

The image shows a book cover with a textured, brownish-gold background. A decorative border is embossed into the cover, featuring intricate scrollwork and floral motifs. The border is composed of repeating patterns of stylized leaves and scrolls, creating a rich, ornate frame around the central text.

Brasses of Wiltshire.



THE
MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF WILTSHIRE.

LONDON:
Printed by G. BARCLAY, Castle St. Leicester Sq.

THE
Monumental Brasses of Wiltshire :

A SERIES OF EXAMPLES OF THESE MEMORIALS,
RANGING FROM THE
THIRTEENTH TO THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES ;

ACCOMPANIED WITH
NOTICES DESCRIPTIVE OF ANCIENT COSTUME,
AND GENERALLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HISTORY OF THE COUNTY
DURING THIS PERIOD.

By EDWARD KITE,
ASSISTANT-SECRETARY TO THE WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.



PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
AND SOLD BY
JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER,
LONDON AND OXFORD.

MDCCCLX.

[Only 250 Copies printed.]

“ Now, generous reader, let me intreat thy furtherance thus farre, that, in thy neighbouring churches, if thou shalt finde any ancient funerall inscriptions, or antique obliterated monuments, thou wouldst be pleased to copie out the one, and to take so much relation of the other as tradition can deliver; as also to take the inscriptions and epitaphs upon tombes and gravestones, which are of those times; and withall to take order that such thy collections, notes, and observations may come safely to my hands; and I shall rest ever obliged to acknowledge thy paines and curtesie.”—WEEVER'S *Ancient Funerall Monuments*, A.D. 1631.

PREFACE.

THE limited notice which the various examples of Monumental Braffes remaining in Wiltshire have hitherto met with, induced the Author to collect rubbings of and information relating to them. This was, at first, intended to form a series of short papers in the Magazine of the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society; but, on consideration, it seemed desirable that it should rather, if possible, appear in a separate form. A Prospectus was accordingly issued, inviting Subscribers' names for this purpose; and the very kind manner in which it was responded to has led to the publication of the present work.

As it is intended chiefly for a book of reference, the greatest possible care has been taken to ensure accuracy, both in the illustrations and letterpress. The former (with one exception) are produced from the Author's own drawings, either by the Anastatic process or on wood; and some of the more difficult subjects reduced by the aid of photography. Being the productions of an amateur they have no great pretensions, but are offered as correct substitutes for more

elaborate and highly-finished engravings, the introduction of which would have considerably increased the cost of the work.

Each inscription is printed in the letterpress as nearly as possible in its original and contracted form; and a translation is, in many instances, suggested as a guide to the reader. The sources which have supplied additional information are mentioned, either in the text or in an accompanying note.

To those gentlemen who have in any way assisted him, the Author desires to offer his most sincere thanks; and in so doing, he is bound to express his special obligation—

To SIR FRANCIS PALGRAVE, K.H., through whose courtesy he is enabled to introduce various unpublished details from the Public Records :

To the REV. CANON JACKSON, for examining and correcting the proof-sheets :

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But more especially to FREDERIC AUGUSTUS CARRINGTON, ESQ., for the loan of rubbings, and for much valuable information and assistance throughout the work.

To those gentlemen whose names appear in the annexed Subscription List he also desires to return his most sincere thanks, trusting that the work which he has the pleasure of laying before them may not be deemed unworthy of their patronage.

Devizes,

February, 1860.

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Monumental Brasses

OF

WILTSHIRE.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.



IN introducing a description of the Monumental Brasses of one particular county, it will be scarcely necessary to detain the reader with a general notice of these memorials; this portion of the subject having already been most fully and ably treated.¹ To those, however, who have not hitherto studied them, they may be briefly described as plates of brass, or a mixed metal called *latten*, representing either in their outline, or by the lines engraved upon them, the living forms of departed individuals. These plates were imbedded in pitch, and firmly riveted to a slab of stone or marble, usually forming a portion of the pavement of the church. In this manner the floor was richly adorned, whilst, unlike the more cumbrous sculptured effigy, they caused no obstruction in the area of the building; thus rendering them the best means that could be adopted for commemorating the departed, and at the same time bringing practically before the minds of the living the stern lesson, "*Memento homo quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris.*"²

The art of engraving Monumental Brasses was successfully practised

¹ More detailed information as regards this point may be found in the series of Brasses published by the Messrs. Waller; the volume by the Cambridge Camden Society (1846); the treatise on "Monumental Brasses and Slabs" (1847); and the "Monumental Brasses of England" (1849), by the Rev. C. Boutell;

and the Oxford "Manual of Monumental Brasses" (1848), of which a new edition, by the Rev. H. Haines, is now in the press. See, also, the "Archæologia," ii. 297; the "Archæological Journal," i. 197; and the "Quarterly Review," v. 337.

² Messrs. Waller.

in England as early at least as the commencement of the 13th century, and continued uninterruptedly for many ages, until about four centuries later it became extinct, and the effigy of metal was wholly superseded by the mural tablet more commonly known at the present day.

So generally was this species of memorial adopted during the Middle Ages that the pavements of our many cathedrals and parish churches (then in their full splendour) must have glittered with the effigies of archbishops, bishops, mitred abbots, knights, and civilians, each with its heraldic or architectural accompaniments, and an inscription recording some fact in connexion with the history of the deceased.

Such, unhappily for the archæologist, is not the case at the present day—the attacks of misguided zeal,¹ the ravages of civil warfare, and, it is to be feared in too many instances, carelessness or wanton neglect—have deprived us of many of the finer examples, as attested by the numerous despoiled slabs which are commonly to be met with; whilst others, robbed of their inscription or some interesting feature, convey but an unsatisfactory idea of their original beauty.

Notwithstanding the great number of these memorials which must have utterly perished during the last three centuries, examples are by no means wanting in the present day. A list of more than two thousand has been published,² but this does not probably include more than two-thirds of the whole number which are yet to be found scattered throughout England.

In the various works which have during the last few years been devoted to the subject many of the finer examples are fully described and illustrated; there are, however, a large number remaining, less worthy perhaps of notice when regarded merely as specimens of art, or examples of costume, but which still present a variety of interesting and remarkable features; recording in some cases a benefaction to a church, or the foundation of a chantry, and in others tending to throw light on the

¹ In the confusion which unhappily followed the great change of our national religion, the Reformation of the Church of England, brasses, as well as monuments of stone, perished in great numbers. "This barbarous rage against the dead," says Weever, "continued until the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who, to restrain such a savage cruelty, caused a proclamation (each copy of which was signed with her own handwriting) to be published throughout all her dominions. This was seconded by another, in the fourteenth year of

the same reign. But these proclamations," he continues, "took small effect, for much about this time there sprung up a contagious brood of schismatics, who, if they might have had their wills, would not only have robbed our churches of all their ornaments and riches, but also have laid them level with the ground."—*Ancient Funerall Monuments*, pp. 51–54.

² By the Rev. C. Manning, in 1846. A second list was published in 1857, by Justin Simpson, Esq. of Stamford.

descent of property, the pedigrees of ancient families, and their armorial bearings; thus furnishing much information otherwise unattainable, and rendering them of the greatest value to the genealogist, the topographer, and the antiquary.

The present volume, which is devoted to the illustration of these memorials so far as regards the County of Wilts, will, it is trusted, be found to supply a deficiency which has hitherto existed. It contains notices of no less than sixty remaining examples, together with several others now lost; the latter being introduced chiefly on the authority of Aubrey's manuscript collections written towards the close of the 17th century, and preserved in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. A chapter is also devoted to the illustration of a few of the more remarkable matrices which from some particular feature are still capable of identity.

Besides the three principal divisions, ecclesiastical, military, and civil, the series includes several examples which may also claim a separate notice under the following heads:—

FOUNDERS OF CHANTRIES. A chantry was, as is well known, an endowment for one or more priests, who were required to perform certain services, as recited in the "Ordinatio," for the good estate of the founder during his life, and the repose of his soul after death.¹ By the Statute 18 Edw. I., which prohibited tenants in capite from alienating lands or tenements to corporations, guilds, and fraternities, a powerful impulse was given to the erection of chantries, and accordingly licenses for this purpose became extremely frequent during the 14th and 15th centuries. In cathedrals and collegiate churches, a chantry chapel was sometimes a small erection between the piers, as that of Walter Lord Hungerford, in Salisbury Cathedral; in other instances it was an actual addition to the exterior of the church, as in the case of the Bettesthorne Chantry, at Mere; or, sometimes an altar was erected at the east end of an aisle, as the Horton Chantry, at Bradford-on-Avon. In 1545 (37 Hen. VIII.) the revenues belonging to these foundations were granted to the king by Parliament; and three years later (2 Edw. VI.) all chantries were suppressed. A Commission was appointed on each occasion,

¹ Chantries were, in many instances, the offspring of the old age of their founders, of that period when the desire arose to improve the remainder of their days, to repair the fragments of a faltering age, and, by a happy exchange, to turn earthly things to heavenly, and things transitory to things eternal, and so

to offer an evening sacrifice to heaven. "Dic-rum meorum reliquias recolligere et deficientis ætatis fragmenta reponere ac terrena in cœlestia, transitoria in æterna felici communio desiderans commutare vespertinum offero sacrificium non matutinum."—SURTEES' *Durham*, iii. 243.

by the Crown, to enquire into their numbers, annual income, age of incumbents, &c. The Commissioners for this county, at the former date, were John (Capon) Lord Bishop of Salisbury, Thomas Seymour, Knight, Robert Chydley, Esq., Thomas Leygh, and William Greene, Gentlemen:¹ and at the latter, John Thynne and William Wroughton, Knights; Charles Bulkeley, John Barwicke, and Thomas Chafynne, Esquires; and William Thornhill and Lawrence Hyde, Gentlemen.²

In connexion with this subject the Frekylton brass at Aldbourne (Plate XIV.) affords an example of a chantry priest clad in eucharistic vestments; whilst that of Hyde (Plate XXVI.) presents the portrait of one of the Commissioners who was engaged in the suppression.

MERCHANTS' MARKS. These curious devices³ were originally adopted as distinctive signs to be stamped upon bales of goods conveyed to the staple town for sale or export; but afterwards used in lieu of armorial bearings, then refused to persons engaged in commerce. Three examples are figured in the following pages, viz. of Thomas Horton (1530), at Bradford-on-Avon; Jerome Poticary (1596), at Stockton; and Peter Croke (1633), at Steeple Ashton.

PALIMPSEST BRASSES. Instances sometimes occur where plates, loosened from the slab, are found to bear on the reverse side portions of an effigy, or inscription, of earlier date. Such are the Dauntefay plates (1559-71) at West Lavington; the Webbe brass (1570) in St. Thomas's Church, Salisbury, and the arms of Dauntefay and Sadleir, in private possession. The plate of John Dauntefay (1559) bears on its reverse

¹ Their Report is preserved in the Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London (Certificate of Chantries, No. 59). It is a Latin document written on paper, and containing the annual value of each chantry, and the tenure and yearly rental of the property forming its endowment. In the same office (No. 56) is a parchment roll containing an abstract of the above, and entitled "Brevis Certificatio Status omni et singulor' Collegior', Libar' Capellar', Cantiar', Hospitaliu', &c." In this last roll are found several particulars not given in No. 59.

² The Report of this Commission is also preserved in the Public Record Office (No. 58), and a duplicate copy among the Records of the Dean and Chapter, in the Muniment-room of Salisbury Cathedral. Each is neatly engrossed on vellum. In the Public Record

Office (No. 105), is also an abbreviated copy of the same, indorsed "The Countye of Wyltshyre, *breuiate*," and containing some additions to No. 58; the pensions of some of the chantry priests, for instance, being here inserted in a different hand.

³ They seem generally to convey a rude idea of a ship's mast and flag, or a cross, connected with a monogram or initials. "In these marks," says the late Rev. Edward Duke, "I cannot but say that I recognise a figurative meaning. I cannot divest my mind of the idea that the pious merchant here means to designate that his mercantile transactions are entered into with honest integrity—that he trades *beneath the cross*—that he is enlisted under the banner of his Saviour—that he enters on his commercial dealings with the good faith of the Christian."—*Prolusiones Historiæ*, i. 82.

an inscription in the Dutch language, recording a gift to a fraternity at Westmoustre, which is readily explained by the fact that all brass plate used in England was at this date imported from Germany and the Low Countries; its manufacture not having been introduced here until A.D. 1639, when the art of brass-engraving for monumental purposes had become nearly extinct.

INSCRIPTIONS. The epitaphs of early date were little varied either in language or sentiment. Until the close of the 15th century the "*Hic jacet,*" with its accompanying "*cujus animæ propitiatur Deus,*" was the usual type. The inscription on the slab of William St. John, Rector of Ramsbury, figured in Chapter II., has a very remarkable commencement. From the beginning of the 16th century to the Reformation, the "*Orate pro anima,*" or, in the English form, "*Off ye' charite pray for the soule,*" was commonly used. Labels issuing from the mouth, and bearing short legends, often a supplication to the Holy Trinity, were also common. Sometimes, lines conveying an impressive lesson to the bystander are met with, as in Plate V., which couplet, in various forms, with the omission of the concluding sentence, is found on monuments of almost every age.

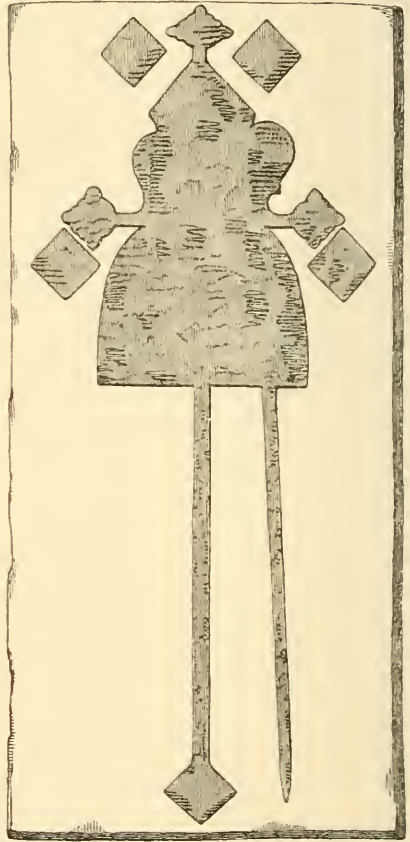
In epitaphs of post-Reformation date there is one prominent feature, viz. the elaborate manner in which the pedigree, or the many virtues of the departed, are set forth, either in prose or verse. An abundance of examples will be found in Chapter IV. Although details of the former kind are of great value to the genealogist, the epitaphs of this period must be regarded as far less striking and solemn than those of earlier times.

CHAPTER II.

DESPOILED SLABS.



SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. The first example may perhaps be regarded as one of the earliest instances of brass engraving now on record. The slab (represented in the annexed woodcut) lies on a raised tomb in the north aisle of the choir. It is surmounted by a rich architectural canopy, and retains the outline of a large floriated cross, bearing, at the intersection of its limbs, the demi-effigy of a bishop surrounded by four lozenges, on which were probably the Evangelistic symbols. A remarkable feature in this example is the introduction of the whole of the pastoral staff with the half-length effigy; the stem of the former being consequently arranged in an almost parallel line with the stem of the cross. The memorial is supposed to be that of ROBERT BINGHAM, who was elevated to the see in 1229, and died in 1246.



Slab of Bishop Bingham in Salisbury Cathedral.

In the south aisle of the choir is a raised tomb, somewhat similar to the above, and also beneath an architectural canopy. The

upper slab bears the indent of a demi-effigy, evidently that of a bishop, but here unaccompanied by a cross. This is supposed to commemorate WILLIAM OF YORK, the successor of Bishop Bingham in the see of New Sarum, who died in 1256, and is recorded to have been buried "on the south side of the choir, near the altar of St. John."¹

In the Lady Chapel was formerly the brass of NICHOLAS LONGESPÉ, Bishop of Salisbury, who died in 1297. This prelate was the fourth son of William Longespé, or Longsword, a natural son of Henry II. by Fair Rosamond, and Earl of Salisbury in right of his wife, Ela, daughter and heiress of William de Eureux. The slab was formed of two stones, measuring together nearly 17 feet by 8, inlaid with brass plates and the insignia of his family.² Leland has preserved the following inscription,³ which certainly is not accurate as regards the date of decease:—

"Sub hoc lapide marmoreo desuper insculpto humatum est corpus Reverendi Patris Nicolai Longespé, quondam Sarum Episcopi, qui plurima huic contulit Ecclesie, et obiit 18 mens. Maii, A.D. 1291, ex cuius parte australi jacet Robertus Wichamton, ex parte boreali Henricus Brandesburn requiescit."

"Under this slab of marble, incised on the surface, is interred the body of the Reverend Father Nicolas Longespé, formerly Bishop of Sarum, who greatly enriched this Church, and died the 18th of the month of May, A.D. 1291. On the south side of it lieth Robert Wichamton; on the north side, Henry Brandesburn."

The bowels of Bishop Longespé were interred at Ramsbury (where his death probably took place), his body in Salisbury Cathedral, and his heart in the Abbey Church of Lacock.⁴

Beneath the second arch westward from the tower in the north arcade of the nave, formerly stood the Iron Chapel or Chantry, erected about the year 1429 by WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD, Lord High

¹ Notes on the Oxford edition of Godwin. This, together with the preceding example, carries us back to a period when the Cathedral Church of New Sarum was as yet incomplete. The building, although the eastern portion was sufficiently advanced for the performance of Divine service as early as 1225, was not finally dedicated until the year 1258. Bishops Bingham and York were both zealous promoters of its completion.

² The supposed grave of Bishop Longespé was opened during Wyatt's alterations in 1790. With the skeleton of the prelate were found the fragments of a pastoral staff in wood, a chalice and paten of silver-gilt, and an episcopal

ring of gold set with an agate. These, together with other relics discovered at the same date, are now in the custody of the Dean and Chapter, and fully confirm the account given by Davies ("Ancient Rites of Durham," 1672, p. 96) of the ceremony anciently observed at the burial of bishops.

³ *Itinerary*, iii. 92.

⁴ A small coffin-shaped slab, 16 inches by 10, engraved with three croziers in outline, and now lying in the pavement of the cloister, is supposed to have once marked the place of this interment. It is engraved in BOWLES and NICHOLS' *Lacock Abbey*, p. 351.

Treasurer of England. It contained the monumental brasses of the founder,¹ and his first wife, KATHARINE [Peverell]. The chapel was removed in 1790 to its present position on the south side of the choir, but the slabs, robbed of their brasses, and raised on some architectural fragments forming a low tomb, still retain their original position. They are engraved in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," vol. ii. Plate LVII., and present the outline of two large effigies, male and female, the former apparently represented in plate armour, the head resting on a tilting helm, and at the feet a lion. Above and beneath each effigy was a shield of arms enclosed within a garter; a narrow border fillet around the verge, and between the effigies, bore the inscription, whilst the whole of the intermediate space was powdered with sickles, the favourite device of the Hungerford family.

Gough, in his "Sep. Mon." (ii. Pl. LXXIX.), has also engraved another slab, bearing distinct traces of a single effigy in armour, the head resting on a tilting helm. Around it were several shields of arms, the space between being powdered with sickles. The memorial is supposed to have been either that of WALTER, eldest son of WALTER LORD HUNGERFORD, who was taken prisoner in the French wars, and is said to have died at Provence, but, according to Leland, was buried at Salisbury; or of ROBERT, third LORD HUNGERFORD and Molines, who was beheaded at Newcastle, and is also said to have been interred here.

¹ "Henry the VIth, sometye Kinge of England, by his letters patentis gaue lycense vnto Walter Lord Hungarford to gyue one acre of land, wth th' app'ten'nc's in Crekelade, and the advowson of Saint Sampson's Church there, and also the mannor of Crekelade, called Abyndunscourte, wth th' app'ten'nc's in the sayd countye of Wilteffh. to the Deane and Chapter of Sar., and to their successors for ev', wiche landis and possessions amounte to the clere yerely valewe of xxx^{li} vj^s ij^d, to the intent that the sayd Deane and Chapter shulde gyue vnto ij Chuntre preests, and to there successors for ev', the yerely salary of xvj^{li} for wyne and wexe xiiij^{li} iij^d, and the rest of the sayd possessions to the Deane and Chapter aforesayd, and to there successors for ev', favyng that the sayd Deane and Chapter shulde fynd one to helpe them to saye masse, and to pay hym for his yerely stypend xiiij^{li} iij^d; in all, xvij^{li} vj^s viij^d."—*Certificate of Wilts Chan-*

tries, 2 *Edw. VI.* (1548), in the *Public Record Office*, London, No. 58.

Having procured a license from the king, Lord Hungerford, by a deed dated 1 June, 1429, further obtained from the Dean and Chapter of Sarum license to enclose, at his own cost, a space lying between two columns (20½ feet by 8 feet 1 inch), there to erect an altar in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, as well as to make a place for his own burial. The chantry was maintained until the general suppression, when its yearly value, as above mentioned, amounted to 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; the plate weighed eight ounces, and the goods and ornaments of the chapel (including priest's garments, &c.) were valued at 12*s.* 4*d.*

Lord Hungerford was also the founder of two other chantries in the parish church of Chippenham, and the chapel of Farley Castle, the latter being his place of residence.

LACOCK ABBEY. The pavement of the cloister retains the mutilated memorial of its foundress, Ela, heiress of the family of D'Eureux, first Earls of Sarum. The slab, which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4, exhibits the indent of its lost effigy, with canopy and shields of arms. The inscription, incised around the margin, can still be traced, and consists of a Latin hexameter verse rhymed both in the middle and at the end of each line:—

“INFRA · SUNT · DEFOSSA	ELÆ · VENERABILIS · OSSA
QUÆ · DEDIT · HAS · SEDES	SACRAS · MONIALIBUS · ÆDES
ABBATISSA · QUIDEM	QUÆ · SANCTE · VIXIT · IBIDEM
ET · COMITISSA · SARUM	VIRTUTUM · PLENA · BONARUM.”

It is thus translated by the late Rev. Canon Bowles:—

“Beneath the venerable Ela's bones
Are buried; she, these scenes of sacred peace—
Countess of Salisbury—gave to the nuns;
Herself the Abbess here, and full of deeds
Of holy charity.”

ELA, COUNTESS OF SARUM, was the widow of William Longespée, and mother of Bishop Longespée, whose brass has been already noticed. She was born at Amesbury in this county. In the year 1220 her husband laid the fourth, and herself the fifth stone of the present Cathedral of New Sarum; and the Earl dying six years after (A.D. 1226), was the first person interred within its walls. His widow afterwards filled the office of Sheriff of Wilts, and in 1232 founded the Abbey of Lacock, where she at first took the habit of a nun, and in 1240 was elected Abbess. Her death happened in 1261, and her remains were deposited in the choir of the Abbey Church, from whence her monumental slab¹ was removed into the cloister on the destruction of the Church soon after the Dissolution.

In the pavement of the cloister, not far from the above, is a second braffless slab, probably the memorial of a later Abbess of Lacock.

¹ “It is,” remarks the historian of Lacock, “clearly of a date long subsequent to the death of the Abbess Ela, and was probably substituted for her first less splendid coffin-lid.” This statement may, however, admit of a question. The commencement of the inscription is of an early type, its origin being perhaps found in the following legend:—

“The scholars of the Venerable Bede withing after his death to put a title upon his tombstone, one of them wrote,—

‘Hac sunt in fossa
Bede offa.’

Placing the word *offa* at the end of the verse for a rhyme, not being able at the moment to think of any epithet that would exactly suit him, he fell asleep, and, on awaking, found the verse filled up by some angelic hand inserting the word *venerabilis* in the blank space he had left.”

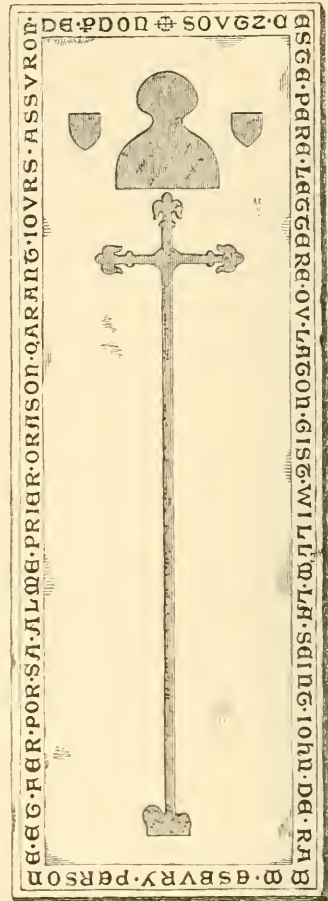
RAMSBURY CHURCH. In the pavement of the chancel lies a stone slab,¹ 9 feet by 3, once inlaid with a cross fleury, surmounted by a demi-effigy of a priest between two small shields of arms. Around the verge is an incised inscription in Norman French.

“✠ SOUTZ · CESTE · PERE · LETTERE ·
OV · LATON · GIST · WILL'M · LA · SEINT ·
JOHN · DE · RAMM · ESBVRY · PERSONE ·
ET · FER · POR · SA · ALME · PRIER · GR ·
ASON · QARANT · IOVRS · ASSVRON · DE ·
P'DON.”

✠ Under this stone lettered with brass lies William de Saint John, Parson of Rammesbury, and to make [people] say a prayer for his soul we assure [them] forty days of pardon.²

WILLIAM DE SAINT JOHN, the Rector, or Prebend of Ramsbury, whose memorial is thus (it is believed for the first time) identified, was living in the year 1322, when he presented to the vicarage.³ The commencement of the legend, if not unique, is certainly of a very unusual type.

A canopied altar-tomb of Purbeck marble, on the north side of the chancel, encloses a mural slab, on which are distinct traces of a small male effigy, with a label issuing from the hands, on which was doubtless a brief supplication addressed to a mediæval representation of the Holy Trinity seen in outline above. Two shields of arms, and an inscription beneath the figure, seem to have completed the composition. The date, judging



Slab of William de St. John, in Ramsbury Church.

¹ To William Grace, Esq. the steward of the manor, I am indebted for permission to remove the altar steps, which concealed a portion of the marginal inscription, thus enabling me to introduce an engraving of the entire slab, which otherwise would have been incomplete.

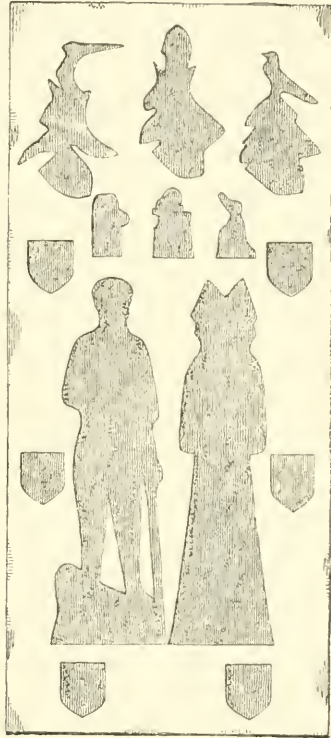
² Similar indulgences of twenty and forty

days' pardon were granted by no less than ten bishops to such as should recite certain prayers at the tomb of William Longespée in Salisbury Cathedral.

³ *Wilts Institutions*. The name of the vicar presented was Simon de Chadeleshunt.

from the architectural enrichments of the tomb, may be about the close of the 15th century.¹

The Darell Chapel, a "perpendicular" addition, extending eastward from the north aisle, contains three tombs, two of which were once adorned with brasses. The chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was erected apparently about the middle of the 15th century by a lord of the adjoining Manor of Littlecote, and contained a chantry altar, the steps and other appendages of which are still remaining. In the centre is a large Purbeck tomb, the upper slab of which (represented in the annexed woodcut) once contained the effigies of a knight and his lady, the latter wearing the mitred head-dress. Immediately above were three small figures, the central one evidently a representation of the Holy Trinity. Over these were three shields placed lozengewise, and each surmounted by a helmet, that in the centre bearing apparently the crest of Darell—a Saracen's head in profile—whilst those on the dexter and sinister bore, the one a hand holding a short sword, or dagger; the other a bird. Around the effigies were six other shields of arms, and the edge of the slab contained a chamfer inscription, now wholly lost. This tomb may be attributed to WILLIAM, a younger son of Sir WILLIAM DARELL, of Sefay, co. York, who, by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas Calston, of Littlecote, by Joan, daughter and co-heir of



Slab of William Darell, and his wife Elizabeth [Calston], in Ramsbury Church.

¹ These brasses had disappeared in the year 1644. Captain Symonds, an officer in the Royalist army, who visited Ramsbury at this date, thus mentions them in his very interesting Diary preserved in the British Museum (Harl. MS. No. 939), and recently edited for the Camden Society by Charles Edward Long, Esq.

"In the chancel lyes a flat stone, in the midd the demy picture of a priest, two shields, and the inscription is circumscribed in old French letters. Dark at night; could not reade them.

"Another adjoining, the picture of a man in armour inlayed in brass, two shields, and the

Thomas Chelrey,¹ of Chelrey (or Childrey), co. Berks, became the ancestor of the Darells of Littlecote and of West Woodhay. He filled the office of Sub-Treasurer of England, 14th Richard II., and was four times Sheriff of Wilts in the reigns of Henry V. and VI.

Against the north wall of this chapel, and on a level with the floor of the altar, is a tomb somewhat similar to that in the chancel above described, but in a sadly mutilated condition. On a mural slab enclosed within the canopy were the kneeling effigies of a knight and his two wives, each with a label issuing from the mouth. Behind one of the female effigies were two, and behind the other three, figures of children. On either side was a plain shield; and above them a representation of the Holy Trinity, between two other shields bearing crests— one the Saracen's head, the other the hand and dagger, as before.² This memorial may be assigned to SIR GEORGE DARELL, of Littlecote, Knight (son of William above mentioned), and his two wives; Margaret, daughter of John, first Lord Stourton, and Jane, daughter of Sir William Hawte, of Shelvingborne, co. Kent. By the former he had issue three daughters, one of whom married John Seymour, of Wolfhall, and another Sir Thomas Longe, Knight, of Wraxhall and Draycote. By his second wife Sir George left issue a son, Sir Edward Darell, Knight, who was thrice married, and great-grandfather of William Darell, of Littlecote, the hero of the well-known tragedy recorded by Aubrey.³

EDINGTON CHURCH. Beneath an arch in the south arcade of the nave is a canopied altar-tomb, the upper slab of which bore the effigies of a knight and his lady, each about 3 feet in length; the head of the former resting on a helmet, the latter attired in the butterfly head-dress. From the armorial bearings, in stone, on the sides of the tomb and canopy this memorial may be assigned to SIR RALPH CHENEY, and his wife JOAN, one of the co-heiresses of Sir John Pavely,⁴ the former of whom died in the year 1400.

In the pavement of the south aisle, and nave, are two Purbeck slabs of

inscription is circumscribed, but all the brass is stolne. [Of this stone there seems now (1859) to be no trace.]

"Another, arched, of marble, and altar tombe with pictures, shields, and inscription, which were in the side inlayed, but all the brass gone."

¹ The two crests on the upper part of the slab, to the dexter and sinister of that of Darell, may have been those of Calton or Chelrey.

It is not unusual to find the crests of the families of heiresses thus adopted.

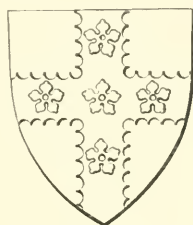
² The Darell aisle seems unfortunately to have escaped the notice of Captain Symonds; but there is little doubt that the brasses here had, like those in the chancel, already been stolen when he visited the church.

³ *Lives of Eminent Men*, ii. 493.

⁴ On the canopy is PAVELY, a cross fleury; and CHENEY, four lozenges in fesse charged

large dimensions, the former bearing the indent of two effigies (the male apparently in civil costume), with canopy and border fillet; the latter that of a monk, or priest, probably a Rector of the College of Bonhommes, founded by William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester¹ (a native of this village), to which the church (dedicated by Robert Wyvil, Bishop of Sarum, in 1361,² and one of the earliest and best authenticated examples of the architectural transition from "Decorated" to "Perpendicular" which took place at this period) originally belonged.

In the chancel were formerly other brassless slabs, one of which (doubtless also the memorial of a Rector) retained a single shield bearing the arms of the Monastery: Or, on a cross engrailed gules five cinquefoils of the field.



Arms of Edington Monastery.

