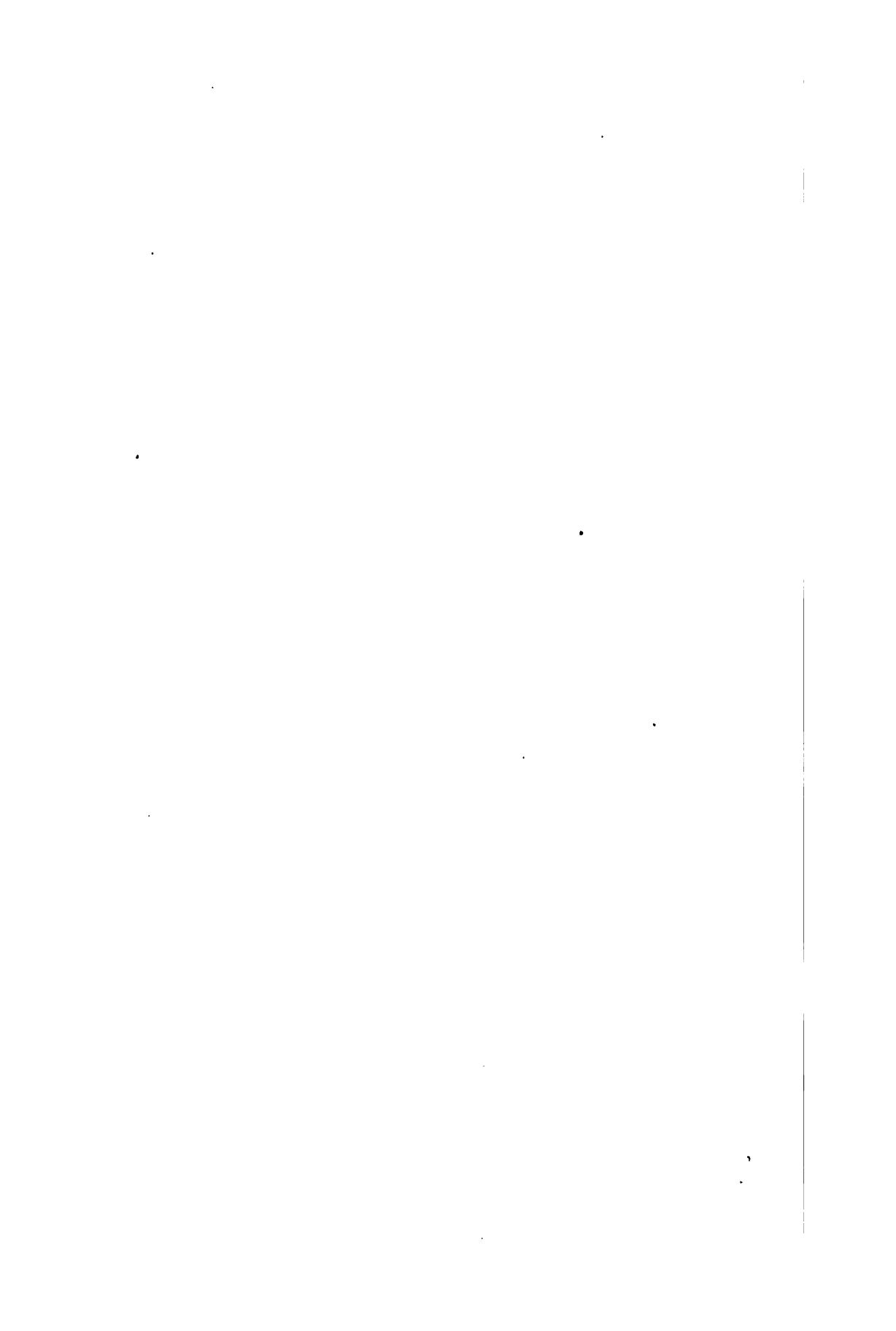
the Pece, thone to be gyuen to fraunces Wyse¹ my sonne yn lawe, and the oother to be gyuen to the wief of John ffitz² my aliaunce in Devonshire, And I will that my goddoughter Cokers wief haue Six shillinges Eight Pence yn mōnay, And I gyue to Isabell Batt five shillinges yn monnay and to her mother a kearcher clothe, And furthermore I will that the broken sylluer that is yn the gardevyans at Addingtonne and my greate Beades in the same Boxe be gyuen towards the making of A Challyce for the Churche of Addingtonne and sixe shillinges Eight pence yn monney. And I will there be a vestymēt made of a Pece of Crymson veluett that I haue. And I will there be a Crosse made to the same of a pece wrought w^t nedle woorke and like the firvnt of an Aulter, And that to be gyuen to the Churche of Alhallōu in Southmpton.³ Allso I will that ther be a Preeest synginge for me the space of haulfe a yere after my deathe in the place where my boddy shall happen to be buried, yf my goodes will extende to hytt to pray for my soule and to haue for his labo^r and payne three poundes six shillinges Eight Pence. The Resydwe of my Goodes, this my laste will pfoormed, I will by the discretion of my Executours that it be equally deuyded porçon like betwene the Doughters of my sonne Nicolas Leighe beyng yet vmaryed and to Thomas Wyse Allso I will that all suche Plate as I haue not before bequethed that happen to be Remaynyng and not needefull to be sould for the payment of my dettes and my funeralles, and for the pformaunce of this my laste will over and above my Redy mōnay and my dettes owing to me, I bequethe to Henry Leighe my sonne, And I ordeyn and make my Executours Joyntly, for the pformaunce of this my laste will and Testament my two Sonnes Nicholas Leighe and Henry leighe. In witnes whereof I haue sett my Seale to this my laste will the daye and yere above written. Thies being wytnes Thomas wyse, John Small Raphaell Maklyn, and Richard wyld.

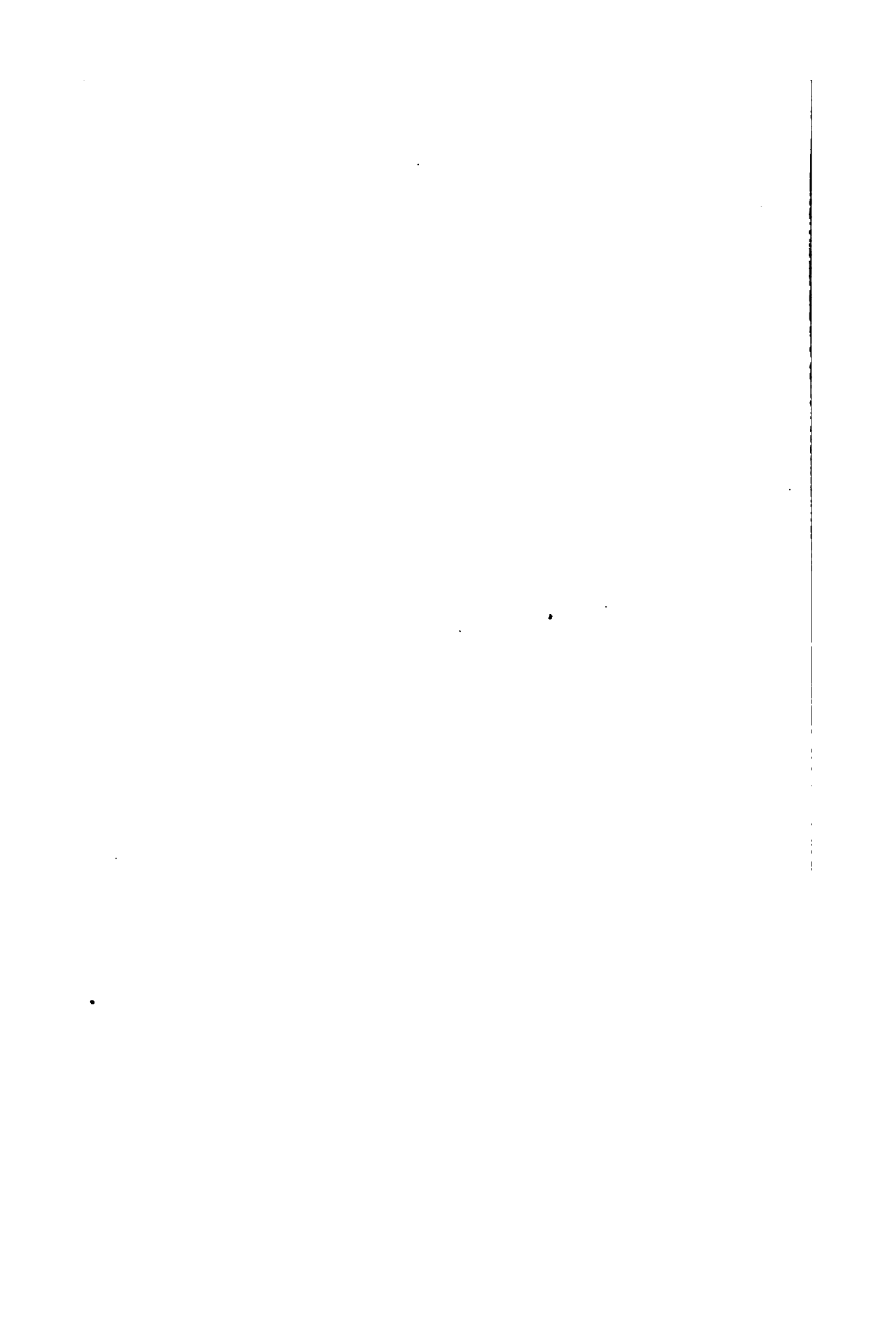
Proved at London 8 July 1544 by the Exōrs named in the will.

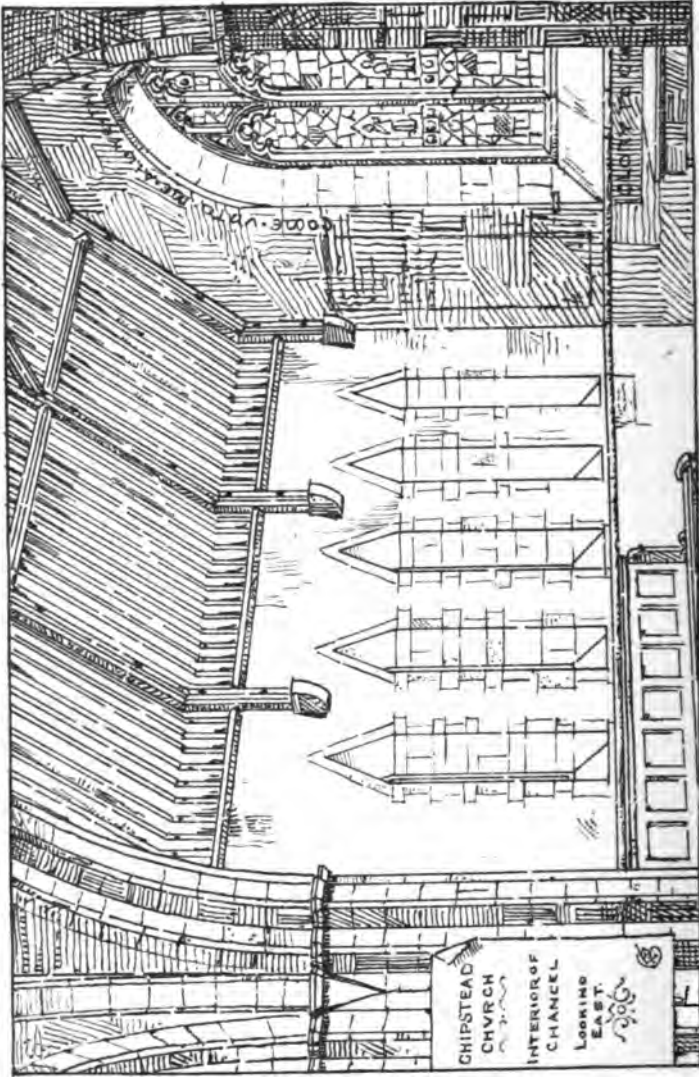
¹ The husband of Dorothy, her second daughter. He is called in the pedigrees John Wise.

² She had married to her second husband Roger Fitz, whose relative this must have been. His will was proved at Lambeth on 18th April, 1504.

³ Her connection with the county of Hants and Southampton was through her fourth husband, . . . Flemyng.







CHIPSTEAD
CHURCH
INTERIOR OF
CHANCEL
Looking
EAST.

Copyright 1900

CHIPSTEAD CHURCH.

By MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.I.

CHIPSTEAD CHURCH may, in an archæological point of view, be ranked amongst the more important examples in the county, and has the specially good fortune to remain fairly free from the hands of the restorer. I trust that under the appreciative care of the rector it may long be preserved from injury.

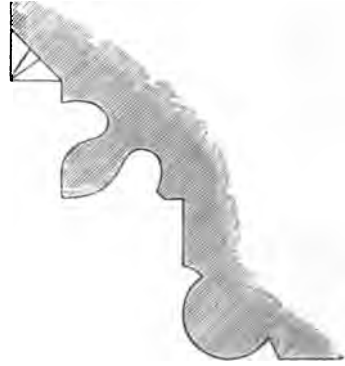
Nearly thirty years ago a paper was read at Cambridge, before the Ecclesiological Society,¹ by our eminent member, Mr. Street, in which he broached a theory that the churches of Chipstead, Gatton, Merstham, and Merton, in this county, and that of Cliffe at Hoo, in the neighbourhood of Gravesend, were all the work of the same architect. The paper was the result of a careful observation and comparison of these buildings, in the examination of which many very curious points of resemblance were noted; though whether, taken altogether, they warrant more than a "perhaps," may be open to further consideration; and probably the author of the paper, if now called upon to write upon the subject, might feel that the evidence in favour of the theory then suggested is less conclusive than it seemed at the time.

He assumes that the architect commenced with the font at Merstham, though adding this was perhaps, and more probably, earlier; if so, the Church of Chipstead was the first of the works in this series.

It would scarcely be within the scope of my present duty to enter upon the points of similarity in detail—points which could scarcely interest or be appreciated by those who have not made mediæval architecture a special

¹ *The Ecclesiologist*, N. S. VIII. p. 31 (1850).

study; but which together, when very carefully examined and compared, led to the opinion expressed. But those amongst us who happen to be acquainted with Merstham Church will at once recognize the resemblance of the doorway in the north transept here¹ to the west doorway at Merstham,² which is of somewhat earlier date, and is ornamented with the dog-tooth ornament such as occurs here as an enrichment of the round-headed doorway on the north side of the nave. The transept-doorway, as seen from the exterior, is, in fact, one of a



SECTION OF NORTH DOORWAY-HEAD.