BOYTON CHURCH. In the pavement of the Giffard Chapel (an addition to the south side of the nave, and an interesting example of the architectural transition from the "Early English" to the "Decorated" style) is a slab measuring 10 feet by 4, and exhibiting distinct traces of a female effigy $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, the head resting on a cushion, at the sides of which were two small shields of arms. The figure was enclosed beneath a rich canopy, and the whole surrounded by a border fillet.³

ST. EDMUND'S, SALISBURY. A large despoiled slab, once bearing the effigies of a knight, in plate armour, and his lady, beneath a rich double canopy, lies in the pavement of the south aisle.

with as many escallops; each twice repeated singly; CHENEY, impaling PAVELY; and CHENEY, quartering PAVELY. Three shields on either side of the tomb bear, 1, A ship's rudder; 2, CHENEY; and 3, ERLEGH (an ancestor of Paveley), per pale, four escallops, two and two.

¹ Chancellor and Treasurer to Edward III. It was at first a college for secular priests, but afterwards, at the desire of the Black Prince, changed into an establishment of regular monks called Bonhommes, an order of but little repute in England.

² The matrices of the *Dedication Crosses*, appointed by the Bishop with chrism on this occasion, are yet to be seen both on the external and internal walls of the building. Each contained a plate of brass or latten, in the form

of a cross, enclosed within a circle about a foot in diameter.

³ In Sir R. C. Hoare's "Modern Wilts," the slab is described as being in the pavement of another chapel on the north of the nave. The Rev. A. Fane, in a paper on Boyton Church ("Wilts Magazine," i. 238), says, "On removing this stone in the summer of 1853 for some repairs, a stone coffin was found enclosing a skeleton, with the skull placed on one side, as though the body had been decapitated." The interment he refers, with much probability, to the last male representative of the Giffard family, beheaded *temp.* Edward II. This must not consequently be regarded as the original position of the slab in question, which certainly bears the indent of a female figure.

CHAPTER III.

BRASSES FROM A.D. 1370 TO THE REFORMATION.



ROBERT WYVIL, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. A.D. 1375. (*Plate I.*) This interesting and costly memorial may be regarded as one of the finest remaining examples of brass-engraving executed in England.¹

The prelate here commemorated is said to have been born at Stanton Wyvil, in Leicestershire. On the death of Roger de Mortival, which happened in 1329, he was elevated to the see of New Sarum, over which he presided for nearly 46 years. The engraver has endeavoured to perpetuate two remarkable events which took place during his prelacy,² the recovery of Sherborne Castle, and of Bere (or Bishop's Bere) Chace, in Dorsetshire, both of which had long been alienated from the see.

The Earldom of Dorset, together with many possessions, of which the Castle and Barony of Sherborne formed a portion, were given by William the Conqueror to one of his faithful followers, Osmund, Lord of Seez, in Normandy, who accompanied him in his invasion of England. This Osmund, on his subsequent elevation to the see of Old Sarum, bestowed *inter alia* the Castle of Sherborne on the Bishoprick. On the disgrace of his successor, Bishop Roger, it was seized by King Stephen, and, falling into the hands of the Crown, was for nearly two centuries withheld from the see. In the year 1337 Edward III. granted it to William de Montacute,

¹ This brass is engraved, but incorrectly, in Vol. LVII. of the "Gentleman's Magazine," Hutchinson's "Dorset," iv. 122, and Nichols's "Leicestershire," ii. 802. A much more correct plate will be found in Carter's "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting," accompanied with a descriptive notice by Richard Gough, Esq.

² Any allusion of this kind to a particular

circumstance in the history or actions of the deceased is very rarely met with. One other instance, but of a much later date, occurs in the brass of Bishop Robinson (1616) in Carlisle Cathedral. The buildings of Queen's College, Oxford, to which he had been a great benefactor, are here portrayed, with various allegorical figures and devices.

Earl of Salisbury, in return for the service rendered by that nobleman in the overthrow of Mortimer, the favourite of Queen Isabella; but, as the claims of the fee had never been renounced, Bishop Wyvil profited by its transfer into private hands to bring a writ of right for its recovery. The case was accordingly brought forward in the Court of Common Pleas, at Westminster. The Earl of Salisbury answered that he would defend his right to the Castle by single combat, and the question was referred to a trial by battle.

The register of Bishop Wyvil (A.D. 1355) contains a letter from the Bishop addressed to the Archdeacon of Berks,¹ desiring that the prayers of the faithful might be offered up, and masses celebrated by the Clergy throughout the Archdeaconry, for the success of the Bishop's Champion; more particularly on the morrow of the Purification, and eight days following, the time when the combat was expected to take place. A translation of this document is here appended:—

“ A LETTER enjoining Prayer for the Champion elect, for the recovery of the Castle of Shirebourn.

“ ROBERT, by Divine permission, Bishop of Sarum, to our dearly beloved son, our Archdeacon of Berks, or his official, health, grace, and benediction. The Supreme and Almighty God, in whose hand all things are, demands that He shall be invoked by the constant prayer of the just in aid of His faithful servants, while acting and making resistance against those who inflict injustice. It is known unto you, my beloved son, and, indeed, we believe it has come to be generally known, as well within our diocese as in some parts without it, how that on account of the Castle of *Shirebourn undoubtedly situate, erected, and built upon soil belonging to our Church of Sarum, and which has from of old belonged to the demesne of the said Church, very many of our predecessors having remained peacefully in possession thereof, as pertaining to the right and spirituality of the Church aforesaid*, but which afterwards was, by force too great to be successfully resisted, invaded in a wrongful manner, for long withheld from us, and possession of it unjustly retained; we long since had recourse to legal measures in the Court of our Lord the King, to obtain recovery and restitution thereof unto us and our Church, putting our trust in the aid of the Most High and of the Blessed Mary, His Mother and our patron, and often bearing in mind that part of the oath made by us at the time of our profession, whereby we are bound with all our heart to bring together the scattered possessions belonging to our Church. And although, so far as in us lay, we endeavoured to make peace in this behalf with our adversary, *and the withholder from us of the Castle aforesaid*, and, for the same reason, made offer to him, through many lords and intimate friends of ours, to make him no small return out of our own means if he would restore *for ever* unto us and our Church the said Castle, as would be just and consonant to reason. Yet our said adversary, imitating herein the hardness of heart of Pharaoh, and, even as the adder, stopping his ears, cared not to listen to either ourselves or the said lords and friends of ours, but rather made choice that the suit aforesaid should be decided and brought to an end by wager of battle. Wherefore we, being more fully advised hereon by certain trustworthy and prudent men, well skilled in the law, who assisted us in this behalf, were by them expressly assured that we were bound to accept the mode of determining and putting an end to the said litigation so

¹ *Wyvil Reg.* lib. i. (1330), fol. clxxviii. The Archdeacon of Berks was either Edmund de la Beche, collated in 1339, or John Har-

well, who was promoted to the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in 1366; probably the latter.

offered to us as aforesaid, if it was really our wish to obtain justice, and to recover the right belonging to us and our Church to *the Castle* so divested as aforesaid, or to bring our said endeavours to any good effect; and further, that if we should not so do, we, our Church, and all and every of our successors, should be barred for ever from the right aforesaid. Considering therefore, and deliberately weighing all the matters aforesaid, acting by compulsion and unwillingly, we gave our assent (premiting albeit with a protest for ourselves in this behalf) to the method so proposed, suppliantly commending unto God and the Blessed Mary our patron, our said cause and the issue thereof. And whereas, in respect of the said matter, the morrow of the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with the days immediately following thereafter, is fixed and appointed in the Court of our Lord the King for deciding and bringing to an end, as aforesaid, the said matter in dispute, through champions chosen on either side, and personally presented, as the usage is, in the said Court. We, worthily desiring to be aided mercifully in a matter, so great and of such importance, by the prayers of the faithful, devoutly to be offered unto God and His Saints, do command you and strictly enjoin, that from this time forward you advise and require to be advised and exhorted, or cause requisition to be made as to the same, that all and every person subject to us in the said Archdeaconry, as well religious as of any other condition whatsoever, do offer up devout prayers unto God, and that those who hold the office of the priesthood celebrate masses (and especially on the day aforesaid, and the eight days immediately following the said morrow) for the happy issue of the said matter, as also for him who is the champion of ourselves and our Church—Richard by name; to the end that, by the aid of God's grace, he may be protected in the defence of his body, and, in the moment of conflict, from all evils and perils, and be saved harmless in the result; as, also, that they suppliantly put up other devout prayers unto God. And to the end that we may the more steadfastly awake the minds of the faithful to do as aforesaid, &c. &c."

Of the proceedings which took place in the Court of Common Pleas we have a detailed account (by one present) in the Year-Book,¹ of Hilary Term, 29th Edw. III. (1355). The following is a translation:—

"A Writ of Right was brought by the Bishop of Salisbury against the Earl of Salisbury, by which the Bishop demanded the Castle of *Salisbury*² [Sherborne], with the appurtenances; and last Term they joined battle between their champions, of whom Robert³ S[hawell] was the champion of the Bishop, Nichol D. champion of the Earl; and they had day till the morrow of the Purification, and it was said to them by the Court that they ought at that day to be with their champions arrayed ready to do battle.

"And before the break of day of the morrow [of the Purification] the Bishop comes first, and his champion follows him to the bar, clothed in white leather nearly to the thighs, and above this a coat of red fendal,⁴ painted with the arms of the Bishop, and a knight to carry his baton, and a varlet his target, which was of the colour of his coat, and painted with images within and without; and the Bishop was at the bar with his champion near him, the knight holding his baton.

¹ "The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of Edward II. inclusive, and, from his time to that of Henry VIII., were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief scribes of the Court, at the expense of the Crown, and published annually, whence they are known under the denomination of *Year Books*."—BLACKSTONE'S *Commentaries*, i. Introd. s. 3.

² From this evident mistake of the scribe, Camden, Fuller, and the author of "Magna

Britannia," have all erred in describing the contested fortrefs as that of Old Sarum.

³ Another error of the scribe. In the Bishop's letter he is distinctly said to be "*Ricardo nomine*."

⁴ A thin silk. The "Doctour of Phisik" in Chaucer's "*Canterbury Tales*" wears a suit

"Lyned with taffata and with *fendal*."

“And Lord Chief Justice Sir Robert Thorpe caused the target to be raised at the back of the champion, so that the top of the target nearly passed the height of the back of his head; and so it was held elevated at the back of the champion while he was at the bar.

“And then comes the Earl, on the other part, leading his champion by the hand, clothed in white leather, and above a coat of red fendalle with a shield of arms of the Earl, and two knights carry two white batons in their hands; and his target was held at the back of the champion the same as the champion of the Bishop.

“Mr. Serjeant Knivet,¹ for the Demandant.—‘You have here Robert, Bishop of Salisbury, with his free man Robert, the son of John de S[hawell], arrayed ready to disprove and to perform (with the grace of God) this that the court of our Lord the King formerly awarded, or shall award, that this he offers against William Earl of Salisbury; and we pray that it may be as we demand.’

“Mr. Serjeant Fiff[hide].—‘You have here William Earl of Salisbury, with his free man Nicholas, son of D., all arrayed ready to perform (with the grace of God) according as the court of our Lord the King shall award.’

“Mr. Justice Green.²—‘Sir Bishop, go and take a chamber within this palace, and unequip your champion, and leave there all his harness under guard of the Warden of the Palace, and the Court here will see so that no fraud or deceit exist. And you, Sir Earl, in the same manner in another chamber. And command has been given to the Warden of the Palace to assign chambers, and keep your days on Monday here.’

“And the Court said, ‘Go; retire from the bar at one time, so that neither go before the other.’

“And inasmuch as they would not retire the one before the other, they remained until the Judges rose, who with difficulty made them go.

“At this day [Monday] came the Bishop and the Earl, with their champions, as before; but in the same time, the Judges had view of all the harness, so that the batons were of a length, that is, of five quarters, and the targets of a length and breadth, and the images; and the champions both took their harness; and Thomas, my Lord Beauchamp, came to the place, and put forward a letter under the Privy Seal to the Judges, rehearsing the matter of the plea between the parties; and because this touched upon the right of the King, he commanded the Judges that they should continue this plea in the same state in which it now is until Thursday next following.

“Mr. Justice Green.—‘For this that the King has commanded us to continue, and also, inasmuch as in searching the harness of your champions we found some defects, and we know not by whom they should be amended; but, however that may be, keep your days here in the same plight as now on Thursday next.’

“And it was said that the Judges had found in the coat of Shawell, the champion of the Bishop, several rolls of prayers and charms; therefore Green said as aforesaid, and [added] ‘Depart ye from the bar;’ and because neither would depart before the other, they remained until the Judges rose, as before.

“And Mr. Justice Green said to the Demandant, ‘Sir Bishop, depart from the bar on pain of losing your action!’ Whereupon he departed.

“And before their day (Thursday) they agreed so that the Bishop gave to the Earl 2500 marks.

“And on Thursday the Bishop came with his champion, arrayed as before; and the Earl was called and did not come, and the default was recorded.

“Lord Chief Justice Thorp put forward a writ for the Bishop, rehearsing the matter, and how the Earl had prayed the King, and how then the King had commanded the Justices that they should go on with the plea, but not proceed to judgment without consulting him (the King); and now he commanded that in such a way, in the business aforesaid, the process may be that they

¹ Afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

² Afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

proceed further to final judgment, without now inquiring as to collusion, according to the form of the statute *De Religiosis*.¹

"Whereupon Mr. Justice Green rehearfed how the battle was waged, and then the default of the Earl recorded; whereupon it was awarded by the Court that the Bishop should recover the Castle of S., as the right of his Church of Our Lady of Salisbury, to him and his successors, quit of the Earl and his heirs for ever.²

"And Sir Bishop sued execution of this by virtue of the writ aforefaid, without any Inquisition *De Collufione*."

The final concord by which the Earl agreed, for the sum of 2500 marks, to quit to the Bishop all claim to the Castle for himself and his heirs, is still extant among the records in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of Sarum.

Bishop Wyvil having enjoyed peaceable possession of the Castle of Sherborne for twenty years, died therein on the 4th of September, A.D. 1375, and his remains were interred in the midst of the choir of his cathedral; but this portion of the building having been newly paved with chequered marble, in the year 1684, the slab containing his brass was removed into the north end of the eastern transept, where it is now preserved.

On the brass is seen a representation of the contested Castle, with the Bishop's champion standing at the gate of the outer ward, holding his baton in his right hand, and with his left supporting a shield, with a circular hole in the centre,³ and suspended by a belt round the neck. In the gate of the first ward is a half-length effigy of the Bishop, with uplifted hands, and clad in Eucharistic vestments, consisting of the mitre and gloves, the amice, albe, tunic or dalmatic, maniple, and chesuble; the left arm supporting the pastoral staff. Rising above the rest of the building is the keep, or central tower, with its gateway and portcullis, and, in the foreground of the fortress, the representation of a chafe, with the figures of hares, in allusion to the recovery of the Chace of Bere.

The entire margin of the slab was surrounded by a border-fillet, bearing a long Latin inscription, a portion of which is now lost; but the missing words, inserted between brackets, are here supplied from the

¹ "De Viris Religiosis" was a statute to prevent alienation in mortmain, passed 7 Edw. I. (1239), and is printed by the Record Commissioners in "The Statutes of the Realm," i. 51.

² "Some," says Fuller, "highly commended the zeal of the Bishop asserting the rights of his Church, while others condemned this in

him as an unpretentious act, God allowing duels no competent deciders of such differences. And moderate men, to find out an expedient, said he did this not as a bishop but baron."—*Worthies of England, Leicestershire*.

³ Probably for the purpose of entangling the "crok" or head of the baton, and thus gaining a slight advantage over the adversary.

Diary of Captain Symonds, before alluded to, who visited the cathedral in 1644, when it was entire:—

“[Hic facti bone memorie Robius Wyvell hujus ecclie Salisburie Epus qui eccliam istam quadraginta quinque annos & amplius pacifice & laudabili' rexit, dispsa ejusdem ecclie prudenter] congregabit & congregata ut pastor vigilans conserbabit. Ent' enim alia beneficia sua minima Castrum dec ecclie de Schirebon p. ducentos annos et amplius manu militari violent' [occupatum eidem ecclie ut pugil] intrepidus recup'abit ac ipi ecclie chaccam suam de la Bere resitui' perurabit qui quarto die Septembris anno dni millio CCC^{mo} lxx^{to} et anno consecr' sue xlvj^{to} sicut altissimo placuit in deo Castro debitum reddidit [humane natur' Cujus aie pp'ici' ille in quo sp'abit & credidit cuncta potens.]”¹

“Here lyeth Robert Wyvell, of happy memory, Bishop of the Church of Salisbury, who for more than forty-five years peaceably and laudably governed that see. He gathered together the dispersed possessions of the Church, and, having so collected, as a vigilant pastor he prudently maintained the same; for, among the least of his other benefits, he recovered, like an intrepid champion, the Castle of Sherborne to the said Church, which for 200 years and more had been withheld therefrom by military violence. He also procured the restoration to the same Church of its Chace of Bere; and on the 4th day of September, A.D. 1375, and in the forty-sixth year of his Chace, according to the will of the Most High, paid the debt of human nature in the said Castle. On whose soul may the Almighty have mercy, in whom he trusted and believed.”

Of the Evangelistic symbols, formerly at the angles of the slab, those of SS. Matthew and Mark only are remaining. Two of the shields which occupied the intermediate space have also disappeared, the remaining three are charged with *a cross between four mullets of six points pierced*—the arms of Wyvil.²

An obit for the repose of the soul of Bishop Wyvil was anciently celebrated in Salisbury Cathedral on the 11th of October, as appears by the extracts from the “Martyrologe Book,” printed in Leland’s “Itinerary.”

Circa A.D. 1380. A KNIGHT, (PROBABLY OF THE QUINTIN FAMILY). CLYFFE PYPARD. (*Plate II.*) This effigy lies in the pavement near the west end of the south aisle. It represents a knight clad in the armour worn at the latter part of the 14th century. On the head appears the *bascinet*,³ or conical helmet of steel, from the rim of

¹ Dr. Rawlinson’s “History and Antiquities of Salisbury Cathedral and Bath Abbey,” 1723, contains some portion of the inscription now missing.

² Bishop Wyvil is generally stated, as above mentioned, to have been born at Stanton Wyvil, co. Leicester. That branch of the family, however, bore *Gules, fretty waire a chief or*, which does not at all correspond with the

arms on the Bishop’s brass; neither does his name occur in the pedigree of Wyville and Brudenell, of Stanton Wyville and Dene, printed in Nichols’s “Leicestershire” (Gartre Hund.), ii. 807.

³ The *bascinet*, with a removable vizor, was frequently worn in battle; the *heaume*, or tilting helmet, being reserved for the tournament.

which descends the *camail*, or tippet of ring-mail, covering the shoulders and attached to the bascinet by a cord passing through rings, which is here clearly shown. The *hauberk* is covered by the *jupon*, or jerkin, which fits tightly over the body, and is efcalloped at the lower edge. The arms are cased in *brassarts* of plate, with *coudières*, or elbow-pieces, and *épaulières* at the shoulders. The gauntlets, also of plate, have knobs at the principal joint of each finger. On the legs are *jambarts* of plate, with *genouillères* at the knees; and on the feet *sollerets*, with rowel spurs.

The long and tapering sword is attached to the *baudrick*, or military belt, girded over the hips, and richly ornamented. The feet of the knight rest on a lion, the head of which, together with the inscription and shields of arms, have disappeared; nothing therefore remains, with the exception of the armour, to fix the date of the memorial.

Aubrey, in his "Collections for North Wilts," mentions the loss of the inscription, but assigns it to a knight of the family of Quintin, who were lords of Bupton, in the parish of Clyffe Pypard. This is probably correct, as the south aisle appears to have contained a chapel belonging to the Bupton estate. The parclose, or screen of carved oak, which divides the east end of the aisle for this purpose, still remains, and the brass in question lay, until a few years since, either within, or close to the enclosure thus formed, leaving but little doubt as to its identity.¹

The figure, after a lapse of nearly five centuries, is still in good preservation, and from its bold outline and general good effect, forms a striking object in the pavement of the church.

Circa A.D. 1393. SIR EDWARD CERNE AND LADY. DRAYCOTE CERNE. (*Plate III.*) This brass lies in the pavement of the chancel. The armour of the knight is similar to that of the last example, with one or two trifling exceptions, the camail being of chain instead of ring-mail, and the *misericorde*, or dagger of mercy, which was used to give the *coup de grace*, is attached to the right side of the sword-belt. A portion of the *hauberk*, which is of ring-mail, appears in this instance beneath

¹ The Rev. C. Boutell, in his "Monumental Brasses of England," 1849, very naturally ascribes it to a Cobham. From the Inquisitions p. m., it appears that John de Cobham, knight, died seised of the manor and advowson of "Clyve Pippard," 21 Rich. II. (1397); and to him the memorial would seem at first sight to be attributable. The north

aisle, however, was the burial-place of the Cobham family, and here was also a chapel similar to that in the south aisle, the site of which is now occupied as a pew by Horatio Nelson Goddard, Esq., the present owner of the manor, which anciently belonged to the Cobhams.

the *jupon*. The left hand of the knight is laid on his breast, whilst the right hand holds that of his lady. The latter is habited as a widow, with the *wimple* and *coverchef*. The loose robe, with tight sleeves, is partially obscured by a mantle, fastened across the bosom by a cordon, with slide and tassels.

The inscription is in Norman French:—

“*Mon sire Edward Cerne chevalier e Elene sa femme gist icy: De les queux almes Deux p sa pye ept m'ci. Amen.*”

“Sir Edward Cerne, knight, and Ellen, his wife, lye here; upon whose souls may God of His pity have mercy. Amen.”

The shields of arms, as well as the crest which surmounted the helmet, have long been torn from the slab. The crest, judging from the matrix, which is shown in outline on the plate, was a demi-lion rampant.

The family¹ of Cerne were for more than a century and a half Lords of Draycote, which derived from them the distinctive adjunct by which it is still known.

Sir Edward Cerne, as appears by the Inquisition taken on the death of his elder brother, John de Cerne, in 1348, was then twenty-one years of age. As his own death happened in 1393, he must then have been aged sixty-six. He died seised of the Manor of Draycote, with the advowson of the church; one messuage and one virgate of land in Langley; and the Manor of Avon, which he held in right of his second wife, Ellen, relict of Sir Walter Pavely. His son, Edward, by his first wife, aged twenty-seven, was found to be his heir.²

Ellen de Cerne appears to have died without issue in 1419.³

PHILIPPA DE CERNE. DRAYCOTE CERNE. (*Plate IV.*) This plate is given wholly on the authority of Aubrey, the original having long since disappeared. The slab which once contained the brass still finds a resting-place in the floor of the chancel, but has been broken in two pieces and considerably shortened, thus giving the matrix the

¹ For a pedigree of the family, as connected with Draycote, see a valuable paper on the descent of the manor, by Charles Edward Long, Esq., printed in the “*Wilts Magazine*,” iii. 178.

² Inq. p. m. in the Public Record Office, London (17 Rich. II.), No. 12.

³ The inquisition taken at Chippenham, on her decease, the Monday after the feast of St.

Michael (7 Hen. V.), by John Wyke, escheator of the King in co. Wilts, states that John Pavely died seised of the manor of Avene, held of the Abbey of Malmesbury, which was given to a certain Walter Pavely, and Elene his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. Afterwards the said Walter died without an heir. Elene re-married Edward de Cerne.

appearance of a demi-figure. The three shields of arms were lost in Aubrey's time. The costume, in which the reticulated head-dress and long sleeve lappets are the most prominent features, would fix the date of the memorial as about the year 1370.

The inscription, in Norman French, is also preserved by Aubrey:—

“Philippe de Cerne gist en
Dieu de s'alme est merci.”

“Philippa de Cerne lies here,
On whose soul God have mercy.”

Philippa was the daughter of Sir Edward Cerne by his first wife, Philippa, of whose family we have no record. Edward, the brother of Philippa, who was found to be heir to his father, was, as above mentioned, twenty-seven years of age in 1393. He was consequently born about 1366, which will afford a clue to this memorial of his youthful sister Philippa, who must have died at an early age, and in the lifetime of her father.

A.D. 1398. JOHN BETTESTHORNE. MERE. (*Plate V.*) This fine and perfect effigy¹ lies on the pavement of a chantry chapel attached to the south side of the chancel. The armour is very similar to that of Sir Edward Cerne (*Plate III.*) The *bascinet* is very acutely pointed, the *hauberk* and *camail* are both of chain-mail, the gauntlets have two knobs (*gadlings*) at the joints of each finger, and the belt is richly embroidered (perhaps jewelled), the end beyond the buckle being arranged as a pendant hanging from the centre.

The inscription is remarkable as containing the Dominical or Sunday letter for the year of decease,² and in the original is reversed:—

“Hic iacet Johes Bettesthorne quonda dñs de Chadewyche fundator istius cantarie
qui obiit vij die Februarij Anno dñi M^oCCC^oxxvij littera dñical' E. cui' aīe
p'piciet' deus aīe

Tu qui trāsieris, videas sta p'lege plora
Es qđ eram et eris qđ su p me p'cor ora.”

¹ The fine brasses of Sir George de Felbrigge (1400), in Playford Church, Suffolk; Sir Nicholas Dagworth (1401), at Blickling, Norfolk; and Sir William and Lady Bagot, at Baginton, Warwickshire; have been ascribed to the same artist as this specimen.

² Two other instances of this are the brasses of Ralph de Knevynnton (1370), at Aveley, Essex; and Edmund Assteton, rector (1522), at Middleton, Lancashire.

“Here lyeth John Bettefthorne, formerly Lord of Chadenwyche, founder of this chantry, who died the 6th day of February, Anno Domini 1398. Dominical Letter E. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.

“Whofo passeth by, behold, stand, read, bewail,
Thou art what I was, and shalt be what I am, pray for
me I beseech thee.”

Chadenwyche, or Charnage (the *Chedelwich* of Domeſday), is a tything belonging to Mere; but Bettefthorne, as appears by an Inquisition taken on his decease, was owner of much additional property in Wiltshire, and other counties.¹ He left an only daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Sir John Berkeley, knight, who was his sole heirefs, and thirty years of age at the time of his decease.

The Bettefthorne Chantry was founded in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary (where the brass still lies), and was dedicated in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin. It originally consisted of one Chaplain only, but a further license was subsequently obtained from the king to increase the endowment for the maintenance of two other chaplains, who were daily to perform divine service in the said chapel “for the good estate of the said John whilst he lived, and for his soul when he should depart out of this light, for the souls of his parents and other ancestors, and for the souls of all the faithful departed, for ever.”

A second Inquisition, taken on the decease of Bettefthorne, on behalf of the Mere Chantry,² describes the lands and tenements forming its endowment, which appear to have consisted of one messuage, forty acres of land, and twelve acres of meadow in Clopton; ten acres of land, and two of meadow, at Gillingham; nine messuages, eighty acres of land, four of meadow, and one of wood, in Mere; together with the manors of Mere and Chadenwyche.

The patronage of the Mere Chantry falling into the hands of the Berkeley family, through marriage with the heirefs of Bettefthorne, it was subsequently known as “Berkeley’s Chantry,” under which name it is generally described.

¹ Public Record Office (22 Richard II.), No. 6. Bettefthorne’s property in Wiltshire at the time of his death consisted of the manor of West Grymstead, with the advowson of the church; the hamlets of Plaitford (with the advowson of its free chapel), Bemerton, Quidhampton, and More; the manor of Abbeston, with the advowson of its free chapel; one messuage, one carucate of land, and 100 acres of heath at East Grimstead; the manor of West Dean; one messuage, one virgate, and

four acres of meadow in Mere Bourton; the manor of Mere; one virgate of land, four acres of meadow, one messuage, and one carucate of land, at Knoyle Odierne; the advowson of the Mere Chantry; one carucate and ten acres of land at Seggehull; one messuage, one carucate of land, and ten acres of meadow, with the bailiwick of the Hundred of Ellestubbe at Enford. Also other lands, &c. in the counties of Somerset, Southampton, and Dorset.

² 22 Richard II., No. 99.

In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," A.D. 1534, it is stated to be "*ex fundacōe Joh̄is Barkeley milit.*" Henry Duvall, custos of the three Chantries, affirms his portion thereof to be worth annually 6*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, subject to a deduction of 14*s.* 1*d.*; John Smyth, another cantarist, 6*l.* 6*s.*; and Richard Swayne, a third cantarist, 7*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* with a deduction of 25*s.*, making together an annual income of 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Out of this sum 10*s.* was distributed yearly to the poor, that they might pray for the soul of the founder; a rent of 10*s.* paid to Roger Stourton, and a third sum of 5*s.* to the Dean of Sarum; again reducing the clear annual value to 17*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

In the first year of Edward VI., when Chantries were suppressed, it was found that the annual income of the "Barkeley Chauntre" amounted to 23*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* with the following deductions:—

	£	s.	d.
A rent to the King's manor of Mere	1	1	5
A like rent to the Dean and Chapter of Sarum	0	6	4
Two like rents on land called "Saddleborne," to Mr. Morton and Peter Grene	0	13	4
	£2		1 1

leaving 21*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* as the clear annual value.

The cantarists at this date were John Gelebrand, aged 48, Richard Swayne, aged 63, and John Ferard, aged 40 years; the plate belonging to the chantry weighed ten ounces, and the goods and ornaments were valued at 3*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* The Commissioners add to their report the following memorandum respecting the chantry priests:—

"M^d.—The sayd Incumbentis be verey honeste men, and of good report amonge there neighbours, albeit not able to fve a Cure by reason of their Infyrmtytes and weakenes, and ftermore verey poore men, and have none other lyvinges but these Chuntrees only.

"Also the sayd Rychard Swayne reedyfyed all the houfes app'teyninge unto the sayd Chuntre after they were brent [burnt] at his owne ppe costis and chargis to the accomplishment whereof he folde x^l land of his owne inherytaunce, and also is yet indebtyd x^l vj^s viij^d for the repayment wherof he layd in gage ij peyre of vestementis of blewe velvet and oone payre of Cruettis of Sylv' Wiche thingis be not worthe so moche money as they lye for in consyderacon of wiche p'missis he prayith the Kingis mooste honorable councell to consyder hym accordingle."¹

In 1553, five years after the suppression of their chantry, the three incumbents were still living; Ferard and Gelebrand were in receipt of an annual pension of 5*l.* each, whilst Swayne, probably on account of his age and length of service, was rewarded with an additional 1*l.* per annum.²

¹ Chantry Certificate, No. 58. Public Record Office.

² WILLIS'S *Mitred Abbeyes*, ii. 258.

In the 2d Edward VI. [1548] lands in Gillingham and Motcombe, belonging to "Berkeley's" Chantry in Mere, were granted to John Thynne, Esq.

By a deed bearing date 20th November, 6 Edward VI. [1552], and mentioned by Sir R. C. Hoare ("Hund. of Mere," p. 12), it appears that Sir John Thynne, Knight, granted to Thomas Chafyn, Esq., a lease "of all those his messuages, cottages, orchards, lands and meadows, pastures, feedings, rents, reversions, and hereditaments, in Mere, parcell of the late dissolved chantry founded in the parish church of Mere, called 'Barkeley Chauntery,' for a term of fifty-one years, at a rent of 12*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*"

From another deed, also noticed by Sir R. C. Hoare, dated 11th November, 5 Elizabeth [1563], it appears that Sir John Thynne further sold to the said Thomas Chafyn, Esq., the aisle or chantry chapel "adjoining and placed on the south side of the parish church of Meere aforesaid, wherein lately the late chantry priest of some certain chantry, being in Meere aforesaid, called the Chantry of the Blessed Virgyn Mary in Meere, used to say masse; and which chappel or ile lately app'tained to the said chantry, and came to the hands of our late Sovereign Lord, of famous memory, King Edward the Sixth, by the dissolution of the said chantry, by force of the Act of Parliament made in the first yeare of the rayne of the said late Kyng, conc'ning giving of chantries to the said late King, his heyres and successors, and after granted by the said late Kyng by his letters patents, amongst other things, to me the said Sir John Thynne, and to one Lawrence Huyde, Gent., and to my heyres for ever."¹

It is worthy of notice that these grantees of the chantry and its endowment were both commissioners acting on behalf of the Crown at the suppression. The chapel, falling by purchase into the hands of Thomas Chafyn, Esq., became the burial-place of that family, and of their descendants, the Groves of Zeals, and contains many sepulchral memorials appertaining to both.

John Betteithorne was also the founder of a chantry in the church of Gillingham, co. Dorset, in honour of St. Katharine, Virgin and Martyr.²

¹ "But subsequent to this conveyance," says Sir R. C. Hoare, "it appears that a chantry, bearing the name of 'Berkeley's,' was granted by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1592, by letters patent, to Edward Downinge and Roger Mant, their heirs and assigns, together with certain lands, tenements, &c. 'Quæ omnia et singula premissa in Meere et infra paroch. de Meere, nuper cognita per nomen de Berkeley's Chan-

try, fundat. infra ecclesiam parochial. de Meere predict. modo dissolut. quondam existebant."

² 22 Rich. II. It was found not to the King's detriment to grant license to John Betteithorne to give one messuage and eighty-five acres of land in Gillingham and Milton to the chaplain of the chantry of St. Katharine in Gillingham. (*Surum Reg.*)

The arms of Bettefthorne were Argent, on a saltier gules five estoiles or.

A.D. 1417. JOHN WYKHAM, RECTOR. BISHOPSTONE (near Salisbury). A plate in the pavement of the chancel bears this inscription:—

“Hic jacet Dñs Johes Wykham quōdā Rector istī ecclīe q̄. obiit xix° die mens' Augusti A° Dñi M^oCCCC^oXXVII^o cuj̄ aīc p̄pitiet' de' amē.”

“Here lyeth Sir¹ John Wykham, formerly Rector of this Church, who died the 29th day of the month of August, A.D. 1417, on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

The Prebend or Rectory of Bishopston was formerly in the gift of the Bishop of Winchester as lord of the Manor,² and the deceased was presented thereto in 1379 by William of Wykeham, from which it may perhaps be inferred that he was a relative of this prelate.³

Wykham appears to have resigned the Rectory in 1416, as his successor, John Foxholes, was inducted that year.

A.D. 1418. THOMAS AND EDITH POLTON. WANBOROUGH. (*Plate VI.*) This brass lies on the pavement at the east end of the fourth aisle, which appears to have been formerly used as a chantry. The male figure is represented in the civil costume of the period, consisting of a plain tunic, with a hood, and a girdle at the waist. The beard is slightly forked, and the hair short, and removed from the temples like that of the Reeve described by Chaucer in his “*Canterbury Tales*,”—

“His heer was by his eres rounde i-schorn,
His top was dockud lyk a preest biforn.”

The female figure appears in a loose robe, with full sleeves, cuffs at the wrists, and very short waist. The head-dress is a coverchief similar to that worn by Elene de Cerne (*Plate III.*)

¹ For an explanation of the word “*Domini*,” or “*Sir*,” as anciently prefixed to the names of the clergy, see an interesting paper on “*The Ancient Styles and Designations of Persons*,” by F. A. Carrington, Esq. in “*Wilts Magazine*,” i. 329.

² At the Reformation it was seized by the Crown, and granted to Sir William Her-

bert, afterwards Earl of Pembroke, 35 Hen. VIII.

³ In the “*Wilts Institutions*” the name appears with an “*alias*,” as Johannes Broun, or Borne, *alias* Wykeham. During the period in which he held the Rectory he seems to have presented four vicars.

The inscription is in hexameter verse, rhymed in some instances both in the middle and at the end of the line:—

“Marmoreo lapide Thomas jacet hic & Editha
 Que Polton vita quisque vocabat ita
 Quos mors expulit hinc milleno Virgīs anno
 Quadringenteno decio quibus adim' octo,
 Undena luce Septembris hunc, duodena
 Hanc februī, gradens fundas p̄amina plena.
 Octo q̄z nator' natar' totq̄z suarum
 Collegium tarum circueundo Sarum
 Ex obitu quor' Wanbergh curatus habebit
 Quatuor atq̄z decem numos que lite tenebit
 Post ortu matris Dñi dñica die sequente
 Ellermis de & Halle place Wanbergh retinente.”

From these lines, a portion of which is somewhat obscure, it appears that the brass was laid down as a memorial of Thomas Polton, and his wife Edith, both of whom died “in the year of the Virgin”¹ 1418, the former on the 11th of September, the latter on the 12th of February; that they had eight sons, and as many daughters; that Thomas Polton was a benefactor to a College near the city of New Sarum, and also gave 14s. to Wanborough; and, finally, that his place of residence at Wanborough was known as “*Halle Place*.”

From another inscription, also engraved on a brass plate and affixed to the north wall of the tower, it further appears that the Polton family were the chief contributors towards the erection of this part of Wanborough Church, which was begun in the year 1435. It reads thus:—

“Orate p. Thoma Polton & Editha ux̄ ei' defunctis magrō Philippo Arch̄no
 Gloucestre¹ Agnetē & xiiii' aliis cor' lib'is dño Rob'to Everard Vicario & oib' suis
 pocharis q̄ h̄o capantē icēper't A° dñi M CCCCXXXV°.”

“Pray for Thomas Polton, and Edith his wife, deceased; for Master Philip, Archdeacon of Gloucester, Agnes, and fourteen other of their sons and daughters; for Sir Robert Everard, vicar,² and all his parishioners, who began this tower Anno Domini 1435.”

“Here is a tradition,” says Aubrey, “that at a certain place in this

¹ “*Anno Virginis*” is a term perhaps more commonly used on the Continent than in England; Mr. David Keane saw it on the tomb of a knight in Worms Cathedral. The inscription on the brass of Bishop Robinson, in Carlisle Cathedral, describes his death as having

taken place “in the year from the delivery of the Virgin, 1616.”

² Robert Everard was presented to the vicarage of Wanborough in 1423 by the Priores of Amesbury, and resigned it in 1439.

parish called Court-clofe,¹ sometime resided the famous Lovell, favourite to Richard III., King of England; the house with a chapell adjoining, and another at Hall-place in this parish, dedicated to St. Ambrose (as I am informed), were carried to the building of the Tower; here are few vestigia of any such structure to be discovered, only a mote which encompassed the house commonly called Lovell's Mote."—*Collections for North Wilts.*

There is, however, in the parish of Wanborough a large meadow² which still retains the name of *Ambrose-field*, thus identifying it with the Chapel of St. Ambrose mentioned by Aubrey. In it are the traces of a moated mansion, the moat enclosing nearly two acres of land, with large carp-ponds attached. Here then is probably the site of Hall-place, once the residence of the Polton family.



Effigy of Archdeacon Polton,
All Souls, Oxford.

Philip Polton, mentioned on the plate in Wanborough Tower, was collated to the Archdeaconry of Gloucester, 21st April, 1428, and dying in office, 22d September, 1461, was buried in the ante-Chapel of All Souls College, Oxford, where his headless effigy in brass, with the following inscription, yet remains:³—

“Hic iacet Magist' Philippus Polton Baccallū Canon qui fuit Archidiaconus Gloucestrē q' obiit xix^o die Septembr' Anno dñi Millmo CCCC^o LX^o Cui' aīe ppetetur de' Amen.”

“Here lyeth Master Philip Polton, Bachelor Canon, who was Archdeacon of Gloucester, who died the 22d day of September, A.D. 1461. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

By a deed bearing date 6 Henry IV. (1404-5), in the possession of Ambrose Goddard, Esq., of Swindon, (1824) it appears that John Goddard, of Hye Swindon, and Thomas Polton, of Wanborough, granted at that date certain lands and tenements to John Palmer, of the former place. The following is an abstract of the document:⁴—

“Sciant p̄sentes et futuri, quod nos, Johannes Goddard, de Hye Swindon, et Thomas Polton, de Wambergh, dedimus, &c. Johanni Palmer, de Hye Swindon, &c. omnia terras et tēn quæ

¹ Court-clofe is a field still well known at Wanborough, and contains traces of a moat enclosing about five acres of land.

² Now (1859) the property of F. A. Carrington, Esq., of Ogbourne St. George.

³ The legend from the month, “Dom' p̄receptor fili' David' miserere mei,” and the shields

of arms, bearing three mullets pierced, have disappeared. They are mentioned in Wood's “History of the Colleges, &c. in the University of Oxford,” edited by Gutch, 1786, p. 295.

⁴ As given by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., in his privately printed pedigree of the Goddard family.

nuper habuimus ex dono prædicti Johannis Palmer. Habendas, &c. predicto Johanni Palmer et heredibus suis in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra apposuimus. Testibus Johanne Bray, Waltero Taylor, Thoma Smyth, Johanne Colehull, Thoma Brome, W^{mo} Whyteman, Johanne Everard, et multis aliis. Data apud Hye Swindon, an^o r. r. Henrici Quarti post conquestum sexto." (Affixed were two seals of red wax.)

The family of Polton appear to have derived their name from the manor of Polton, in the parish of Mildenhall, near Marlborough.¹ This manor was subordinate to the Barony of Castle Combe. In the year 1340, John de Polton is mentioned as holding a knight's fee, valued at 6*l.* yearly; and Thomas de Polton, half a fee, at 10*l.* In 1404 it was held by Thomas Polton; in 1424 by Thomas Polton, Bishop of Worcester;² and subsequently by George Polton. The latter died in 1436, and in 1454 it was held by Isabella, widow of George Polton, who is the last owner of this name mentioned in connexion with the manor.³

A.D. 1427. WILLIAM BAYLY. BERWICK BASSET. (*Plate VII.*) This small, but curious memorial, lies in the pavement of the nave in front of the rood-screen. The costume is precisely similar to that of the male effigy in Plate VI. The inscription runs thus:—

“Willms hic iacet bayly, sic dño placet,
Legabit eccleie solidos centū semp' manere,
Obijt v^{to} id' Novēb' Anno dñi M^oCCCC^oXXVIIII.”

“Here lyeth William Bayly, thus it pleases the Lord,
He bequeathed to the Church one hundred shillings always to remain,
He died the 5th before the ides of November, A.D. 1427.”

Of Bayly's benefaction to the Church of Berwick Bassēt, his brass is unfortunately the only record.

¹ There is also a village named Pulton, or Poulton, in the northern extremity of the county, where was a Gilbertine Priory. See Dugdale's "Monasticon" and Tanner's "Notitia Monastica."

² Bishop Polton, who is thus identified with Wiltshire, and, in all probability, with the Wanborough family, was Archdeacon of Taunton in 1403, and in 1408 was appointed to canonries in York and Ripon. He had a stall at Hereford in 1412, and in the following year was promoted in the York chapter. In 1416 he was elected Dean of York, and in 1418 was instituted to the rectory of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts, both of which preferments he held until 1420, when he was promoted by Papal provision

to the see of Hereford. He was translated to Chichester by Papal bull, 17 November, 1421, and afterwards to Worcester by an Act of the Privy Council, dated 14 January, 1425-6. He died at the Council of Basle, 23 August, 1433, and was there buried.

A Thomas Polton was instituted to the rectory of Broughton, Wilts, in 1399, and vacated it in the following year. He also had the rectory of Pewsey in 1401, and resigned it in 1403. An individual of the same name resigned the prebendal stall of Grimston and Yetminster, in Salisbury Cathedral, in 1418.

³ See "History of Castle Combe," privately printed by G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. (1852), pp. 157-220.

A.D. 1429. JOHN WROFTON, ESQ. BROAD HINTON. Aubrey describes a brass in the pavement of the chancel bearing an effigy in armour, and the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Johannes Wroton Armiger qui obiit xvi die Aprilis Anno Dni 1429. Cujus aie p̄cipietur Deus Amen.”

“Here lyeth John Wroton, Esquire, who died the 16th day of April, A.D. 1429. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

The slab, robbed of its brass, still lies in the pavement of the chancel. The effigy, 20½ inches in length, was represented in plate armour, with the inscription underneath. Four shields of arms, once at the angles, were lost in Aubrey's time.

Of the family of Wrofton, or Wroughton, of Broad Hinton, there is a pedigree in Harl. MS. No. 1443, f. 26. It includes nine generations prior to the visit of the Heralds in the year 1623; their ancestor William, of Broad Hinton, according to the Inquisition taken on his decease,¹ died seised of manors and lands in North Wilts, Somerset, Gloucester, and Devon. He left issue a son and heir, John Wrofton (described in the pedigree as *Sir John Wrofton, Knight*), who seems to be the individual commemorated by the brass. He was seven years of age at his father's death, 10 Hen. IV. (1408-9), and consequently about twenty-seven, in 1429, the date of his own decease. By his wife Isabel, daughter of Edmund Hampden, of Hampden, co. Bucks, he left a son John, of Broad Hinton,² who married Jane, daughter of William Darell, Esq., of Littlecote (see woodcut at p. 11), and a daughter Anne married to Sir Richard Ludlowe, of Longbridge Deverill.

A.D. 1429. JOHN NEET, RECTOR. EVERLEY. A small plate of brass in the vestry, at present unfixd, bears the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Dns Johannes Neet quondam Rector eccleie de Cu'le qui obiit vi^{to} die Mens' Julij A^o Dni M^oCCCC^oXXIX cui' aie p̄cipiet' de' amen.”

“Here lyeth Sir John Neet,³ formerly Rector of the Church of Everley, who died the 5th day of the month of July, A.D. 1429; on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

¹ In the Public Record Office (10 Hen. IV.), No. 50.

² The inscription on the monument of his great-grandson, Sir William Wroughton, who died in 1559, mentions that he built (probably rebuilt) the “House of Broadhenton” in 1540.

From his grandson Sir George (a third son of Sir Thomas, of Broad Hinton, who died in

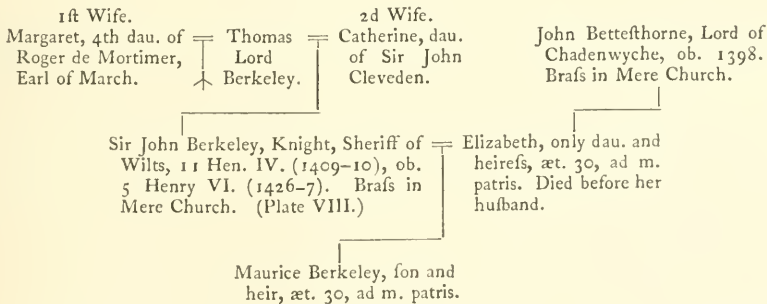
1597), by a second wife, Anne, daughter and coheir of John Barwicke, of Wilcot, descended a branch of the family settled at the latter place.

³ In Sir R. C. Hoare's “Modern Wilts” (Hund. of Elstub and Everley, p. 10,) the name is incorrectly printed as John *Rut*. The plate was taken from the old church.

John Neet was instituted to the rectory of Everley (which he seems to have obtained by exchange) in 1397; and on his decease, in 1429, John Berkeley was presented by the Abbots of Wherwell,¹ in whom the patronage was then vested.

Circa A.D. 1430. BROKEN FIGURE OF A KNIGHT. MERE. (Plate VIII.) This brass lies in the Bettefthorne Chapel, already mentioned. It originally consisted of two effigies, male and female; the latter, together with the shields of arms and inscription, was lost in Aubrey's time, and of the former only the upper half now remains. It furnishes the only example of complete plate armour in the county: instead of the *camail* is a gorget of plate, or *hauffe-col*; the *jupon* has given place to a *cuirafs*, or breast-plate, with depending plates overlapping each other, called *taces*; the arm-pits are protected by circular pieces; and the *coutes* at the elbows have a fan-like appearance. The sword-belt is here worn diagonally.

In the absence of inscription, or arms, the position of the brass may afford a clue to its identity. Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of John Bettefthorne (Plate V.), married Sir John Berkeley, knight, who died 5 Hen. VI. (1426-7), with which date the armour on the brass seems precisely to correspond.



The lower portion of the figure is restored in dotted lines from other examples of similar date, and the greyhound is given on the authority of Aubrey.

Circa A.D. 1430. A PRIEST (without inscription). UPTON LOVEL. The slab which originally contained this brass is lost, and the demi-effigy, here engraved, which is the only remaining portion,

¹ Or Whorwell, co. Hants. A Benedictine | Edgar, and dedicated to the Holy Cross and
nunnery, founded by Elfrida, the wife of King | St. Peter.

is now affixed to a small stone within the altar rail. The original is 17½ inches in length, and represents a priest, doubtless one of the early rectors, clad in his eucharistic vestments. In the fifteenth century the Lords Lovel were patrons of the church, and the "Wilts Institutions" furnish the names of several rectors inducted at this period; but, from the entire absence of the inscription, it is difficult to determine with accuracy to which of them it belongs.



*Demi-effigy of a Priest.
Upton Lovel.*

A.D. 1430. WILLIAM ASGILLE, RECTOR. WISHFORD. On a brass plate formerly in the pavement of the nave was this inscription:—

“Hic jacet Willms Asgille,¹ nup^r Rector ecclie huj^s loci qui obiit viii die Kalend^r Octob^r M^oCCCC^oXXX^o cūj^s aie p^rpicet^r deus Amen.”

“Here lyeth William Asgille, late Rector of the Church of this place, who died the 8th day before the Calends of October, 1430; on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

According to the “Wilts Institutions” William Algar was presented to the rectory of Wishford in 1418, and John Yve in 1430.

A.D. 1453. JOHN DAWNSE. WEST LAVINGTON. This plate has long since disappeared, but the inscription is printed on the authority of a manuscript copy made by a late curate of the parish, the Rev. John Williams:—

“Hic jacet Johannes Dawnse qui obiit quarto die mensis Januarii Anno Domⁱ. 1453, cūj^s animæ propitietur Deus Amen.”

“Here lyeth John Dawnse, who died the fourth day of the month of January, A.D. 1453. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

The plate was probably in the Dauntefay Chapel, a small erection of “Perpendicular” date, attached to the south side of the Church. Of the Dauntefay family, who were anciently Lords of the Manor of West Lavington, a further notice will be found in a subsequent page.

¹ Sir R. C. Hoare has printed the name as William *Allen*.

A.D. 1470. EDITH MATYN. AMESBURY. The inscription from this plate is printed, but incorrectly, in Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments," ii. 220. In the original it is as follows:—

"Hic jacet Editha Matyn nup' uxor Roberti Matyn que obiit die mens'
 2^o dni Millio CCCC^o LXX Cus' ate p'piciet' deus."

"Here lyeth Edith Matyn, late wife of Robert Matyn, who died the . . . day of the month of . . . A.D. 1470. On whose soul may God have mercy."

The slab was originally in the pavement of the chancel,¹ but during a recent restoration was buried beneath it.

A pedigree of Matyn, or Maten, of Chisenbury and North Tidworth, will be found in the Herald's "Visitation of Wilts," A.D. 1623, but does not include the name of the deceased.

This memorial is unnoticed by Sir R. C. Hoare in his "History of Modern Wilts."

A.D. 1473. THOMAS BONHAM AND WIFE. WISHFORD. This brass, in a very mutilated condition, lies in the pavement of the nave. It consisted of two figures, male and female, now lost. The inscription, which is nearly obliterated, was as follows:—

"Hic jacet Thomas Bonham, Armiger, quondam Patronus istius ecclesie, qui quidem Thomas obiit vicesimo nono die Maii Anno Domini M CCCC LXXIII; Et Editha uxor ejus, que quidem Editha obiit vicesimo sexto die Aprilis Anno Dni M CCCC LXX. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

"Here lyeth Thomas Bonham, Esquire, formerly Patron of this Church, which said Thomas died the 29th day of May, A.D. 1473; and Edith his wife, which said Edith died the 26th day of April, A.D. 1469. On whose souls may God have mercy. Amen."

Beneath were the effigies of nine children (apparently three sons, and nine daughters²), arranged in two groups under their respective parents. Four only are now remaining, but the matrices of the whole number may still be indistinctly traced.

The Parish Register contains the following account of this brass:—

"There is in the body of our church an ancient monument of some of the ancestors of the Bonhams, and said to have been that Bonham and his wife that had seven children at one birth. [Here follows a copy of the inscription given above.]

¹ Gough describes it as being in the *nave*, which is an error.

² The second daughter seems to have been

represented as a nun; two others appear in the ordinary costume of the period, with the butterfly head-dress.

"They were both buried under the great marble stone in the middle alley of our church, and the inscription was cut in brass. Beneath this inscription, on the lower end of the same marble stone towards the choir, there were the small statues or images of nine young children set in brass, all which I myself knew standing there above twenty years, but of late one of them is broken out of the stone, by means of some violence and negligence of them that wrought in the church, and laid a great quarry-stone upon the grave of Robert Killman, lately buried. The statues of the said Thomas and Edith Bonham are said to be in an hollow-vaulted arch under the wall in the north side of our church, and such statues there are. His statue lies next to the door of the said side, and her statue at the feet of his.¹ By me Roger Powell, Curate there, April 10, Anno Domini 1640."

Aubrey, at a somewhat later date, visited the church, copied the inscription on the brass, examined the Register, and collected a few additional details, which he has thus recorded:—

"This Mr. Bonham's wife had two children at one birth, the first time; and he, being troubled at it, travelled, and was absent seven years. After his return, she was delivered of seven children at one birth. In this parish is a confident tradition that these seven children were all baptized at the font in this church, and that they were brought thither in a kind of charger, which was dedicated to this church, and hung on two nails, which are to be seen there yet, near the belfry on the south side. Some old men are yet living that do remember the charger. This tradition is entered into the register book there, from whence I have taken this narrative." (1659.) — *Nat. Hist. of Wilts*, p. 71.

The origin of this curious tradition may, perhaps, be traced to the mediæval custom of placing on monumental brasses, the small effigies of children, usually all of the same height, excepting the eldest, as in Plate XI. If, in this instance, the eldest son and daughter (both of whose effigies are lost) were taller than the rest, these, in the tradition, would be the two born first, whilst the remaining seven would correspond with the number ascribed to the second birth.

From an Inquisition taken at Wilton, 26 Oct. 13 Edw. IV. (1473), five months after the decease of Thomas Bonham,² it appears that he died seised of a moiety of the manor, with the advowson of Great Withford; part of the manors of Berwick St. James, Stapleford, and Bereford; and lands, messuages, &c., at Asserton, Uppington, Laverstock, Barford St. Martin, and Foulestone, near Wilton; also of lands in co. Somerset. It further states that he died on the Lord's day after the Feast of St. John ante Portam Latinam,³ and that his son Walter, aged twenty, was found to be his heir.

¹ The male effigy in the north wall, here alluded to, is that of a civilian; the date probably about 1400. The costume of the female effigy is apparently about the same date.

² Pub. Rec. Office (13 Ed. IV.), No. 41.

³ St. John *before the Latin Gate*. This ancient feast of the Church, commemorated on the 6th of May, does not precisely correspond with the date of his death as given in the inscription.

A.D. 1473. JOHN WINFORD, RECTOR. STOURTON. A small plate lying on the pavement of the chancel bears the following inscription:—

“Hic jacet Johannes Winford quondam hujus rector ecclesie qui obiit X die mensis Julii anno MCCCCLXXIII ejus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen.”

“Here lyeth John Winford, formerly Rector of this Church, who died the tenth day of the month of July, in the year 1473. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

At this date the patronage of the church belonged to the Stourton family. The institution of John Winford, owing to an hiatus, does not occur; but on his decease John Edmund was inducted, on the presentation of William, Lord Stourton.

A.D. 1480. JOHN WYLKYS, VICAR. HILMARTON. Of this brass, which was formerly in the pavement of the chancel, there is not the least trace. Aubrey has preserved a sketch of a shield (see woodcut) which bore a chalice, the bowl engraved with the sacred monogram. The inscription he has transcribed as follows:—



Shield from the Brass of John Wylkys. (Aubrey.)

“Hic jacet dñs Johes Wylkys quondam vicarius istius eccleie qui obiit viij die mensis Maii Anno Dni MCCCCLXXX Cujus aie p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

“Here lyeth Sir John Wylkys, formerly Vicar of this Church, who died the 8th day of the month of May, A.D. 1480. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

Circa A.D. 1490. ELIZABETH [TOCOTES] LADY ST. AMAND. BROMHAM. (Plate IX.) This very interesting brass is in a chapel attached to the south side of the chancel, and erected about the close of the fifteenth century by Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, who founded therein a chantry, dedicated jointly in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas.¹ The effigy, which is affixed to the north wall and enclosed within a canopied altar-tomb, is not engraved on the usual “latten,” but on a whiter metal, which seems, from its hardness, to have effectually resisted the contraction and expansion to

¹ It was endowed with lands and tenements in Stockley, Avebury, Rockley, Bremhill, and Bromham, producing together (37 Hen. VIII.)

an annual rental of 11l. 17s. 11d.—*Cert. of Chantries*, No. 59. Pub. Rec. Office.

which the former is liable, and consequently retains much of its enamel and gilding. It represents a female kneeling and addressing a brief supplication to a mediæval representation of the Holy Trinity, which seems to have occupied the matrix immediately above.

“*Sancta Trinitas bn' deus miserere [mei?].*”

“Holy Trinity, one God, have mercy on me!”

The costume consists of the fideleſs cote-hardi, apparently of ermine, worn over a kirtle, and beneath a mantle. The head-dress affords a richly-ornamented specimen of the *kennel* adopted towards the close of the fifteenth century, to which period the memorial evidently belongs.

Round the effigy were four shields, of which two only remain and bear the following arms:—

1. Or, fretty fable, on a chief of the second three bezants, ST. AMAND.
2. Quarterly. 1 and 4. ST. AMAND. 2 and 3. Argent 7 mascles conjoined 3, 3, and 1, Gules, BRAYBROOKE; impaling, quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, two lions passant guardant in pale or, DELAMERE. 2 and 3. Azure, three roaches naiant or, ROCHE.

A portion of the chamfer-inscription around the edge of the tomb has been preserved:—

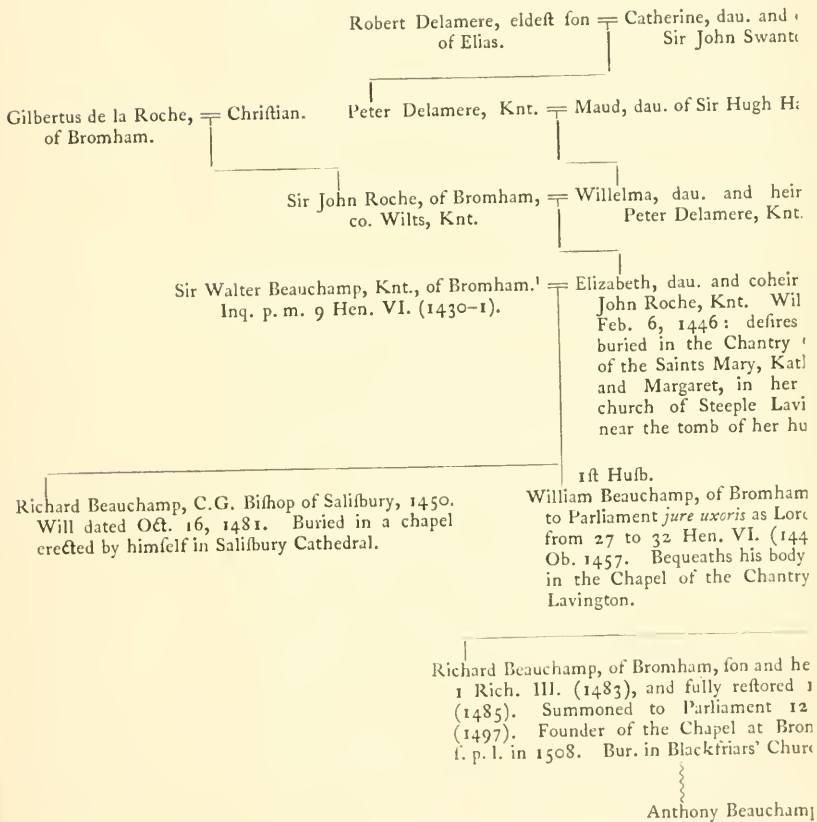
“*† Hic jacet Elizabeth' dña de sco Amando filia Almerico dño de sco Amando q' obiit*”

“*† Here lyeth Elizabeth, Lady of St. Amand, daughter to Almeric, Lord of St. Amand, who died*”

The last Almeric St. Amand, mentioned in the accompanying pedigree, inherited the barony of St. Amand under a writ issued to his grandfather, 2 Edw. II., but dying without issue male in 1403, the dignity fell into abeyance between Gerard Braybrooke, his grandson (namely, son and heir of Alianore, his eldest daughter, who died before her father) and Ida, his daughter by his second wife. Ida married Sir Thomas West, but died without issue in 1426; when the barony became vested in the three daughters of Gerard Braybrooke above mentioned, and was consequently in abeyance. Elizabeth, the eldest of these daughters, married William Beauchamp, who was summoned to Parliament *jure uxoris*, by writ tested 2d Jan. 27 Hen. VI. (1449), and addressed, “*Willielmo de Beauchamp, Domino de St. Amand.*”¹

¹ Sir HARRIS NICOLAS's *Synopsis of Peerage*, Introd. p. xlviii.

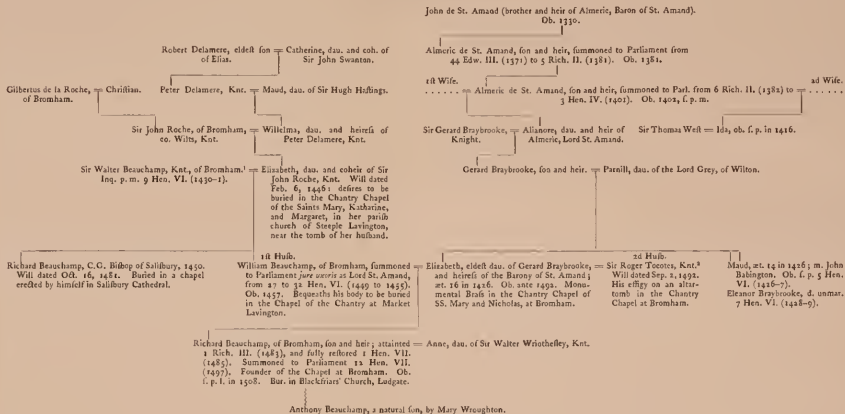
*Part of the Pedigree of BEAUCHAMP
to illustrate the descent of ELIZ
Founder of th*



¹ Died seized (*inter alia*) of the Manor of 1

² A Sir Roger Tocotes, of the household of Isabel, Duchess of Clarence, and her infant *Secretis*, Bundle I.)

Part of the Pedigree of BEAUCHAMP, DELAMERE, ROCHE, ST. AMAND, and BRAYBROOKE,
to illustrate the descent of ELIZABETH, LADY ST. AMAND, and her son RICHARD,
Founder of the Beauchamp Chapel at Bromham.



¹ Died seized (*inter alia*) of the Manor of Bromham, called "Roche's Manor." (*Cal. Inq. p. m. IX. 130.*)

² A Sir Roger Tocotes, of the household of George, Duke of Clarence, was tried for being concerned in the murder of Isabel, Duchess of Clarence, and her infant son, by administering to them poisoned ale, of which they died. (*Regis e Sceleris*, Bundle 4.)

To Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Gerard Braybrooke, and heiress of the barony of St. Amand, this memorial may be confidently assigned. By her first husband, William, son of Sir Walter, and brother of Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury, she had an only son, Richard, the founder of the chapel in which she lies interred. William Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, died in 1457;¹ and his widow re-married Sir Roger Tocotes, Knight, who, taking part with the Duke of Buckingham against Richard III., was attainted of high treason, and his estates forfeited.² Two years afterwards, however, on the accession of Henry VII., the attainder was reversed;³ and in 1496 (12 Hen. VII.) Sir Roger, together with his son-in-law, Richard Beauchamp (who had likewise been attainted for the same cause), was among the "greate compaigny of noble menne," who went with Edward, duke of Buckingham, to meet the king at Taunton, then in pursuit of Perkin Warbeck.⁴

As Sir Roger, in his will, bearing date 2d Sept. 1492,⁵ mentions "Dame Elizabeth, Lady St. Amand, my late wife," her death must have happened previously to that date.

¹ By will he bequeaths his body to be buried in the chantry chapel of the Saints Mary, Katharine, and Margaret, in the parish church of Steeple [Market] Lavington. From the following memorandum it appears that this chantry was dissolved by special license before the general suppression, and its endowment passed into the hands of Isabella, second wife and relict of Sir Edward Baynton, who was the representative of the Beauchamp family.

"Una cantia in Estlavynnton unde quis sit fundator non cons . . . que cantia absqz spiali licencia dei dni Regis dissoluta fuit p quartum diem februarii, Anno regni ejusdem Dni Regis xxvijth (1535), cui⁹ cantie possessiones & alia pfcua ann^ul attingunt ad vj^{ll} ij^s iij^d, que terre & possessiones sup^r die cum ptinen ad manus dne Isabelle Baynton, vidue ann^ul deveniunt & in manibz suis existunt."—*Cert.* No. 56, Pub. Rec. Office.

² *Parl. Rolls*, vi. 245. In Salisbury the proclamation on behalf of Henry was made by the Bishop (Lionel Woodville). The marketplace of this city was soon afterwards the scene of Buckingham's execution, and its cathedral still retains, in the alabaster effigy of Sir John Cheney, who was unhorsed by the hand of Richard III. in his furious charge at the battle of Bosworth, another memento of the same period.