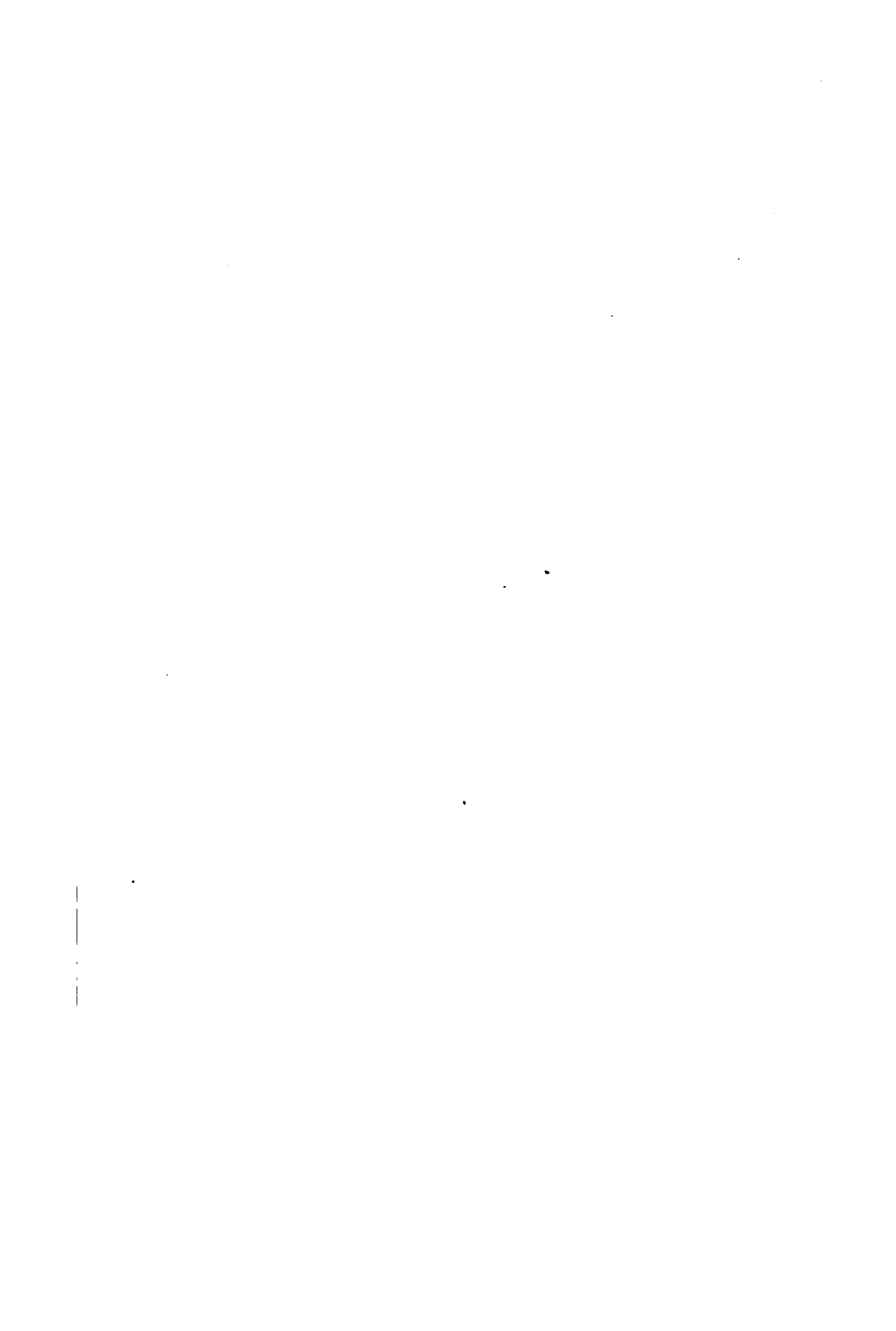
CLERESTORY WINDOW, NOW WITHIN THE BUILDING.

rather rare type, but specimens may be found elsewhere, such as one which occurs at Kidlington, in Oxfordshire.³

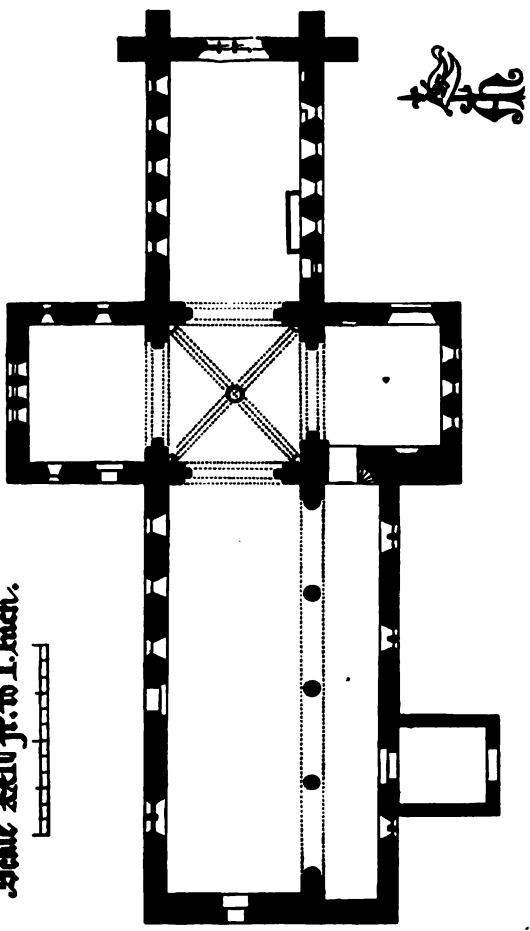
¹ See wood-engraving, *post*.

² Engraved in the *Collections* of this Society, vol. iii. p. 1, in illustration of a Paper on Merstham Church, delivered by the present writer on the occasion of the Society's visit to that locality.

³ Doorway at Kidlington, Oxfordshire, engraved in the *Glossary of Architecture*, vol. ii. pl. 48, with date c. 1220.



Scale 1/2 in. = 10 ft.



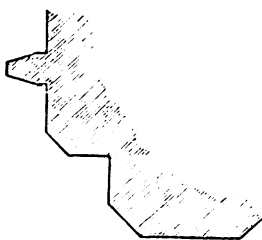
GROUND-PLAN OF CHIPSTEAD CHURCH, SURREY.

To face page 289.

There is also a singular similarity in the clerestory of quatrefoil windows in the churches of Chipstead and Merstham, which until a recent restoration of the latter under the careful superintendence of Lord Hylton, were both within the building, in consequence of the wall of the aisle and pitch of its roof having been raised—so that these openings, which originally gave additional light to the nave, became at a subsequent period simply ornamental.

The earliest part of the church is evidently the nave. The west door may well be ranked as of the Norman period; yet the north doorway, which is rather more elaborate, though round-headed, is (as previously mentioned) ornamented with the dog-tooth moulding, and clearly of the transitional period, or near the end of the 12th century; and the lancet window near it must be referred to the same date.

It is part of Mr. Street's theory that the ground-plan of the church, as originally designed, consisted of a nave and chancel (a plan, indeed, of which the county furnishes abundant examples), and that while the work was in progress it was determined to enlarge the building by the addition of an aisle, and the adoption of an entirely different ground-plan—the cruciform, with central tower. Whether this was so or not we can never hope to prove.



SECTION OF NAVE ARCH.

The south side of the nave has a character which leads us to give it a date rather later than that of the north side; and the section of nave - arches perfectly accords with that of the tower - arches and the north transept doorway, while the design of the interior of the latter must be deemed coeval with the range of chancel lancets.

CAP & BASE OF
NAVE-PILLAR
(S. SIDE).

The mouldings of the nave pillars are simple, but possessing a distinct character. The south chancel is modern; the original south transept was destroyed (it is believed) by a fire in the 17th century, and the views given in the work of our great county historians, Manning and Bray, show that its destruction had taken place previously to 1794. It remained for the late rector, the father of the present rector, to rebuild it, which was carefully done in 1855, taking the north transept as the general model.



TRANSEPT DOORWAY: EXTERIOR.

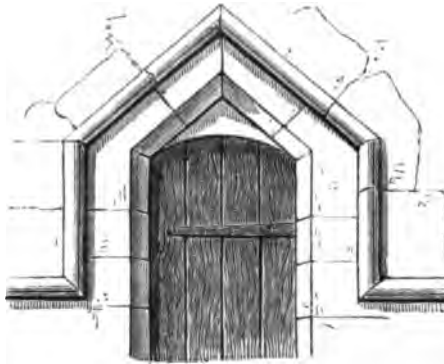
It will be noted that the triplet at the end of the north transept has a very modern appearance; possibly cleaning and renovation may account for its present bran-new look, but its style is anything but accordant with the rest of the building. The work by which it acquired its present appearance was performed in 1854, at the expense of Mr. Cattley, the father of the present churchwarden. Here we must refer to the doorway in the transept. Considering that the church already had two, if not three entrances in the nave, one might deem

another hardly necessary; but probably the transept served as a chantry screened off by a parclose from the rest of the church, and belonging to the Lord of the Manor or some other great family, a suggestion which is strengthened by the fact of there being an aumbry or cupboard constructed near the east wall, and most likely a piscina will be found in the east wall or south-east corner whenever the plaster is stripped off.

Before proceeding further, attention will be drawn to the simple but effective arches and piers of the tower and to the beautiful

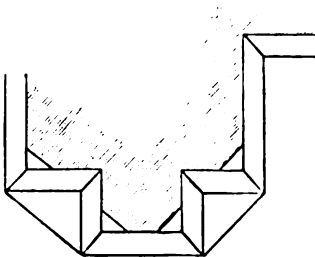


SECTION OF HEAD OF
TRANSEPT DOORWAY:
EXTERIOR.

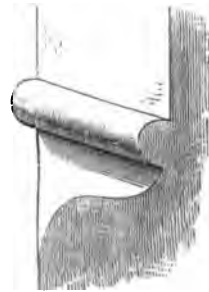


TRANSEPT DOORWAY: INTERIOR.

groining of the tower. Nothing can be more simple,



PLAN OF N. W. PIER OF TOWER.



CHAMFER-STOP, TOWER PIER.

and yet nothing can be more careful than the ma-

sonry, especially of the vaulting ribs, and the carved foliage of the central boss. I learn with regret, that the tower has shown signs of weakness, and it is considered scarcely safe to ring the peal of bells. Bell-ringing is a science which, as now practised, was unknown until about the 17th century, or no doubt the strength of many a tower which has been injured or destroyed by the oscillation, caused by the swinging of the bells, would have been adapted to the requirement; but at the same time it is only fair to the art or science, as we may term it (for a peal, properly so called, is a matter of singular intricacy, as well as some manual dexterity), to advert to the fact that the damage to towers usually arises in consequence of the improper wedging of the bell-frames.

In the year 1553 there were four bells in the steeple,¹ and now we find that there are five, but none of them so ancient, the oldest (the tenor) bearing the date 1595. They bear the following legends:—

OVRE HOPE IS IN THE LORD. 1595.

R.  E.

Our hope is in the lord. 1607.

R.  E.

OVRE HOPE IS IN THE LORD.
JOHN HODSON MADE ME. 1658.

W.  H.

JOHN HODSON MADE ME. 1658.
OVRE HOPE IS IN THE
LORD.

THE REVEREND JOHN GRIFFITH RECTOR. MESS^{RS}.
SIMON ROSE & ELIAS FEW CH. WARDENS.
WILLIAM MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1785.

R. E. is Richard Eldridge of Chertsey, a very eminent bell-founder, whose initials and stamp occur at dates

¹ Surrey Church Goods, *Surrey Archaeological Collections*, iv. p. 181.

between 1592 and 1623, and the motto was a favourite one of his, as for instance, at West Chiltington, Sussex, dated 1602, and also in black letter.¹ John Hodson was a great London bell-founder, whose initials are often found in Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, and his name in full at Hailsham, Sussex, in 1663 and 1668,² and the firm of Mears still flourishes.

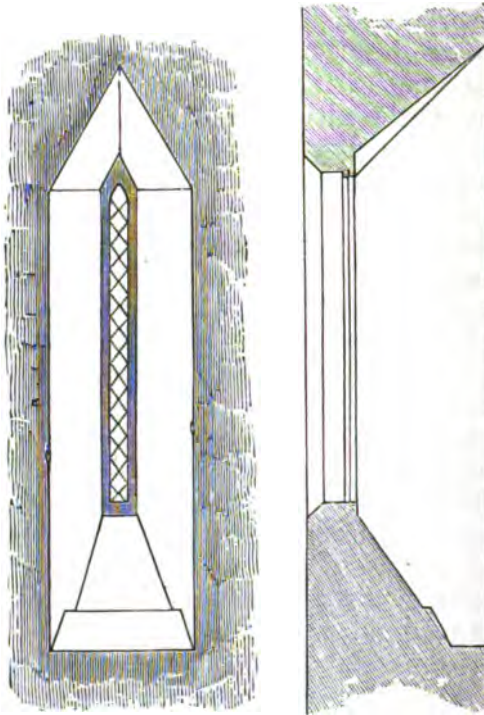
The south doorway is a rather plain example of perpendicular work, with its arch scarcely pointed, and under a square head; in the jambs are roughly cut I. T. L., 1538, and P. L., 1636.

At the end of the aisle will be seen a doorway, probably formerly reached by wooden steps—more convenient and permanent than the present ladder—and leading by a stone staircase through the thickness of the wall, across the end of the aisle, into the tower just above the vaulting, whence any further ascent must be made by a ladder. Generally speaking, one would expect to find such a staircase on the eastern side of the transept in order to make it available for access to the rood-loft on the top of the screen across the arch to the chancel; but here we are, at present, left in uncertainty as to how the rood-loft was reached, perhaps from the north transept near its junction with the chancel.

Proceeding now into the chancel or the transept, a very singular feature will be noticed; the actual lancet-headed opening of the windows being set as it were in a frame with a triangular or pedimental head constructed of two slabs, the splay following the same form. The inner side of the transept door is also triangular-headed, as seen in the previous illustration. Possibly, instances may be found elsewhere; but, except in spire lights which are subject to different considerations, and the pedimental canopies over pointed arches, which are of quite a separate type, I do not remember ever to have seen another example, or even a reliable drawing of one, built during the period of Gothic architecture and subsequent to the Saxon date. The eminent

¹ Tyssen's *Church Bells of Sussex*, p. 69. ² *Ibid.* p. 27.

archæologist, Mr. Freshfield, thinks that the original church was Saxon, and that these are remains of that structure adopted and adapted by the early English builder. It may have been so, but as there is no mention in Domesday Book of a church then existing here, the presumption is great that none existed; and I do not remember to have seen any Saxon heads very closely



CHANCEL WINDOWS. Scale, 3 feet to 1 inch.

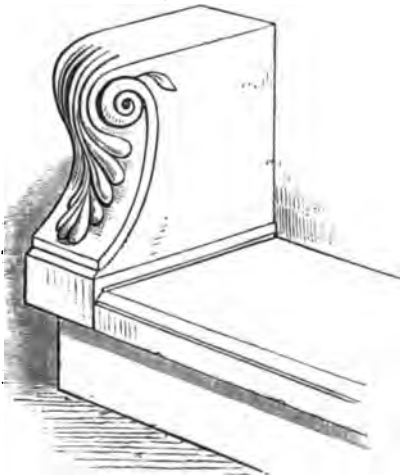
corresponding with these. In spite of the singularity of the form I do not think there is sufficient ground for assigning to them any other date than that of the windows themselves, which are clearly Early English. Probably they will not be adopted as a pattern, since there is a little awkwardness where the lancet window head and triangular splay contrast.

At all events these triangular heads of windows and

door form so singular and striking a feature in the design that I must run a risk of rashness in doubting Mr. Street's conclusions (which if I were an architect I might hardly venture to do). I think that if the architect of this church had also designed the other churches with which Mr. Street has associated it, he would infallibly have introduced similarly-constructed window and door heads in at least some of them as well as here, and the similarity of his design would not have been limited to various, but by comparison unimportant, matters of detail.

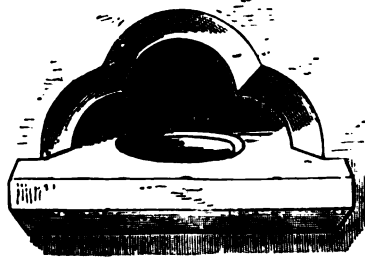
The priest's door in the chancel I suspected, and have since found from Cracklow's view, to be modern, as there was no doorway at that date.¹

The next work was to raise the tower a story; the walls of the aisle were heightened at a late date, and in consequence of the aisle-roof being of necessity also raised, the clerestory windows came within the church to which they had before given light.



STONE BENCH-END.

Another very unusual feature in the church is presented by the sedilia being a stone bench against the wall, instead of either recesses in the thickness of



PISCINA.

the masonry or formed by cutting down a window-sill to a convenient level; the carving of the elbows is very singular, and might be of a very early date. The piscina will also be noted on account of its unusual and not elegant form; near it is a large aumbry.

¹ Cracklow's *Surrey Churches*, 1823.

The font is a large octagon, with panels of decorated tracery rather rudely cut in each face. The font may be of that date, or perhaps earlier, with the panelling sunk at that period.

The chancel screen is a good one, of Perpendicular date—towards the end of the 15th century. About the same date a large window took the place of the three detached lancets, which we may assume to have probably occupied the east end of the chancel in the original design: this fact appears from the bases of the jamb shafts.

The stained glass will next attract attention, and the Society will hear with surprise that much of it is the work, both in painting and firing, of the present rector and Mrs. Aubertin, whose successful skill and taste render it unsafe to define, without a close examination, what is old and what is modern. The remainder of the glass consists of fragments collected by him from time to time, and at various localities, as opportunity occurred, and set in the lead with his own hands. It is stated by Cracklow, that there was at one time some good old stained glass still existing in the church, but at his date (1823) there were very few fragments remaining.



BASE OF EAST
WINDOW,
JAMB-SHAFT.

As regards the ancient church-goods there is little to be said. A very clear sweep of objects of value seems to have been made early in King Edward VI.'s reign; for when the second set of Royal Commissioners were sent in his seventh year to complete the sacrilegious work of plunder, they found only 2 chalices, one of which, as well as the 4 bells in the steeple, they received "unto the kyng's use." There was one vestment left for the Communion-table cloth, while the other ornaments had been sold for 22s. 8d.; copper-gilt articles, weighing $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., realising 21 pence, and 3 lbs. of other manufactured copper-work having been sold for 6 pence.

The pulpit is late in the Jacobean style; and this is so often the case that I come to the conclusion that pulpits seldom existed in ordinary parish churches during

the Gothic age. I am, of course, aware of sundry examples of pulpits of the Perpendicular period, but they are very exceptional: most of those which we see of Gothic carving have been simply constructed by cutting up screen-work and patching it together.

There are few monuments to which I need call attention. At the east end of the aisle, broken in two, is a stone coffin-lid sloping in width from head to foot, and its ridge marked by a simple floriated cross in relief, dating perhaps early in the 14th century. Outside the church, to the west of the porch, is another now exposed to the destructive influence of weather.