³ *Parl. Rolls*, vi. 273. At this date Sir Roger held the offices of Constable of Devizes Castle, of steward of the manor and lordships of Marlborough, Devizes and Rowde, of Sherston, Chiriell, and Brodetown; and of the lordships, hundreds, manors, lands, and tenements, parcel of the earldoms of Warwick and Salisbury, and of the duchy of Lancaster, in co. Wilts.

⁴ *The Chronicle of John Harding*, by Richard Grafton, fol. 86 of the continuation in prose, 1543. Their companions from Wiltshire were Morish Berkeley, William Storton, Sir Thomas Longe, John Semer, Edwarde Darell, Amis Paulet, and William Saintemaur.

⁵ This document is preserved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, but was not proved in that office. He desires to be buried "in the middle aisle of Our Lady's Chapel at Bromham," and the alabaster effigy in the centre of the Beauchamp Chapel, hitherto attributed to a Lord St. Amand (one of whom desires to be buried at Market Lavington, and the other in the church of the Blackfriars, Ludgate,) must consequently be the memorial of Sir Roger. The effigy is that of a knight, clad in the armour of the period, and wearing a collar of SS.

A.D. 1495. CONSTANTINE DARELL, AND WIFE. COLLINGBOURNE KINGSTON. This brass, which lies in the pavement of the chancel, bears the following inscription:—

“Orate pro aīab̄s Constantini Darell Armiḡi qui obiit . . . die A° Dñi
MCCCC et Johanna uxor eius que obiit viij die Decemb̄s A° Dñi
MCCCCXXXV° q̄r aīabus pp̄ficiet’ de’.”

“Pray for the souls of Constantine Darell, Esquire, who died the . . . day A.D. 14 . . . and Joan his wife, who died the 8th day of December, A.D. 1495. On whose souls may God have mercy.”

Constantine Darell, of Collingbourne Kingston (the ancestor of the Darells of Pagham, co. Suffex), was a younger son of William Darell, of Littlecote, whose monumental slab has been already noticed.¹ The brass was evidently laid down on the decease of his wife, Joan, daughter of Robert Collingbourne,² whom he survived for twelve years; and the blank spaces left for the insertion of the date of his own death, subsequently omitted to be filled in as originally intended. He was Sheriff of Wilts, 6 Hen. VII. (1490); and his will, made 5th Feb. 1507, was proved on the 8th of April in the following year. His own effigy has been torn from the slab, and that of his wife only remains.

A.D. 1498. JOHN STOKYS, AND WIFE. SEEND. (*Plate X.*) These effigies lie on the pavement of the north aisle. The dress of the male figure is a gown, faced and trimmed with fur, beneath which is a close tunic, seen at the neck and wrists. The hair is long, and from the girdle is suspended the *gypcière*, or external purse, like the franklein in Chaucer’s “Canterbury Tales,” whose

“gypfer al of silk
Heng at his gerdul, whit as morne mylk.”

The end of the girdle hanging as a pendant forms a new feature in the female effigy; the large cuffs at the wrists are also worthy of notice. The inscription is, for the first time, in English:—

“Here luth John Stokys and Alys his wyff whiche John decessed the xxviij day of June the yere of oure lord God thousand cccxxxviij. On whose Sowlys Ihu have mercy. Amen.”

Aubrey, in his “Collections for Wilts,” mentions, that the north

¹ Vide supra, p. 11.

² She is stated by Phillpott, 3. 77. f. 109 b.

Coll. Arm. to have been the reliet of Holte.

aisle of Seend Church was, according to tradition, built by the family of Stokys. From the style of its architecture, which is late "Perpendicular" (circa A.D. 1480), it is probable that the deceased was the main contributor towards its erection.¹ The west window of the aisle exhibits in its external hollow moulding a pair of scissors on the one side, and a pair of shears on the other, in allusion to the occupation of the founder, who was, doubtless, a clothier.

In his "Natural History of Wilts," Aubrey also gives the following particulars respecting the establishment of the clothing trade at Seend in the reign of Henry VII., and its decay at a subsequent period:—

"When King Henry the Seventh lived in Flanders with his aunt the Dutchess of Burgundie, he considered that all or most of the wooll that was manufactured there into cloath, was brought out of England; and observing what great profit did arise by it, when he came to the crown he sent into Flanders for cloathing manufacturers, whom he placed in the west, and particularly at Seend, in Wiltshire, where they built severall good houfes yet remaining: I know not any village so remote from London that can shew the like. The cloathing trade did flourish here till about 1580, when they removed to Troubridge, by reason of (I thinke) a plague; but I conjecture the main reason was, that the water here was not proper for the fulling and washing of their cloath; for this water being impregnated with iron, did give the white cloath a yellowish tincture."

Aubrey also remarks, that in Seend Church there had been a great deal of painted glafs, "with pictures of some of the Stokys children," but beaten down by one William Sumner, of that parish, about the year 1648.

A.D. 1501. ROBERT BAYNARD, ESQ. AND WIFE. LACOCK. (Plate XI.) This brass is on the pavement of the south transept, which portion of the church is attached to the manor of Lackham. The male effigy presents an entirely new feature in the tabard, or furcoat, embroidered with the arms of *Bluet*, Or, an eagle with two heads displayed gules; quartering *Baynard*, Sable, a fess between two chevrons or. Above and beneath the tabard are seen portions of the gorget and skirt of ring-mail; the *tiles*, or depending plates of metal for the protection of the thighs, are also partially visible; the sword hangs diagonally; and rounded shoes (*poullains*) cover the feet, which rest on two dogs.

In the female costume there is nothing remarkable, with the exception

¹ A ship's rudder, carved in relief on one of the battlements on the north side, perhaps denotes a pecuniary contribution from a member of the Willoughby family, of Brooke Hall, by

whom this device was used. It occurs, at an earlier date, on the Cheney tomb in Edington church. See p. 12, note 4.

of the mantle, which is embroidered with the arms of *Baynard*, as above, quartering *Ludlow*, Argent, a chevron between three bears' (or martens') heads erased sable.

"Hic jacet Robertus Baynard, Armiger, vir egregius et legis peritus in armis bellicis multū strenuus dapifer precipuus int' primos pacis cos'bator diligentissimus uxore hēns Elizabeth debotissima cū totidem filiis et filiabus suberrat¹ qui obiit xviij die Augusti A° dñi M°CCCC° primo Quor' animabus p'piciet' Deus amen."

"Here lyeth Robert Baynard, Esquire, a good man and skilled in the law, a very active soldier, one of the best of housekeepers, and a zealous promoter of peace. He had a most loving wife, Elizabeth, with as many sons and daughters as are reckoned below. He died the 26th day of August, 1501. On whose souls may God have mercy. Amen."

Beneath the inscription are the effigies of thirteen sons and five daughters, all of equal height, excepting the eldest son. The second son wears the maniple and other appendages of a priest.

Four shields, at the angles of the slab, bear the same arms alternately as those above given.

1 and 3. BLUET, and BAYNARD; quarterly.

2 and 4. BAYNARD, and LUDLOW; quarterly.

The family of Baynard were for ten successive generations lords of the manor of Lackham, in the parish of Lacock, which they acquired, about 1349, by marriage with the heiress of Sir John Bluet, Knight. Robert Baynard, whose brass is now under notice, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Esq. Of their eighteen children, three only are named in the Heralds' Visitations: Philip, the eldest son, who married Jane, daughter of Nicholas Stewkeley, of Affeton, Devon; George, the second son; and a daughter, Jane, married to William Temmes, of Rood Ashton, of which family was Johanna Temmes, the last Abbess of Lacock.

Mary, the daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Baynard, by marriage with the Hon. James Montagu in 1635, conveyed the Lackham estate to that family.

A.D. 1501. THOMAS DOGESON, VICAR. GREAT BEDWYN. The small figure of a priest, about fourteen inches in length, which once formed a portion of this memorial, is lost, and the inscription, lying in the north transept, is all that now remains.

¹ Probably a mistake of the engraver for *subēnat*, a contraction of *subenumeratis*.

"Hic jacet Dns Thomas Dogeson quōdā vicarius istius ecclie qui obiit septimo die Decembris A° Dni M° V° j cui aīe p'piciet' de'."

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Dogeson, formerly vicar of this church, who died the 7th day of December, A.D. 1501. On whose soul may God have mercy."

In the east window of the chancel was formerly the picture of a priest, with two crutches,—a small circular bowl in his right hand, and a large cup at his side. From an accompanying inscription, in Norman French, it seems to have been a memorial of an early vicar, named Peris.¹ In 1405, Mr. Roger Derby is mentioned; and, with these two exceptions, Thomas Dogeson is the earliest recorded Vicar of the parish of Great Bedwyn. The vicarage was a Peculiar under the jurisdiction of the Deans of Sarum, whose Institution Registers do not commence until the year 1548.

A.D. 1503. JOHN ERTON, RECTOR. LONG NEWNTON. (*Plate XII.*) This plate now lies in the pavement of the nave; but, as both inscriptions are reversed, it would seem originally to have been in the chancel, at the foot of the altar-steps. The effigy appears habited in amice, albe, stole, maniple, and chesuble; the maniple, by an unusual arrangement, hanging from the right instead of the left arm.

"Hic jacet Dns Johis Erton quōdā Rector huj' ecclie qui obiit XVI° die Januarii Anno Dni millio CCCC° tercio Cujus Anime p'piciet' de' Ame'."

"Here lyeth Sir John Erton, formerly Rector of this church, who died the 16th day of January, A.D. 1503. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen."

Beneath this, on the same slab, is a second inscription, as follows:—

"Hic p'pe sub lapide ī dextra pte jacet Nicholaus White, qui primo obtinuit de monastio Malmesburie sepultura mortuor' fieri in hac ecclia Et Cimierio ejusdm Cujus Anime Propicietur Deus Ame'."

"Hard by under a stone on the right hand, lyeth Nicholas White, the first who obtained leave of the Monastery of Malmesbury for Burial of the dead in this church, and in the cemetery thereof. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen."

The village of Long Newnton formed a part of the possessions of Malmesbury Abbey, and the church, according to Aubrey, was anciently a chapel of ease to that establishment. Of Nicholas White, who

¹ See Gough's edition of Camden's "Britannia," i. p. 158. Pl. xiii.: and Stukeley's "Itinerary," p. 61.

obtained the right of sepulture therein, no further notice has been met with.

A.D. 1504. GEORGE REDE, RECTOR. FOVANT. (*Plate XIII.*) This very curious memorial is affixed to the north wall of the chancel. It is 15 inches in width, by 12½ in height, and represents the departed priest in his ordinary habit, with rosary, &c., kneeling and addressing a supplication to the Blessed Virgin Mary (who appears in her Annunciation), for intercession with the Saviour on his behalf.

“ ☉ blessid Modir of pete pray to thi sone for me.”

To the right of the Virgin is the angel Gabriel, kneeling on one knee, and holding a scroll inscribed,

“ Ave gracia plena Dns tecū.”

“ Hail, thou that art highly favoured, the Lord is with thee !”

The emblematic lily, in full blossom, is seen in the background, and above it are rays of light issuing from the clouds ; and the Dove, with cruciform nimbus, symbolical of the Third Person of the Holy Trinity, descending towards the head of the Virgin.

The whole of the background is powdered with fleurs-de-lis and roses ; whilst the lower portion of the plate bears the following inscription :—

“ Orate pro aīa Dni Georgij Rede quondm Rector Ecclie de fobent Tempore Edificatiois nove turri' ibm Anno domini millmo CCCC lxxxix^o Cujus Anime ppiciet' de' Amē.”

“ Pray for the soul of Sir George Rede, formerly Rector of the Church of Fovant at the time of building the new tower there, A.D. 1492. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

From the “ Wilts Institutions ” it appears that Rede was presented to the Rectory of Fovant, by the Lady Abbess of Wilton, in 1473 ; and resigned it in 1504. The tower which is at the western extremity of the church, affords a very fair example of late or florid “ perpendicular ” work, peculiar to the period mentioned in the inscription, viz. the reign of Henry the Seventh.

A.D. 1508. HENRY FREKYLTON, CANTARIST. ALDBOURNE. (*Plate XIV.*) This effigy lies in the pavement of the chancel. The

vestments are similar to those in Plate XII., but the maniple here hangs, as is usually the case, from the left arm. The inscription is as follows :—

“Orate p̄ aīā dñi henrici frekylton quōdā Capellani isti' tantarie q̄ obiit X° die mēs' septembr' A° dñi milliō CCCC° vij Cui' Aie p̄picietur deus Amen.”

“Pray for the soul of Sir Henry Frekylton, formerly Chaplain of this Chantry, who died the 10th day of the month of September, A.D. 1508. On whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

The bowl of the chalice, which has been torn from the slab, probably contained a representation of the sacramental wafer bearing the sacred monogram.

Certain lands and tenements in Aldbourne were, it appears, anciently given to the Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary for the perpetual maintenance of a chaplain in the parish church.¹ This was, probably, the foundation to which Frekylton belonged.

A.D. 1510. JOHN, SON OF SIR JOHN SEYMOUR. GREAT BEDWYN. (*Plate XV.*) This effigy was formerly in the pavement of the chancel, but is now affixed to the north wall. The costume is very similar to that of the male figure in Plate X. ; but the gown in this instance has no girdle or other appendage at the waist. The inscription terminates differently from either of the preceding examples :—

“Here lyeth the body of John Seymoure sone and heire of s^t John Seymoure knyght & of Margery oon of the daughters of s^t Henry Wentworth knyght which decessed y^e XV day of July the yer' of o^r lord M^c V^e X on whos soule ihu have m^ecy & of yo^r charite say a pater nost' & a ave.”

The four shields at the angles of the slab are now lost, but in Aubrey's time two remained, and bore the following arms :—

- 1st. Gules, two wings conjoined or, with a label of three points, SEYMOUR ; impaling, 1. Sable, a chevron between three leopards' heads caboshed or, differenced by an annulet, WENTWORTH. 2. Per cross argent and gules, in 2 and 3 a fret or, over all a bendlet fable, SPENSER. 3. A saltier engrailed. 4. A fesse double cotised. 5. Barry of six, and a canton ermine. 6. Sable crusuly, three fishes hauriant.
- 2d. WENTWORTH, with the quarterings as above.

¹ The annual income of this chantry, at the suppression, was 6*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* The ornaments, &c. were valued at the small sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* The

incumbent, Adam Heryett, aged seventy years, was awarded a yearly pension of 4*l.*, of which sum he was in receipt five years later, A.D. 1553.

The family of Seymour were at this date seated at Wolfhall (anciently *Ulfel*), which property was acquired by the marriage of Roger Seymour (temp. Richard II.) with Maud, the daughter and coheirefs of Sir William Efturmy. Sir John Seymour had iffue by his wife Margery, fix fons and four daughters, and died, in 1536, aged fixty; confequently he muft have been about thirty-four years of age at the time of his eldeft fon's death in 1510, which will afford fome idea of the age of the latter. The family was doubly connected with Royalty; firft, by the marriage of Jane, the fifter of the deceased, with King Henry VIII.,¹ and next by that of his younger brother Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, at a later date, with Catharine Parr, widow of the fame monarch.

The Seymours, together with their ancestors, the Efturmies, appear to have ufed the Priory Church of the Holy Trinity at Eafton (near Pewfey) as a place of interment. The fite of this houfe was granted 28 Hen. VIII. (1536) to Edward Seymour, Vifcount Beauchamp, afterwards Duke of Somerfet. After his death, and during the minority of his fon Edward, Earl of Hertford, the Priory Church having become ruined, and the monuments of the family either destroyed or defaced, the Earl, in the year 1590, removed the body of his grandfather, Sir John Seymour, to Great Bedwyn, in the chancel of which church he erected to his memory an altar-tomb bearing a recumbent effigy.

The remains of John, the eldeft fon and heir of Sir John, were probably removed from Eafton to Great Bedwyn with thofe of his father; as alfo the Purbeck flab which contained his effigy in brafs.

A. D. 1514. SIR JOHN DANVERS, AND LADY. DAUNTSEY. This brafs lies on an altar-tomb abutting againft the north wall of the chancel. The male effigy, which is 28 inches in length, appears in a fuit of plate-armour fimilar to that in Plate XI. A *pafs-guard*, or plate of metal rifing perpendicularly from the left fhoulder, affords a protection to the neck, and is a new feature in this example. Of the female figure a woodcut will be given in a fubfequent page.

At the angles of the flab are four fhields with the following arms:—

- 1ft. Argent, on a bend gules three popinjays, BRANCESTER (affumed by Danvers); quartering, gules, two bars or, on a chief argent two bucks' heads cabofhed of the fecond, BARENDES; with a crefcent for difference.

¹ Aubrey mentions the very large barn at Wolfhall in which the wedding was kept; and which was hung with tapeftry on the occafion.

- 2d. Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three cinquefoils or, STRADLING; quartering, per pale or and argent three bars nebulé gules, DAUNTSEY.
- 3d and 4th. BRANCASTER and BARENDES, quarterly, as above; impaling, STRADLING quartering DAUNTSEY.

The marginal inscription furrounds three sides of the slab :—

“Here lyeth buried syr John Danvers knyght sumtyme lord of this maner and patron of this churche in the wyght of dame Anne his wyf the whiche said syr John the iiiiij day of the monethe of January depyd thys lyfe too transitory the yere of our lord god MCCCCC and xiiij.”

The family of Danvers appears to have been seated, early in the 15th century, at Cothorp, co. Oxon. Sir Robert (eldest son of John Danvers of Cothorp by a first marriage) purchased the estate of Culworth, co. Northampton, and died in 1467 leaving three daughters. From these daughters Culworth was purchased by their uncle, Richard Danvers, of Precote, who was the father of Sir John Danvers above mentioned. Sir John was Sheriff of Northamptonshire 10 Hen. VII., and subsequently, by marriage with the heiress of Stradling, became Lord of the Manor of Dauntsey in this county. He was afterwards twice Sheriff of Wilts in 19 Hen. VII. and 5 Hen. VIII.

Aubrey in his “Collections for Wilts” gives the following curious anecdote in reference to his marriage :—

“Anno . . . here was a robbery committed at the Manour Houfe, on the family of the Stradlings; he [Sir Edward Stradling] and all his servants, except one plowboy, who hid himself, were murdered, by which means this whole estate came to Anne his sifter, and that heiress married after to Sir John Danvers, a handsome gentleman, who clapt up a match with her before she heard the newes, he, by good fortune lighting upon the messenger first. She lived at that time in Pater Noster Rowe at London, and had but an ordinary portion. This robbery was done on a Saturday night; the next day the neighbours wondered none of the family came to church; they went to see what was the matter, and the parson of the parish very gravely went along with them, who by the boy was proved to be one of the company, and was (I think) hanged for his paines.”

A.D. 1516. JOHN BAYNTON, ESQ. BROMHAM. (*Plate XVI.*) This brass lies on the pavement of the Beauchamp Chapel already noticed at p. 35. The effigy is nearly three feet in length, and the armour very similar to that described in the last example; the large size of the *coute* on the left elbow is worthy of remark.

The shields around the effigy bear the following arms :—

- 1st and 4th. Quarterly. 1 and 4. Sable, a bend lozengy, Argent, BAYNTON. 2. Gules, two lions passant guardant in pale or, DELAMERE. 3. Azure, three roaches naiant or, ROCHE.

2d and 3d. The same; impaled with Gules, on a cross argent, five eagles displayed fable, DIGGES.

The marginal inscription is as follows:—

“† Orate pro aīa Johīs Baynton Armigeri filii et heredi Roberti Baynton militis Consanguinei et heredi Ricardi Beauchamp Domini de s̄co Amando, qui obiit ultimo die mensis Octobris Anno dñi millmō v^o xvj^o cujus aīe propicietur deus AMEN.”

“† Pray for the soul of John Baynton, Esquire, son and heir of Robert Baynton, Knight; cousin and heir of Richard Beauchamp, Lord of St. Amand, who died the last day of the month of October, A.D. 1516; on whose soul may God have mercy. Amen.”

Sidney, in his “Treatise on Government,” asserts that in antiquity of possession and name¹ few of the nobility equal the family of Baynton. In the time of Henry II. the Bayntons were Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Sir Henry Baynton was Knight Marshal to the King, and his second son Henry, a Knight of St. John, was slain in Bretagne in 1201. The family were for nearly two centuries seated at Falfstone,² a tithing in the parish of Bishopstone³ in South Wilts. This property they obtained by the marriage of Thomas de Benton with Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Richard de Grimsted, by his wife Edith, daughter of Guido le Tablier, lord of Falfstone, temp. Edw. I., and it continued to be their principal residence until the commencement of the 16th century.

John Baynton, whose brass is here represented, was the son and heir of Sir Robert Baynton, knight, of Falfstone, as recorded in the epitaph. The latter having taken an active part on behalf of King Henry VI., was taken prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, and attainted of high treason,⁴ 14 Edw. IV., (1475.) His life, however, was spared, and his estates were subsequently recovered by the family. His son was restored in blood 19 Hen. VII.⁵ (1503), and on the decease of Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, in 1508, he succeeded to the estate at

¹ The name of Baynton was probably assumed from Baynton (in Domesday Book called Bagentone) in Yorkshire (where the family, in all probability, originally settled); the derivation of which place may be easily found in the small river *Bain*, that runs near it, and the Saxon word *tun*, a village or hamlet.—PLAYFAIR'S *British Family Antiquity*, vii. 73.

² “Fallerdowne, *vulgo* Falfston, was built by a Baynton, about perhaps Henry the Fifth. Here was a noble, old fashioned house, with a mote about it and drawbridge, and strong high walls embattled. They did consist of a layer of freestone and a layer of flints, squared or

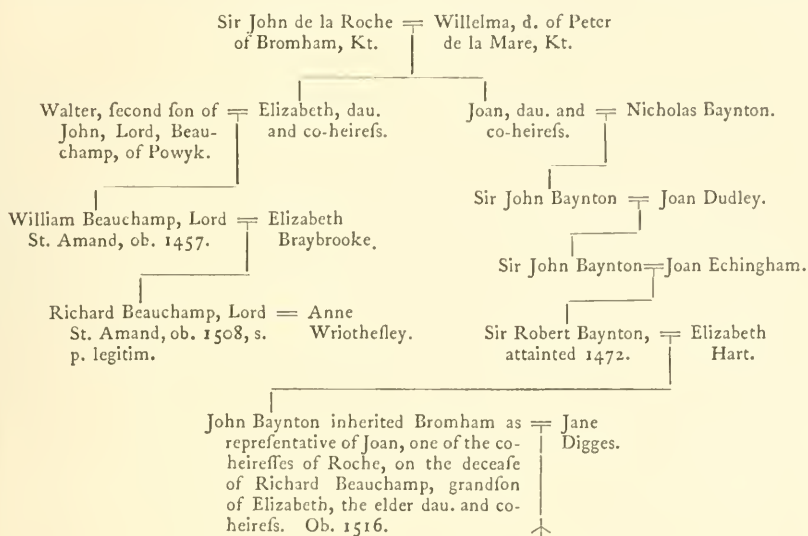
headed; two towers faced the south—one the east, the other the west end. After the garrison was gone the mote was filled up, about 1650, and the high wall pulled down, and one of the towers.”—AUBREY'S *Natural History of Wilts*, p. 101.

³ To some member, or members of the Baynton family, about the time of Henry VI. the ancient and very interesting church of Bishopstone appears to have been indebted for a considerable addition made at that period. CARTER'S “*Account of Bishopstone Church*,” 1845.

⁴ Parliamentary Rolls, VI. 145.

⁵ *Ibid.* VI. 526.

Bromham as representative of the second daughter and coheirefs of Sir John de la Roche who had married his ancestor Nicholas Baynton.



A.D. 1517. THOMAS GODDARD AND WIFE. OGBOURNE ST. GEORGE. (*Plate XVII.*) This brass, as regards costume, varies but little from Plate X. ; the gown of the male figure is slightly open in front showing a portion of the doublet. It lies in the pavement of a small chantry chapel which has been added to the east end of the north aisle, and was dedicated in honour of the Holy Trinity.

The inscription is as follows : —

“Of yo’ charite pray for the soules of Thomas Goddard and Johan his wife which thoms dyed the xxij day of August A° M° xlvi o’ who’ soul’ ihu have mei.”

Beneath are two matrices which contained the effigies of a son and daughter, but both are now lost.

The pedigree of Goddard, as given in the Heralds Visitations of the county (Harl. MSS. 1165 and 1443), does not include this individual in connection with the Ogbourne branch of the family. The Thomas Goddard there mentioned, who married, secondly, a daughter of John Ernely, was living in 1536.¹ It is probable, therefore, that the similarity

¹ His will, bearing date 10th April, 1536, is in the Prerogative Office. He desires to be buried in the parish church of Ogbourne St. George, “within the chapel of the Holy Tri-

nity, before the image of the Trinity,” and appoints John Goddard of Upham, and William Lambard, executors, and John Ernle overseer.

of name might have led to the omission of a generation, thus excluding the Thomas of 1517, of whose decease at this date the brafs furnishes the most positive evidence.

A.D. 1518. JOHN BARLEY AND WIFE. PRESHUTE. (*Plate XVIII.*) A very similar example to the last as regards costume, but the female figure is here remarkably stiff and ill-proportioned. The inscription commences with a small letter:—

“ pray for the soules of John Barley & Marion his wyf whiche John decessed the IX day of May the yere of our lord god M^l V^l xliij on whose soules ihu have mercy.”

The slab lies in the pavement of the south aisle.

Circa A.D. 1520. A CIVILIAN AND WIFE. TISBURY. Another somewhat similar example. The plates are each 25 inches in length, and lie in the pavement of the south aisle. A very short tippet is worn over the shoulders in the female effigy. The inscription has been removed, but the brafs is traditionally known as the memorial of Sir John Davies, Attorney General for Ireland in the reign of James I., who was born at Chicksgrove (a hamlet in this parish) in 1569, and died in 1626. The costume, however, is a century earlier than this date, and Sir John is known to have been buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London. As the family of Davys, or Davies, appears to have held property within the Manor of Tisbury in 1517,¹ and the name is traditionally connected with the brafs, it may not improbably be ascribed to one of the earlier members, whose death happened about this date.

A.D. 1523. HARRY PRECI. BISHOPSTONE (near Swindon). Of this brafs Aubrey says:—“ In the nave this inscription; beneath is his picture on a brafs plate affixed to a marble:—

“ Of your charite pray for y^e Soule of Harry Preci which Harry decessid the IX day of Juli the yere of our Lord God M. V^l XXIII on whose soule ihu have merci Amen.”

There is now no trace whatever either of the brafs, or of the slab bearing its matrix.

¹ Hoare's "Modern Wilts." Dunworth Hund. p. 136. Chalmers, however, describes the family as having come into England from

Wales, with the Earl of Pembroke, and first settled at Tisbury temp. Edw. VI.

A.D. 1524. WILLIAM CHAUCEY AND WIFE. CHARLTON (near Devizes). (*Plate XIX.*) This brass was originally on the floor, but is now affixed to the wall, of a small chapel attached to the north side of the nave. A label issuing from the mouth of the male figure is inscribed,—

“Misericordias Dñi ì et̃nu cantabo.”

“I will sing the mercies of the Lord for ever!”

And underneath the figures is the following:—

“Oñ yo^r charite pray for the soul’ of Willim Chaucey gentylma & Marion his wyfe which Willim dedied thys Chapell and decesedyd the IX day of Junii Anno Dñi M^{CCCC}xxiiij.”

The two shields of arms bear quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron between three escallops; the first quarter differenced by a crescent, for *Chaucey*. 2 and 3, a chevron between three castles—*Dunch* (?)

The inscription on this brass seems to be the only remaining record of the foundation of the Chaucey Chapel. From the piscina in the south wall, near the south-east angle, it is evident that it once contained an altar, and was erected for the purpose of a chantry; but there is no mention of any such foundation, either in the “*Valor Ecclesiasticus*,” or in the certificates of Wilts’ Chantries, noticed at p. 4; and it is therefore presumed, that it was never fully endowed as such. The dripstones on the outside of the north and east windows represent demi-angels bearing shields, charged with the following arms:—

East window. 1. Two bars, and in chief three plates, HUNGERFORD (?); impaling, three bars between twelve escallops, MOULTON (?). 2. MOULTON, as above; impaling, a dolphin naiant embowed, FITZ JAMES.

North window. 1. CHAUCEY, as above, singly. 2. A chevron between three blackbirds, THORNHILL; impaling MOULTON.

Two similar shields in the interior of the chapel bear *Thornhill*, singly; and *Chaucey*, impaling *Dunch*, as on the brass.

The tower, which, like the chapel, is of the late Perpendicular, or Tudor style, seems, from the arms over the doorway, to have been built either by the same individual, or some near relative. Above the doorway is *Thornhill*, impaling *Chaucey*;¹

¹ There is no recorded pedigree of Chaucey in the Heralds Visitations of Wilts. That of Thornhill, however, contains a marriage between William Thornhill, (a son of Thomas, of Thornhill, co. Dorset, and brother of Robert

of Charlton, Wilts), and Joan daughter of William Chaucey, which is shown by this shield of arms. A Nicholas Chaucey presented to the chapel of Porton, in 1437, and John Chawfey, de Stretford, in 1489-95, 1519 and 1533.

and in the spandrils, *Thornhill* singly; and *Chaucey* impaling *Dunch*.¹

A.D. 1528. AGNES BUTTON. ALTON PRIORS. A small female figure, eighteen inches in length, lying in the pavement near the west end of the nave, and bearing this inscription,—

“Of þo^r charite pray for þe soule of Agnes button late wyfe of William button whiche Agnes deþyēd þe xij day of Juni in þe yere of o^r lord J. M. V^c xxviii whose soule Jhu p̄dō.”

This lady was, probably, the mother of William Button (Plate XXV.) She is described in the Heralds' pedigree as “*Anne*, daughter of John Cater, of Letcombe Regis, co. Berks.” The name of Agnes was very commonly used for Anne, especially in Latin documents.

A.D. 1530. ANTHONY ERNLEY. LAVERSTOCK. A small plate, formerly affixed to the north wall of the nave.

“Of þor charite þy for the Soule of Antony Ernley esquier and Margarete his wyfe which Antony decessid the xvij day of November An^o Dni J. M. CCCC^o xxx^o on whos soul Jhu habe m̄ci.”

The family of Ernley were anciently seated at Ernley, co. Suffex, from which village they seem to have derived their name.² The deceased was second son of John Ernley, of Ernley, by his wife Anne, daughter of Constantine Darell, of Collingbourne, whose brass has been already noticed.³ John, the elder brother of Anthony, settled at Cannings, near Devizes, and from him descended the Ernleys of Whetham, Etchilhampton, Brimflade, and Conock.⁴

¹ Charlton Church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly a chapel to Upavon; which latter church, or Prebend, called a Priory alien, parcel of the possessions of the Abbey of St. Wandragedile, in Normandy, with the Chapel of Charlton annexed, was granted 1 Hen. VI. to the Priory of Ederose, or Ivy church, Wilts. *Parl. Rolls*. Before the commencement of the 16th century, when the tower and Chaucey Chapel were added, it consisted simply of a chancel and nave.

² The name is said to have been originally *Erley*, so called from *Er-lege*, “the eagles’

nest;” whence probably the armorial bearing of the family.—Argent, on a bend fable three eagles displayed or. In allusion to this the monument of William and Joan Ernele (1587) in Allcannings Church, is surmounted by three eagles, with the quaint inscription: “WHERE SO EVER A DEAD CARCAS IS, EVEN THITHER WILL THE EGLES RESORTE.”

³ Vide *supra*, p. 38.

⁴ The early portion of the pedigree showing their connection with Wiltshire will be found in Harl. MS. No. 1111; and a continuation in BURKE'S *Extinct Baronetage*.

A.D. 1530. THOMAS HORTON, AND WIFE. BRADFORD-ON-AVON. This brass lies in the pavement near the east end of the north aisle. It consists of two small figures, each about a foot in length, and similar to those in Plate XIX. A label issuing from the mouth of each bears a portion of the following supplication, addressed to a mediæval symbol of the Holy Trinity, which has been torn from the slab:—

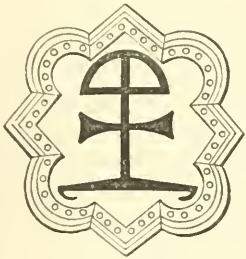
“*Sancta Trinitas un’ de’ Miserece nobis.*”

“*Holy Trinity, one God. Have mercy on us.*”

The inscription is as follows:—

“*Of yo^r charite pray for the soules of Thomas Horton & Mary hys wyffe which Thom^s was savyne slunder of this chantry And decessid the . . . day of An^o dni M^o CCCC^o & y^e sayd Mary decessid y^e . . . day of An^o M^o CCCC^o On whois soules Ihu have mercy.*”

Beneath the inscription is a Merchant’s Mark, represented in the annexed woodcut; and at the angles of the slab were four small labels, bearing short legends, one of which, “*Lady Helpe*”—a brief supplication to the Blessed Virgin Mary for aid—only is visible.



*Merchant's Mark of
Thomas Horton.*

From the entire absence of dates in the inscription, it is evident that the brass was laid down as a memorial of the foundation of the chantry in the lifetime of both individuals, and the blank spaces subsequently omitted to be filled in, as was originally intended.

The antiquary Leland, who visited Bradford about 1540, has preserved the following notes respecting Thomas Horton and his wife, which are valuable, inasmuch as they furnish, in connexion with the above inscription, a record of his principal benefactions to the town of Bradford and its parish church:—

“There is a very fair house, of the building of one Horton, a riche clothier, at the north-east part by the church. This Horton’s wife yet liveth. This Horton buildid a goodly large church-house *ex lapide quadrato* [of squared stone] at the east end of the churchyard without it.

“This Horton made divers fair houses of stone in Throughbridge town. One Lucas, a clothier, now dwelleth in Horton’s house in Bradeford. Horton left no children.”

This Thomas Horton was a younger son of John Horton, of

Lullington, co. Somerset, descended from the Hortons of Catton, co. Derby.¹ His name is given in the Heralds Visitations, but that of his wife does not appear. In his will, which is dated 26 July, 1530, he is described as "of Iford, Marchaunt;" he desires "to be buried with his father in the Ile of Our Lady on the north side of Bradford Church;" and appoints his wife Mary his sole executrix, and Thomas Horton his nephew, and Thomas Long, overseers.² From the Inquisition taken on his decease, it appears that he died at Westwood, on the 14th of August following the date of his will. Thomas Horton, his nephew, (the son of his elder brother, William, of Lullington,) became his heir, from whom descended the Hortons of Iford, Westwood, Broughton Gifford, and Elston, co. Gloucester.

The Horton Chantry appears to have been founded in the eastern portion of the north aisle of Bradford Church, which is mentioned in his will as "the Ile of Our Lady." In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," (II. 147) its annual value is given at 10*l.* per annum. It was endowed with lands, &c., at Alyngton, Chippenham, Winfield, Hullavington, Keevil, and Box, co. Wilts; Whitcome and Farley, co. Somerset; and Weston in the parish of Marshfield, co. Gloucester; also a house in Bradford for the residence of the chantry priest. These lands and tenements produced, at the suppression, 2 Edw. VI., a rental of 11*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* out of which 12 shillings and 4 pence was paid to the Lord Arundell, from the lands at Keevil. The plate belonging to the chantry weighed 17 ounces, and the ornaments in the chapel, including vestments, &c., were valued at 23 shillings and 4 pence. The Commissioners conclude their Report by recommending to the notice of the king's most honourable council the incumbent William Ffurbner, aged fifty-six, who is described as "a verely honeste man well learned and ryght able to serve a Cure, albeit a verely poore man and hathe none other lyvinge but the sayd Chuntre; and, furthermore, he is bounde by the fundatyon to kepe a ffreescole at Bradforde and to gyve the Clerke [Vicar] ther yerely xx*s.* to teache children to syng for the mayntenance of Devine service, and also to distribute to the poore yerely xii*s.* iiij*d.*, all which things he hath done accordinglye."³

Horton's "fair house by the church" is now (1859) used as a cloth-factory; its windows, moulded beams, winding stone stairs, and large fireplace, all seem to bespeak the date of its erection. The "goodly

¹ For a pedigree of Horton, see "Wilts Magazine," V. 317. Also Harl. MS. No. 1443, f. 188, and No. 1165, f. 89.

² In Prerogative Office.

³ Cert. of Chantries, No. 58, Pub. Rec. Office.

large church house" also remains, but has long since fallen into private hands; the walls, of squared stone, strengthened by shallow buttresses, bear testimony to the truth of Leland's statement, but the windows are chiefly modern insertions.

Circa A.D. 1539. ANNE DANVERS. DAUNTSEY. (*Plate XX.*)

This small, but elegant piece of workmanship, commemorates Anne, the widow of Sir John Danvers, Knight, daughter of Sir John Stradling, and heiress of Sir John Dauntsey, whose effigy (represented in the annexed woodcut) also appears on the brass of her husband already described. Its double occurrence is therefore remarkable, as affording an illustration of the very different manner in which the same individual was represented by two distinct, but contemporary artists.

The plate of metal on which this subject is engraved, is affixed to the south wall of the chancel and enclosed within a canopied altarcrypt. The upper half represents the deceased beneath a compressed ogee arch, kneeling at a desk. Above is a label bearing her name, whilst a second issuing from her uplifted hands is inscribed:—

"*Dñe miserere mei.*"

"Lord, have mercy upon me."

At her right hand is a mediæval representation of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity, the Father,—“the Ancient of Days,”—in royal attire, seated on a throne, supporting a crucifix, above which hovers the Holy Dove.

A shield to the right of the effigy bears the arms of Dauntsey.—Per pale or and argent three bars nebulé gules.

The following remarkable epitaph completes the memorial:—

“*What sayeth yt Riches or what possession,
guytes of high nature, nobles in gentry,
dastenes depuryd or pregnant pollycy
sith prowes sith power haue their pgressio*”



*Effigy of Anne Danvers, (from
the Brass of her husband,
A.D. 1514.)*

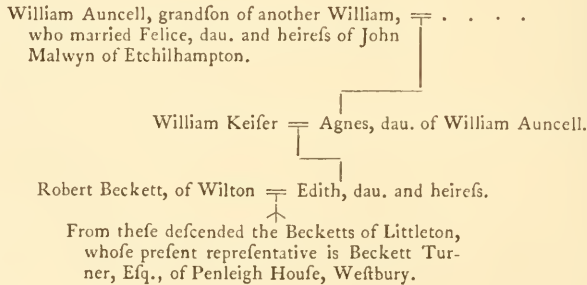
state it is fatall on self succession
 that world hath no thng y^t smellith not frealtie
 where most assuraunce is most unsuertie
 here lieth Dame Anne the lady of dauntesey
 to sir Johⁿ danbers spowse in conjunction
 To sir Johⁿ dauntesey by lyne discencion
 Cosyn and heire, whose herytage highlye
 fastely be firmed in Criste his mancion."

JOHN, WALTER, ROBERT, AND PETER AUNCELL. WEST LAV-
 INGTON. A small plate lying in the pavement of the "Beckett Aisle,"
 a small chantry chapel, of late Perpendicular date, on the south side of
 the chancel.

"Hic jacet Johannes Walterus Robertus & Petrus filii Joh^{is} Auncell senioris p.
 quor' atabu' pat' nost'."

"Here lyeth John, Walter, Robert, and Peter, sons of John Auncell, senior, for whose souls
 [say a] pater noster."

The family of Beckett, of Littleton, by whom this chapel has been
 for nearly three centuries used as a burial-place, were thus descended
 from Auncell:—



WALTER CLOWT AND WIVES. WROUGHTON. Of this brass,
 which is now lost, Aubrey gives the following description:—"In the
 Nave, in brass on marble, three figures, viz. ; the husband between his
 two wives: inscription thus:—

"Of your charity pray for the soules of Walter Clowt & Esabella & Susanne his
 wyves, on whose soules God have mercy."

CHAPTER IV.

BRASSES FROM THE REFORMATION UNTIL THEIR FINAL DISUSE,
ABOUT A.D. 1650.



JOHAN DAUNTESAY, Esq. WEST LAVINGTON. A.D. 1559. (*Plate XXI.*) This effigy lies on the pavement of the Dauntsey Chapel, which has been noticed at p. 32. The head here rests on a close-fighted helm, without crest, pafs-guards rise from each shoulder, and small frills appear at the neck and wrists.

On two separate plates of metal are the following quaint verses:—

“ One thousande yeres wyth hundredes fyve and fyftee nyne full paste,
Jhon Dauntesay did chaunge this lyfe for lyfe that sill shall laste.
In the nyntecenth of Maye when springe all thinges unto mans bee,
Euen then this man that mortall was, his death coulde not refuse.
He had too wybes successibelye by holy wedlockes right,
To whom he was as saythfull as was eber any wight.
Seben children he had by the laste, and by the fyrst had fyve,
Through whom though lyfe he tooke awaye his name remains alve.
He was Esquier, by office eake a Justice just also,
A proppe to poore, a frende to riche, to none at all a fo.
So when he had spent fortye yeres and sower in vale of wo,
Death strooke, and straye he was compelld out of this worlde to goe.
His carcas then that was but clay to wrinkling worm is meate,
His soule hope is with God possedes in heaben a heabenly scate.”

“ Here doth in grabe interred lye a Margueret by name,
Of Jhon Dauntesay the last wyfe a gemme of peeres fame.
Of Children seven she mother was so God did blesse that tree:
Chat yt shoulde not fruitelesse remaine but have posteritee.
But when death perst her Howsebande deere, she past her wyddowes dayes,
Lyke turtle true, of riche and poore she had and hath the prayse.
Twelbe yeres a wyddowe she did lve after her Howseband dned,
As chaste as eber anye did wythin this worlde most wide.”

A matrone mylde she was most wise, justie, godly, grave and sage,
 Her lyke, as triall truely shewth, is rare in this our age.
 She never turnd away her care from them that ayde did crave,
 Her neyghbours poore that lydd in want relieffe of her shoulde have.
 The poore and comfortelesse from wronge she sav'd and defende
 Her prayse therefore doth live and laste though life be brought to ende.
 Her wealth or vertuous lyfe coulde not keepe her from darte of death,
 Of January the nyncteenth she yeldded her last breath
 En yere of our lorde a Thowsande fyve hundred sevenyn one,
 She felte the pangues of Death that may eschewed be of none.
 Her soule wyth God assuredly endlesse joyes doth knowe,
 Her body sleepes and so shall rest untill the trumpe doe blowe."

John Dauntefay, of West Lavington, was the eldest son of Ambrose Dauntefay of the same place,¹ Sheriff of Wilts, 2 Edw. VI. (1548), by his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Walter Mervyn, of Fonthill. He married, first, Katherine, daughter of Anthony Twynehoe, of Steeple Ashton;² and secondly, Margaret, daughter of John Ernley, of Cannings,³ who is commemorated by the second inscription; and by whom he had issue, among other children, a son, John Dauntefay, Sheriff of Wilts, 38 Elizabeth (1595), and afterwards knighted.

On removing these plates, during a restoration of the Dauntefay Chapel, in 1847,⁴ the first was found to have on the under side the following inscription, in bolder character, and in the Dutch language:—

"heylleghe gheest meesters van westmoustre ende judien
 gyluden daer af in ghebreke waren zoe zal zelue goet
 co'men opt gilde van sinte Cornelis Ouctacr metter
 zeluer last alst alsamen breeder blijcken mach bij
 den fondacien daer af zijnde daer af een licht on der

¹ William D., Alderman of London, and brother of this Ambrose, by will dated 10th March, 1542, directs that his executors shall purchase certain ground in West Lavington, and cause a church-house, a school-house, and eight chambers to be built thereon; the school to continue for ever; one of the chambers to be for the schoolmaster, and the others for the habitations of five "poor aged and impotent men," and two "honest aged poor women," to be called the beadmen and beadwomen of West Lavington. For the maintenance of this charity he bequeathed to the Mercers' Company certain lands, messuages, and tenements,

in the City of London, producing at that time an annual rental of nearly 50*l*. The charity still continues to be maintained.

² His arms,—Party per pale or and argent three bars dancetté gules; impaling those of Twynehoe—Argent, on a chevron sable between three pewits proper, two ermine spots in chevron,—on painted glass, are in the possession of the Rev. E. Wilton. This glass was found some time since in a hedgerow between Deptford Inn and Yarnborough Castle.

³ Niece of Anthony Ernley, p. 50.

⁴ See Journal of the Archæological Institute. No. xvi. Dec. 1847.

Den kerckmeesters een onder de heijleghe gheest nr's
 een onder den deken ende balceders van sinte Corne
 līs ontaer een onder de brinden Adriaen adrx'en'
 een ond' de bricnde' va' joncaranwe paesschme booru't."

This inscription is supposed to be not older than the commencement of the 16th century, and seems to record a gift to some Fraternity called the Masters of the Holy Ghost, of Westmoustre, for the maintenance of certain lights in a church as specified, probably in the upper part of the plate, now cut away. The following is a translation:—

" Masters of the Holy Ghost of Westmoustre, and should you [or you people] fail herein, the same property shall lapse to the Guild of the Altar of St. Nicholas, with the same charge, as may be further seen in the foundation thereof, being one light thereof amongst the churchwardens, one amongst the Masters of the Holy Ghost, one amongst the deacon and vergers [?] of the altar of St. Nicholas, one amongst the friends [of] Adrian Adrianz [the son of Adrian], and one amongst the friends of the damsel Paesschme [or Paesschine] aforesaid."

On the under side of the second plate was found the following fragment of a memorial only 19 years earlier, in Roman capitals:—

"
 IVNII 1552 DIVTVRNA ET PENE TRIENNA[LI]
 EGRITVDINE FRACT' INVICTO TAMĒ ANIM[O]
 E VIVIS DECESSIT. MARIA AC DULCIA FIL[IAE]
 AMANTISSIME PIETATIS ERGO MONVMENT[VM]
 HOC POSVERE VT ET TV VIATOR HOC
 TRISTI EXEMPLO COMOTVS FATA ETIĀ I[N]
 ANIMO PERPENDENS QVAM NIHIL HIC S[IT]
 FIRMUM AC STABILE DISCAS RERŪ OMN[IUM]
 FORE ALIQVANDO VICISSITVDINEM A[C]
 SPRETIS REBVS MORTALIŪ DEŪ IMORTA[LEM]
 TIMERE. VALE ET PIIS TVIS PRECIBVS
 DEFVNCTVM DEO COMMENDA."

" of June, 1552, with body worn down by a prolonged illness of almost three years, with mind, however, unimpaired, he departed this life. Maria and Dulcia, his most loving daughters, erected this monument as a tribute of their affection, that you also, O traveller, may be awakened by this sad example, and by pondering on the fates of men might know that nothing here below is firm and steadfast, and learn that all things human will be changed, and, by despising the concerns of mortals, fear the Immortal God. Adieu, and by your pious prayers commend the departed to his God."

A.D. 1570. JOHN WEBBE, AND WIFE. ST. THOMAS, SALISBURY.
 (Plate XXII.) The large slab containing this brass lies in the pavement of the chancel. The gown in the male effigy seems, from its decorations, to be rather a robe of office than the common upper garment of the period; the arrangement of the hair on the forehead is

worthy of notice. The female figure is remarkably elegant; the stiff collar, the frill closely confined around the neck, the bonnet, the sleeves puffed at the shoulders, and the jewelled pendant, being the principal features. The effigies of the children are graduated.

One shield at the upper corner of the slab has disappeared; the remaining three bear the following arms:—

2. Quarterly, 1 and 4. Gules, a cross between four falcons or, WEBB. 2 and 3. Azure, two swords in saltire between four fleurs-de-lis or, ABAROW.
3. WEBB, impaling ABAROW.
4. WEBB and ABAROW, quarterly; impaling Gules, a chevron engrailed between three leopards' faces or, WYLFORD.

A border fillet bears the inscription,¹ the commencement and conclusion of which has been torn from the slab:—

“ of John Webbe late Mayor of this
Cittie who ended this Lyffe the firste Daye of february in the yere of oure Lord God
a Thousande sybe Hundred LXX. He Marrayed with Anne Wylford Daughter to
Nicholas Wylford Citizen and Marchaunt Taylor ”²

John Webbe was a son of William Webbe, of Sarum, by Catherine, daughter and heiress of John Abarow. He was M.P. for the city in 1559, and Mayor in 1561. To one of his ancestors Aubrey evidently alludes when speaking of the eminent clothiers³ of this county: “The ancestor of Sir William Webb, of Odstock, near Salisbury, was a merchant of the staple in Salisbury. As Grevill and Wenman bought all the Cotswold wooll, so did Hall and Webb the wooll of Salisbury plaines.”⁴ The family possessed for many generations the manor and advowson of Odstock, which was purchased about 1790 by the Earl of



¹ On the reverse is a portion of an inscription of much bolder character. The letter here engraved as a specimen was copied by Mr. G. A. Howitt, some years since, when the plate was loose.

² In the missing portions of the inscription, a prayer for the soul of the deceased was probably invited; which will account for their very careful removal. Aubrey remarks that the families of Halle and Webbe were both Roman Catholics.

³ The general name for a clothier was “a

webbe,” under which title Chaucer has introduced one into his *Canterbury Tales*.

⁴ The inscription on the brass of William Grevel (1401), in Chipping Camden Church, Gloucestershire, describes him as “the flower of the wool merchants of the whole realm of England.” His grandson, John Grevill, resided at Charlton Kings, in the same county. Of Webb’s Wiltshire cotemporary, John Halle, and his mansion on the canal at Salisbury (the hall, or principal apartment of which is yet preserved), the late Rev. E. Duke has published many interesting particulars, in a volume entitled, “Prolusiones Historiæ.” Salisbury, 1837, 8vo.

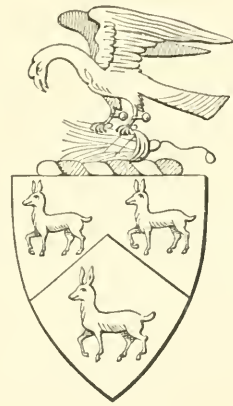
Radnor. After possessing the honour of knighthood, they were raised to the baronetcy in 1644.

A.D. 1570. ROBERT WEARE, *alias* BROWNE. SS. PETER AND PAUL, MARLBOROUGH. This plate, the surface of which is gilt, was formerly affixed to the floor of the church, but is now in private possession. It is engraved with the following lines:—

“Here lyeth Robert Weare otherwise Browne
Who was seven yeres maior of Marlborough Towne
And lyved in peace all his dayes
With Anne his wife to their great prayse
And dyed y^e xxvj of October in y^e yere of o^r lorde 1570 ii
Who allwaies in God did put his hole trust.”

From this Robert Weare, *alias* Browne (who was also one of the burgesses in Parliament for the borough of Marlborough, temp. Queen Mary), by his wife Anne, daughter of William Peirse of Langley, Wilts, descended the various branches of the family afterwards settled at Poulton, Wootton Bassett, Calne,¹ and Denford, co. Berks. His will, as appears from an entry in the Corporation Books, was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by Walter Haddon, LL.D., on the 22d November following the date of his death.²

The arms of the family, as given in the Heralds' Visitations, are:—Per chevron gules and fable three hinds trippant or. Crest: a falcon levant standing on a lure proper.



A.D. 1576. EDMUND GESTE, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. (*Plate XXIII.*) This brass, which was removed from the choir in 1684, now lies in the pavement at the north end of the eastern transept. The prelate is habited in his

¹ To John, of Calne, a grandson, of Robert, belongs the following license to eat flesh in Lent, granted by William Mortimer, Vicar, in 1615, and recorded in the Parish Register:—

“Anno Domini, 1615. Die Martij 5. Concessa est Johanni Were als Browne et Doretheæ vxori ejus, a Gulihelmo Mortimer

Clerico Vicario de Calne, Licentia Comedendi Carnem Tempore Quaresimæ, juxta statutum in ea parte editum Senectutis ergo.”

² Kindly furnished by Thomas B. Merriam, Esq. The two strokes, therefore, at the end of the fifth line have no connection with the date.

episcopal robes as then worn, and holds in the right hand a short pastoral staff, and in the left a clasped book. Beneath the effigy is the following inscription:—

“Edmundus Geste, sacra theologia professor Cantabrigiæ, Episcopi Roffensis onere laudabiliter, Summi Elemosinarii Regii munere liberaliter, Annos pluzquam duodecim perfunctus est. Postea vero quam a serenissima Regina Elizabetha translatiis quinquennium huic Episcopatu Sarum ad Dei gloriam honorifice, ad ecclesiæ adificationem fructuose, ad suam Comendationem egregie profuisset, magno suo Comodo et majore luctu suorum, vitam laudabilem cum meliore morte commutans, honori (quæ habuit neq' nulla neq' nimia) magnam partem cognatis et amicis majorem pauperibus, maximam famulis domesticis legabit: et ingentem Optimorum librorum bim. quantam bix una capere bibliotheca potest, perpetuo studiosoru usui in hac ecclesia conserbandam destinabit huic igitur ornatissimo et doctissimo et seni et præsuli ultimo die februarii Anno Dni 1578 etatis vero sue 63 vita pie defuncto, Egidius Estcourt Armiger, alter illius testamenti executor, hoc monumentu ad tanti viri memoria retinendam ad suam in illu obserbantiæ testificandam posuit.”

“Edmund Geste, Divinity Professor at Cambridge, discharged the responsibility of Bishop of Rochester with credit, and the office of High Almoner to the Queen with liberality, for upwards of twelve years. But after his translation by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, he presided over this diocese of Sarum for five years, for the glory of God honourably, for the edification of the Church profitably, for his own reputation admirably. To his own great gain, but to the still greater sorrow of his friends, he exchanged a well-spent life for a happy death, bequeathing a great part of his fortune (which was neither too little nor too great) to his friends and relatives, a still larger share to the poor, and to his servants the greatest part; an immense collection of choice books, almost above the compass of one library, he willed to be preserved in this Church for the use of students for ever. Wherefore, in honour of this venerable and accomplished scholar, and bishop, whose faintly death took place on the last day of February 1578, in the sixty-third year of his age; in order to preserve the memory of so eminent a man, and in testimony of his own regard, this monument was erected by Giles Estcourt, Esq., one of the executors of his will.”

Immediately under this is the matrix of a smaller brass plate, which probably bore some further inscription. Four shields of arms,¹ originally at the angles of the slab, have also disappeared.

Edmund Geste (the son of Thomas Geste, of the family of Geste of Rough Heath, in the parish of King's Norton, co. Worcester) was born in 1514 at North Allerton, in Yorkshire.² He received a portion of his education in the Grammar School at York, and the remainder at Eton. In 1536-7 he was admitted scholar of King's College, Cambridge, of which he afterwards became Fellow and Vice-Provost, and took the degree of S.T.B. and S.T.P. in that university.

¹ The arms of Geste are, Azure, a chevron or between three swans' heads erased at the neck proper.

² The life of Bishop Geste, by Henry Geaft Dugdale, Esq. M.A., was published in 1840.

In 1548 Geste appeared as a public supporter of the Reformed doctrine of the Church of England, by "A Treatise against the prevece Masse in the behalfe and furtheraunce of the mooste Holy Communion." He also took an active part in the disputations between the Catholics and Reformers, held about this date at both universities. In March 1550, having taken the degree of B.D., he was licensed by the Government to preach; and at a divinity disputation at Cambridge, in 1552, he argued against Christopher Carlisle, in defence of our Saviour's descent into hell.

During the five years of Queen Mary's reign (1553-8), Geste, unlike many others of his own persuasion, did not leave England, but, with his companion Bullingham, remained here in secrecy until the accession of Queen Elizabeth, when he again appears publicly in support of the Reformed doctrine, and was appointed, together with Drs. Scory, Cox, Whitehead, Grindal, Horn, Jewel, and Aylmer, to defend the Protestant faith in the celebrated disputation held in Westminster Abbey, March 30, 1558.

Geste was also the principal compiler of the present Liturgy of the Church of England. Strype, in his "Annals," informs us that Sir William Cecil (the Secretary of Queen Elizabeth) "appointed Geste, a very learned man, to be joined with the rest of the revisors of the book, and, as I conjecture, in the absence of Parker, absent some part of the time by reason of sickness. Him the secretary required diligently to compare both King Edward's communion-books together, and from them both to frame a book for the use of the Church of England, by correcting and amending, altering, adding, and taking away according to his judgment and the ancient liturgies; which when he had done, and a new service book being finished by him and others appointed thereunto, the said Geste conveyed it unto the secretary, together with a letter to him, containing his reasons for his own emendations and alterations."

In return for these services, he was appointed to the archdeaconry of Canterbury, together with the rectory of Cliff, co. Kent, and afterwards to the bishopric of Rochester. He was consecrated to this latter dignity by Archbishop Parker, in Lambeth Chapel, Jan. 21, 1559, Jewel, Young, Bullingham, and Davis, being at the same time consecrated to the bishoprics of Salisbury, St. David's, Lincoln, and St. Asaph. He was also appointed Chancellor of the Garter, and High Almoner to the Queen, which latter office he held for the space of twelve years as recorded in his epitaph.

On the death of Jewel, in 1571, Geste was translated to Salisbury,

over which see he presided for five years, and dying on the 28th Feb. 1576,¹ his remains were interred in the choir of his cathedral, near those of Bishops Wyvil and Jewel.

His will, preserved in the Prerogative Office, London, bears date the day of his death, and is as follows:—

“In the name of God, Amen—the eight-and-twentieth day of February, in the nineteenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. I, Edmund Geffe, Bishop of Sar., being sick in body, but of good and perfect mind and remembrance, God be therefore thanked, Do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following. First, and above all things, I most heartily give, bequeath, and commend my soul into the hands of Almighty God my Creator and only Redeemer, in whose merits and mercy standeth all my trust and full hope of salvation; and my body to be buried, at the appointment and discretion of my Executors undenoiated, within the Cathedral Church of Sar., with my Funeral and Burying I will and require to be made and solemnized according to the Estate of my degree and calling. Item, I will that all my servants shall be cloathed in Black, every Man according to his degree and estate. Item, I give and bequeath to the poor people of the City of New Sar, twenty pounds. Item, I will that after my death my Household and House shall be kept for and by the space of one month, unto the finding and providing whereof I give and bequeath the sum of Forty pounds, to be bestowed, over and besides such store and provision as is already made and provided for the same. Item, I give and bequeath to my dear Friends my Ld. High Treasurer of England,² my Ld. Keeper of the Great Seal,³ and to the Mr. Comptroller of the Queens Ma'ties Household,⁴ either of them one Gold Ring of the value of forty shillings a piece, in token and remembrance of my duty and goodwill. Item, I give and bequeath to the Library of the Cathedral Church of Sar, now decayed, all my Books, there to be kept for perpetual remembrance and token of my favor and good will, to advance and further the Estate and Dignity of the same my Church and See, desiring and trusting that the Dean and Chapter of the same Church will so ordain and dispose all those my said Books to places and Stalls as may be fit for the preservation and good keeping of the same; and this on the behalf of God, I require them to do as my trust is in them therein. Item, I will and bequeath to Thomas Draples thirteen pounds, six shillings, eightpence. Item, I will and require my Executors undernamed to have consideration at their discretions to give and bestow upon all my Chaplins in Household, and others that have been my Chaplins in Kent, some special token of my good will to be a remembrance unto them. Item, I will and bequeath the remnant and residue of all my Goods, my Debts, Legacies, and Funeral, accordingly discharged, to my Servants in Household attendant upon me to be divided amongst them all, and by discretion of my Executors. And I make and ordain Giles Eftcourt, Elgre, and Thomas Powell, Gent, my Executors of this my last Will and Testament; and I give and bequeath to the said Giles Eftcourt, in consideration of his pains taken, One hundred Marks. And whereas I am indebted to Thomas Powell, my other executor, in the sum of twenty-nine pounds, for seven years and one quarter's wages, I will that the said sum of Twenty-nine pounds, in consideration aforesaid, shall be One hundred Marks. Item, I will and bequeath to my brother, Christofer Leedes, the sum of Forty, or Fifty pounds, at the discretion of my Executors. In witness whereof we have subscribed our names, Johem Securis,⁵ Hughe Powell, Thos. Dilworth,⁶ Willia. Hayte and Thos. Thackham.”

¹ The date of 1578, as engraved on the brass, must therefore be an error. His will was proved 10th April, 1577; and his successor, Bishop Piers, was translated from Rochester in the same year.

² Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh.

³ Sir Nicholas Bacon.

⁴ Sir James Crofts, Knight.

⁵ A celebrated physician and astronomer then living in Salisbury.

⁶ Then Prebendary of Fordington, afterwards Sub-Dean of Sarum.

A.D. 1578. SIR EDWARD BAYNTON, AND FAMILY. BROMHAM. (*Plate XXIV.*) The mural effigies here represented are enclosed within a canopied tomb, of plain character and very debased details, projecting from the south wall of the Beauchamp Chapel before mentioned. The armour of the knight varies slightly from that in Plate XXI.; his helm is placed in front of the *prie-dieu* at which he kneels; and above his head is a shield with the following quarterings, surmounted by a helmet bearing the crest of Baynton—a griffin's head erased.

1. Sable, a bend lozengy argent, BAYNTON.
2. Gules, a fesse between six crosses crosslets or, BEAUCHAMP.
3. Gules, a fesse between six martlets or, within a bordure argent, BEAUCHAMP, LORD ST. AMAND.
4. Azure, three roaches naiant in pale argent, ROCHE.
5. Gules, two lions passant guardant, collared azure, DELAMERE.
6. Argent, on a chevron sable three eaglets displayed or, WANTON.

His two wives each kneel at a *prie-dieu*. Above the head of the first is the Baynton shield, with the above quarterings, impaling quarterly.

- 1 and 4. Argent, a chevron sable between three ravens proper, RYCE.
- 2 and 3. Argent, on a cross sable five crescents or, per canton a spear head gules, GRIFFITH AP ELIDER.

The shield above the head of the second wife bears the same quarterings of Baynton, impaling quarterly.

- 1 and 4. Per chevron sable and argent in chief three mullets of five points pierced or, in base as many garbs gules two and one, DE PAKINTON.
- 2 and 3. Argent, on a bend azure three martlets or, HARDINGE.

The two smaller effigies afford an interesting example of the youthful costume of this period; the slab contains the matrix of the effigy of another daughter, which is now lost. The following is the inscription:—

“ Here lieth Syr Edward Baynton Knight within this marble clad
 By Agnes Ryce his first true wyfe that thyrnyne children had
 wherof she left alybe withe him at her departure thre
 Henry Anne and Elizabeth whose pictures here yow see
 The XXth daye of Auguste she decesed of Christe y^c here }
 these litle figures standinge he present the number here } 1574
 Then married to Anne Pakyngton his second wife she was
 for whose remembrance here in tombe these lynes be left in brasse
 Anno Dni 1578.”

The brass of John Baynton, who inherited the Bromham estate

from Richard Beauchamp, Lord St. Amand, has been noticed at p. 45. By his wife, Jane, daughter of Thomas Digges, of Chilham, co. Kent,¹ he left issue four sons, and as many daughters.² His eldest son, Edward, (who was afterwards knighted) rose high in favour with Henry VIII., and was Vice-Chamberlain to three of his queens.³ He attended his royal master in his expeditions to France, where he is supposed to have died in 1545. Sir Edward Baynton, whose brass is here engraved, was his eldest son by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Sulliard, Knight, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and consequently grandson to John Baynton, Plate XVI. He married first Agnes, daughter of Griffith Ryce, of Carew Castle, co. Pembroke,⁴ and had issue by her thirteen children, as mentioned in the epitaph, but of these three only survived their mother. Henry, the son and heir, was afterwards M.P. for Devizes,⁵ and married Lucy, daughter of Sir John Danvers, Knight, of Dauntsey. Anne, married Sir William Eyre, Knight,—and Elizabeth (whose effigy is lost) appears to have died unmarried. By his second wife Sir Edward left no issue.

A.D. 1580. EDWARD ZOCHE, ESQ. PITTON. A small plate formerly over the east window, but now on the north wall of the chancel, bearing the following inscription:—

“Here lyeth buried the body of Edward Zouche Esquier y^e second sonne of John

¹ John, son of William Diggs, of Kent, settled at Purton, in this county, and his descendants at Marlborough. For their Pedigree, see Harl. MSS. 1443, f. 95.

² Elizabeth, one of the daughters, was a nun at Lacock, and on the dissolution of the Abbey in 1539, was assigned a yearly pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

³ He was the grantee of the Abbey of Stanleigh; the yearly revenues of which were valued by Dugdale at 177*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and by Speed at 222*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* Isabella, his second wife, and relict, who was the sister of Sir John Alley, of Stockwell, co. Surrey, has been noticed (at p. 37, note 1), as grantee of the Beauchamp Chantry at Market Lavington. Fox, in his “Acts and Monuments of the Church,” has printed a long correspondence which took place between Sir Edward, and Hugh Latymer, Rector of West Kington, at the period of the Reformation.