Manning and Bray mention a flat stone, with a partially-obliterated inscription, bearing the date 15th March, 1475, and the rector informs me that a brass was stolen some years ago.

Next is the little brass in the chancel-floor, consisting of a small female effigy, and the following inscription:—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF LUCIE ROPER Y^c DAUGHTER OF LAC-
TANSIUS ROPER & GRANCHILD TO HVMPHRIE HVNTLEY CITIZEN
AND IREMONGER OF LONDON WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y^c
XXIIIIth DAYE OF FEBRVARY AN^o 1614. BEINGE ABOVTE THE
AGE OF XXIIII YEARES.

CHRISTVS MIHI VITA; MORS MIHI LVCRVM.

It is in fair preservation, but not specially remarkable.

There are also several incised inscriptions, beginning with that to John Hamden, D.D., Rector, who died 26th January, 1631, aged 55. One to Alice, daughter of Dr. Hooker (best known as "The Judicious Hooker"), who died 20th December, 1649; and several, somewhat later, to members of the families of Pigeon and Stephens.

A helmet and armorial banner hang in the chancel.

It is proper to advert to two stones, each bearing the date 1253 in Arabic numerals, very rudely scratched: they were found in the jambs of the east window, into which they had been built; and in one of the two the date, set inwards in the wall, was protected by a piece of lead. Such numerals were not in use in England till a period far later, nor is there anything to warrant the

belief in the high antiquity of the execution of these scratchings. I should suggest that there may have been a dedication inscription in the chancel (which from its architecture we may ascribe to about that date); that such inscription was removed and destroyed in the 15th or early in the 16th century, when the present east window was inserted; and that the then rector, or the workmen, with a conservative feeling not usually exhibited, in order to preserve the record, roughly cut the date in these stones. Mr. Freshfield informs me of an instance at St. Christopher le Stocks, London, of the care with which some fragments of glass, discovered in 1590, were preserved and the date appearing on them was recorded with a note of the circumstances in the vestry-book.

In this age of "restoration" (so called ironically, I suppose), it is uncommon to meet with a church of any size or architectural pretension that has not suffered more or less severe injury from the efforts of restorers, which, well-intentioned though they be, will be bitterly regretted hereafter, and will inflict a lasting disgrace upon the present age. I may, fortunately, make this remark on the present occasion without risk.

It now only remains to add a few remarks upon the parish register.

The existing Register Book commences in 1656, but for some time it is evidently a very imperfect record. Thus of *Christnings*, there is in that year but one entry (which is dated 5th February), while in the following year there are eleven; in 1661 there is but one entry, in 1663 only two, and in 1664 but four, including one "at London" relating to the Pigeon family. The *Buryalls* commence in the same year, but there are only two or three per annum. The record of marriages we must assume to have been kept by the registrar appointed by the Commonwealth Parliament, at all events up to the Restoration; but after that we find no record till 1670, and then only one or two per annum for many years, showing clearly that the register was very imperfectly kept. And of this there is further evidence in the form of

entry: thus, on an opposite page, instead of in the sequence of date, is this record—

- “1663. Thomas Sparkes and Anne Matthew were marryed upon all Souls day in this year”; and
 “1664. M^r George Evelyn, son of y^e right worshipful S^r John Evelyn, late of Godstone, Knight, & M^{rs} Mary Longly, of Colsdan, were here marryed by M^r Hampton, of Blechingly, Sept. 8th.”

Why they came here or how they acquired a domicile does not appear. Burials of persons dying in other localities were not uncommon, as from London, Reigate, Chaldon, and Merstham.¹

The families of Pigeon and of Stephens (better known as of Epsom) are the only other noticeable names up to the year 1700 (beyond which would be out of place in an archæological paper), and they appear thus:—

- “1693. M^{rs} Margaret Stephens, wyfe of M^r Anthony Stephens, of Epsom, was buryed June 10th, who dyed June 7th, and was wrapt in Linnen.
 “1695. Anthony Stephens, Esq^{re}, of Epsom, was buryed May 10th, and was wrapt in Linnen.”

The note about wrapping in linen was in consequence of the Act of Parliament, 18 Charles II., cap. 4 (1666), for “the encouragement of the woollen manufactures of this kingdom, and prevention of the exportation of the monies thereof for the buying and importing of linen.” A singular Act for protective duties—which prohibited the burial from and after 25th March, 1667, of any person “in any shirt, shift, or sheet, made of or mingled with flax, hemp, silk, hair, gold, or silver, or other than what shall be made of wool only”; or that any person should be put into any coffin lined or faced with any such material, under a penalty of £5, to be employed to the use of the poor in providing a stock or work-house for the setting them at work; the only exception being in the case of any one dying of plague. The Act proved unsatisfactory in its working and was repealed and its intention re-enacted more carefully by the

¹ *e.g.* 1693. “M^r Matthew Atkinson, of London, Goldsmith, was buried July 4th, who dyed June 29th, and was wrapt in Woollen.”

Act 30th Charles II., cap. 3; but it seems to have been little regarded after a few years, and was abrogated by the Act 54th George III., cap. 108.

Connected with the parish we may note the entries respecting Mr. Ingram, who was appointed to the rectory by the King, by lapse, on 27th February, 1678-9. He apparently was curate of the parish, and perhaps in charge, for some time previously, for we find in the Register Book the following entry:—

1675. John Ingram, Minister of this parish, and M^{rs} Elizabeth Pigeon were marriede Aprell 29th, at Christ Church parish, at y^e Bank side, Surry.

Whether this was or was not a clandestine marriage does not appear, but it proved very prolific, as shown by the Register, where are the entries of the following baptisms:—

Mary, daughter of John Ingram, Curate of this parish, and Elizabeth his wife, born 9th March, baptized 19th March, 1676.

Hannah, daughter of John Ingram, Rector, born 27th July, baptized 14th August, 1679.

John, born 13th January, baptized 18th January (24 January, interlined), 1681.

William, born 20th March, baptized 4th September, 1683.

Samuel, born 2nd November, baptized 11th November, 1684.

Elizabeth, born 9th May, baptized 13th May, 1686.

Anna, born 17th July, baptized 22nd July, 1687.

Thomas, born 5th January, baptized 24th January, 1688.

Sarah, born 27th October, baptized 20th November, 1690.

James, born 20th July, baptized 4th August, 1692.

Judith, born 12th July, baptized 26th July, 1694.

M^{rs} Ingram died on the 14th November, and was buried on the 19th November, 1714, wrapt in woollen.

Up to this date all the entries in the Register Book during Mr. Ingram's period are apparently in his own handwriting, but after that date he appears to have given it up, as the handwriting was thenceforth quite different and wanting in its former regularity; he, himself, died on 1st and was buried on 5th February, 1717: it seems as though overwhelmed by his loss, he gave up his customary task and died after a lapse of little more than two years.

Of surnames there do not appear any specially worthy

of mention, though naturally a few well-known in the neighbouring parishes appear here, such as Best and Bonwick ; of unusual Christian names in the 17th century may be noted Eusebiah, Emanuel, Thumper, and Sententia.

In conclusion, I have to acknowledge with sincere thanks the facilities which the Rev. Peter Aubertin, M.A., the Rector, has been good enough to afford for visiting the church by the Society, and by myself on its behalf, and for examining the Registers, as also for his information as to the work which has been done to the church during the long period of the incumbency of himself and his father.

GABRIEL SILVESTER, PRIEST,
(HERETOFORE KNOWN AS SILVESTER GABRIEL),

Buried in Croydon Church, A.D. 1512.

By H. W. KING,

*Hon. Sec. of the Essex Archæological Society,
Hon. Member of the Surrey Archæological Society.*

IN Croydon Church there is a well-known effigy, in brass, of a priest, vested in a cope, with the following elegiac epitaph, which has often been printed:—

“ Silvester Gabriel, cujus lapis hic tegit ossa,
Vera sacerdotum gloria nuper erat,
Legis nemo sacræ divina volumina verbis
Clarius, aut vita sanctius explicuit.
Cominus ergo Deum, modo felix eminus almis
[Quem] prius in Scriptis viderat, ante videt.
An. Dni mill^{mo} V^oxij, iij die Octobr' vita est funct.”

More than thirty years ago, when I visited the church and read these lines, I expressed a very decided opinion that the Christian and surnames had been transposed for the sake of the scanning, and that the name of the priest commemorated was really Gabriel Silvester; in which case, it will be obvious that the transposition was absolutely necessary for the rhythm of the first line.

The historians of Croydon are, however, evidently against this view, and I met with no one who would accept my theory. A late learned friend and archæologist to whom I more recently submitted it, replied, that the licence I had assumed to have been taken seemed incredible; and that as Gabriel occurs as a surname *now*, why might it not have been a surname *then*? The arguments by which I endeavoured to support my opinion

have ceased to be material, because having now found the will of Gabriel Silvester, synchronizing with the date of his death recorded on the monument, my proposition is established; for he, lying sick at Croydon, made his will on the 29th of September, 1512, and dying on the 4th of October following, it was proved on the 20th of the same month.

Besides determining the true name of this priest, who, from the elegiac verse inscribed upon his tomb, was an eminent and pious ecclesiastic, the will is also, I think, from its contents, of sufficient interest to be presented to the Members of the Surrey Archæological Society.

Were I better acquainted than I am with the ancient history of the County of Surrey, I might have been able to add some notes respecting the various legatees mentioned in the testament, whose names are, with one exception, historically unknown to me. This defect some members of the Society may perhaps be able to supply.

From the special mention of Clare Hall, Cambridge, I infer that Gabriel Silvester was probably a member of that house. At the time of his death he was Rector of Wyberton (in Lincolnshire), Folkington (in Sussex), and a Prebendary of Chichester.

It is certain from the injunctions with respect to his burial, that he died at Croydon; and if by "his g'cyeux lorde and master," whom he beseeches "to be good and g'cyouse lorde to this my pore testament," he means, as I conjecture, Archbishop Warham, and if, by his legacies to the clergy of "my lordis chapell," he refers to the Archbishop's Chapel in Croydon, he probably held some office in that prelate's household.

The eminent Dr. Tunstall (afterwards Bishop of London and Durham), whom he appoints one of his executors, was probably at this time his Grace's Vicar-general.

THE WILL OF GABRIEL SILVESTER, PRIEST.

Dated the 29th of September and proved the 20th of October, 1512.

In the Name of God, Amen. I Gabriell Silvester, clerke, the xxix day of the monyth of Septembr' the yere of oure lorde god a M^l Vth xij^o being of hoole remembraunce, god be praysid, but seke of my body, make and ordeyne this my last will and testament in this forme and maner, ffirst I geve and commende w^t full feith, hope and charite my pore sowle into the handis of the holy trinite, the father the sonne and the hooly gooste be seching the moste blessid lady the dere modere of god and that hooly Archangell Gabriell the messenger of our redempcion, w^t all his hooly company and all the blissid sainte of hevyn to sollicite and prey for the ever lasting lyff of my sowlle. It'm I bequeth my body to be buryed in Crystenmannys buryall as it shalbe sene by myne executo's in the pish where I shall die w^t the lawys and custumys of the same pische, It'm I bequeth to the same chuyrch suyche mortuarye as shalbe lawfully requyred and all other dewtys, It'm I bequeth to the same chirch xx^s. It'm to my pische church of Wyberton a vestment p^rce xl^s. It'm I bequeth xij^s iiij^d to be disposid emongge the pore people of the same pische where moste nede is. It'm to my church of flokynghton I bequeth a vestment price xxvj^s viij^d. and xl^s to be disposid emongge the pore people in the same pische, It'm I bequeth xij^s iiij^d to be disposid emonge the pore people of my p'bende of Wyforth, It'm I bequeth emong the pore people of Colworth¹ xij^s iiij^d. It'm I bequeth to my g^reyeux lorde and master my signet besechyng hym tobe good and g^reyouse lorde to this my pore testament. It'm I bequeth to the college called Clare hall in Cambrige thre goblette² w^t a cover, It'm I bequeth to doctor Tunstall,² the lawe of the church

¹ I have not been able to identify the Prebend of Wyforth, but in the "Fasti Cicestrensis" under Colworth prebend is, 1508, Gabriel Silvester. Reg. Sherborne f. 22, followed by, 1512, Henry Edial. Reg. Sherborne f. 23.—*Journal of British Arch. Association*, vol. XXII. p. 131.

² The very learned Cuthbert Tunstall, on his return from Padua, where he took the degree of Doctor of Laws, was made by Archbishop Warham, his Vicar-general, but in what year does not appear, nor do I find when he resigned the office, though Newcourt says that he held it in 1508. In 1511 the same archbishop conferred on him the Rectory of Harrow-on-the-Hill, which he did not resign till 1522. In 1516 he was made Master of the Rolls; other preferments followed, and in 1522 he was consecrated Bishop of London; in the following year he was made Keeper of the Privy Seal, and in 1530 was translated to the See of Durham, from which he was ejected by Edw. VI., restored by Mary, and thrust out again in 1559, when Elizabeth came to the throne. He died on the 18th Nov. in that year, and was buried in the chancel at Lambeth.—*Newcourt's Repert. Lond.*, vol. I. p. 25.

not offendid, my best horse, my gowne cloth of cremesyn and my lute. It'm I bequeth to Docto^r Perte my beste sadill w^t the harnessse and dowblet clothe of satten, It'm to Thomas Hyns I bequeth my thirde horse w^t such harnessse as is mete for hym. It'm to master John Perys my best girdil and my beste bagg and a gylte spone w^t a shorte stele.¹ It'm to Master Doct^r Wellis a gilt spone, It'm to Doct^r Clement a harnessed girdill siluer and gilt, It'm to Mast^r Doct^r Chamb^r a bag of satten and a gilt spone, It'm to the right r'uende fader in god Arch-bishop of Develyn² a gilt spone. It'm Doct^r Saptan a gilt spone, It'm to Sir William Ffynderne a gylt spone, It'm I bequeth to the parish church Loughborowe xx^t. It'm to the prior of Hertford my l puke gowne³ furrid w^t shank⁴ and the hoode, It'm to the same prio^r, Saint Austeyn S^rmonys in ij volumys. All the residew of my goodis I geve and bequeth to Doct^r Dunstall,⁵ Doct^r Pert and Thomas Hyns whom I name and desyre to be mynne executours willing and desyryng them that they shall dispose the residew of my goodis thus, first whenne they be praysid that they devyde theme in two equall sumys, the first half wherof ageyn to be devidid into two equall sumys, the ffirst half disposid to preistis specially at Clare hall as it shalbe seyn to my famyliar s^ruⁿt and executo^r Thomas Hyns. It'm I wolle that the smth of money rysing of the other half be disposid to pore people after the discrecion of my saide famyliare s^ruⁿt Thomas Hyns and the other half of the hoole I geve and bequeth to my saide s^ruⁿt Thomas Hyns to pray for my sowle. And in this my last will and testament I revoke all other before made or hereafter to be made, It'm I ferther bequeth to every preste of my lordis chapell vj^s viij^d and to eny seculer of the chapell iij^s iij^d and to every childe of the chapell xij^d. It'm I bequeth to the Quenys Elimosinar my tache of golde w^t the safer.⁶ It'm I bequeth to Master Whytehede a tache of golde w^t the V woundys, It'm to M^r Chaundeler a tache of the Salutacion, It'm to the Master of Clare hall a tache w^t the Salutacion. I bequeth to Alice Alceto^r my better tawny gowne furrid w^t boge⁷ and the hode, It'm to the same Alice my beste chamlet dowblet, It'm I bequeth to Sir Henry Glover the price of his blk^k gowne that he shulde pay me, It'm also the same Sir Henry

¹ *Stele*, shank, stem or handle.—Halliwell's *Archaic Dict.*

² Dublin.

³ This may probably be correctly read "long puke gowne." Puke is explained by Barret as a colour between russet and black. John Chillingworth was Prior of Hertford in 1511, and Thomas Hampton is said to have been elected in 1514, according to Willis, but it appears that the date must have been earlier, for in 1512-13, being then Prior, he had license to preach by privilege of his monastery.—Dugdale III. p. 298.

⁴ Fur from the shank of a kind of kid. ⁵ *Sic* for Tunstall.

⁶ Sapphire. Tache, a clasp.

⁷ Budge, lambakin with the wool dressed outwards, usually worn on the edges of gowns and capes; also, the fur from the shank of a kind of kid, more usually called shanks.

a silu^r spone w^t the image over the ende. It'm I bequeth to Colne Abbey the other halff dozen sponys w^t acornys on the endis. It'm to Thomas Hore a chamlet dowblet, a paire of hose. It'm I bequeth to my s^uaudis theyre wage^r till christmasse and theyr leverey. It'm I bequeth M^r Geffrey a ring w^t a dyamonde which I had of hym. It'm I will that my fermours of my bⁿifices and p^bendis be dischargid of the dyues at my discharge.