⁴ Son of Sir Ryce ap Thomas, K.G., who

is thus noticed by Fuller:—“Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Elmalin, was never more than a knight, yet little less than a prince in his native country; to King Henry VII., on his landing with a contemptible force at Milford Haven, Sir Rhys repaired with a considerable accession of choice soldiers, marching with them to Bosworth Field, where he right valiantly behaved himself.”

⁵ Anne, the heiress of Henry Baynton, his great-grandson, who died in 1691, conveyed the Bromham property to her first husband, Thomas Rolt, Esq. of Sacombe Park, Herts; whose son, Edward Rolt of Spye Park, assumed the additional surname of Baynton, and was created a baronet in 1762, as Sir Edward Baynton Rolt; but the baronetcy became extinct in 1816, on the death of his son, Sir Andrew, whose daughter and heiress married the Rev. John Starky, D.D. Rector of Charlinsch, co. Somerset, the grandfather of the present owner.

Zouche Knight lord Zouche Sentmor and Canclupe, who Deceased the fyrst of December Anno Domini 1580, and in the XXXEth yere of the Raigne of our Soueraigne lady quene Elizabeth.

Edward Zouche, Esq., of Pitton, was the second son of John Lord Zouche, by Dorothea, daughter of Sir William Capell, Knight. He married Christian, daughter of William Chudleigh, of Aston, co. Devon, Esq., by whom he had issue a son, Richard Zouche. By this branch of the family the manor of Pitton was held for several generations, until sold about the reign of Charles I., by William Zouche, Esq., to Sir John Evelyn, of West Deane.

A.D. 1584. ALICE WALKER. BARFORD ST. MARTIN. This brass is affixed to the east wall of the south transept. It exhibits a female effigy, 9½ inches in height, kneeling at a *prie-dieu*, on which lies an open book inscribed "I SHAL SE FACE 'TO FACE," and behind her seven sons and four daughters, also kneeling. A shield immediately above them bears quarterly:—

1 and 4. Argent, a chevron between three birds. WALKER.

2 and 3. On a chevron between three Heath cocks? three lozenges.

The inscription is as follows:—

"Here lieth the body of Alis Walker, for whose memoriall
Thomas Walker her eldest sonne in token of his
love and dutye hath erected this monument.

whose soule (no doubt) hath pearsde y^e cloudes & skalde thempire skies
whose deathe resoundinge echoes shewde w^t piteous plaintes & eries
whoe lately like a fruitfull vine at table as she had beene,
like olive branches rounde aboute her children might haue scene:
she yesterdaie in goodde estate these blessinges did behoulde,
to daie here couerd lieth w^t earthe as with her fatall moulede,
the Lorde & giuer of these frutes, decreede yt shoulde be soe,
euen by the meanes he thus her blest, to worke her joyfull woe
soe nowe y^e wombe y^t fruitfull was in yeeldinge fruite decaied
is made a place, & foode for wormes, loe, thus mans parte is plaied
such is the sickle state of man, th'uncertaine lot of life,
noe sooner spune by Fathese handes, but cutte w^t Atrops knife.

Departed this Life in y^e Lord in y^e calends of Januarie, beinge
after some computatio y^e first daie of y^e yere of o^r Lord one Thou=
sande five hundred foure score & four, the 44 yere of her age."

The Herald's Visitation of Wilts, A.D. 1623, contains a pedigree of Walker, of New Sarum, to which family the husband of the deceased seems to have belonged.

A.D. 1585. JOHN COFFER, AND WIFE. WILTON. This brass, together with the monuments of the Herbert family, has been transferred from the old to the new church.¹



Effigy of John Coffe, from his brass in Wilton Church.

It consists of two small figures, about 10 inches in height, kneeling at a *prie-dieu*. The male effigy wears, in this instance, a short cloak thrown loosely over the shoulders. Above the head is a shield with the following quarterings:—

1 and 4. A bend fretted between six martlets, differenced by a mullet, COFFER, or CONSURE.

2. A fesse lozengy between six ermine spots.

3. Two lions passant guardant in pale; impaling, Two bars between six cross crosslets, 3, 2, and 1.

This is surmounted by a helmet bearing the crest of Coffe.

Above the female effigy is the shield of her husband, as above, impaling quarterly:—

1. Per pale or and azure a sun counterchanged, ST. CLEERE, or SYNCLERE.
2. A fesse engrailed between three mullets.
3. Gules, three bezants, a label argent, HIDON.
4. Ten mascles 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Between the effigies is the motto "**Right I Would:**" and under them the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the body of John Coffe, gentelman serbant to S^r William Herbert, Knight & after Erie of penbroke after whos decessesse he servid Henry Erie of penbroke his sonne nowe living serving them bothe the space of 38 yeres, and phelipe his wife

¹ In the old church its position was near the east end of the north aisle. It may with confidence be ascribed to the same engraver as

Plate XXIV. in the present volume. The same hand may also be traced in the brass of Antony Forster (1572), at Cumnor, Berks.

daughter to Gilbert Synclere esquire, the whiche John at that tyme was of the age of sevenien seven yeres, in the yere of our Lord god 1585.

Christ is to me as life on earth and death to me is gaine,
 Because I trust through him alone saluation to obtaine.
 So brittle is the state of man, so soon it doth decay,
 So all the glory of this world must pas and fade away.”¹

Sir William Herbert, who was connected by marriage with Henry VIII. (having espoused Anne, sister to Catherine Parr, the widow of that monarch), was, on the dissolution of religious houses, the grantee of the Abbey of St. Edith at Wilton, the buildings of which he immediately began to alter and adapt to a mansion suited to his rank and station, partly, it is said, under the direction of Hans Holbein. He was appointed one of the “conservatores,” or executors of the King’s will, and shared with Sir Anthony Denny the honour of riding in the chariot with the royal corpse when Henry’s remains were committed to their final resting-place. In the following reign he was elevated to the peerage, first, as Baron Herbert of Cardiff, and, subsequently, as Earl of Pembroke. In Mary’s time he commanded the forces of the Queen against Wyatt; was General of the English army at St. Quintin’s, Lord President of Wales, and twice Governor of Calais. To Elizabeth, also, he was Great Master of the Household; thus enjoying the distinguished favour of four successive sovereigns. His death happened in 1569-70, and his remains were interred in St. Paul’s Cathedral.

Henry, the second Earl, married first, Catherine, daughter of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk; secondly, Catherine daughter of George, Earl of Shrewsbury; and, lastly, Mary daughter of Sir Henry, and sister of Sir Philip Sidney. Aubrey describes him as “the patron to the men of arms, and to the antiquaries and heralds.”

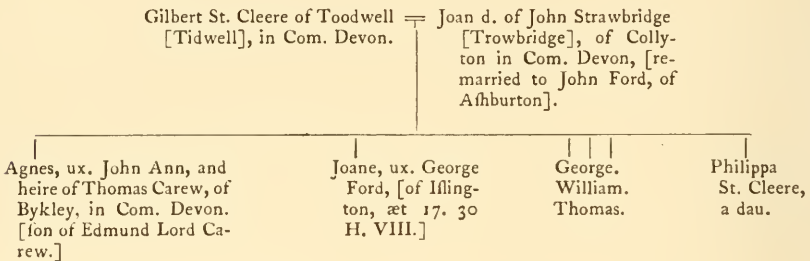
During the thirty-eight years in which Coffey served these two noblemen Wilton was twice honoured with visits from Royalty. In 1551, Edward VI. then in his 15th year, paid a visit to Sir William Herbert; and again, in 1573, Henry, the second Earl, entertained Queen Elizabeth.² Sir Philip Sidney, within the same period, here wrote his well-known “Arcadia;” and here, upon his introduction, the poet Spenser was received as an honoured guest and friend.

¹ This verse occurs six years earlier on the brass of Robert Pursglove, Suffragan Bishop of Hull (1579), in Tiddefwell Church, Derbyshire.

² An account of her Majesty’s reception at

Wilton, in which the Earl’s *gentlemen servants* took part, will be found in Nichols’s “Royal Progresses,” quoted from Sir Rice Merrick’s *Antiquities of Glamorgenshire*.

As regards the pedigree of Coffe all the usual sources of information have failed.¹ Possibly he may have been a foreigner.² The only trace of him that has been met with is his coat-of-arms; and this, given as on the brass, occurs at fol. 78 of Phillipot's "Ordinary of Arms," but it is there ascribed, and in Glover's handwriting, to the still more uncommon name of "*Confure*." His wife, Philippa, was the daughter of Gilbert St. Cleere, of Tidwell, in the parish of East Budleigh, co. Devon, as shown in the annexed pedigree (Harl. MS. 1538, f. 268), but it is remarkable that even here her marriage does not appear.



The additions and corrections to this pedigree, enclosed within brackets, are from MSS. in the College of Arms.

A.D. 1586. ANNE VENNARD. ST. EDMUND'S, SALISBURY.
 A plate of brass in the pavement of the south aisle bears the following lines:—

" Yf yt bee lawfull for a rural penne
 to write of matters touching heauenlye power
 or to reueibe a greate complainte for them,
 whose vertuous deedes haue gaind in happy howre
 a place with God. Then giue me leaue to tell
 of suche a losse whose lyke hath nere befell,
 Anne Vennard shee whose corps interred here,
 whose soule in blisse whose vertues liue one earth.
 A mother thrice, yea thrice a mother deare,
 whose godlye lyfe a bridgde by fatal death
 makes me complayne. And from a sighing hearte
 tooe wishe that place (thoughe not by my desert),
 Whylste she did liue her vertues lykewise lye
 Nowe shee is deade they are againe reuiud.

¹ His will has been unsuccessfully sought both in the Prerogative Will Office, London, and in the Registry at Salisbury.

² Or, he may have come out of Wales with Sir William Herbert.

Eachc one that knewe hir sayd shec liud to dye,
 And yet, nowe deade hir praise they ratifye,
 This me contents hope sayes that wee shall meete
 With totall joy in throane of heauentye seate.

Mors mortis mortis mortem nisi morte dedisset
 aeterna vita Janua clausa foret, An. 1586."

The slab appears to have contained one or two small figures now lost. The name of "RICARDVS VENNARD" on a strip of brass affixed to the same stone may perhaps commemorate the husband of the lady whose epitaph is given above.

A.D. 1587. DOROTHY STANESBYE. WINTERSLOW. This inscription is affixed to the north wall of the chancel:—

"In obitu Dorothæ Stanesbye Epitaphium.
 Hoc pia Marmoreo tegeris Dorothæa sepulcro,
 Maxima cuius erat cura placere Deo.
 Vita, voluptatem, mors, luctum fecit amicis,
 Tristior hæc presens, letior illa vigens.
 Te viuam coluere omnes, prolesq; sepultam
 Te matrem referet non sine laude suam.
 Obijt 19^o die Junij 1587."

[“An Epitaph on the decease of Dorothy Stanesbye.

“Within this marble tomb art thou enclosed, pious Dorothy, whose chief care was to please God. To friends, thy life gave pleasure, thy death grief. Thy presence here is very sorrowful. Thy being in life very pleasant. Then all cherished thee; and now of their mother lying here, thy children will speak with praise.

“She died the 19 day of June, 1587.”]

A.D. 1590. ELIZABETH POTICARY. STOCKTON. An altar-tomb in this instance projects from the south wall, near the east end of the south aisle. Immediately above it, and also affixed to the wall, is a brass plate, 20 inches by 18, the upper half of which bears the figure of a lady kneeling at a *prie-dieu*, with a son and four daughters behind her, also kneeling; whilst on the lower half are engraved the following lines:—

“Heare shee enterred lyes, depriu'd of breath,
 Whose light of vertue once on earth did shyne.
 Who life contemn'd, ne feared gastly death,
 Whom worlde, ne worldly cares coulede cause repine

Resolu'd to dye, with hope in heauen placed,
 Her Christ to see, whome lyuing shee embraced.
 In prayer feruent still in zeale most strong,
 In death delighting God to magnifye :
 Pſal. 13. How long wilt thou forgett me Lord : This song,
 In greateſt panges was her sweete harmony.
 Forget thee ? no ! he will not thee forget ;
 In booke of lyfe for aye thy name is fet.

Elizabeth Poticary, wife to Hierom Poticary, clothier,
 deceased at y^e age of 35 yeres, 9^o Aplis A^o Dni 1590."

The brass of Jerome, the husband of Elizabeth Poticary, will be described in a subsequent page.

A.D. 1590. WILLIAM BUTTON, ESQ. ALTON PRIORS. (*Plate XXX.*) This brass is affixed to the north wall of the chancel, within the altar-rail; and, like the last example, surmounts a plain altar-tomb. It was not engraved earlier than the year 1610. The subject is intended to represent the Resurrection. The deceased, surrounded by rays of light, appears rising from his tomb, and bears in his right hand a palm-branch, symbolizing his victory over death. Above is an angel blowing a trumpet, which also forms a key, inscribed "THE KEY OF DAVID" in allusion to Rev. iii. 7, between two open gates, intended (as appears from the inscription upon them) to represent the gates of Heaven. The upper slab of the tomb bears a punning epitaph of six lines, and on the front is a genealogical notice of the family of the deceased. A shield at the dexter end bears, Ermine, a fesse gules, *Button*; impaling, two crossing irons in saltire between four Kellwey pears, *Kellwey*. Around the tomb are four less distinguished personages, rising from earthen graves; but these, unlike the central figure, are represented with uplifted hands, and countenances expressive of the utmost terror.

William Button, Esq., was the son of another William Button, of Alton,¹ by Anne (or Agnes), daughter of John Cater, of Letcombe Regis, co. Berks;² and was a lineal descendant of Sir Walter de Button, Knight, living 12 Hen. III. [1228]. Sir William Button, who erected the brass, was the eldest son of William (the second son) mentioned in the inscription, who married Jane, daughter of John Lambe of Coulston. He was created a Baronet in 1621, but the title became extinct on the death of his youngest son, Sir John Button (fourth Ba-

¹ Son of John Button, of Alton, who died | of the Grey Friars, London. See "*Coll. Top. et*
 12th Feb. 1523, and was buried in the church | *Gen.*" V. 390. ² Vide supra, p. 50.

ronet), in 1712. Aubrey, in speaking of the fatalities of families and places,¹ mentions, on the authority of his friend Sir William Button, that the family held the lease of Alton farm, 400*l.* per annum (which anciently belonged to Hyde Abbey, near Winchester), for four hundred years; and their lease expiring about 1652, this property fell into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke.

A.D. 1590. LAURENCE HYDE, ESQ. AND FAMILY. TISBURY. (*Plate XXVI.*) This memorial lies in the pavement of the chancel, within the altar rail. It consists of two plates of metal affixed to the centre of a large slab and surrounded by a border fillet bearing an inscription.

The larger plate of metal, which is here represented in facsimile, bears the effigies of the deceased and his wife, both standing; with their family, six sons and four daughters, arranged in two groups behind them. In the background are four circular-headed windows seen through an arcade of as many arches with columns and entablature of the Doric order. This is surmounted by an eagle, the crest of Hyde, holding in its beak one of the extremities of an inscribed label. Two shields, one on either side, bear, Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or, *Hyde*; and, Argent, a tiger statant regardant, at a mirror gules, *Sibell*.

The smaller brass plate bears the following inscription:—

“Quicquid eras terræ morbo cōfect’ & annis
Concidit, et factū est terra quod ante fuit:
Vivuet at æternū pars ducta ab origine cæli
Mens generosa, nitens, sancta, recepta deo.
Cū tuba terribilis Iustī vocitarit ad aulam
Sorte necis spreta, vivuet vtruq; polo.

Here lyeth the bodye of Laurence Hyde, late of Westhatch, Esquyer, who had issue by Anne his wyfe sixe sonnes and foure daughters, and dyed the vijth day of Iune, in the yeare of the incarnation of our lord god 1590. BEATI QVI MORIVNTVR IN DOMINO.”²

The first six lines may be translated thus:—

“Your earthly part worn down by age and sickness has fallen, and that has become dust which was dust before. But that which was of heavenly birth—the mind, noble, brilliant, sanctified, returned to God, shall live for ever. When the awful trumpet shall summon before the throne of the Just, triumphant over death both [body and soul] shall live in the skies.”

¹ “Miscellanies,” fourth edition, 1857. p. 27.

² “Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.”—Rev. xiv. 13.

The portion of the marginal inscription which remains is as follows :—

“This Lawrence Hyde was y^e third s^{on} of Robert H
s^{on}s by Anne his wife, being y^e daught. of Nicholas Sibell of Chimbhams in y^e cou^ty of Kent
Esquier Hamonet and Edward died in their
infancy the rest furuiued their father.”

Laurence Hyde was the third son of Robert Hyde of Norbury, in Cheshire, by a second marriage. He appears to have been the first occupier of the Manor of West Hacche, under Sir Thomas Arundell, Knight, to whom it had been granted by Henry VIII. after the dissolution of the Monastery of St. Edward at Shaftesbury.¹

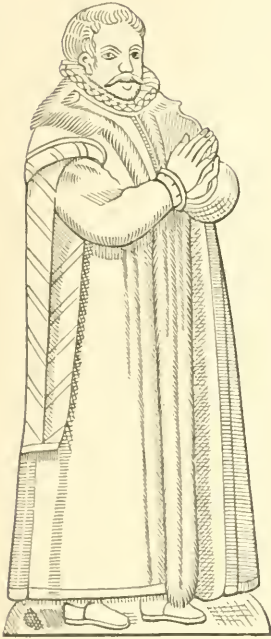
He married Anne, daughter of Nicholas Sibell, of Chimbhams, co. Kent, and widow of Matthew Colthurft, of Claverton, co. Somerset, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters. The eldest son Robert, of West Hacche, married Anne, daughter of John Baptist Castilion, of Benham, in Berks, and died in 1642; Sir Laurence, the second son, who married Barbara, another daughter of John Baptist Castilion, was attorney-general to Queen Anne, and dying in 1641, was buried in Salisbury Cathedral. From the third son, Henry, of Purton and Dinton, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Edward Langford, of Trowbridge, descended the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon. The fourth son, Sir Nicholas, of Marlborough, knight, was Lord Chief Justice, and married a daughter of Sir Arthur Swayne, of Sarson, from whom descended the Hydes of Marlborough, and Hyde-end in Berkshire. Two other sons, Hamonet and Edward, died in their infancy. The four daughters were thus married: Elizabeth, to John St. Loe, of Knighton; Sufannah, to Sir George Ivey, of West Kington; Avice, to Thomas Baynard, of Wanstrow, co. Somerset; and Joan, to Edward Young, of Durnford, whose brass is described at page 80.

A.D. 1592. FRANCIS RUTLAND AND WIFE. CHISLEDON.
These effigies, each 13 inches in height, lie in the pavement of

¹ From a Survey Book preserved at Wardour, it appears that he held West Hacche of the Lord of the Manor of Tisbury (which latter had also belonged to Shaftesbury Monastery, and was granted in like manner to Sir Thomas Arundell) in fee farm, by suit and service at

the Court Baron, and the annual rent of 6s. 3d. HOARE'S "Modern Wilts," Dunworth Hund. p. 131. The manor consists of about 350 acres; the old mansion, of which a very small portion now remains, was pulled down in 1770.

the chancel. The former is represented in the annexed woodcut. Beneath them are the matrices of several children, and the following inscription:—



Effigy of Francis Rutland, from his brass in Chisledon Church.

“Here lyeth the bodye of frauncis Rutland Esquier, sonne & heire to Nycolas Rutland of Mitcham in the countie of Surrey Esquier, who marryed the daughter of Thomas Stephens esquier, & had by her 4 sones & 2 daughters, he died y^e 27 of August, 1592.”

The annexed pedigree of Rutland is taken from the Herald’s Visitation of Surrey, A.D. 1623 (Harl. MS. 1561, f. 55,) and will explain the descent of the family. The marriage of Francis Rutland with Mary, daughter of Thomas Stephens, is not mentioned in the pedigree of the latter family, which will be found in the Wilts Visitation of 1623. (Harl. MS. 1443, f. 243.)¹

Aubrey, in noticing the brass of Francis Rutland, remarks that “he was a courtier and died in the Progresses.”

This evidently alludes to one of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth, who, about the 15th of August, 1592, visited Sir Edward Hoby, at Bisham Abbey, in Berkshire, and later in the same month was at the mansion of Sir Henry Lee, at Quarendon, in the vale of Aylesbury, co. Bucks.² The interment of Rutland at Chisledon will be explained by the fact that his wife was the daughter of Thomas Stephens, Esq. of Burderop, to which family the manor and advowson of Chisledon (which had previously been part of the possessions of Hyde Abbey) then belonged.³

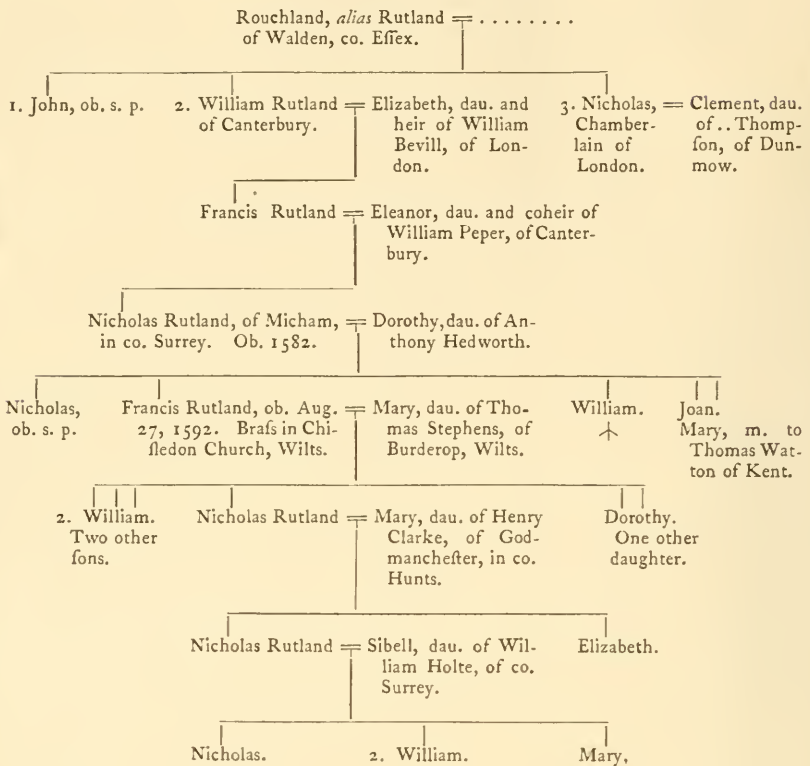
¹ The arms of Rutland are, Gules, within a bordure engrailed or, an inescutcheon gules within a bordure engrailed or; and those of Stephens, Or, on a chevron gules three crosses

crosslets argent, between three demi-lions rampant sable.

² See Nichols’ “Progresses.”

³ In the reign of James I. it was sold by them to the family of Calley, its present owners.

Monumental Brasses of Wilts.



A.D. 1596. GERARD ERINGTON, ESQ. WOODFORD. A small effigy in a gown, similar to the last example, is here affixed, together with a shield of arms, and inscription, to the wall of an aisle or chapel on the south side of the nave. The shield bears Argent, two bars, and in chief three escallops azure, with a mullet for difference, *Erington*; impaling, Argent, on a cross engrailed gules five crescents or, on a chief azure three bezants, *Greene*. Inscription thus:—

“HERE LIETH BVRIED THE BODY OF GERRARD ERINGTON, OF HEALE ESQVIER, WHO MARIED MARGARETT DAUGHTER TO WILLIAM GRENE, OF [STANLINCHE] HEALE ESQVIER, WHO DYED ON CANDLEMAS DAY A° DNI 1596.”

The following also appears in gilt letters between the figure and arms:—

“*Moriturus dixi cupio dissolvi et esse cum Xpo.*”

[“At the point of death I said, I desire to depart, and be with Christ.”]

Gerard Erington, of Heale, was the son of Ninian Erington, of Walwick Grange, co. Northumberland.¹ By his wife Margaret, mentioned in the inscription, he had issue five sons and two daughters. His grandson Gerard, of Salterton, living in 1623, married Anne, one of the daughters of Edward Young, of Little Durnford, whose brass is described at p. 80.

A.D. 1596. JEROME POTICARY. STOCKTON. The brass of Elizabeth, first wife of Jerome Poticary, has been already noticed at p. 69. Affixed to the east wall of the south aisle is a second engraved plate, erected as a memorial of himself. It is of an irregular form, about 18 inches in height, and its greatest width about 32 inches. At the lower corners are the small figures of the deceased and his second wife, each kneeling at a *prie-dieu*; the latter wearing a coverchef appropriate to her state of widowhood. Behind them are two sons, and as many daughters—the issue of his last marriage. The remaining portion of the plate bears the following inscription:—

“HOS QVICVNQVE VIDES FICTA SVB IMAGINE VVLTVS
 EXPRESSAM VERÆ EFFIGIEM VIRTVTIS HABETO.
 ILLIVS ORA SIMVL TE CERNERE VIVA PVTATO,
 PLVRIMA QVI PATRIÆ, QVI PLVRIMA SPARSIT AMICIS
 COMMODA, SINCERÆ CVLTOR PIETATIS ET ÆQVI,
 FIRMA FIDES CVIVS SAT NOTA DOMIQVE FORISQVE.
 CVI NIVEI POSVERE GREGES SVA VELLERA LÆTI,
 ARTIFICES CVI MILLE MANVS SVA PENSATA TVLERVNT,
 QVI VASTVM PATRIIS ORNAVIT VESTIBVS ORBEM.
 CONIVGIBVS BINIS, TER TRINA PROLE BEATVS,
 MORIBVS HAC IMITANTE PARENTEM, ILLISQVE MARITV.
 OMNIA CONVENIVNT PARITER CVM NOMINE SANCTO.
 EXTITERANT SANCTI MORES MORS DENIQVE SACTA.
 IAM QVOQ; CV SANCTIS VITA EST MELIORE POTITVS.

HOC POSVIT CHRISTOPHORVS POTECARY
 CHARISSIMO PATRI SVO FELICIS MEMORIÆ
 HIERONYMO POTECARY, QVI OBIT 3^o MAII
 AO DNI 1596 ET ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ 52.”

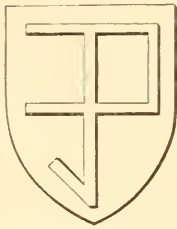
“Whofo gazest on this face, art’s counterfeit, be assured you see delineated a monument of real worth. Imagine you now see the living form of one who was a great benefactor

¹ For their pedigree, see Harl. MS. 1443, f. 146.

to his country, and his friends: an observer of real piety and justice: whose unflinching faith was known at home—was known abroad: to whom snowy flocks rejoiced to yield their fleeces: for whom a thousand skilful hands plied their (willing) tasks: who made the wide world rich with his country's looms. With two wives, with thrice three children, was he blest: these repeating their father's, those their husband's virtues. Every thing was in accordance with his faintly name," [*Jerome*] "faintly his life, faintly his death: and now, having reached a better world, among the faints he lives.

Erected by Christopher Potecary, to Jerome Potecary, his most loving father of happy memory, who died 3rd May, A.D. 1596, and in the 52nd year of his age."

Jerome Potecary was the son of Richard Potecary, of Wilton, by his wife Johanna [Topp] of a Stockton family,¹ which marriage was probably the reason of his settling in this village. He was, as seen by the inscription on his brass, a very eminent clothier, and built a considerable house at Stockton, which yet remains.



Merchant's Mark of
Jerome Potecary.

His merchant's mark (apparently the initials of his name "J.P." in monogram) is represented in the annexed woodcut, but the family do not appear to have belonged to the class of gentry entitled to bear arms. Christopher, the son of Jerome, removed to Heytesbury, and some of his descendants resided at Warminster. From them descended a branch settled at Hooke's Wood in the parish of Farnham, Dorset, the heirs of which married John Clutterbuck, of Puckerall, Esq.

A.D. 1601. ANNE LONGE. BRADFORD-ON-AVON. (*Plate XXVII.*) This effigy, which lies in the pavement near the east end of the nave, affords an excellent illustration of the costume peculiar to the close of Elizabeth's reign. The huge neck-ruff is here fully developed, and is trimmed with point lace; the stomacher, with its acute point, extends into the *vardingale*, or hoop; the gown is open in front disclosing a portion of an under garment richly flowered; and the high crowned hat and feather likewise forms a new feature.

¹ The family of Topp were lords of the manor of Stockton, which they anciently held under the monks of St. Swithin, at Winchester. Susan, a co-heir of Edward Topp, who

died in 1740, conveyed it by marriage into the family of Everard, from whom it was, in the next generation, purchased by an ancestor of Henry G. Biggs, Esq., its present owner.

Thomas Poticary, LL.B.,
Fellow of St. John's
College, Oxford, and
Master of the Grammar
School, Salisbury.

Christopher Poticary
(erected the Brafs
to his father in
Stockton Church).
Ob. at Heytebury.
Bur. at Stockton,
4th March, 1650.

89;
ent,
5th
St.
s.

Jerome, bap. 19th
Aug. 1594.
..... (second
fon).
John (posthumous
and third fon), bap.
Sep. 12, 1596.

Elizabeth, bap. Dec.
16, 1591.
Sufannah, bap. June
23, 1592.

3.

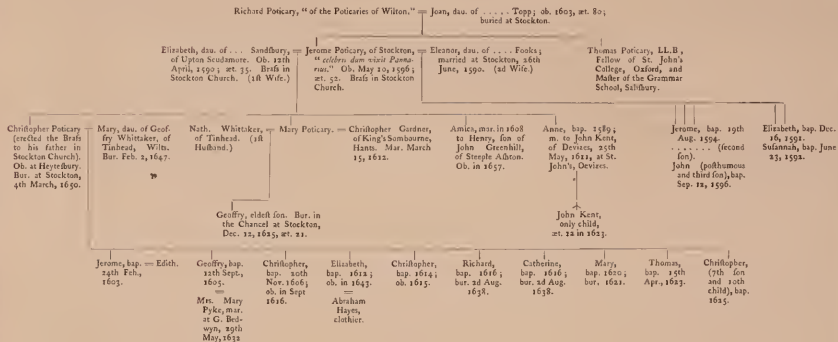
Potary,
1620;
1621.

Thomas,
bap. 15th
Apr., 1623.

Christopher,
(7th fon
and 10th
child), bap.
1625.

Pedigree of POTICARY, of Stockton.

Compiled from the Parish Registers, &c.

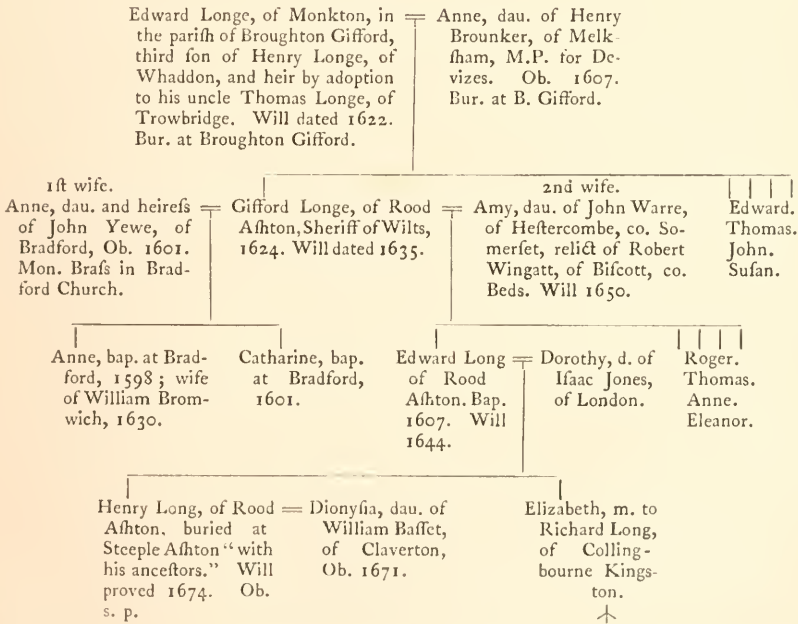


The concluding sentence of the inscription is also remarkable : —

“ HERE LYETH BVRYED THE BODY OF ANNE, LATELY SOLE DAUGHTER AND HEIRE OF JOHN YEWE,¹ OF BRADFORDE IN THE COVNTY OF WILTES GENT, AND WIFE OF GYFFORD LONGE GENT, WHO HAD ISSUE BY HER ANNE AND CATHERYN THEIR DAUGHTERS. SHE DYED THE XXVJTH OF MARCH, 1601. WHOSE KNOWNE GOOD LYFE SHEWETH THAT GOD HATH TAKEN HER SOWLE TO HIS MERCYE.”