Probatum fuit tes^amentum antedicti defuncti &c. &c. xx^o die mensis Octobris anno Dni M^o V^c xij^o., jura^to Thome Hyns, Executoris &c. &c.

NOTES ON THE RESTORATION OF GODALMING CHURCH.

BY RALPH NEVILL, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

IN the careful restoration of any church it is usual, through the removal of whitewash and plaster, to come across many previously unknown evidences of its date and history. In the case of Godalming, a large church of great variety of dates, I have, through my connection with the work and residence on the spot, been enabled to note so much that, in order to explain myself, I shall be forced in some measure to repeat the matter of the excellent paper by Major Heales, published in the fourth volume of Transactions. I shall therefore begin these notes from the earliest history of the church, omitting as much as possible reference to whatever has not received fresh light.

We know that there was a church here in the time of Edward the Confessor, and I am of opinion that the western arch and wall of the tower were of this date. The arch was a plain round arch on a simple impost and of rude workmanship, and the walling of loose masonry of thin Bargate stones laid in herring-bone fashion, differing therein and in the inferior quality of the stone from the rest of the tower. If not of so early, it is certain that this arch was of the earliest Norman date, and was in that case probably the work of a rector—the well-known Ranulf Flambard, the builder of Durham Cathedral. Some height above the wall and visible from the ringing floor was the line of attachment of a queen post roof clearly marked on the east side of wall, and a stage above that the line of termination of a gable,

showing the original height of the roof over this wall. It will scarcely be credited that the builders who raised the next stage of the tower finishing with the heavy spire never took the trouble to bond their work into this old gable except just at the bottom and top, in consequence of which an opening averaging about an inch wide existed along the line of the gable, admitting through the 3-ft. wall a draught strong enough to blow out a candle held against it, so that the tower had for the last 700 years virtually stood on three sides.

In order to make this side secure we have been forced to in great measure obliterate these roof marks by cutting out of the wall and putting bonding stones and irons across the cracks. I should add that the topmost gable line has no connection with the present early roof of the nave.

On the south side of tower wall, corresponding to the outside of the chancel arch, we found, just above the line of the nave capitals, some of the original quoins of an external angle.

These facts clearly show that this was originally the chancel arch of an aisleless church without central tower, and judging from the character of the masonry and the non-cruciform shape of the church, there can I think be little doubt this was a portion either of the original Saxon church, or of a church built very soon after the Conquest, and somewhat in the Saxon manner.

The author of a pleasant but too conjectural pamphlet on the Church Restoration has, from insufficient and partial information, fallen into the error of supposing that this was the west wall of the nave—a clearly untenable position; the continued existence of this older arch is another example of the prevalent mediæval custom, well known to students, of leaving the chancel arch and doorways unaltered.

A doorway in the north transept, removed from a corresponding position in the old wall, is, I think, from the character of the impost, also of this earliest date.

I regret to say that the absolute exigencies of service in a church from shape peculiarly unfitted therefor,

forced my colleague, the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and myself most reluctantly to agree to the removal of this western arch of the tower and the widening of the opening—a sacrifice which will, I am happy to think, render further structural alterations unnecessary.

The eastern arch of the tower has also been somewhat altered, the arch being lifted from its impost, which is left in its original position, and refixed on a new impost at some three or four feet above.

This not being an absolutely necessary work of alteration was done against my wishes and without my cooperation, but I am bound to admit that the church has gained greatly in appearance thereby, and that there seems to me no valid archæological reason against it. The same plan could not, unfortunately, be adopted with the west arch, owing to its much narrower size.

The next portion in date of the church is the row of windows left in each side of the chancel walls, and the base and part of jamb of a small Norman priest's door now uncovered on the south side. The arches of these windows were previously visible, but we have now opened out the splays, and found on the plaster sides of them the original colour, of the very rudest description, but interesting as having been covered up since Early English date. The eastern window on the north side is sufficiently perfect to show the opening and the internal sill. In the rubble filling of this window we found several ears of rye, but, unfortunately, containing no corn that could be experimented with.

High up in the north and south transept west walls are two small Norman windows that I opened some years ago when taking down the transept galleries. It is thus clear that the church was converted into the cruciform shape, and was at first without aisles. The fact of the side arches of the tower being pointed is very peculiar, but seems to show this alteration was of Transitional date, and it was doubtless executed by the bishops of Salisbury, after obtaining a grant of the rectory, about 1118.

In the south wall of south transept have been opened

some remains apparently of Norman work that I am quite unable to explain, though they are most like sedilia; they are left open just as found, with the old plaster still at back. There are remains of wrought stones and peculiarities on the east side of this transept, doubtless connected with the altar that stood there. The round arched piscina is, I think, of Transitional, but may possibly be of Perpendicular date. The south-west pier of this transept had been cut away and built up in brick, the small piece of the capital remaining showing some slight carving of an early kind.

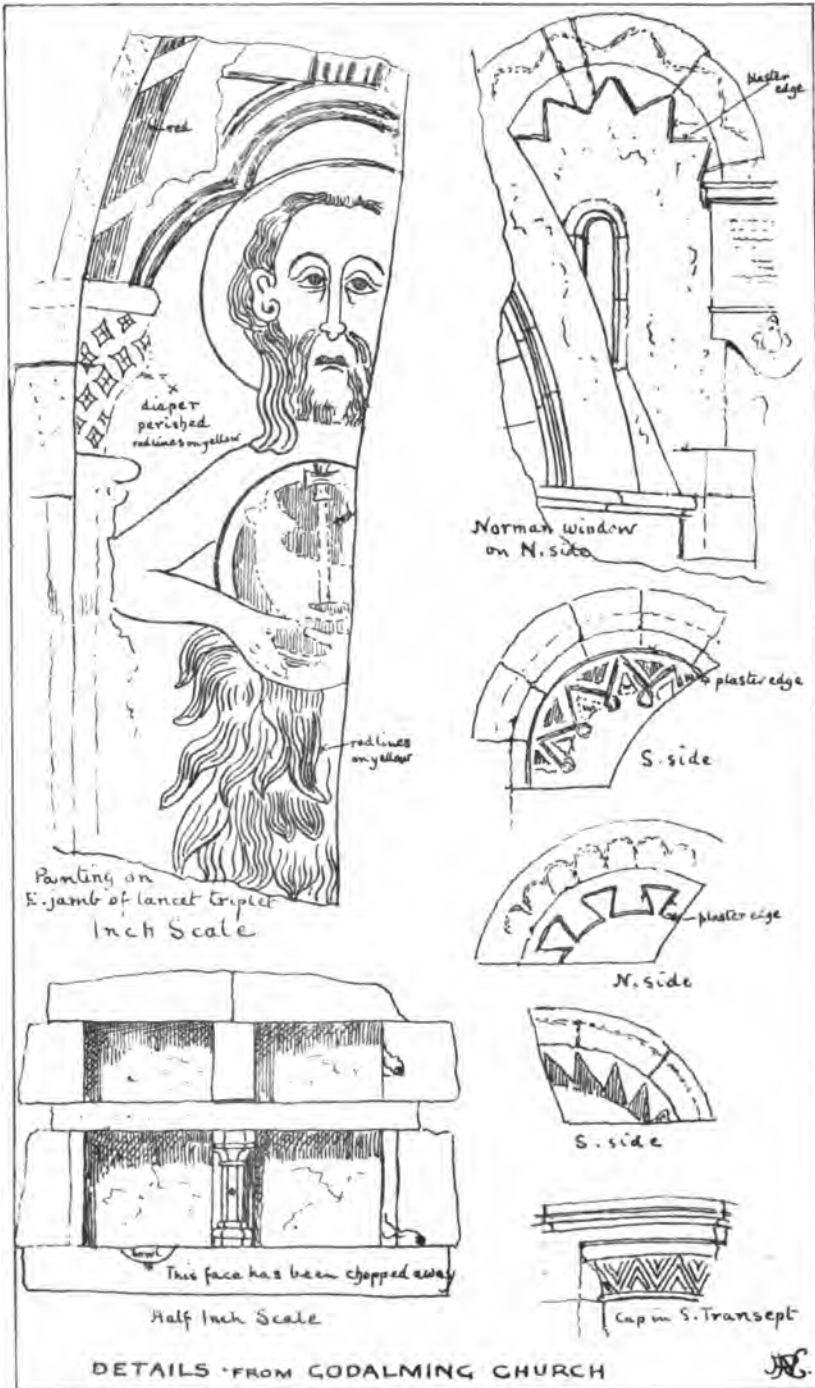
The next alterations to the church seem to have been of very extensive character, and to have comprised the two chancel and nave aisles, though there is some difference in date, the whole of the work, however, coming under the denomination of Early English, for details of the respective dates of which I may refer readers to Major Heales's paper.

The original design of the south chancel aisle is clearly shown, the jambs and parts of the arches of a range of lancet windows still existing on the south side. These have been cut about and destroyed by the insertion of the Early English triplet and two perpendicular windows. In the east wall were three lancets, the further jambs of the two outer still remaining.

As much as possible of the splay of these windows has been opened, and in consequence, on the side of the jamb of the east light on the south side we have uncovered a painting of St. John the Baptist, of very early date. There is also colour on one of the east windows.

Whether the triplet lancet with internal Sussex marble shafts was originally fixed in its present position, or with the perpendicular windows was at some time moved there from other parts of the church, it is impossible to tell; all three are, however, shown on the oldest drawings we have. This chantry must have been of quite similar character to the chancel of Bramley Church.

Under the triplet we have opened a good piscina and aumbry in two upper and two lower divisions, with a pretty Early English shaft. There are some of similar





character at Salisbury, which may be looked on as the mother church.

In the north transept we have found and exposed the jambs of two tall lancet windows existing before the east arch was erected.

The original wall of the north chancel aisle ran in continuation of the north jamb of this arch, but was taken down in 1840, when the aisle was widened. These east and west arches were opened by myself some years ago, at the time the transept galleries were taken down. The north jamb of west arch was built in brick, but has now been restored. The north wall of this transept has been taken down, and rebuilt further out, in its present position.

The east window of the south chapel had always been regarded as of its original form, having in the head three plain circles without cusps. Mr. John O. Scott, however, led by experience of a similar window, found on examination that these circles had a wide groove cut in them, that doubtless contained cusping similar to that which has been fitted to them and that improves the appearance very much. I wish to make it clear that the cusping has been simply fitted into this groove without any cutting for the purpose.

Our work of enlargement involved the destruction and rebuilding of the nave aisle walls, the only old parts of which were part of the wall on the south side, and the two west ends containing the two perpendicular windows which have been removed and re-erected in the north chancel aisle. The style selected by Sir Gilbert Scott for the aisles being decorated and the west walls having to be removed for the addition of a bay, it seemed best to move these windows into that part of the church that was mostly of old date, where they replaced some bad modern perpendicular work, and saved this part from the intrusion of incongruous modern work. All the old windows have been very carefully repaired, every piece of old stone possible being retained, both traceries and mullions being constantly halved and the inside at least preserved where the outside has perished. All these

repairs have been done in the same material as the old work, namely chalk, and I cannot refrain from adding a word of caution and entreaty to all church restorers, including architects often ignorant of the peculiarities of a district, to be firm on this point of material. It is most melancholy to see in numbers of churches in the district uninteresting copies in Bath stone of old features, where, in many cases to my certain knowledge, much of the real old work might have been retained but for a probable clause in the specification directing that all repairs shall be done in Bath stone. I have in my mind instances in this neighbourhood of most wilful destruction of this sort. The two westernmost arches of nave are new, being cut out of the wall of 1840. The western window replaces two bad perpendicular windows of the same date.

To the chancel we have at present done nothing except move the monuments on the south side, one of which has been placed on the opposite side and the other raised higher. By doing this we have opened the sedilia which had been built up, and having found some of the arch stones in the filling, have been able to replace them and complete the series of four. Some of the stones had left on them a range of late decorated crockets, and as we found a piece of the label we are enabled to see the whole design. A carved finial, which has always been kept loose in the church, turns out, as I had always suspected, to have belonged to the sedilia. A rude squint of no interest has been found and opened at back of sedilia. It may probably have been for the use of the ringer of the sanct bell, which is said to have hung on the outside of the south-east corner of the chancel before being moved to the outside of the tower. Various fragments were found built into the walls, notably in the tower arch part of what was probably a Saxon cross, carved with the usual Runic knots and of a hard, very shelly limestone. These are laid on a window-sill in the south chapel, together with the early font bowl that has always been there.

In the north chapel wall were found much of the remains of the decorated window that is shown in draw-

ings before 1840 as the east window. Two old keys and a small piece of an oak seat-back were the only curiosities found; the few fragments of old stained glass were replaced in their position.

The colour found on the chance windows is interesting from its antiquity, but is of the rudest character, consisting of lines of red and white drawn carelessly with a big brush; that in each of the windows is different, the colour being so drawn as to cover the joint of the plaster on the stone, the plaster being cut in pattern at the edge and projecting about half an inch in front of the stone.

That in the south chapel is better drawn, and, as will be seen, represents St. John the Baptist holding in his hand a vesica containing an *Agnus Dei*—this figure is, however, I believe, popularly supposed to represent Pontius Pilate. The other jambs were examined, but had no colour left; one of the east lancets only having the head of a canopy and some other work.

Probably few churches are restored without some such fragments being found, but, unfortunately, they are generally destroyed; I am glad to find that here people generally take an interest in them, and I am sure such would always be the case, if architects and committees would only take the initial responsibility of preservation. The plaster has been secured to the wall with shellac, and the surface coated with size.

In the body of the church were sundry mural monuments which, as they were necessarily moved, have all been collected and fixed in the two chapels. Many of the slabs mentioned as being in the nave had entirely rotted away, being of the treacherous Sussex marble, and others were probably destroyed in 1840. Those remaining have been placed in the south chapel, and two within the rails of the north chapel, now fitted up for week-day service. The slab under the altar here has no inscription, but shows no sign of having been an altar slab. The interesting series of stones in the chancel had been arranged in a miscellaneous patchwork when the chancel was repaired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and ceased to represent vaults, all of which were

filled up; they have now been cleaned up and laid in an orderly manner, two brass plates being brought in from under the tower.

In order to place on record the present state of the monuments, I subjoin a list of titles, referring the inquirer to Manning and Bray for the full inscriptions.

In the chancel are slabs to—

- Catherine, infant daughter of Sir W^m Eliot, d. 1686. Sussex marble.
 Elizabeth, infant daughter of Sir W^m Eliot, d. 1674. Sussex marble.
 William, infant son of Sir W^m Eliot, d. 1668. Sussex marble.
 Edward, son of M^r Edward Leaver and grandson of Christopher Gore, 1695. Sussex marble.
 Elizabeth Westbrook, infant daughter of W^m Westbrook, 1665.
 John Warner, LL.D., rector of Pepperharrow, 1757. Brass escutcheon on Sussex marble.
 Captain James Stewart (R.N.), brother-in-law of Sir W. Eliot, 1705, and wife, 1701. Black marble.
 Sir W^m Eliot, of Busbridge, and wife, 1697 and 1706. Black marble.
 John Barker, of Sun'ing, brother-in-law of Lawrence Eliot, 1595. Brass figure on Sussex marble.
 Thomas Purvoche and wife, 1509. Brass figures on a new Sussex slab.
 W^m Eliot, son of Sir W^m Eliot, 1705. Stone with armorial.
 Mary Elliott, wife of Lawrence Eliot, 1600. Brass plate on new Sussex slab.
 Walter Underhill, citizen and fishmonger, of London, 1679. Brass plate on new Sussex slab.
 Ann Eliot, eldest daughter of Sir William Eliot, 1709. Stone with armorial.

Within the altar rails on the north side are tablets on the wall to—

- Susanna, wife of Philip Carteret Webb, of Busbridge, M.P. for Haslemere, and her husband, 1756 and 1770.
 Anthony Warton, D.D., Vicar of Godalming, "Sacilegorum Malleus," 1715.

And an alabaster monument from the opposite side to Jane Barker, sister-in-law of Lawrence Eliot, 1617.

On the south side is an alabaster tablet with kneeling figure to—

- Judeth Elyott, wife of William Elyott, 1615.

In the south transept there are slabs to —

John Coston, parish clerk, 1741.
 William Shrubbs and numerous family, from 1680–1763.
 Hannah Shrubbs (on a small stone), 1800.
 James Shrubbs and family, 1689–1775.

In the south chapel slabs to—

Hon. Roberts, 1713.
 M^{rs} Elizabeth Potts, 1826. Black marble.
 M^{rs} Catherine Lucas, 1714. Black marble, with escutcheon.

Against the east end, as described by Manning—

The altar-tomb of John Westbrook, 1513, the sides of which are a patchwork of tracery, similar to some at Salisbury.

And slabs to —

M^{rs} Ann Duncum, spinster, 1733.
 Eliz. Oglethorpe, daughter of Oglethorpe, of Yorkshire, 1742.
 W^m Cecil, of Yorkshire, a “near relation of the Earl of Salisbury,”
 and probably of the Oglethorpes, 1745.
 Susanna, wife of Joseph Lawson, of Cumberland, and daughter of
 Oglethorpe, of Yorkshire.

And on the wall are tablets to—

Nathaniel Godbold, inventor of the Vegetable Balsam, 1799 (removed
 from opposite side).
 M^{rs} Elizabeth Potts, 1826.
 Harry, infant son of Rev^d Charles Boileau Elliot, Vicar, 1835.

In the north chapel are tablets to—

Philip Meymoth, soapboiler, 1760. Brought from outside.
 Richard Brown, 1819. Brought from outside.
 Rear-Admiral of the Blue, William Pierrepont, 1813, and his son,
 1814.
 Owen Manning, D.D., County Historian and Vicar, 1801.
 Several children of Rev^d W. D. Long, Vicar, 1867.

Within the rails are two Sussex marble slabs, brought from the nave, the inscription on which is now illegible, though probably the one on the north side is that of the Bridger family.

The vaults in the south chapel contained the coffins of several of the Godbold family, Mrs. E. Pott, and of a family named Garthwaite.

In the north chapel was a vault of a Shotter family.

On the south-east cant of the spire, near the top, may

be seen some of the original leadwork of the ordinary pattern, differing from the somewhat peculiar arrangement of the rest of the spire.

The tower is shown in an old drawing to have had a stone parapet, but it seemed unnecessary, as it had entirely disappeared, to interfere with the present rather picturesque arrangement. The old stone corbels had been replaced in parts by oak, which had become quite rotten, and have now been restored in stone.

The nave roof was partially examined during the progress of work, and I find was originally a tiebeam roof, which has spread considerably in places in consequence of the beams being cut away; the rafters are of a very massive character, averaging 8 inches square, with an 18 inch space between them.

The ceiling is constructed in so flimsy a manner as to cause me great doubts as to its antiquity, although the coats of arms are certainly in great part original.

The author of the pamphlet before mentioned has adduced reasons that would bring its date below 1537, and in the time of Henry VIII. instead of Henry VII. as conjectured by Manning. The font, by-the-by, instead of being 600 years old as stated in the pamphlet and in Brayley, is a poor piece of Post-Tudor work.

In all cases of church restoration so much is to be noted by an architect or skilled observer that has bearing on the history of a church, and that must often of necessity be covered up or disappear, that it is, I think, particularly desirable that a full record should be made at the time and, if possible, published—an office particularly within the province of Archæological Societies. A brief record of facts by the architect employed would be of invaluable assistance to subsequent inquirers, and might prove a wholesome restraining influence on unnecessary destructiveness. I have, for this reason, had no hesitation in going minutely into the subject, as many matters, if not noted now, would probably be forgotten, and leave no trace behind.

NOTE.—On reference to Major Heales' paper I find the east window described as a group of five lancets; it is so shown on most old

drawings, but one which he had probably not seen shows it clearly as a perpendicular window, with the usual cusping in the heads. I had always thought the strip of carving originally in front of the transept galleries was of perpendicular date as described, but, on taking it down, found it to be only modern plaster.

In the roof of the tower is preserved the beam of the gallows on which were hung Chennell and Chalcraft, who committed a horrid murder here in 1818, as commemorated in various broadsides. An inscribed plate commemorating the fact has been stolen.

Since the above was written I have heard from Mr. Atfield, who was foreman of the works in 1840, that the nave roof was altered to its present form at that time. There was originally a flat panelled ceiling, with the coats of arms at the junction of the ribs. The fabric of the ceiling is entirely new, but the shields were replaced as nearly as possible in their old positions, new shields being carved for the angles at the junction of flat and sloping sides. I have no doubt the south chapel had a similar ceiling, though it had disappeared before this date, but since the time of Manning. At this time the south wall of the south chapel was covered with paintings similar to the St. John, but they, with nearly all the old plaster, were ruthlessly destroyed. Over the west tower arch were large figures of Moses and Aaron, but these were of course of modern date.

Under the nave floor is a continuous series of brick vaults opening one into another. The floor of the north chapel was a mass of broken coffins and bones, and one workman is said to have collected and taken away several baskets full of brass coffin nails.

I have mentioned Ranulph Flambard as builder of Durham Cathedral; he was appointed bishop in 1099, but Sir Gilbert Scott, in his lectures on Mediæval Architecture, shows that he had not, as had commonly been supposed, anything to do with the building. He did however, subsequently, build the magnificent minster at Christchurch in Hampshire.

THE CHERTSEY TILES.

By MAJOR HEALES, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.



DURING the earlier period of the existence of the Surrey Archæological Society, attention happened to be drawn to the remains of the famous Abbey of Chertsey, and the Society contributed towards considerable excavations which were then made; the plan of the building as thus ascertained formed the subject of an interesting Paper by Mr. Pocock,¹ on the occasion of a visit by this Society on the 27th April, 1855. The utter destruction—not merely demolition but disappearance—of the once celebrated monastery (the origin of which dates from the Saxon period,² and whose Abbot was one of those privileged to wear a mitre), the absolute destruction of its noble church and attendant

¹ *Surrey Archæological Collections*, I., p. 97.

² See Charter by Æthelwulf, to which St. Swithun is one of the witnesses (Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus aevi Saxonici*, I. p. 286): a confirmation of certain lands was granted by King Alfred (*Ibid.* II. p. 122).

cloisters and chapter-house, and the various buildings, comprising residences, halls, refectory, kitchens, stables, probably great granaries, stores and workshops, cannot but strike one as a remarkable though not an unusual fact. In the course of little more than a century all but the boundary walls had vanished,¹ so that not another vestige remained above ground; and when the excavations which I have referred to were made, very little of the erection was discovered more than the bare foundations of its walls. When we contrast this fact with the wonderful discoveries at Troy, Cyprus, Ephesus and Nineveh, of remains belonging to an incomparably earlier period, but one conclusion arises in the mind—that the destruction has been effected at Chertsey not by the operation of time's defacing fingers in a mere hundred and fifty years,² but by the wilful destruction for the sake of building material—a miserable act of barbarism, in fact such as we read of where the Arabs destroy a temple of vast antiquity and invaluable as a work of art, for the sake of a few ounces of lead or iron by which the stones are bonded together. But that a wanton and wilful, and one may almost say brutal, Vandalism did prevail, is shown by the tiles discovered during the excavations. They had not been carried away piecemeal to decorate the floor of some noble mansion, or the hall of a farmhouse, or even to cover the hard-trodden floor of a humble cottage: they were not neglected and left *in situ*—like the Roman tessellated pavements, which almost every year, chance excavations reveal to us, hitherto covered over and lost sight of under the accumulation of rubbish arising from the destruction of the buildings they served and enriched—but all torn up and mutilated.

The general locality of the Abbey Church was of course known, and from time to time bones and fragments of

¹ Aubrey's *Surrey*, written in 1673.

² The Abbey was surrendered in 1537, and in 1673 Aubrey writes that scarcely anything but the boundary walls remained; but by whom, or at what particular date, the destruction was effected, is unrecorded—happily for the fame of the sacrilegious barbarians.

tiles were turned up, some of which found their way to exhibition to the Society of Antiquaries a century ago—in 1787—and two small circular tiles will be found figured in the “*Archæologia*”;¹ and in the Museum left by Sir John Soane, together with his house in Lincoln’s Inn, for the benefit of the public, a few others have been preserved, including one similar to that represented at the head of the present Paper.² But in 1853 a Mr. Grumbridge, a farmer, then tenant of the property, had occasion to excavate a site for the walls of a new building, and with the soil were dug up a large quantity of ancient tiles, which were preserved and placed in an outhouse, whence most of them were stolen, and as, moreover, it happened that the thief stole the best, one can only suppose that he must have possessed some archæological knowledge. He, or the person to whom he sold them, can have little pleasure in their possession, for if the treasure were shown to others it would almost certainly be identified. However, after the robbery, there still remained a heap equal to about a cartload which were picked out and arranged by Mr. Shurlock, a member of this Society; and they led to further excavations, towards which this Society contributed, and in consequence of this contribution it became the owner of the extremely valuable collection which it possesses.

Mr. Shurlock, to whom so much credit is due for his persevering researches, found, at various times, the greater part of the tiles on the site of the Abbey, and chiefly in the south transept. They had been torn up and thrown into utter confusion, some reversed, and the larger and most important ones almost all broken; and generally, in the case of more than one of the same pattern, broken in the same part. Some of the most

¹ *Archæologia*, VIII. pl. xxxi.

² In default of any Catalogue or any but ponderous folio lists of objects as locally situated in the Museum, this valuable collection of antiquities still remains at a minimum of practical benefit, although a modification of the restrictions against admission renders it less inaccessible than it used to be.

perfect were in the coffins, but others he discovered in various places, as in Mrs. Fox's summer-house at St. Anne's Hill, in walls of old houses, in dredgings of the Thames, and in the pavement of a pigsty. The task of arranging the fragments so as to obtain an idea of any definite order must have been as difficult as a Chinese puzzle.

The tiles are not all of the same date, though all are early. The oldest may fairly be stated as the manufacture of a period near the middle of the 13th century—say from 1250 to 1275¹—and the remainder somewhere about the beginning of the next century. These early dates alone would render them an important discovery, if they did not also possess a specific interest from the singularly artistic style of design which many of them exhibit. It is the opinion of the late Mr. Shaw (who gave splendid representations of them in his noble work on "Tile Pavements")² that they exhibit an artistic merit of which it is impossible to speak too highly, as well in respect to grouping, energy, expression, and drapery, as in the singular elegance of the ornamental portions and their accuracy of drawing, surpassing any that he had met with. He believed them to be of English workmanship.

The tiles of this nature ordinarily found were manufactured for the purpose of pavement of a more or less rich nature. Most usually each tile was independent, and the patterns were of a simple design, such as a fleur-de-lis, or cross in a circle, or some similarly unpretending device; but where art had its way the pattern was one which, though each tile looked well alone, required, in order to make a complete design, four or more squares, set diamond-wise, and generally connected by circles a part of which appeared on each tile;³ in case of greater elaboration many smaller tiles, sometimes very

¹ The illustration at the commencement of these notes will serve as an example.

² *Tile Pavements*, by Henry Shaw, 4to, London, 1857. No less than ten plates of this magnificent work are devoted to the Chertsey tiles.

³ The tailpiece to this Paper will serve as an example.

small, of varying colours and shapes, formed a kind of enriched mosaic work. In a few instances, somewhat larger tiles were inlaid with a different coloured clay, in the same manner as the ordinary paving tiles, but designed so as to furnish a monumental effigy. At Lingfield, in this county, there is a very good specimen, dating near the year 1500, and representing a civilian beneath a canopy, the whole occupying three large tiles; another in the same church is now deficient in one-third; both of these Mr. Haines considered to be foreign.¹ In the Priory Church of Elstow, Bedfordshire, and some neighbouring churches are remains of others, not so good, though a little earlier.² At Fontenay, near Caen, there is a large and early example.³ Another use of such tiles may be found in the Priory Church of Great Malvern, where they are set in the wall surrounding the choir, against which they back. I do not happen to be aware of any instance on the Continent in which such tiles have been used for either of these purposes, except paving, and of the numerous instances given in Cahier and Martin's magnificent publications,⁴ none appear to have been designed for any other position. The tiles for which Spain is famous, and which were used as a facing for walls, were of an entirely different nature—as different indeed, though quite as distinct in character, as the painted blue and brown Dutch tiles with which during about two centuries our farmhouses and cottages were so often decorated. Mr. Shaw was inclined to believe that some of the most elaborate of the Chertsey tiles were intended to be set vertically, as at Malvern, for the purpose of a reredos; and though this is necessarily only conjecture, the singularly artistic skill in their design and unusual delicacy of

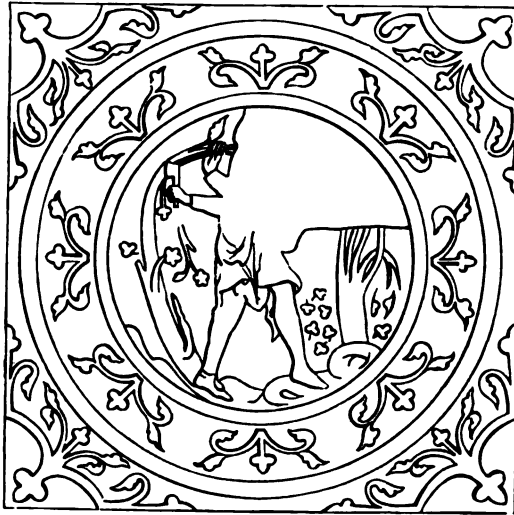
¹ Haines' *Monumental Brasses*, p. 1; and their date he considered to be c. 1480. There is an engraving of the complete effigy in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. VI. p. 177.

² Rather rude representations of the latter are given in Fisher's *Bedfordshire*.

³ Caumont's *Abécédaires*.

⁴ Cahier and Martin, *Mélanges archéologiques*, and *Suite aux Mélanges*.

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TILES FROM CHERTSEY ABBEY.

To face page 293.

execution might tend to the supposition; and especially may be instanced three large figures, each with a canopy, occupying $3\frac{1}{2}$ large tiles, and representing respectively an archbishop, a king, and a queen. Amongst this Society's Collection is a copy of the archbishop; and in the Architectural Museum, Westminster, a specimen of each. The archbishop is probably St. Thomas of Canterbury, represented in eucharistic vestments, with mitre and pall; his feet rest apparently on a crouching wild man—possibly symbolic of the man of sin, but the meaning of which device has never been very satisfactorily explained, though examples are not uncommon—some brasses of bishops at Paderborn, near the same date, may be cited in illustration. But the feet exist at the Architectural Museum only, and in our example have been replaced by a duplicate of those of the king, who, also, is trampling on a figure of the same nature. The queen (of which we do not possess an example) carries a sceptre in one hand, while on the other arm rests a pet squirrel. The canopies are ogre-headed and cinque-foiled within, with a crocketed pediment above, surmounted by roofed tabernacle work with pinnacles. The style in which these figures are designed and executed is admirable, and there can be no question of their early date in the 14th century.

The remainder of the designs are formed of a number of shaped tiles with foliage of a very early type and of very diverse design, which surround and border larger discs, each of the latter having its own individual subject; and in some cases was a legend surrounding the disc formed by a narrow band of small voussoirs, each bearing a single letter. The general nature of these central discs would appear to be subjects of Love and War; and in a Paper upon the Tiles, read by Mr. Shurlock before the Society of Antiquaries in 1868, in sequel to one in 1862, he gave strong proofs that many of them illustrated at least two of the early romances, viz., those of Tristram and Richard Cœur de Lion; and he showed that the scenes in two large circular tiles respectively represent knights bringing Tristram and Ysoud from the

forest to Court, and in bringing the children demanded by the King of England as tribute of King Mark; and on another King Richard is springing on the lion and seizing the jaws before tearing out its heart.¹ In other examples a king is represented as seated in state, on a couch, holding converse with damsels or harpers; there are ships crossing the sea; castles with figures; an encounter with a lion; knights engaged in combat; on one tile is a trial by battle; on another is a figure in a ship, to which a second is mounting by a ladder; and a minstrel, reclining in a boat, is playing upon the harp whilst the boat drifts with the current; while one of our illustrations represents a jester on a hobby-horse.

Of minor tiles may be mentioned, an angel, censing; and dragons and fanciful reptiles, and quaint foliage, compose the remainder.

The collection of ancient tiles which thus came into the possession of the Society by the gift of Mr. Shurlock, possesses a high archæological value to which the attention of the members may advantageously be drawn; and it is to be hoped that while carefully preserved, they may, at some future time, be more generally seen than has hitherto been the case, and so their merits and value will become still better known.

¹ I have to acknowledge, with best thanks, my obligation to Mr. Shurlock for this information.





TILES FROM CHERTSEY ABBEY.





NOTES ON THE CHALDON PAINTING.

By J. G. WALLER.

A FEW additional notes on the Chaldon Painting may now be desirable, as some further information has been obtained since the publication of the account in Vol. V. of the Society's *Collections*; especially as this curious work is as yet without a parallel, even its analogies must be sought for far and wide, and are found in fragmentary particles rather than as a whole. It is certainly the most valuable relic of ecclesiastical art yet found in England, and, as far as we know, the subject has not been met with on the Continent.