A small plate of brass underneath bears the partly obliterated effigies of the two daughters, Anne and Catherine. The arms at the angles of the slab, Sable, a lion passant argent; on a chief of the last three cross-crosslets of the first, were granted to Edward Longe, of Monkton, the father of Gifford, 31 Elizabeth [1589].

The annexed extract from the pedigree of Long of Semington, Trowbridge and Whaddon, privately printed in 1829, by Charles Edward Long, Esq., will show the immediate descent of Gifford, the husband of Anne Longe.



¹ In 1573, a John Yewe, or Ewe, held the manor of Broad Somerford, subordinate to the Barony of Castle Combe. He died in 1558. See "History of Castle Combe," p. 317.

This branch of the family was descended from Thomas, of Semington, in the parish of Steeple Ashton,¹ who died about 1509, and by his will, desires to be buried in the Chapel of St. George at Semington. His grandson, Henry Longe, of Whaddon, (the grandfather of Gifford) married Mary, daughter of Thomas Horton, of Iford, mentioned at page 52, as the nephew and heir of Thomas Horton, whose brass is also in Bradford Church.

A.D. 1605. THOMAS BENNET, AND WIFE. WESTBURY. (*Plate XXVIII.*) This brass lies on the pavement of a chantry chapel, north of the chancel.² Neither of the effigies presents any remarkable feature as regards costume. One of the shields bears Gules, three demi-lions rampant argent, differenced by a mullet, *Bennet*; the other, three greyhounds courant in pale, differenced by a crescent, *Buriton*. The inscription is now (1859) partially concealed by the flooring of the open benches which occupy the chapel, but the words between brackets are given on the joint authority of Aubrey ("Collections for North Wilts"), and Sir R. C. Hoare ("History of Modern Wilts").

"HERE LYETH THE BODIE OF THOMAS BENNET OF WESTBVRY GENTLEMAN, WHO TOOKE TO WIFE MARGARET BVRYTON, THE ELDEST DAUGHTER AND ONE OF THE COHEIRES OF THOMAS BVRYTON OF STREATELY IN THE COVNTIE OF BARKES ESQVIRE, WHICH MARGARET SVRVIVINGE HER SAIDE HVSBANDE HATH IN TOKEN OF THEIR MVTVALL LOVE WHILST THEY LIVED TOGEATHER, AND IN TESTIMONIE OF HER CONTI[NVED AFFECTION AFTER HIS DECEASE, CAUSED THIS STONE TO BE HERE PLACED TO HIS MEMORIE, WITH WHOM AS SHE LIVED SO AFTER HER DEATH INTENDETH SHE BY GOD'S PERMISSION TO REST IN THE SAME GRAVE AS THIS MONVMENT DOTH IMPORT.

THE SAID THOMAS BENNET DIED . . . DAY OF JUNE, ANNO DOM. 1605. AND THE SAID MARGARET DIED THE . . . DAY OF . . . ANNO DOM . . ."]

¹ Of Steeple Ashton Church, Leland says, "*Robart Longe*, clothiar, buyldyd the northe isle, Waltar Lucas, clothiar, buildyd the fowth isle, of theyr proper costes."



Robert Longe died in 1501, and by will desired the completion of the building of the north aisle, one of the corbels of which bears the accompany-

ing merchant's mark. There was, as appears from the will of Walter Longe, of Trowbridge (1546), some connexion between the families of Longe and Lucas, the joint benefactors to the fabric.

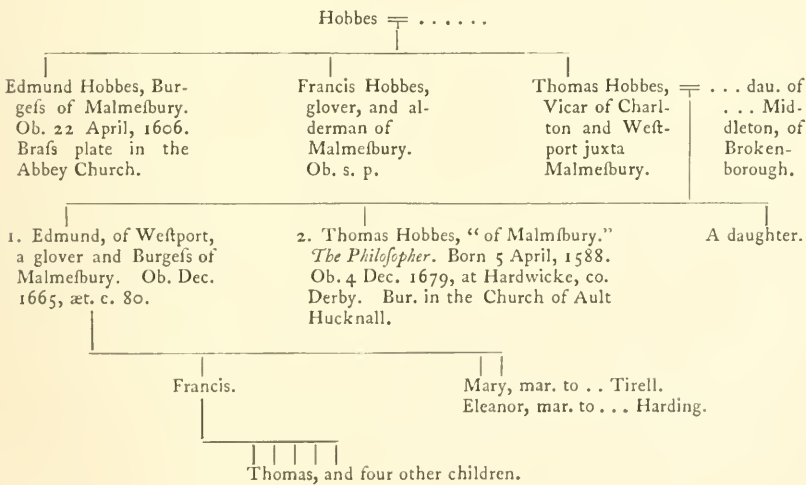
² In Hoare's "Modern Wilts," this is described as the Chapel of the Mauduits, and is said to have contained an altar dedicated either to St. Thomas Martyr or St. John Baptist.

Of the family of Bennet, of Norton Bavent, and Westbury, there is a pedigree in Hoare's "Modern Wilts," Warminster Hundred, p. 78. Thomas, the great-grandson of William Bennet, a brother of the deceased, was the purchaser of Pyt House in 1725. To the memory of an earlier member of the same family—Thomas Bennet, D.C.L., who was Canon and Treasurer of St. Paul's, and Precentor of Salisbury, and died in 1558—there is a tomb in the north aisle of the choir of Salisbury Cathedral bearing a skeleton carved in stone.

A.D. 1606. EDMUND HOBBS. MALMESBURY ABBEY. A brass plate on the pavement near the east end of the nave bears the following inscription:—

"HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF EDMOND HOBBS, SOMETyme A BVRGES OF THIS TOWNE, WHO DECEASED THE XXIITH DAYE OF APRILL, ANO DOMINI 1606. EXPECTINGE THE GENERALL RESVRRECTION."

The deceased was, probably, a brother of Thomas Hobbes, Vicar of Charlton and Westport, the father of Thomas, of Malmesbury, "the Philosopher;" but Aubrey, in his memoir of the latter,¹ from which the annexed fragment of pedigree has been compiled, makes no mention of him as such.²



¹ "Lives of Eminent Men," II. 593. | the Parish Register:—"The 23d April, 1606, was buried Mr. Edmond Hobbes."
² His burial, which seems to have taken place on the following day, is thus noted in

A.D. 1607. EDWARD YOUNGE, AND FAMILY. GREAT DURNFORD. This plate, 20 inches in height by 27 in width, is affixed to the south wall of the chancel, and is enclosed within a canopied tomb of very debased character. It bears the kneeling effigies of the deceased and his wife, with six sons and eight daughters arranged in two groups behind them, as in Plate XXVI. Above them are three shields of arms, the central one bearing the following quarterings impaling, Azure, a chevron between three lozenges or, differenced by a mullet, *Hyde*:

- 1 and 6. Vaire, on a chief gules three lions rampant or, YOUNGE.¹
2. Gules, a fesse engrailed ermine between three griffins' heads erased argent.
TROPENELL.
3. Three lions passant.
4. A fesse between three martlets.
5. Barry of six, on a chief a lion passant guardant.

The shields on either side bear the arms of Younge and Hyde, singly. In the space between them are these lines,—

“BEHOLDE ALL YEE	AS WE ARE NOWE,
YT COME TO SEE	SO SHALL YEE BE.”

The inscription underneath the effigies is as follows:—

“HERE LYETH THE BODY OF EDWARD YOUNGE, OF LITTLE DORNEFORD, ESQR. SONNE & HEYRE OF JOHN YOUNG, ESQR. & OF MARY HIS WIFE, ONE OF YE FOWER DAUGHTERS & COHEYRES OF THOM: TRAPNELL,² OF MOVNCKTON FARLEY ESQR. WCH. EDW: MARIED JOANE, YE ELDEST DAUGHTER OF LAVRENCE HIDE, OF WEST HATCHE, ESQR. & HAD BY HER 6 SONES & 8 DAUGHTERS, WHO DYED FEBR: 18, 1607.”

A.D. 1608. A LADY (name unknown). BROAD BLUNSDEN. This brass seems to have been engraved by the same artist as that represented in Plate XXVIII. It consists of a female figure about 20 inches in height, beneath which are the effigies of two daughters, the latter kneeling. A portion of the border fillet has been lost, but the remainder bears the following inscription:—

“..... BVRY BLVNSDEN DYED BEINGE ☉ THE MOTHER OF HIS TWO DAUGHTERS & HEIRES ☉ 1608. OF THE XJ DAY OF ☉”

¹ These arms were granted by patent, to John Young, A.D. 1572, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.

² In the recorded pedigree of Young, this

lady is described as *daughter of Giles Trapnell, of Chalfield*. Thomas Trapnell left issue a son *Giles*, her brother, whence, probably, arose the error.

The name of the lady to whose memory this brass was laid down is, unfortunately, lost. The village of Broad Blunsden was formerly known as "Bury Town," or "Bury Blunsden," which latter has been given in one or two printed lists of Wiltshire brasses as the name of the individual commemorated.

A.D. 1612. AMBROSE DAUNTESEY, ESQ. MELKSHAM. The inscription from this plate, formerly in Melksham Church, is thus printed by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart.¹:—

"HERE LYETH BURIED THE BODY OF AMBROSE DAUNTESEY, ESQ., THE ELDEST SON OF SIR JOHN DAUNTESEY, KNT. WHO HAD TO WIFE GARTRUDE, THE WIDOW OF HENRY BRONCKER, ESQ.² WHICH LIETH HERE BURIED BY HIM AND DIED BOTH WITHIN A YEAR, AND HAD BY HER FOUR SONS AND TWO DAUGHTERS. HE DECEASED 29 NOV. 1612, A ZEALOUS CHRISTIAN AND WELBELOVED BY ALL MEN."

Ambrose Dauntesey was the son of Sir John Dauntesey, Knight, of West Lavington; and grandson of John, whose brass is engraved in Plate XXI. of the present series. He died twenty years before his father, leaving issue a son, Ambrose, born in 1610, and two daughters, Elizabeth³ and Sarah, the former of whom afterwards became the second wife of Sir John Danvers, of Chelsea and West Lavington,⁴ M.P. for the University of Oxford, and one of the judges who sat on the trial of Charles I.

¹ In his Collection of Monumental Inscriptions in Wiltshire, of which volume *sex* copies only were printed. One of these is deposited in the Library of the College of Arms.

² She was the daughter of Henry Sadler, Esq. of Everley, a son of Sir Ralph Sadler, of Standwin, co. Herts.

³ Her monumental effigy, exquisitely carved in white marble, lies in a recess in the south wall of the Dauntesey Chapel at West Lavington. It is in a reclining posture, with the head resting on the right arm. At the back of the recess is a long Latin inscription, setting forth her many virtues in the most elaborate terms.

Another marble monument adjoining the above bears the effigy of her only son, Henry Danvers, who died in the 21st year of his age, November 19, 1654.

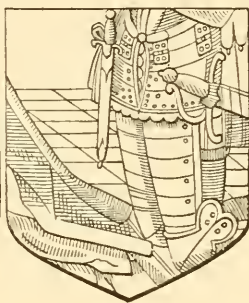
⁴ The ancient residence of the Dauntesey family was situated to the north-east of West Lavington Church. Few traces, however, of its former grandeur now remain. Sir John Danvers, on succeeding to the property, appears to have made many improvements both in the house and gardens, the latter of which he laid out in the Italian style, then rare in England. " 'Twas Sir John Danvers of Chelsey," says Aubrey, "who first taught us the way of Italian gardens. He had well travelled France and Italy, and made good observations. The garden at Lavington in this county, and that at Chelsey in Middlesex, as likewise the house there, doe remaine monuments of his ingenuity."—*Nat. Hist. of Wilts.*, p. 93.

The two palimpsest plates here engraved are now (1859) in the possession of the Rev. E. Wilton, of West Lavington. The shield No. 1 bears Gules, a lion rampant argent, chafing a wyvern vert,

No. 1.



No. 2.



Dauntefey;¹ on the reverse are portions of the kneeling effigies of a knight and lady, apparently belonging to the early part of Elizabeth's reign. The shield No. 2 bears Or, a lion rampant per fesse azure and gules, *Sadler*; and on the reverse the following fragment of an inscription:—

“ APOSTROPHE AD
 OBIIT 23 DIE
 ESSE VIAM LATAM
 AD CÆLUM AN
 HANC DATVR IR
 ALMA DIGNAT
 . . . TVA MORS M”

These plates are both remarkable on account of the very slight difference of date between the engraving on the two sides, and fully confirm the account given by Weever (see note at p. 2) of the havoc

¹ The *Dauntefey* arms vary very considerably at different dates. John *Dauntefey* (*Plate XXI.*) bore, as already mentioned,—Party per pale or and argent three bars *dancettè* gules. In the brass of Anne Danvers, who was the heiress of Sir John *Dauntefey* (*Plate XX.*), the bars are *nebulè*. In Harl. MS. 1443 (which contains the Wilts Visitation of A.D. 1565, incorporated with that of A.D. 1623), two distinct shields of arms are given

with the *Dauntefey* pedigree. One, described as “*the old coate*,” bears Sable, a lion rampant argent *grappling* with a wyvern or, winged vert. In the other, to which is prefixed a memorandum “*thus entred 1623*,” the lion is *chafing* the wyvern, as here engraved. In the seal of Sir John D., the father of Ambrose, which is in the possession of the Rev. E. Wilton, the arms are precisely similar to those on the shield No. 1.

to which memorials of this kind were subjected, even towards the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, notwithstanding the severe remedy provided against offenders in this respect.

A.D. 1612. EDWARD, LORD BEAUCHAMP. GREAT BEDWYN. The following inscription on a brass plate was formerly in the pavement of the chancel, affixed to what Aubrey describes as "a pittifull grafted freestone gravestone," but it is now on the north wall:—

"BELLOCAMP' ERAM GRAIA GENETRICE SEMERVS:
TRES HABVI NATOS EST QUIBVS VNA SOROR."

I was Seymour [Lord] Beauchamp, a Grey being my mother;
I had three sons who have one sister.

The deceased was grandson of Edward, Duke of Somerset, the Protector, and son and heir of Edward, Earl of Hertford, by Lady Catherine Grey, daughter and coheir of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and sister to Lady Jane Grey. He was born in the Tower of London, Sept. 21, 1561, during his father's incarceration, and was baptized there on the 25th. In 1585 he was privately married to Honora, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Brianston, co. Dorset, Knight. He became Baron Beauchamp in his own right, by creation dated 14th May, 1609; and obtained a patent securing to him and his heirs male succession to his father's earldom, but dying before the Earl,¹ the honours descended to his eldest surviving son, William, who was afterwards created Marquis of Hertford, and was restored to the Dukedom of Somerset. Lord Beauchamp died at Wick, near Marlborough, and was buried at Bedwyn, 21st July, 1612.² His eldest son, Edward, born at Camberwell, 12th June, 1586, succeeded to the barony, and was created K.B. in 1616; but he died in 1618, before his grandfather, and left no surviving issue.

The third of the sons alluded to in the epitaph was Sir Francis Seymour, created Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, 19th Feb. 1641. He built the large house afterwards the Castle Inn at Marlborough. According to Sir R. C. Hoare, he died in 1664, and was buried at Great Bedwyn; but there is no record there of his interment.

¹ Edward, Earl of Hertford, survived his eldest son nine years; Lady Catherine [Grey] his Countess, died in 1563. In Salisbury Cathedral, at the east end of the fourth aisle of the choir, is a magnificent monument bearing their effigies, together with those

of two of their younger sons, Richard and Thomas.

² "1612. On Tuesday, the one-and twentyeth of July, an^o p̄dco was here entombed the body of the right ho^{ble} Edward Lo. Beauchampe, who deceased at Weck." *Par. Reg.*

The fifter, the only furviving one of three, was Honora, who married Sir Ferdinand Dudley, K.B.

Circa A.D. 1620. NICHOLAS POULETT, AND FAMILY. MINETY. The eastern portion of the north aisle is here divided from the rest of the church by a screen of carved oak, which seems once to have enclosed a chantry altar. The Poulett brafs is affixed to the north wall of the aisle within the screen. In the centre of the plate (which is about 19 inches in width and 12 in height) are the kneeling effigies of Nicholas Poulett and his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Hungerford, of the Lea. Behind the former is an only fon, "AMES POULETT;" and, in the rear of their mother, are three daughters, "ELIZABETH," "MARY," and "EDIGHT." The arms of Poulett—Sable, three fwords in pile proper, hilted and pomelled or—appear on a fhield above the male effigies; and on either fide of this two variations of the family creft,—the first, a dexter hand in armour proper, garnished or, holding a fword in bend proper, hilted and pomelled or; the fecond, a dexter hand in fefse holding a fword in pale, with the motto, *Gardes la foy*, on a riband. Over the female effigy are the arms of Hungerford—Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates, differenced by a crefcent; between the creft of Hungerford and the family device of three fickles interlaced, with a mullet of five points in the centre. Immediately under them is the infcription, "OF SVFFERANS COMES EASE." The cofume in this example is precifely fimilar to that in Plate XXVI., with the exception of Nicholas Poulett, who appears in a fuit of armour.

Nicholas Poulett, of Minety, was a fecond fon of Sir Hugh Poulett, of Hinton St. George, co. Somerfet,¹ and brother of Sir Amias, of Hinton, privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth.² The fecond daughter, Mary, was afterwards married to Henry Long, of Afhley, Wilts.

A.D. 1620. ROBERT LONGE. BROUGHTON GIFFORD. (*Plate XXIX.*) This brafs is affixed to a pier between the nave and a fourth aisle, or chantry. It is certainly the work of the fame artift as that at Alton Priors (*Plate XXV.*) In this instance, the half-length effigies of Death and a herald are introduced above the tomb, the latter wearing a tabard of the Royal arms, and holding in his left hand feveral fhields,

¹ Descended from Sir John Paulett, Knt. who died in 1447, and whose fecond fon, Wil-

liam, was anceftor of the Dukes of Bolton, and Marqueffes of Winchefter.

² Anceftor of the Earls Poulett.

from which the former (as described in the epitaph) selects one bearing the arms of Longe—Sable, semée of crofs-crofflets, a lion rampant argent; two flanches ermine.¹

The two labels attached to the upper part of the mace and arrow, which are held saltier-wise, bear the following quotation by way of question and answer, being a pun upon a passage in one of Juvenal's satires,—

“Quid prodest (Mortue) LONGO fanguine ceneri?”

What advantageth it thee (O dead man) to be accounted of the LONG blood?

“Ut vivat post funera VIRTUS.”

Desire rather that your GOOD NAME may live after burial.

Robert Longe was the second son of Henry, of Whaddon, by his wife Mary, daughter of Robert May, of Broughton. He was cousin of Gifford Longe, of Rood Ashton (mentioned at p. 77), and nephew of Edward, of Monkton, in the parish of Broughton Gifford, in whose house, as recorded in the parish register, he “sojourned and died.”²

It appears from some papers in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 15, 561), that Robert Longe was born Nov. 10, 1574, which agrees with his age as given on the brass.

His fourth son, Posthumus, was sometime of Corsham, and afterwards of Herbridge, co. Hants. His will bears date A.D. 1682.

A.D. 1630. JOHN KENT, ESQ. AND WIFE. ST. JOHN, DEVIZES. (Plate XXX.) The original position of this slab is doubtful:³ it now lies in the pavement of the Beauchamp Chapel,—an erection precisely similar to that at Bromham, noticed at p. 35. The gown of the male effigy, like that in Plate XXII., appears to be an official robe. The arms of Kent—Azure, a lion passant guardant or, a chief ermine; fur-

¹ These arms were granted to Thomas Longe, of Trowbridge, in 1561; but he dying s. p. they were borne by the descendants of his younger brother, Henry Longe, of Whaddon, the purchaser of Monkton, although not of the blood of the grantee. They appear in the east window of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, London, with the name of “*Henricus Long armiger*,” who was Treasurer there in 1690.

² The manor of Monkton was given to the Priory of Monkton Farley, by Ilbert de Chat, who died about 1187, and whose stone coffin is preserved at Laock Abbey. It was subsequently held by Sir Henry Longe, of Draycote,

who sold it to Sir John Thynne, by whom it was again sold to Henry Longe, of Whaddon, whose descendant, Thomas, of Rowden, sold it prior to 1730, when it finally passed out of the hands of the Longe family. The present manor-house is of the 17th century, and retains many interesting features peculiar to the domestic architecture of that period.

³ The initials, “E. I. 1788,” chiselled on the face of the slab, show that it was again used at this date to cover the remains of the Rev. Edw. Innes, Rector of Devizes and Stockton, who was buried in the chancel.

mounted by a helmet, bearing the crest of the family—appears above the effigies, and beneath them is an inscription as follows:—

“HIC, SVB EODEM TRISTI MARMORIS SPECTACVLO SEPVLTVM JACET CORPVS JOHĀNIS KENT SENIORIS DOCTISSIMI VIRI, GENEROSI, NVPER DEFVNCTI, CVIVS ABSENTIAM SATIS DEPLORENT, QVEMQ̃ CASSVM LVMINE NON IĀMERITO LVGEANT *OPPIDANI*; DVM VIXERIT, ILLI TAM FERVENS IN DEVM EXISTEBAT PIETAS VT INDE PLACIDĀ IPSIVS CONSCIENŢIÆ, TRANQVILLITATE ACQVISITA TERRA IPSO SE FRVITVRVM ESSE CÆLO DICERETVR, TANTA IN SINGVLOS A SV̄MIS, AD IMOS AMICITIA VT INTER ADHVC IGNOTOS IN HOC OPPIDVM ADMIRANDA BENEFICIA, IMŌRTALITATIS ÆTERNA EREXISSE TROPHÆA VIDEANTVR. VIVET INÆTERNUM IVSTORVM MEMORIA. OBIJT A° ÆTATIS 72 PRIMO DIE OCTOBRIS A° DNI 1630.

VITA PROBVM PIETAS SANCTŪ, FINISQ̃ BEATVM
TE CENSENT UITÆ FAMA PERENNIS ERIT
NEC TANTVM PIETATIS HONOS NEQ̃ FINIS OLIMPO
FULGEAT HIE LAUDIS NON MORITURA DIES.
SOLO DEO MIHI SOLA SALVS.”

“Here, under its own effigy displayed on the sad marble, lies buried the body of John Kent, Senior, Gentleman, a very learned person lately deceased, whose removal his fellow-townsmen greatly and deservedly deplore. So fervent during life was his piety towards God, that, having thereby obtained the peace of an untroubled conscience, he was thought to be near enjoying the bliss of heaven whilst yet on earth. Such love did he bear towards all of every degree, that his admirable charities, whilst almost a stranger in this town, seem to have erected for him an imperishable monument. The memory of the just shall live for ever. He died in the 72nd year of his age, the first day of October, A.D. 1630.”¹

The sense of the accompanying verses is not very distinct.

John Kent was the son of Roger, a third son of Randall Kent, a family residing at Copenhall, in Cheshire. He settled at Devizes as early as 1587, and resided here for nearly half-a-century, filling the offices of mayor and town-clerk, and being on more than one occasion returned as a representative of the borough in parliament. During

*Autograph of John Kent, from a Vellum MS.
date 1614.*

this period, he seems to have taken an active and prominent part in the

¹ His burial is thus noted in the Parish Register:—“1630. Mr. John Kent, gent. & Justice of this Burrough, buried the 10th

October—the Tenth of October.” The burial of his wife does not appear.

affairs of the town. In 1614, we find him engaged in remodelling the ancient guild, or trading company, which had existed from the time of Edward III., and was now divided into three separate fraternities. The pedigree of his family, taken on the Visitation of the Heralds in 1623 (Harl. MS. No. 1165), is attested by his autograph; and a richly illuminated MS. on vellum, which is still preserved, and contains transcripts of the borough charters, its various bye-laws, charitable benefactions, and other similar matter, bears testimony to the care with which, in the year 1628, when at the age of seventy, this was collected and engrossed under his own immediate direction.¹

By his wife Mary, daughter of Thomas Wyatt, of Calne, he had three sons,—John, who married Ann, daughter of Jerome Poticary, of Stockton (see p. 75), and died in 1612; Thomas, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Reade, of Bradford; Samuel, a third son; and an only daughter, Mary, who married, first, John Stevens,² and, secondly, John Pierce, both of Devizes.³

A.D. 1631. EDWARD SEYMOUR. COLLINGBOURNE DUCIS. The effigy here engraved is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, and lies in the pavement of the chancel. It represents an infant, who died at the age of eleven months.

¹ This volume is now in the possession of A. Meek, Esq., Town Clerk of Devizes. It contains the arms of the borough, with those of its three guilds. The copy of each charter (with one exception) is surmounted by a half-length portrait of the monarch by whom it was granted, and forms a valuable illustration of the art of illuminating MSS. successfully practised in this instance at so late a date. A rough copy of the volume, written on paper, is in the British Museum (Lansdown MS. No. 230). It is entitled "The Ledger Booke, or Register of the Burrough of Devizes; containing the Charters, Grants, and Confirmacions, of divers Liberties, franchises, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, granted and confirmed to the Major and Burgeses of the said Burrough, by fundry of the most noble Kings & Queens of this Realme of England, Progenitors of Our most Gracious Sovereigne Lord King Charles, his Maj^{ty} that now is since the Conquest; and the Constitucions, Statutes, Acts, and Ordinances, heretofore made, ordained,

established, enacted, and decreed, for the well ruleing ordering & governing of the Burgeses, Artificers, and Inhabitants of the same Burrough, and the Guilde of Merchants within the same, and for the publike wealth, Worship, proffit, and Government thereof; collected, examined, revised, recorded, and registred in this booke by *John Kent Gentl, Towne Clarke of the said Burrough, A^o etatis sue 70, & Anno Salutis nre 1628.*"

² Philip, their second son, afterwards M.D., and Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford, was the author in part of a botanical work, entitled "Catalogus Horti Botanici Oxoniensis, &c." pub. in 1658. He died in London, 1679, and his remains were interred in the Church of St. Peter in the East, Oxford.

³ Of this family was Thomas Pierce, D.D. sometime Rector of Brington in Northamptonshire, afterwards Pretident of Magd. Coll. Oxon, and finally Dean of Sarum. He died in 1691, and was buried at N. Tidworth.

The following inscription is engraved on two separate plates of metal :—



*Effigy of Edward
Seymour, Collingbourne
Ducis.*

“ EDWARD SAINTMAVR, FOVRTH SONNE TO WIL-
LIAM SAINTMAVR, EARLE OF HERTFORD, AND THE
LADY FRANCIS HIS WIFE, WAS BORNE AT EASTON,
IN WILTSHIRE, MAIE 28, AÑO DÑI 1630, DIED IN
THIS COLLINGBORNE, APRILL 28, AÑO DÑI 1631, &
IS HEERE BVRIED.

SPEECHLESS THOUGH YET HE WERE, SAY ALL WEE CAN,
THAT SAW, HE PROMISE DID A HOPEVLL MAN.
SVCH FRAME OF BODY, SVCH A LIVLY SOVLE,
ARGV'D HIM WRITTEN IN THE LONG LIV'D ROVLE.
BVT NOW WEE SEE, BY SVCH AN INFANT'S LOSSE,
ALL ARE BVT INFANT HOPES, WHICH DEATH MAY
CROSS.”

This Edward Seymour, fourth son of William, Earl of Hertford (created Marquis of Hertford 3d June, 1640, and restored to the Dukedom of Somerset 25th April, 1660), by Frances, his second wife, sister and coheir of Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex, was next brother to Henry, Lord Beauchamp, the Earl's eldest surviving son, father of William, third Duke of Somerset, and elder brother of John, the Earl's youngest son, who became fourth Duke of Somerset, on the premature death of his nephew, William, 12th December, 1671, aged nineteen. This date and age, taken from the coffin-plate of the young Duke, are mentioned here as correcting the printed pedigree of the family.¹

A.D. 1632. JOHN SEBASTIAN CARPENTER. ST. MARTIN'S, SALISBURY. An oblong plate of brass affixed to the wall of the chancel,

¹ The coffins of William Earl of Hertford, who died in 1660, aged 74; Frances [Devereux] his Countess, who died in 1674, æt. 74; their son, Henry, Lord Beauchamp, who died in his father's lifetime, 1653, aged 27; and Lord Henry's son, William, who was third Duke of Somerset, and died in 1671, aged 19; were all found in graves beneath the chancel of Great Bedwyn Church, during a restoration of the building in 1853. These (like the leaden coffins of the Hungerford family, in the vault beneath the Chapel at Farley Castle)

each had the part above the face exactly moulded to the features, and, from the difference of expression, it would seem that the actual likenesses of the deceased were thus preserved. Portions of crimson and fawn-coloured velvet—the covering of the wooden shells which once enclosed these coffins—were also discovered, and in the case of Henry Lord Beauchamp it was found that upon the breast had been laid a bunch of rosemary and other flowers, the stems and seeds of which preserved their form.

on which is rudely painted (not engraved) a small kneeling figure, and this inscription:—

“He Gaue The Hospitale Of This Citie a Hundred
Pound for euer.

To the Trenitie fortye li.¹
To the Carpenters xxiiii li.

JOHANNES SEBASTIANUS CARPENTERUS B. T. ORTU DEVOÏENSIS LINGUARÛ ITALICÆ GALLICÆ HISPANICÆ IMŌ LATINÆ GRÆCÆ HEBRAICÆ NON IGNARUS QUI DECENNALI PEREGRINATIONE ΠΟΛΛΑΝ ἈΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ ἸΔΕΝ ἈΣΤΕΑ ΚΑΙ ΝŌΝ ἘΦΝŌ TANDEM IN PATRIAM SUAM POST VARIOS CASUS ET MULTA PERICULA RERUM SANUS DEO PROPITIO REVERSUS ET QUINQUE FERE LUSTRA MINISTERIO VERBI DIVINI FUNCTUS HIC DEMUM IN PACE QUIESCIT NATURE DEBITUM PERSOLVIT SATIS LONGÆVUS. ANNO S; ÆTATIS CLIMACTERICO MAGNO 1632. ABI VIATOR PLURA TECUM NON LIBET.”

From this curious inscription we learn that the deceased—John Sebastian Carpenter, Bachelor of Theology—was a native of Devonshire; that he was well acquainted with the Italian, French, and Spanish tongues, and not ignorant of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; that in the course of travel, to use the words of Homer, as applied to Ulysses,—

“He saw the cities and the fashions knew
Of many men.”²

At length, returning to his native country, after encountering many perils, he, for nearly twenty-five years, discharged the ministerial duties of the divine word, and peaceably paid the debt of nature in his grand climacteric year, A.D. 1632.

A.D. 1633. PETER CROOKE. STEEPLE ASHTON. A brass plate in the pavement towards the east end of the fourth aisle bears the accompanying merchant's mark (apparently a variety of the sacred monogram, a cross being substituted for the letter S), together with an inscription to Peter Crooke, “who deceas'd y^e 8 of Aprill 1633,” and “who gaue to this Church xx^s & to y^e poore of this towne xl^s a yeare for euer.” This latter charity has continued to the present day. The same plate also mentions two other individuals of the same family, who died at a subsequent date.



¹ The Hospital of the Holy Trinity, originally founded about the middle of the 14th century,

by Agnes Bottenham. See Hatcher's "Salisbury," p. 90.

² Hom. Odyss. l. line 3.

A.D. 1641. GEORGE EVELYN. WEST DEANE. This effigy, 15½ inches in length, lies on the pavement of the chancel. It is a



Effigy of George Evelyn, West Deane.

remarkably late example of this kind of brass engraving, and furnishes an accurate illustration of the youthful costume of the reign of Charles I. The form of the brass does not in this instance follow the outline of the effigy, as was usually the case. On the lower portion of the same plate is the inscription,—

“GEORGIVS EVELYN ARMIGER FILIVS NATV MAXIMVS JOHANNIS EVELYN MILITIS OBIT 6^{TO} DIE SEPTEMBER ANNO D^{NI} 1641. ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXTO.”

“George Evelyn, esquire, eldest son of John Evelyn, Knight, died the 6th day of September, A.D. 1641, in the sixth year of his age.”

The family of Evelyn were for three generations connected with Everley and West Deane. The subject of this brass was the only son and heir of Sir John, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Coxe, of London. He was baptized at Everley, May 19, 1636, and died in 1641, leaving three sisters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Anne. Elizabeth only survived, and consequently became sole heiress. She married Robert, son of the Hon. William Pierrepont, second son of Robert, first Earl of Kingston, who was buried at West Deane.