It is interesting to feel that we can assign to it a date within a few years of its execution. The original story of The Drunken Pilgrim is first given by Cæsarius, the Monk of Heisterbach, and this, which is really but a dream, gives reference to both persons and time, and the latter will place the painting after 1198, that being about the period alluded to. The style of execution will not allow us to fix it beyond the earlier part of the 13th century. The story is now given entire. It is entitled "The Punishment of the Abbot of Corbey."

At the time of the schism between Otto and Philip, kings of the Romans, a certain pilgrim coming from parts beyond sea, selling his cloak for wine, which in those parts is very strong, drank so much that, being drunk, he went out of his mind, and was thought to be dead. At the same hour his spirit was led to the place of punishment, where he saw the Prince of Darkness himself, sitting upon a well covered with a fiery lid. In the meantime, amongst other souls, is led forth the Abbot of Corbey, whom he much saluted as he pre-

sented to him a sulphurous drink in a red-hot chalice, who, when he had drunken, the lid being removed, was sent into the well. But the pilgrim, as he stood before the infernal threshold, and seeing such things, trembled, the Devil loudly calling out, "Bring over to me that lord who stands outside, who of late, selling his garment of pilgrimage, got drunk." On hearing which the pilgrim, turning to the Angel of the Lord who had led him thither, promised that he would never more get drunk, since now at that hour he delivered him from imminent peril, who, presently returning to himself, noted the day and hour, and, returning to his country, knew that the aforesaid abbot had died at the same time. "I saw," says Cæsarius, "the same abbot at Cologne, and he was a very secular man, more conformable to a soldier than a monk."¹

This very curious story, being one out of several related by this Cistercian monk, leads us to another inference of much interest respecting the author of the painting. He must have been one of those artist monks of the same order who frequently wandered about in the practice of their art, as related in the *Dialogus Miraculorum*, Dist. 8, c. xxiv. No secular person could then have been acquainted with the numerous stories of Cæsarius, nor is it probable that anyone, out of the order to which he belonged, was familiar with that which could not have been published out of it so early as the close of the 12th century. It is very possible he was German or Flemish, as Cæsarius himself became the Prior of Villers, in Brabant, and art influences travelled a good deal by the Rhine, it being a natural highway to the West. The very great importance of the Cistercian order in the 13th century may also have tended to disseminate such religious teachings as are found in the *Dialogus Miraculorum*.

The "Ladder," which is the principal symbol in this painting, I have already shown was of early use. The metaphor is indeed most natural, and it would not be correct were we to ascribe the origin of the "Ladder to

¹ Cæsarii Heisterb. *Dialogus Miraculorum*, Dist. 12, cap. xl.

Heaven" to the dream of Jacob related in Genesis, chap. xxviii. 5. The mystic Ladder was a symbol in the religious system of Mithras, as well as in that of Egypt—to which attention has already been directed—and subsequently in the religion of Mahomet. In the *Sequentiæ* of St. Gregory, it is called "Scala Peccatorum," and in the Psalter of the Virgin is this, "Esto illi *scala* ad regnum cœlorum et iter rectum ad Paradisum Dei." In the collection of stories called the *Acts of St. Francis* is that of a vision, in which are *two* ladders: at the summit of one is Christ, at the other the Virgin Mary. The monks ascending the first are repulsed, but are then directed to the other, whereon they are received and "enter the kingdom without labour," the object of which is of course to exalt the saving power of the Virgin. There are also stories of the ladder as a punishment in Hell.

The symbol of the Bridge, as a punishment, is undoubtedly of the most reverend antiquity, and has had a remarkable persistence. The stories illustrating it are very numerous, but the idea must have had a common origin. It is sometimes a narrow bridge, no broader than a thread or a hair, and as sharp as a scymetar or razor, or as smooth as glass, or with sharp spikes. It is found in the religious system of Zoroaster, and perhaps this is the earliest tradition of its use known to us; but we must assuredly look still further back to seek for its origin. That it was widely spread over the East is certain, and that it has kept its place there down to our own times will be seen in the following notice, given by a correspondent of the *Times* writing from Wuchang, China, Dec. 14, 1872. He speaks of a representation of Hell, in a temple, thus:—"Here is a bridge of El Sirât, over which wretched ghosts are being urged by green demons, who evidently find sport in the occupation, knowing that the victims cannot cross but will inevitably fall over among the serpents, which are stretching their necks up greedily from below." How long it lasted in our own country, surviving the storms of time with all its revolutions, may be seen in a tradition which remained in Yorkshire down to 1624, that a person after

death must pass over Whinney Moor.¹ So, at a funeral it was the custom for a woman to come and chant over the corpse some verses, from which the following are taken :—

“When thou from hence doest pass away,
Every night and awle,
To Whinney Moor thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.

* * * * *

From Whinney Moor that thou mayest pass,
Every night and awle,
To Brig of dread thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
From Brig of dread, na brader than a thread,
Every night and awle,
To Purgatory fire thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.”

It may be desirable to add a few words more in illustration of the remarkable figure of the Usurer. It was probably the custom for a money-lender to wear his leathern bag (*crumena*) of coin round his neck. It was handy for him, and also easy to be protected. Thus it is therefore that the Usurer is always represented, and thus Dante speaks of him in his *Inferno*, c. 17.

“Cosi ancor su per la strema testa
Di qual settimo cerchio tutto solo
Andai ove sedea la gente mesta.

* * * * *

Non ne connobbi alcun, ma io m'accorsi
Che dal collo a ciascun pendea una tasca
Che avea certo colore e certo segno.”

He further indicates that these bags had armorial bearings upon them, but he alludes to no names, leaving that to be inferred. There was no one in mediæval times held up to more condemnation than the usurious money-lender, and the “Merchant of Venice” is founded upon this hatred.

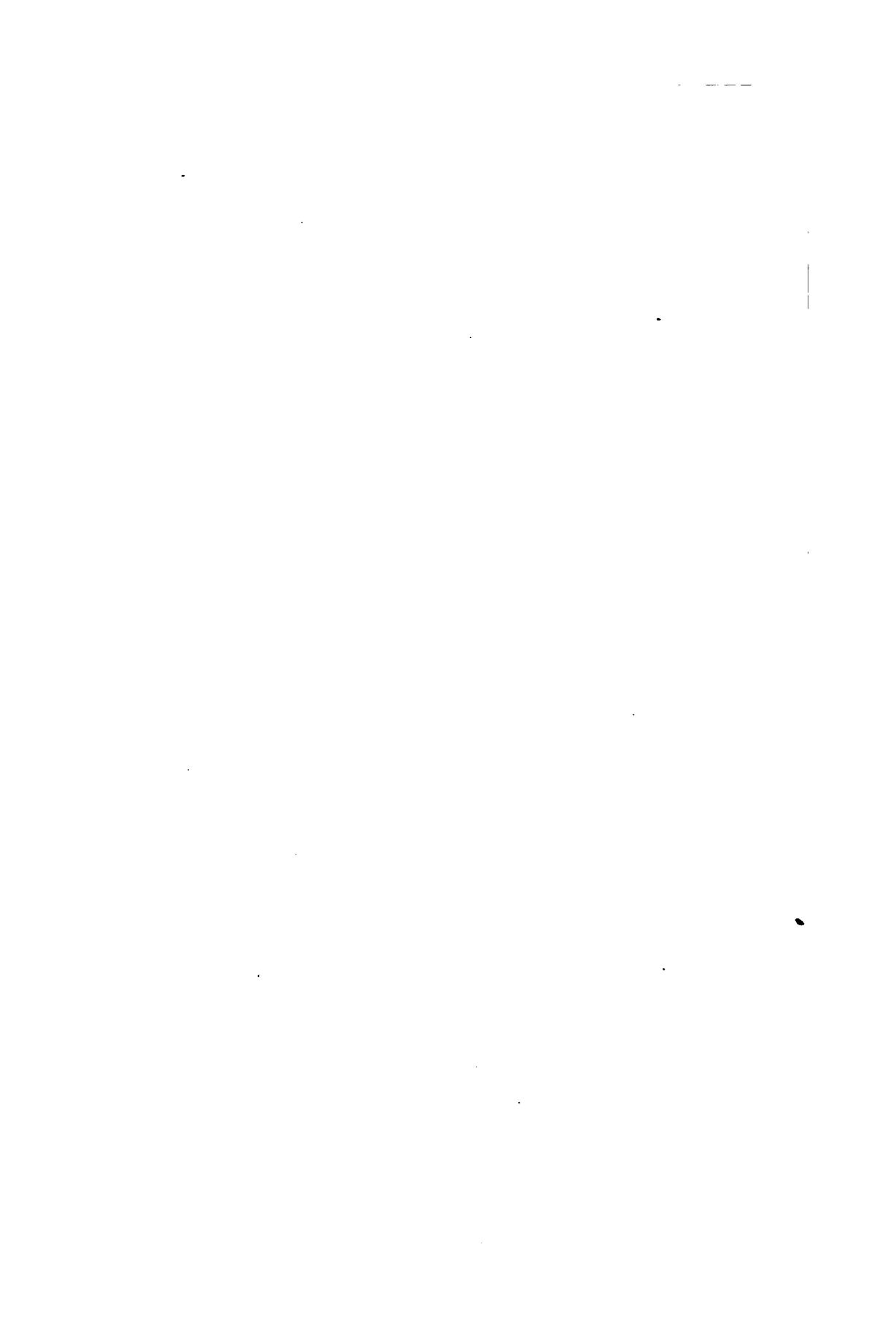
I could have wished to have been able to throw more light upon one or two still obscure points in this very

¹ Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. II. p. 275. Sir H. Ellis, Lond. 1844.

remarkable painting, but the two falling figures of a man and woman holding a horn between them still eludes inquiry. There must exist a special story respecting this group, and it may some day be discovered. The horn was often a symbol of trust and of tenure of land, as that of Ulphus at York. The female is offering coin with one hand whilst she places another upon the horn. That is so far significant that the idea would seem to indicate a betrayal of some trust by feminine seduction, and, it might be, land belonging to the Church was therefore lost. Conjectures are never satisfactory, but this view is, I think, more so than that I previously gave.

I have also to correct an error in my first account, which puts "Tree of Life" instead of "Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil." The Rev. H. Shepherd called my attention to this oversight.

One might dwell a long time on the many thoughts that are embodied in this very curious composition. The obscurity veiling their origin, which nevertheless we can trace to the remotest antiquity and to the very verge of historic times, gives us still more matter for reflection. Whence came the *first* apostle or the Evangel?—the teacher who has left traces of this primæval gospel in every great system of religion with which we are acquainted? We can but surmise. We know it must have been antecedent to the system of Egyptian Mythology, or the teaching of Brahma or of Buddha, or of that of Zoroaster; because we cannot trace any common connection between them. It is more reasonable to conclude, that we have in them the relics of an anterior faith held by a more primitive people, just as the relics of language may be found in modern forms and traced backwards to an unknown antiquity, and referred hypothetically to a so-called Aryan race.



IV.

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Died
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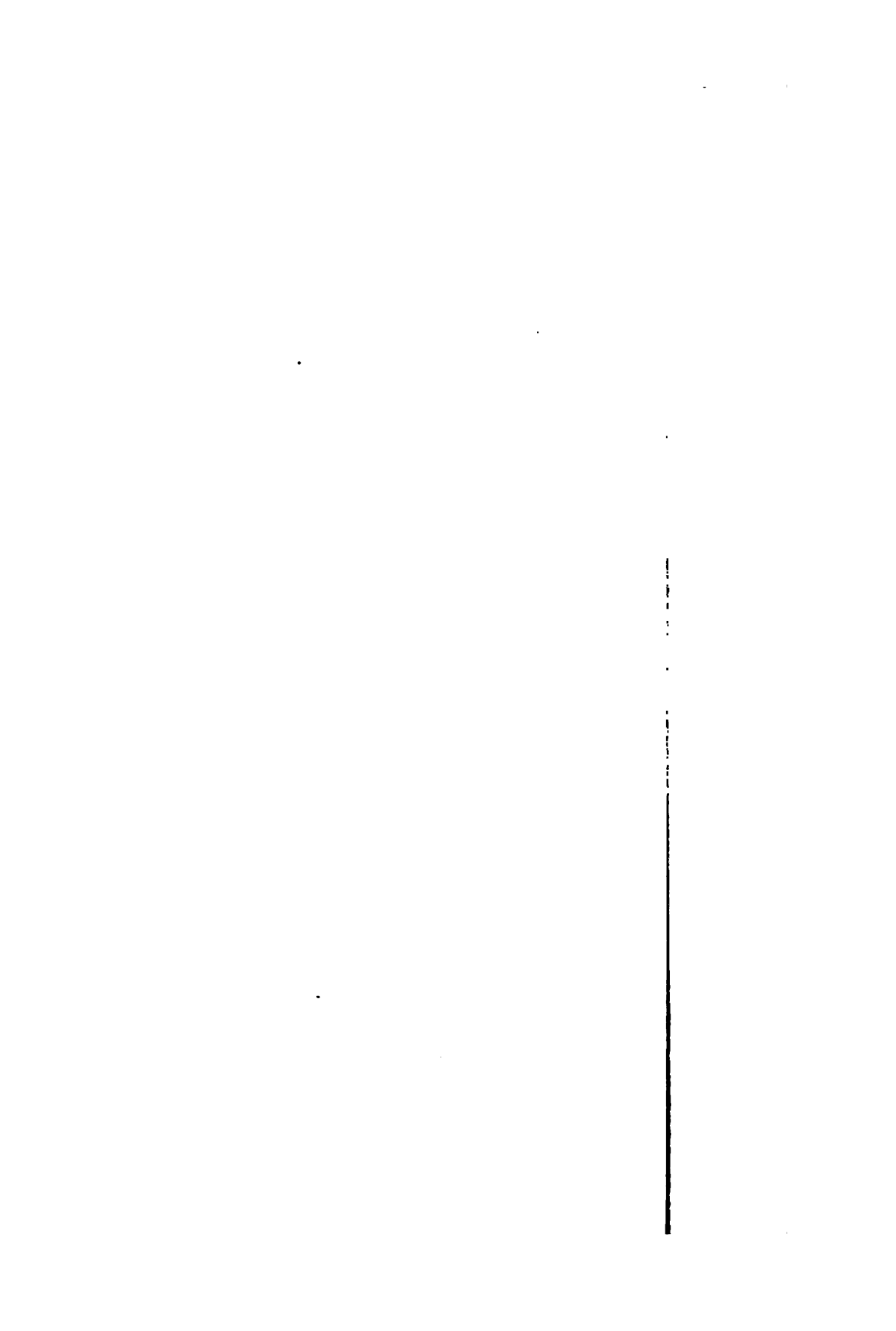
Leigh of Abinger. (1)

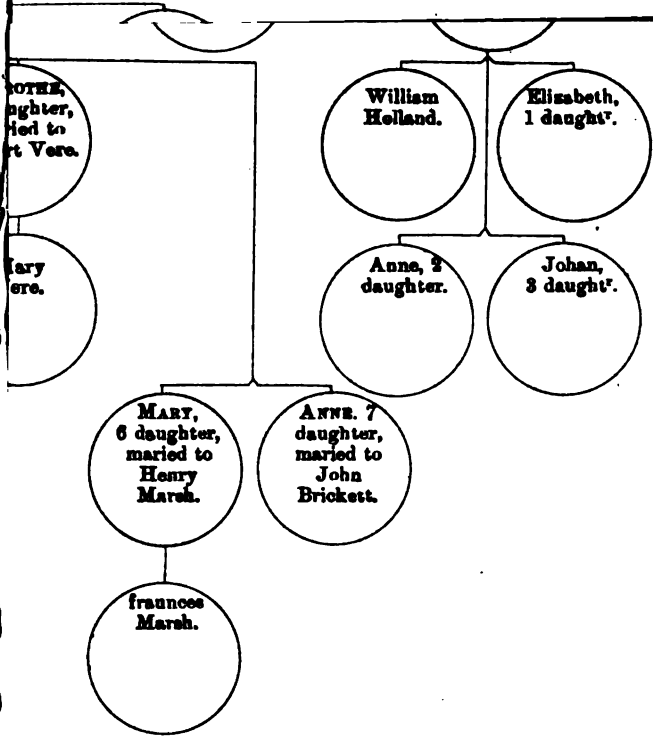
(Signed)

WILL LEYER.
WILLIAM LEYER.

(1) In Add. MSS. Brit. Mus. 14,311, fo. 142b, is a Pedigree of the Leighs of Abinger, identical for the most part with the above, with the exception that one generation is omitted. Notwithstanding that the Pedigree in the College of Arms is signed, and that there was a connexion between the Leighs of Abinger and those at Addington, as appears by their bearing the same arms, and by John Leigh of Abingeworth being one of the trustees of John Leigh of Addington in 1485, I am convinced that the descent as above given is wrong. In the first place there is in the P.C.C. (Adeane 23) the will of John Lee of Edingham, which was proved on 7 May, 1507, and he, and not John Leigh of Addington, was the father of Humphrey Leigh. He mentions therein his sons Humphrey, Thomas, and Richards, and his lands in Abingeworth, Ockley, Dorking, &c. Secondly, in none of the Pedigrees of Leigh of Addington, with the exception of that in the British Museum, is the Abinger family derived from John Leigh of Addington. In the Principal Registry Court of Probate (Wills Archdeaconry of Surrey, 82 Spay), is the will of Robert Ley, of Abynore. He desires to be buried in the Church of Abynore, and appoints his wife Joan, and his father John Ley, executor. It is dated 11th October, 1435, and was proved on 4th April, 1438. There can be little doubt, I think, that they were the ancestors of the Leighs of Abinger; and if so, this would carry the Pedigree two generations farther back.

Earl. MSS. Brit. Mus. 1433, fo. 69, is a Pedigree of Leigh of Abingeworth, which mentions a confirmation of coat and crest to William Leigh of Sutton, by Wm. Camden, 7 July, 1609.





teralls that are decended from John Leigh,
 ohley, Archbishop of Canterbury & fownder
 irth by mee, Clarencieux, King of Armes,
 office the Daye and yeare aboue sayed.
 ROB^r. COOKE, Alias CLARENCIEULX,
 ROY D'ARMES.



The Visitation of Surry,

MADE A° 1628 BY SAMUELL THOMPSON, WINDSOR HERALD,

AND

AUGUSTYNE VINCENT, ROUECROIX,

Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Esq., Clarenceus King-of-Armes.

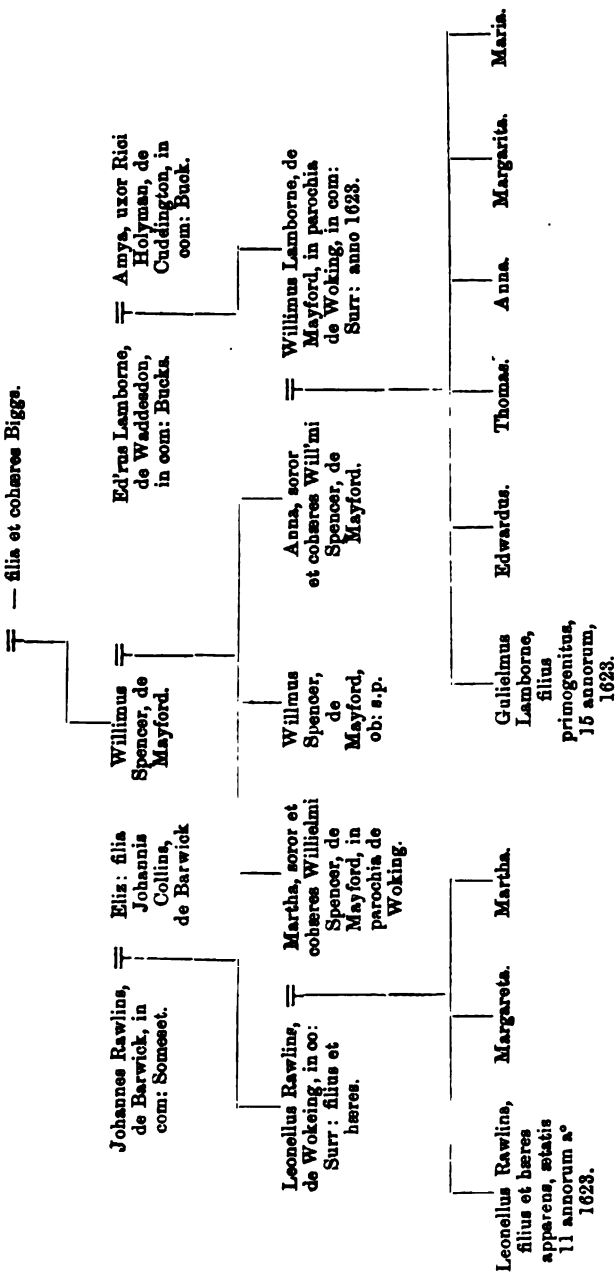


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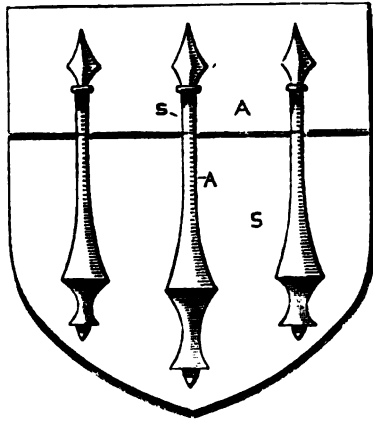
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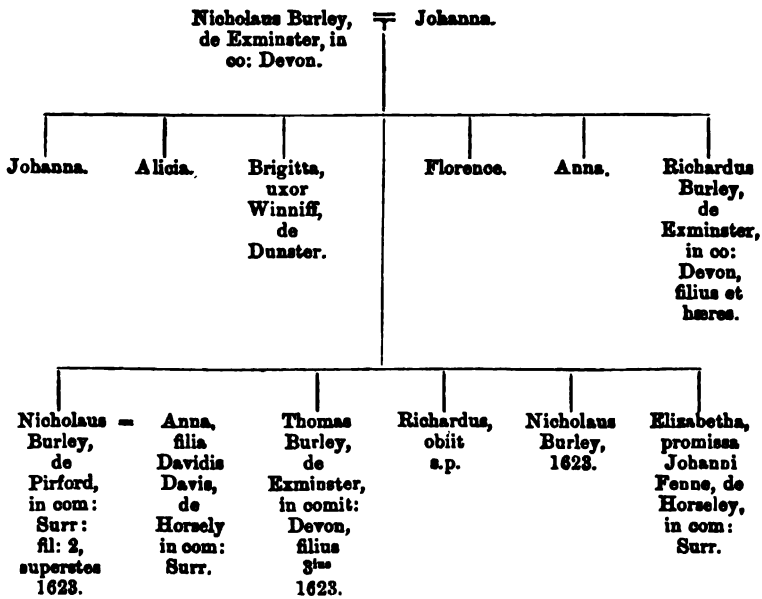
Rawlins.



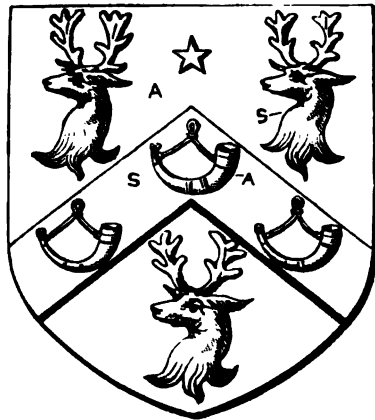
Hurley.



Burley.

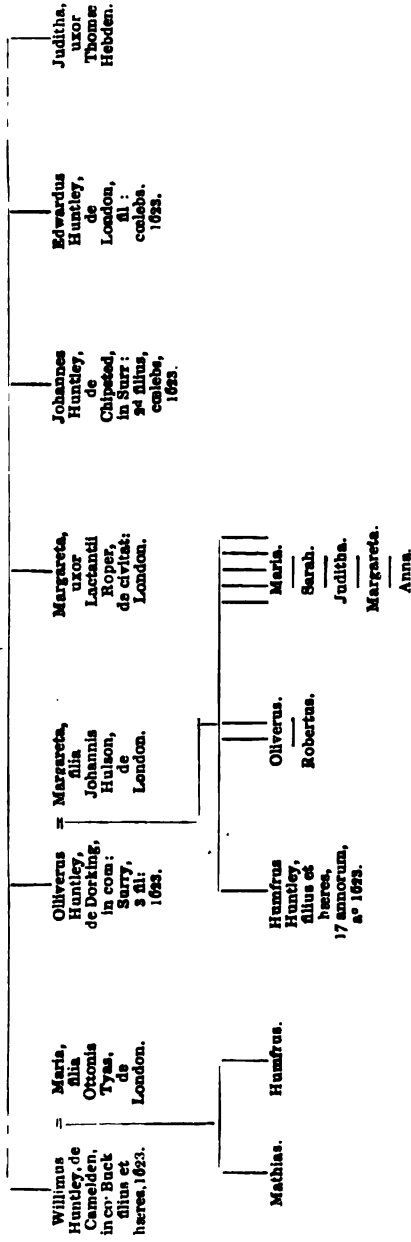


Huntley.

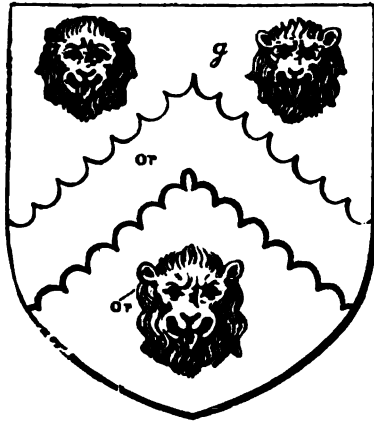


Huntley.

Hunfrus = Ellena, filia Roberti
Huntley, de London.
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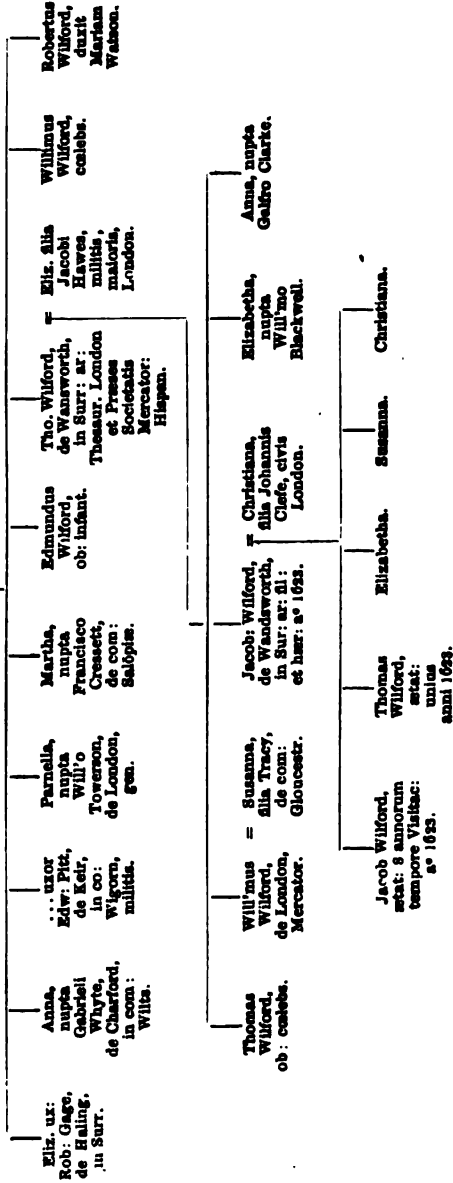


Wiltford.

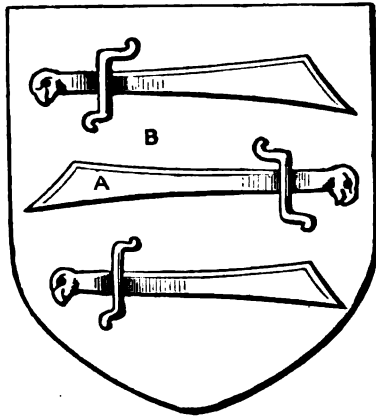


Wilford.

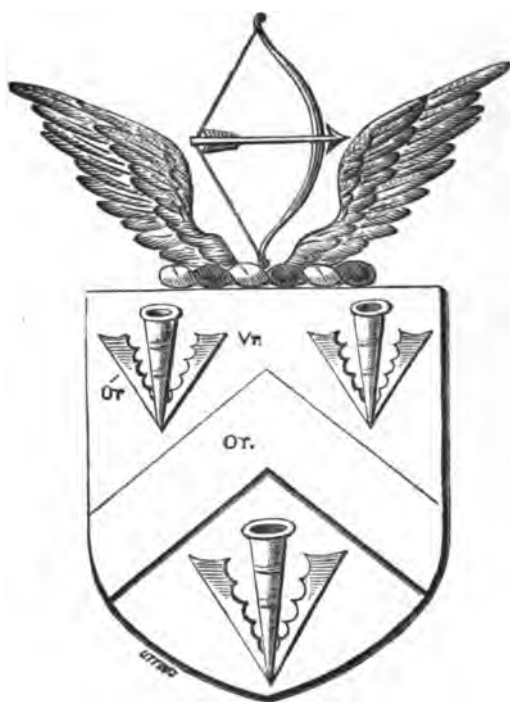
Nicholaus Wilford, τ Eliz. illa . . . Gale.
de London, gen.



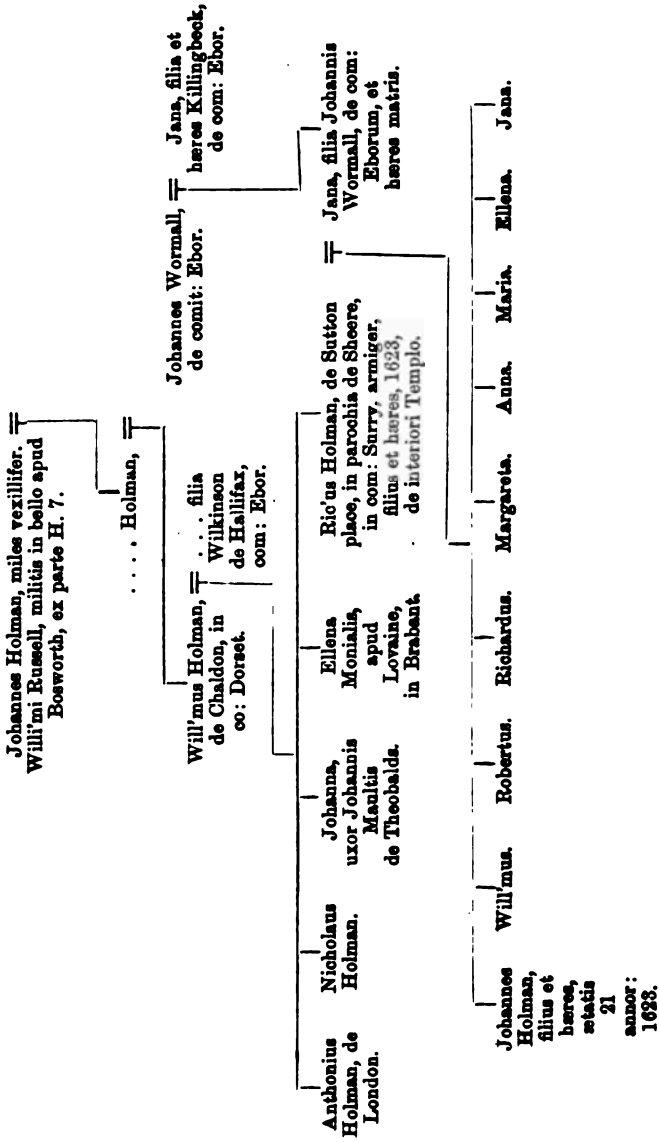
Hodgeson.



Holman.



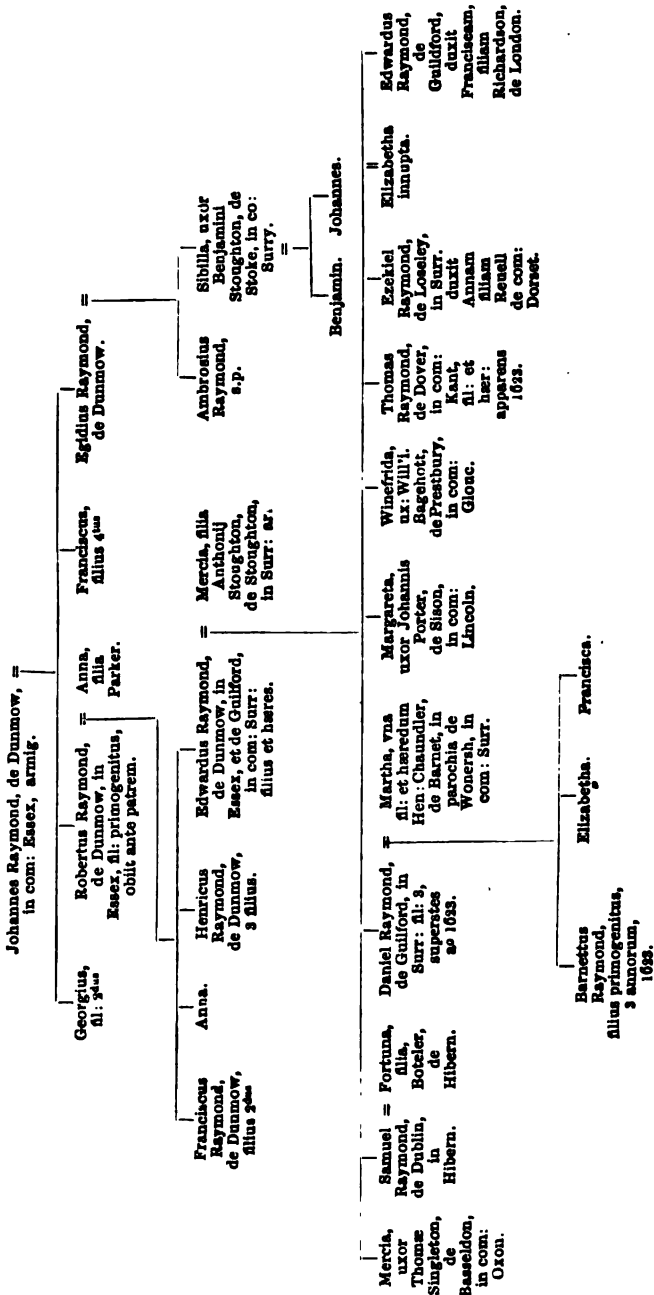
Holman.



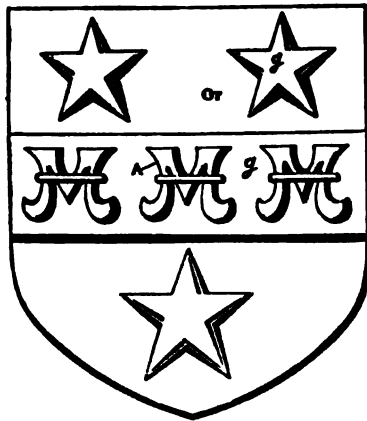
Raymond.



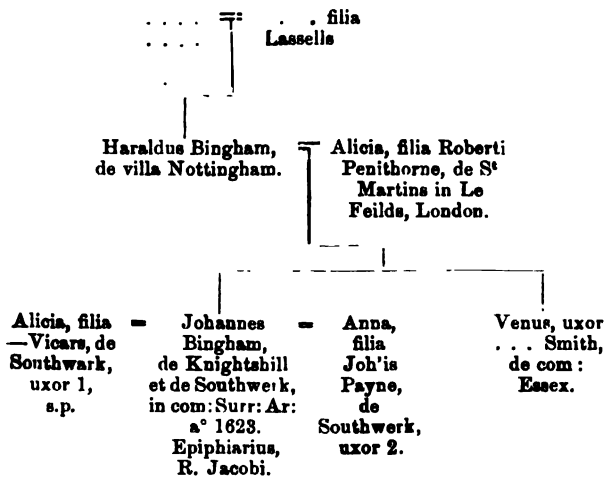
Raymond.



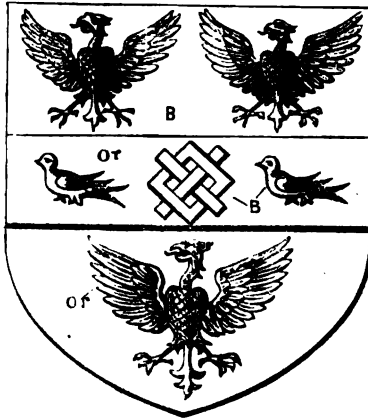
Bingham.



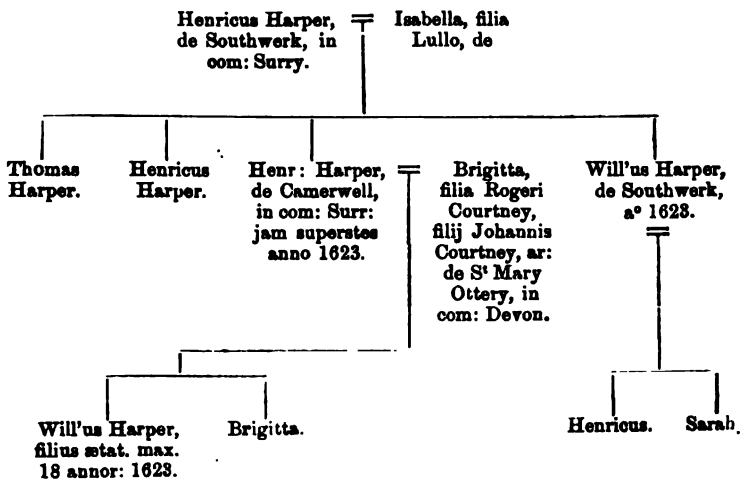
Bingham.



Harper.



Harper.

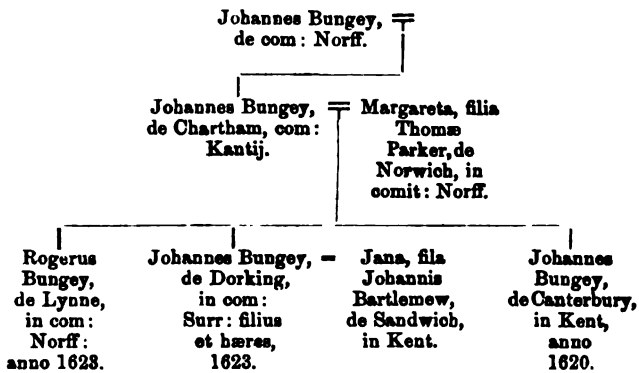


Bungey.

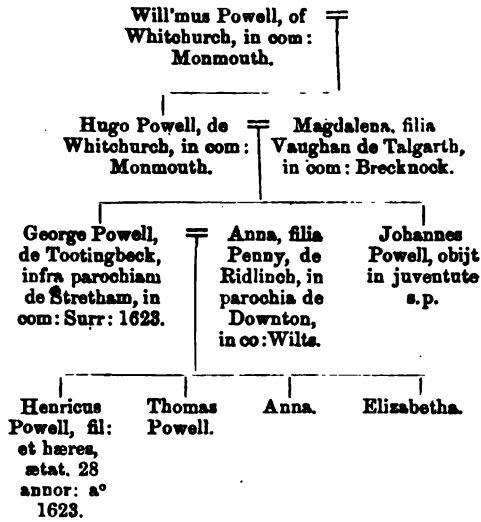


A Gift of the Creast to John
Bungey, of Chartham, in com: Kant,
Gent: under the hand and seale of
Robert Cooke Clarenceux, 14 Octob:
1589, anno 31 Elizabethæ.

Bungey.



Powell.



The Visitation of Surry,

MADE A° 1623 BY SAMUELL THOMPSON, WINDSOR HERALD,

AND

AUGUSTYNE VINCENT, ROUGCROIX,

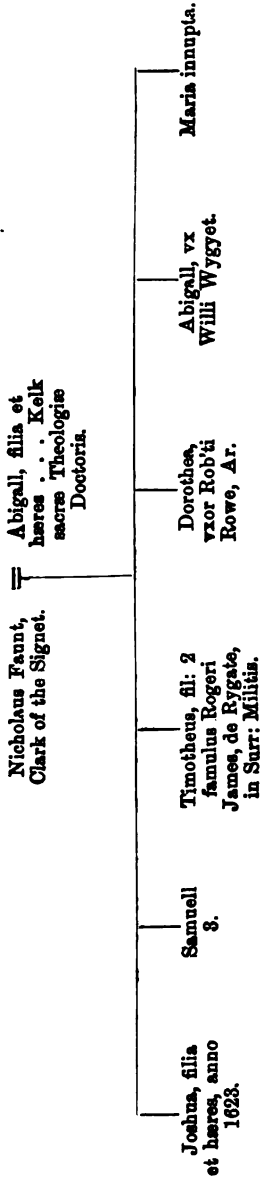
Marshalls and Deputies to Wm. Camden, Esq., Clarenceus King-of-Armes.



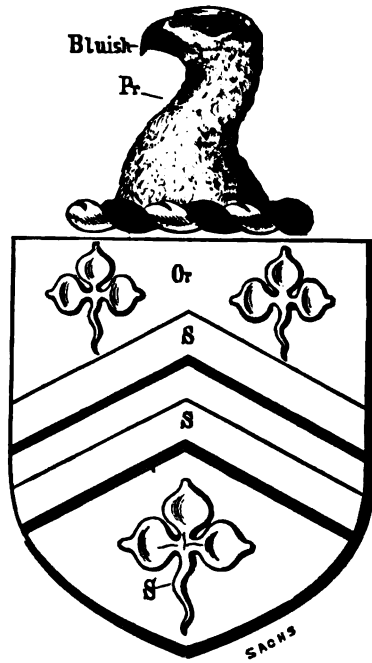
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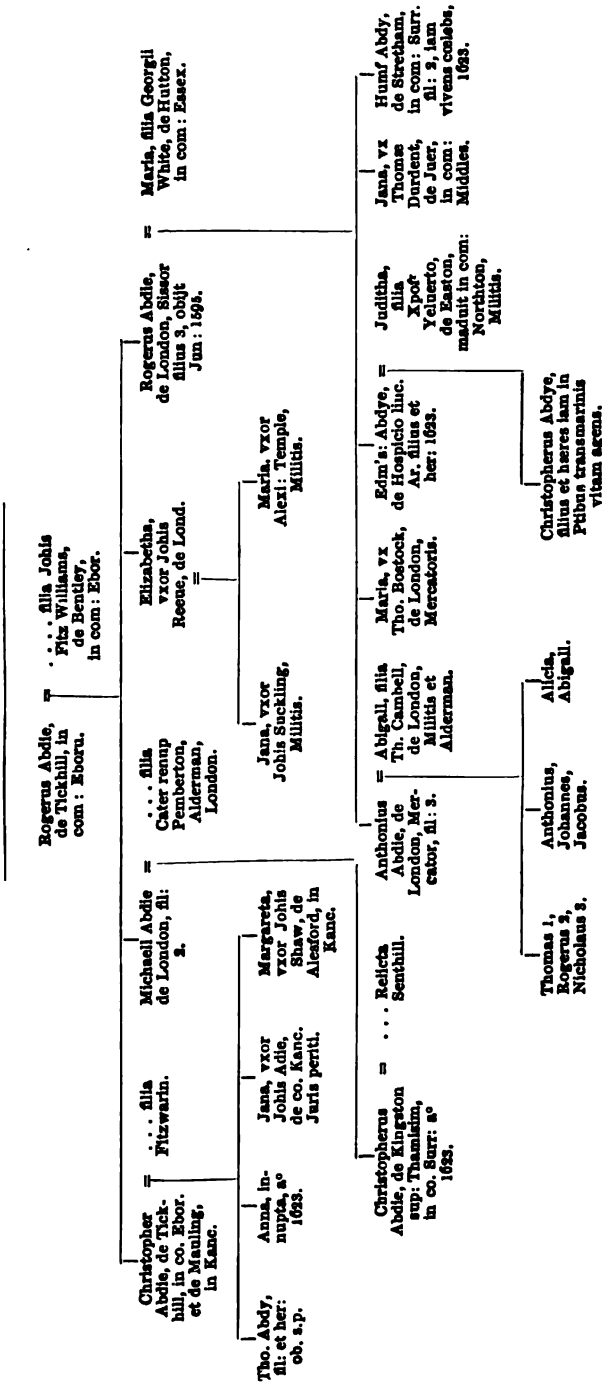


Abdie.

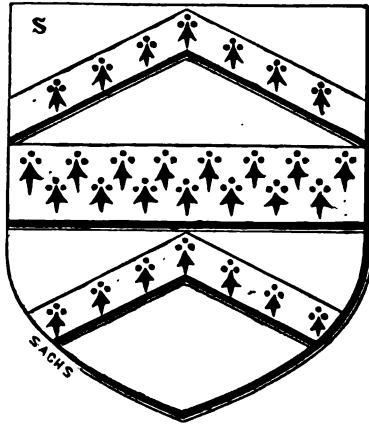


On Vellom, vnder the hand of Richard Lee, Clarenceux.

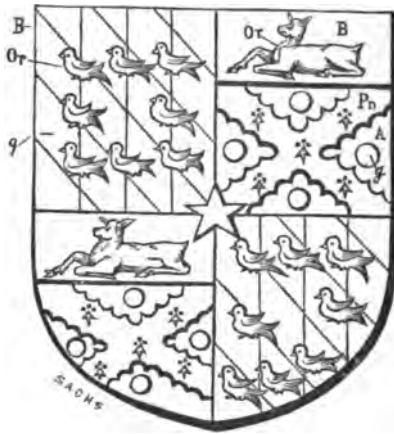
Abdie.



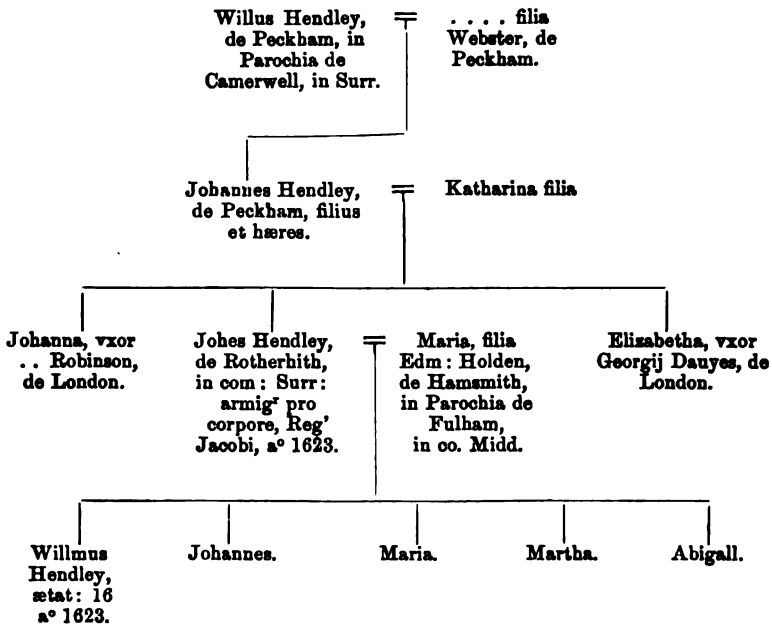
Holmeden.



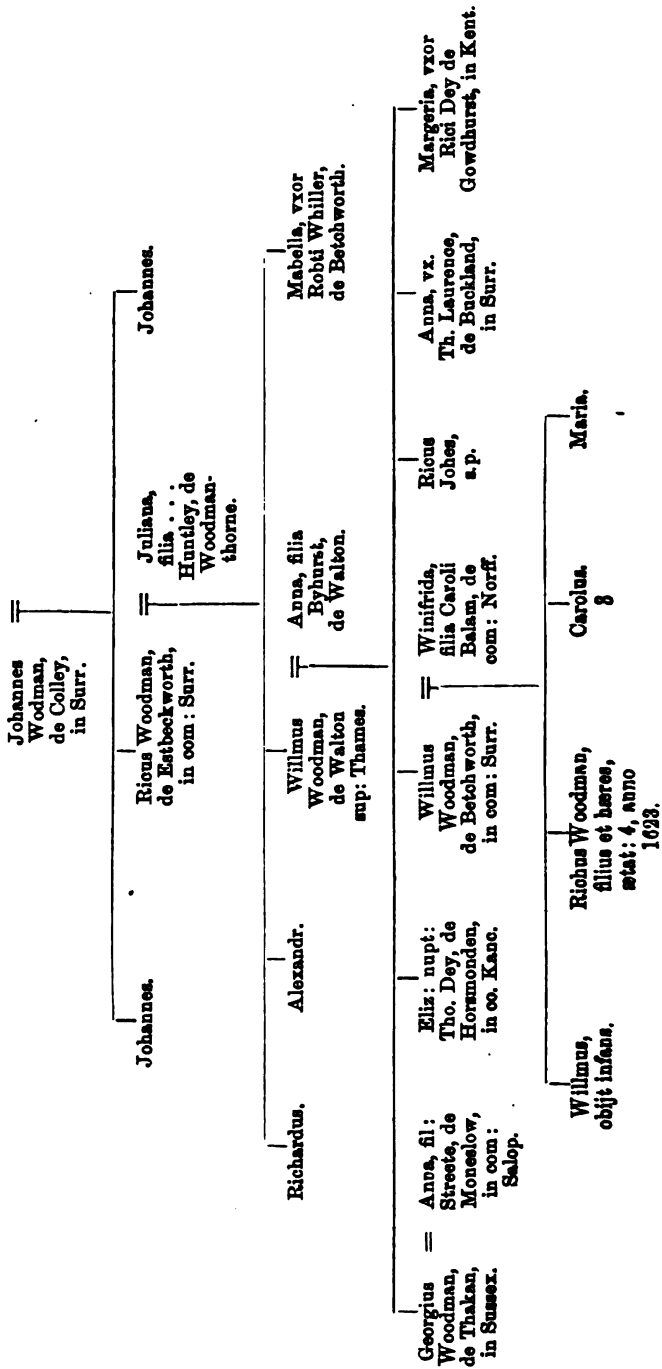
Hendley.



Hendley.



Woodman.



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