Of the house at West Deane, formerly the residence of the Evelyn family, but now destroyed, there is a plate in the “Gentleman’s Magazine,” vol. xcvi. p. 297; and also in Hoare’s “Modern Wilts,” Alderbury Hund., p. 24.

CHAPTER V.

MODERN BRASSES.

DURING the last few years the art of brass engraving for monumental purposes has been successfully revived; and many modern examples, scarcely inferior as regards their execution to those of the Middle Ages, have been laid down by the Messrs. Waller; Hardman and Co., and others. In few instances, however, has the engraver ventured to introduce the effigy of the departed,¹ which forms the principal feature in the generality of ancient brasses. This is partly accounted for by the fact, that the ordinary civil apparel of the present day is by no means suited to the purpose of monumental immortality,—less so, perhaps, than that of any preceding age. There are, however, numerous cases to which this remark does not apply, and where a robe of office, either ecclesiastical or civil, may be most appropriately introduced. In the absence of a whole, or half-length effigy, some simple emblem—a chalice, for instance, in the case of an ecclesiastic—may be added to the inscription, as in the brass of William Langton, Rector of St. Michael's, York, who died in 1463.

In some instances, the design consists of a floriated Cross, with a border-fillet bearing the inscription. The evangelistic symbols often appear, either as angle-emblems, or at the extremities of the limbs of the Cross; with the sacred monogram, or the “Agnus Dei,” at the point of intersection. Of Cross brasses, there are many ancient and beautiful examples; two matrices of this class—the respective memorials of a bishop and priest—being figured in Chapter II. of the present work. In the brass of Nicholas Amberdene, circa 1330, in Taplow

¹ An exception to this rule is the brass recently laid down in Westminster Abbey to the memory of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol,—Dr. Monk. In this instance the effigy of the prelate, habited in

formation vestments, is introduced beneath a rich canopy. The brass was executed by Messrs. Hardman, and, as a specimen of modern art, is particularly worthy of notice.

Church, Bucks, the foot of the Cross rests on a *fish*—in allusion to his worldly occupation.¹

Another design sometimes adopted in modern brasses—viz. an angel, or angels holding a scroll—is, perhaps, less desirable, from its being a purely imaginary representation.

Of modern brasses within the county of Wilts, the four following examples claim particular notice.

SALISBURY CATHEDRAL. A brass to the memory of JOHN BRITTON, the well-known antiquary, who was a native of Wiltshire. It is inlaid in a slab of black marble, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 3 feet 4 inches, affixed to the west wall of the great north transept. Two angels are represented beneath a canopy, holding a scroll bearing the following inscription:—

“In memory of
JOHN BRITTON,
Historian of this Edifice
and Author of the noble series of works
on the Cathedral and Mediæval Antiquities of England,
This Memorial is erected
[with the concurrence of the Dean and Chapter]
by Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects,
to record their sense of the eminent services
by which he revived the admiration of Englishmen
for the venerable Monuments of the taste and piety
of their Forefathers,
and gained for these Majestic Structures
the respect of Foreign Nations.
Born July 7, 1771, at Kington St. Michael, Wilts.
Died 1 January, 1857, in London.
Buried in Norwood Cemetery, Surrey.”

In the head of the canopy is the sacred monogram, and the evangelistic symbols are introduced as angle-emblems. A portion of the border-fillet bears a verse from the forty-eighth psalm,—

“We have thought of Thy loving-kindness, O Lord God, in the midst of Thy Temple.—Psalm xlviij v. 9.”

This example was executed by Messrs. Hardman and Co. of Birmingham.

¹ In some of the early incised slabs similar emblems are introduced near the stem of the cross; a pair of *fishes*, for instance, denoting a clothier; a *glove*, a glover; an *inkhorn* and *pen-case*, a notary; and so on.

A second, and somewhat similar example, affixed to the east wall of the cloister, commemorates LOUISA MARY, wife of the late EDWARD DENISON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Salisbury; who died in 1841. The scroll is inscribed thus:—

“ M. S.

Louisa Maria Denison,

“ Hentici Rex Seymer, de Danford, in agro Dorsetiensi Armig', filia nati
secundæ; Edwardi, hujusce Dioceseos Episcopi, conjugis dilectissimæ. Obiit XX^{mo}
II^{do} Septembris die, Anno Sacro 1841, vixit annos 29.

“ Beati mundo corde quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt. Matt. v. 8.”

DEVIZES, ST. JOHN. A Purbeck slab, 8 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, lying on the pavement of the Beauchamp Chapel. It was engraved by the Messrs. Waller, and commemorates MARY, wife of the Rev. WILLIAM MASKELL, of Broadleaze, who died in 1847. The slab is inlaid with a cross-fléury, having five steps at the base, and the sacred monogram on a medallion at the intersection of its limbs. At the foot is the following inscription:—

“ † Here lieth Mary Maskell who deceased May XX in the year of our
Lord MDCCCXLVII.”

The border-fillet bears a portion of St. John, xi. 25, 26:—

“ † I am the Resurrection and the Life, saith the Lord; he that believeth in
Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in
Me shall never die. Amen.”

At the angles are the evangelistic symbols.

CALNE. A brass in memory of MARKHAM HEALE, Esq., who died in 1845. It is of smaller dimensions than the last example, but also bears a cross, with the “Agnus Dei” at the intersection, and the evangelistic symbols, enclosed in quatrefoils, at the extremities of its limbs. At the base are three steps, and the border-fillet is inscribed as follows:—

“ † Hic requiescit Markham Heale qui obiit die XX Aprilis Anno Domini
MDCCCXLV ætatis sue XL.

“ Delicta juventutis mee et ignorantias meas ne meminervis Domine.”

CHAPTER VI.

BRASSES OF BISHOPS WALTHAM AND HALLUM.



THE two examples here included, although not strictly within the limits of the county, seem, from their connexion with it, to demand a notice in the present work.

A.D. 1395. JOHN DE WALTHAM, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. WESTMINSTER ABBEY. (*Plate XXXI.*) The mutilated remains of this once beautiful memorial lie on the pavement at the north-west angle of St. Edward the Confessor's Chapel,¹ well known as the ancient burial-place of the kings of England. The slab is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 4. The effigy of the prelate, habited in full pontificals, stands in the centre, above which was a triple canopy, supported by tabernacle work, composed of a tier of four niches on either side,² the whole surmounted by a square embattled head-canopy.³ His right hand is raised in the act of benediction, and his left supports the pastoral-staff, to which, in this instance, is attached a *vexillum*, or banner of the cross.⁴ The central apparel of the chesuble consists

¹ This brass is noticed by Weever (*Fun. Mon.* p. 482) and Gough (*Sep. Mon.* I. part 2, p. 154); also in Dart's "Westminster Abbey" (II. 48) where a plate is given.

² The whole of the figures within these niches have disappeared. Gough describes three of those on the north side as St. John the Evangelist, St. John of Beverly, and St. John, Almoner. The fourth was perhaps St. John, Baptist. One on the south side, defaced, "seeming by the sword St. Peter," is, he says, all that remained in his time. The sword, however, is not the emblem of St.

Peter, and the effigy was much more probably that of St. Paul.

³ The proper position of the fragments shown in the plate will be better understood by referring to Plate XXXII. A is the central finial of the canopy over the bishop's head, and B the termination of the head canopy on the sinister side.

⁴ Other instances of the *vexillum* are Plate XXXII. in the present series; the brass of Abbot Estney (1498), in Westminster Abbey; and that of Bishop Goodrich (1553), in Ely Cathedral.

of six quatrefoils, enclosing alternately a cross and a figure of the Virgin and child,—the latter being the arms of the see of Salisbury. The episcopal ring appears on the second finger of the right hand, whilst the maniple, and a portion of the dalmatic, with its fringed edges, are seen beneath the chesuble.

The lower portion of the figure, together with much of the canopy, and the border-fillet, which bore the inscription,¹ has been torn from the slab.

Bishop Waltham derived his name from the place of his birth—Waltham, near Grimby, in Lincolnshire. He rose high in favour with Richard II., during whose reign he was Master of the Rolls, and Keeper of the Privy Seal. On the 20th September, 1388, he was consecrated Bishop of Salisbury with extraordinary ceremony, the King himself being present on the occasion, together with many illustrious personages, and a vast concourse of people. On May 20th, 1391, he was appointed Lord High Treasurer of England. His death took place in September, 1395;² and by his will he bequeaths his body to be buried in his church of Sarum, in such place as the supervisors and executors thereof, and the Dean and Chapter, should appoint. The King, however, by whom he was much lamented, gave orders for his interment in Westminster Abbey, and his remains were accordingly deposited near the tomb of Edward I.,—but not, as we learn from Walsingham, without giving great offence to many.³

Bishop Waltham appears to have founded a chantry at the altar of St. Andrew,⁴ within his cathedral, for the maintenance of which he gave to the Dean and Chapter certain lands in the city of New Sarum, producing (2 Edw. VI.) an annual rental of 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*⁵

His will was made at Sunning, in Berks, which was then within the diocese of Sarum. It bears date the 2d, and was proved on the

¹ Bishop Godwin notices a portion of the inscription which remained in his time, but does not seem to have transcribed it.

² Shortly before this he obtained a grant of fairs for Southbroom near Devizes, Salisbury, Ramsbury, Marlborough, and Bockingham, co. Berks. Also a grant of free manor for his possessions at Lavington, Potterne, and Woodford.

³ "Hoc anno [i.e. 1395] obiit Jo. de Waltham Episcopus Sarum & regni Thesaurarius, qui tantum regi complacuerat, ut etiam (multis licet murmurantibus) rege jubente apud

Westmonasterium inter reges meruit sepultura." Ypod. Neustr. 149.

⁴ See "Wilts Institutions," A.D. 1531. In Dodsworth's "*Salisbury Cathedral*," p. 168, the altar of the Holy Relics is said to have been founded by Bishop Waltham.

⁵ Certificate of Wilts Chuntries, No. 58, Pub. Rec. Office. John Uppington, B.A. aged fifty-six, "a man of right honest conversation and reporte," was the incumbent at the suppression; the plate weighed 9 ounces, and the goods and ornaments were valued at 13*s.* 2*d.*

26th of September, 1395.¹ The following abstract contains the more remarkable items:—

To his Cathedral of Sarum he bequeaths his best and precious vestment that prayers might be offered therein for his own soul, as well as for the good estate of Sir William le Scrope² during his life, and for the repose of his soul after his decease; with whose bounty the said vestment was in great part provided. To the same Church, his vestment of cloth of gold and blue, with its apparel, together with his two white vestments, his best pair of candlesticks for the Chapel, his best pair of censers, and his best missal, that prayers might be offered in behalf of his own soul. To the King, all his unset stones of Beryl and Crystal, all his unworked Pearls, his best mule, and his best gold ring; also a thousand marks to dispose of according to his discretion, for the benefit of his soul, as well as that of the testator. His manors of Steventon, Berks, and Westbury, Wilts, together with the advowson of the Church of Steventon, [reserving an endowment for the Vicar of Steventon] he desires to be given up to the King, on the execution of his will, (if?) he [the King] thinks fit to execute it in this particular—on condition that they be immediately granted to the Prior and Convent of Sandelford,³ to the finding of ten additional Canons regular, who, together with the number before appointed, should celebrate Divine Service to the honour and praise of God, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of SS. John the Baptist, and Evangelist, and all the saints of God, for the good estate of the King during life, as well as for the repose of his soul after his departure, for the soul of the testator, and the souls of all their parents, friends, and benefactors, for ever. To the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, severally, new and costly cloths of gold, of one sort, that each may make from thence one vestment, and afterwards leave it to his proper Church, that prayers may be said for himself, and for the soul of the testator, for ever; also to each of them a ring set with a sapphire. To the former he also bequeaths all his orfrays, parures (*ornaments*), and pieces set with pearls, but not worked into vestments. To the Church of St. Mary of Lincoln, his vestment of green cloth of Damask, that prayers might be offered therein for his soul. To every brother of the four orders of Mendicant Friars in the City of London, in the two Universities, in the town of Grimsby, and in the Houses of those orders within his own Diocese, 6/8, to pray especially for his soul. Also 500 marks to be distributed among the poor men of his Diocese to pray for his own, as well as for the souls of Sir John Bacon, Sir Nicholas Espaigne, and all the faithful departed. To the Church of Waltham, his red vestment, orfrayed with white cloth of gold; and 20 marks to be distributed among the poor men of that town. To the fabric of his Cathedral, 100 marks; to every Canon residentiary, 40/; to every Vicar, 26/8; to every Chorister, 13/4; also 10 marks to be distributed among the rest of the ministers of the same Church. To every Chaplain of his Chapel, 5 marks; to every other Clerk exceeding the age of 50 years, 40/; and to every Chorister, 20/. To the Abbots and Convents of Westminster, Thornton, Welhow, Park Lude,⁴ and Selby, 100 shillings each. To the Priorefs of

¹ A copy of this document will be found in Lansdowne MS. 207 E, fol. 600-610.

² K.G. Earl of Wiltshire, and afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England.

³ In Berkshire; a Priory for Canons of the order of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. John Baptist. The grant of the Manor of Westbury to this Priory, by Bp. Waltham, seems to furnish a link in its history unnoticed by Sir R. C. Hoare. "The Priory Manor," he says, "was a cell to the Priory of Steventon, which latter was a cell to the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy. The donation was made by Henry I.; but upon

the seizure of foreign religious houses during the wars with France, the Manor of Westbury, with that of Steventon, and the advowson of the vicarage, was lost by the Abbey of Bec, and bestowed by Richard II. on the Abbot and Convent of Westminster." *Westbury Hund.* p. 25. It is, therefore, possible, that the Crown did not sanction the transfer to Sandelford. Tanner, in his account of the Priory, makes no mention of these Manors as having belonged to it.

⁴ Thorton, Welhove, and Parco-Luda, or Louth-Park, in co. Lincoln.

Stikefswold, 50 marks; and to her Convent, together with those of Nonne cotum, and Grimby,¹ each 100 shillings. To the poor brothers and sisters of the Hospital of Shirburne, in the Diocese of Durham, 100 shillings. To the Abbot and Convent of Lesnes £40, which sum remained in his custody, of the alms of the King, for that use. To the Rectors of St. Bride's, St. Andrew's, Holborn, and St. Dunstan's in the West, London, 40/ each. To Joan Langdale, nun of Wilton, 20 marks. To his nephew, John Waltham, the manor and liberty together with his lands, tenements, and rents, in Waltham, after the death of Joan, his sister; and also his manors of Borstal in Kent, and Plefeley in Derbyshire. To Joan, his sister, 50 marks, a jug of silver-gilt, all his beds, utensils, and moveables at Waltham, and a furred robe. To Cecilia, his sister, 20 pounds, a basin and water-jug of silver, and a furred robe; and to John Moigne, her husband, a jug of silver-gilt, and a horse of the value of 20 marks. To William Candelesby, 20 marks, and to his mother and daughters, 40 pounds. To a certain poor woman, his own aunt, called Katherine, 20 marks. To the poor of his relationship, 100 marks. To Richard Meriell and thirteen others, and to the esquires of his household, 10 marks each. To three esquires in personal attendance, a horse of the value of 10 pounds each. To his Chamberlain, £20; to his Wardrober, 10 marks; to every valet (*valeſto*) of his household, 5 marks; to every boy (*garçioni*) of his chamber, 40/; to every other boy, 26/8; and to every page (*pagetto*), 13/4. To John Candelesby, William Diones, and Henry Harburg, £20 each. To John Sapurton, £10; and to Elene his wife, £20, and an entire robe. He also desires a thousand Pfalters, and a thousand Placebo and Dirige, to be said for him by the poor as quickly as possible. Also 100 fit vestments of cloth of silk to be provided, and one of them, together with 40/, given to every Parish Church which during his life he may have occupied: and the remaining vestments to be bestowed on poor churches. Also, that if the bones of the body of his father can be faithfully found, they may be taken and re-placed near to the bones of his mother, and a marble slab laid down in memory of them both;² otherwise, the slab to be laid down to his mother only, inscribed according to the discretion of his executors. Lastly, he desires that an Obit, or Anniversary, is established in his Cathedral, and celebrated therein, annually for ever. The remainder of his goods, his debts being duly discharged, to be disposed of in the celebration of masses, alms, gifts, and other works of piety. Moreover, he appoints Sir William le Scrope, Kn^t, Sir Roger Walden, Master Ralph Selby, Master William Waltham, Master Richard Holme, Sir George Lenthorpe,³ Sir Thomas Harny, Master Richard Pittes, Canons of his Church; William Holym, William Dyones, Chaplains; and John Gowayn of his household, his executors; and the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the overseers of his will."

A.D. 1416. ROBERT HALLUM, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. CONSTANCE CATHEDRAL. (*Plate XXXII.*) This most interesting brass lies at the foot of the steps leading to the high altar, and is very similar to what the memorial of Bishop Waltham must have been when perfect. The effigy of the prelate stands beneath a foliated trefoil arch, with crockets and finial, a quatrefoil in the head of which encloses the initials "robs," probably intended to denote his Christian name—Robertus—in a contracted form. Above this inner canopy are two shields,—one bearing the arms of France and England, quarterly, within a garter; the other (which is lost) probably bore

¹ Stixwold, Nun Cotton, and Grimesby, also in Lincolnshire.

² On removing a pew in the Parish Church of Waltham (Aug. 1849), a brass plate was found bearing the following inscription:—"Hic

jacent *Johes et Margareta ux' ei quond'm pater et mater Joh'is Walth'm nup' Sar' Ep'i quor' aiabz p'piciet' deus ame'."* See "Journal of the Archæological Institute," No. XXVIII.

³ Treasurer of Sarum, in 1404.

the arms of the bishop, impaled with those of his see, and was encircled with a label inscribed, "**Misericordias Domini in eternum cantabo.**" The four niches on either side of the canopy contain figures of cherubim. The chesuble, or upper vestment of the prelate, is without ornament. On the amice are two letters, apparently **ab** or **ar**.¹

A narrow border-fillet bears the inscription, which is in Latin hexameter verse; the symbols of the four evangelists in quatrefoils being introduced as angle-emblems:—

<p>“ † Subjacet hic stratus Quondam platus Hic deceptor Nobilis Anglor festu Cuthberti En quo Robii Anno milleno Sex cu ter deno</p>	<p>Robert' Hallum vocitatus Sar' sub honore creatus Doctor pacisq' creator Regis fuit ambasciator Septembris [mens]c² bigebat mortem Constantia flebat tricent' octuageno cu Xpo vibat ameno.”</p>
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Of the birthplace of Bishop Hallum there is no satisfactory evidence. He was educated at Oxford, and filled the prebendal stall of Bitton, in Salisbury Cathedral, from 1394 until 1406. He was also Archdeacon of Canterbury, and in 1403 was nominated Chancellor of the University. He was first designated for the see of York by a papal bull; but soon afterwards appointed Bishop of Salisbury, and received the temporalities August 13, 1407. He is said to have been made a Cardinal in 1411.

In 1414, he was, together with Nicholas, Bishop of Bath and Wells; Richard, Earl of Warwick; the Abbot of Westminster, and others, appointed by Henry V. to attend the Council of Constance. The patent, bearing date 20th October in that year, whereby they were constituted by the King as his “ambassiatores, oratores, veros et indubitatos procuratores, et nuncios speciales,”³ is printed in Rymer, ix. 167. Whilst attending the Council, he died suddenly in the fortress of Gotlieben, which belonged to the see of Constance;⁴ and was interred with great state in the cathedral church, accompanied by all the dignitaries there assembled.

¹ Intended perhaps for **Ab**, or **A. O.**

² The translation of St. Cuthbert is Sept. 4.

³ It is doubtless in consequence of this authority, specially delegated to Bishop Hallum, by the king, that the Royal arms appear on his brass.

⁴ His brother, Richard Hallum, Esq., died two years earlier, on the 22d of November, 1414, and was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, London. See “Coll. Top. et Gen.,” V. 394.

A volume, written in German, by Ulrich von Reichenthal, and printed in 1483, under the title of "Confilium von Coftnitz," contains the following notice of the event:—

(Translation.) "On the fourth day of the first Harveft month [September], happened a Tuefday during which VIII hours after midday, towards the night, there died the highly worthy Prince Bishop,¹ Robert of Salifbury, from England, in the fortrefs Gotlieben; and on the morrow about vefper time there they conducted him to Conftance, and they bore him with two golden cloths into the Minfter, and thither went all Cardinals, Patriarchs, Archbifhops, Bifhops,—our Lord the King—all fpiritual and temporal Princes, prelates, and priefts, and with them a great crowd, by [the light of] LXXX of the largeft-sized burning tapers,—which poor old men bore, —and they fung him a Vigil, and he was buried in the choir with the other Bifhops:—and they had for him there no offering."

Maffingberd, in his "English Reformation," pp. 197, 8, gives the following account of the conduct of this prelate in the Council of Conftance:—

"When Jerome of Prague was brought up for his first examination, and had given offence by one of his answers, fo that feveral of the docters called out, 'To the fire with him!' the accused answered with some emotion, 'If my death is what you wish, God's will be done.' Hallum took up his words, 'No, Jerome,' he said, 'it is not God's will that any sinner should die, but that he should be converted and live.' It would seem by this speech, that he doubted of the propriety of convincing a man by fire and faggot, or, at least, that he had more mercy in his soul than the majority of them. He distinguished himself by the boldness and resolution with which he enforced the Council to prosecute the Pope (John XXIII.) saying to a prelate that defended him, that he knew, if he would speak the truth, that the man deserved a hundred deaths. And he brought with him to Pifa and Conftance a good plan for reformation, drawn up by his friend Richard Ullerston, an Oxford man, an opponent of the Lollards, but very desirous to recover the church from its abuses in discipline."

It is asserted, traditionally, that the brass of Bishop Hallum was engraved in England, and sent from hence to cover his remains. In the character of its design and execution it certainly resembles the numerous brasses of the period now extant in England, but is wholly unlike any such memorial hitherto noticed on the Continent.²

¹ Being a Cardinal he was probably classed at the Council with the other ecclesiastical princes. | is indebted to a paper by R. Pearfall, Esq., of Carlsruhe, Germany, printed in the "Archæologia," Vol. XXX. p. 43c.

² For some portion of this account the writer

APPENDIX.

SLAB OF WILLIAM DE ST. JOHN. (P. 10.)

THE family of St. John were descended from William de St. John, an officer who accompanied William of Normandy in his invasion of England. The surname is derived from the territory of St. Jean, near Rouen.

SLAB OF SIR ROGER DE STOKE, AT GREAT BEDWYN.

A notice of this memorial was accidentally omitted in Chapter II. It lies beneath a recessed arch in the south wall of the south transept of Great Bedwyn Church. The centre of the slab (like that of St. John, at Ramsbury) appears to have been inlaid with a cross. The inscription incised on the margin, and now much defaced, is thus preserved by Stukeley:—

“ ROGER · DE · STOCRE · CHEV · ICI · GYCHT ·
DEU · DE · SA · ALME · EYT · MERCI · ”

The family of Stoke, as mentioned by Leland, were lords of Stoke Hall (now Stock Farm), in the parish of Great Bedwyn, which was conveyed in 1431 by Thomas Stokke to Sir Walter Hungerford.

Sir Roger¹ died in 1333, seised of the manor of Wolfhall, and of lands in Savernake Forest.

TRIAL BY BATTLE. (P. 15.)

The proceedings adopted in the case of Bishop Wyvil against the Earl of Salisbury necessarily lead to a few additional remarks in illustration of this ancient mode of determining, not only cases of Military and Civil Right, but also Appeals of Felony and Murder.

At an early period, the custom of settling disputes by single combat constituted an important part of the common law of those realms in which it prevailed. It was introduced into Italy by the Lombards towards the close of the fifth century, and became in course of time an established law in Germany, Denmark, Gaul, and other countries. In England, its origin may, perhaps,

¹ A recumbent effigy, in stone, supposed to be that of Sir Adam de Stoke, the father of Sir Roger, also lies in the south transept of Bedwyn Church.

be traced to William of Normandy,¹ from whose reign until that of Henry II. (when the alternative of the grand assize, or trial by jury, was introduced) it was the only legal mode of decision in writs of right.

The last trial by battle, waged in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, took place as late as 1571; others also occurred in the Court of Chivalry in 1631, and in the County Palatine of Durham in 1638.

The following account of the form and circumstances attending a wager of this kind is given on the authority of Mr. Justice Blackstone, and will explain more fully the notes at page 16, taken by the chief scribe of the Court of Common Pleas, who was an eye-witness of the proceedings in the case of Bishop Wyvil:—

When the defendant in a writ of right pleads the general issue—viz. that he hath more right to hold than the demandant hath to recover, and offers to prove it by the body of his champion, which tender is accepted by the demandant, the defendant, in the first place, must produce his champion, who, by throwing down his glove as a gage or pledge, thus wages, or stipulates battle, with the champion of the demandant, who by taking up the glove accepts the challenge.

The preliminaries having been thus adjusted, a piece of ground is set out, sixty feet square, enclosed with lifts, and a court erected on one side for the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, who attend in their scarlet robes. A bar is also prepared for the sergeants-at-law.

When the Court sits, which ought to be before sunrise, proclamation is made for the parties and their champions. The latter are introduced by two knights, and are dressed in a coat of armour, with red sandals, bare-legged from the knee downwards, bare-headed, and with bare arms to the elbows. The weapons allowed them are batons, or staves, of an ell long, and a leather target.

When the champions, thus armed, arrive within the lifts, or place of combat, the champion of the defendant then takes his adversary by the hand, and makes oath that the property in dispute is not the right of the demandant; and the champion of the demandant, taking the other by the hand, swears in the same manner that it is. An oath against forcery and enchantment is then taken by both champions in the following, or a similar form:—

“Hear this, ye justices, that I have neither eaten, drunk, nor have I upon me either bone, stone, or grass; no enchantment, forcery, or witchcraft, whereby the law of God may be abated, or the law of the devil exalted. So help me God and His saints!”

The battle is then begun, and the combatants are bound to fight till the stars appear in the evening; and if the champion of the defendant can defend himself till the stars appear, the defendant shall prevail in his cause,—it being sufficient for him to maintain his ground and make it a drawn battle, as he is already in possession; but if victory declares itself for either party, for him is judgment finally given. This victory may arise from the death of either of the champions (which was rarely the case); or if either yield, and pronounce the word “Craven;” for which he is to be condemned as a recreant, “*Amittere liberam legem*,”—that is, to become infamous, and not to be considered “*liber et legalis homo*,” being supposed by the event to be foresworn, and, therefore, in future, not eligible as a jurymen, or in a condition to be admitted as a witness in any cause.

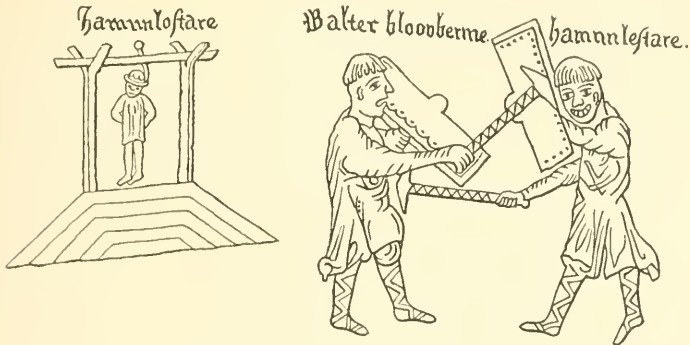
In an appeal of felony, the form and manner of waging battle are nearly the same as upon a writ of right. There is, however, one difference,—viz. that in a writ of right each party might hire a champion, but in appeals of felony they were bound to fight in their proper

¹ The day before the battle of Hastings, William sent an offer to King Harold to decide their quarrel by single combat; but Harold refused, saying, he would leave it to the God

of armies to determine. On the following day, Oct. 14, 1066, victory declared in favour of William.

persons. If the appellee in the latter case were so far vanquished that he could not, or would not fight any longer, he was adjudged to be immediately hanged. But if, on the contrary, the appellee killed the appellant, or maintained his ground until sunset, he was acquitted.

The annexed woodcut represents a judicial combat in an appeal of robbery, which happened temp. Henry III., between Walter Bloweberme and Hamon le Stare. It is copied from an ancient drawing in the Public Record Office, and, although engraved before, has been considered



of sufficient interest to justify its reproduction in the present work, as showing the similarity between the weapons here used, and those of the champion of Bishop Wyvil, represented in Plate I. A thin furcoat is worn in this instance by each party; and Hamon le Stare, the vanquished combatant, appears in the background suspended from a gallows.

The second woodcut also represents a champion, in a furcoat, holding his shield and baton. It is a facsimile of the seal of Henry de Fernbureg, champion of the Abbot of Glastonbury, affixed to a deed, bearing date A.D. 1258, by which the said Henry binds himself to wage battle and to fight, if necessary, for the right which the Abbot and his church of Glastonbury had in the manors of Puceleschurch, Kranmere, Blakeford, and Wynescumbe, and in the advowsons of Effeburie, Bocland, Kineton, and Cristemeford, against the champion of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, or of the Dean and Chapter of Wells, for thirty marks sterling; of which sum ten marks was to be paid on the wager of battle, on his tonfion five marks, and the remaining fifteen marks to be delivered on the day of his arming to some good man in equal hand, to be given to the champion if one blow of the battle only were struck; and if no blow were struck, to be restored again to the Abbot, or his attorney. This document is dated at London, on the 28th of April, in the forty-second year of the reign of King Henry [III].



In the Register of Thomas Cantelupe, Bishop of Hereford [fol. 82 b], is also a somewhat similar deed, bearing date at Westminster, A.D. 1276, by which this prelate binds himself to pay annually, on the feast of St. Michael, the sum of 6/8 sterling, to Thomas de Bruges, his champion, while the said Thomas is able to exercise that office, either against the Lord

Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, or any other person, whensoever required; the Bishop agreeing at the same time fully to satisfy him, as well for stipend as for his sustentation, and all other necessaries.

The service for the benediction of the shield and baton of a person about to engage in a judicial combat¹ will be found in the *Manuale* (or Book of Offices) *secundum usum Sarum*, a copy of one of the early editions of which is preserved in the library of St. Mary's Vicarage, Marlborough.²

JOHN STOKES. (P. 38.)

A John Stokes, of Seend (probably the son of this individual), married Margery, daughter of John Nicholas, of Roundway, who died in 1502. (See Pedigree of Nicholas, in the Herald's Visitations.)

WEARE *alias* BROWNE. (P. 59.)

The word "*alias*," as here applied to the surname of a family, would seem, at first sight (judging from its modern use), to denote illegitimacy; but, in many instances, the second name was added from a totally different cause.

In some cases, we find an official title appended, with an *alias* to the name, as in the Herald's Visitation of Wilts (Harl. MS. 1443), where Camden, the well-known antiquary, is styled "William Camden, Esquire, *alias* Clarenceux King of Arms."

The same manuscript contains pedigrees of the Wiltshire families of Pytt *alias* Bennet, Weare *alias* Browne, Richmond *alias* Webb, and others.

Camden, in his "Britannia," notices the celebrated Judge Littleton as "Thomas Littleton *alias* Westcote," which is thus explained by Lord Coke, in the preface to his first Institute. He says, "Our author, of an ancient and a fair descended family, *de Littleton*, took his name of a town so called, as that famous Chief Justice Sir John de Markham, and divers of our profession, and others, have done.

"Thomas de Littleton, Lord of Frankley, had issue Elizabeth, his only child, and did bear the arms of his ancestors,—viz. Argent, a chevron between three escallop shells fable. . . . With this Elizabeth married Thomas Westcote, Esquire, the king's servant in court, a gentleman anciently descended, who bare Argent, a bend between two cotises fable; a bordure engrailed gules bezanty.

"But she being fair, and of a noble spirit, and having large possessions and inheritance from her ancestors, *de Littleton*, and from her mother, the daughter and heir of Richard de Quatermains, and other her ancestors (ready means in time to work her own desire), resolved to continue the honour of her name (as did the daughter and heir of Charlton with West, the sons of Knightley, and divers others), and therefore prudently, whilst it was in her own power, provided, by Westcote's assent, before marriage, that her issue inheritable should be called by the name of 'de Littleton.'

"These two had issue four sons, Thomas, Nicholas, Edmund, and Guy; and four daughters.

¹ "Benedictio scuti et baculi ad duellum faciendum."

² "Manuale ad usum insignis ecclesie Sar'. Parisiis nuper impressum impensis honesti viri

Anthonii Verard mercatoris librarij in eadem urbe juxta ecclesiam beate Marie moram trahentis." 4to. no date.

“Thomas, the eldest, was our author, who bare his father’s Christian name *Thomas*, and his mother’s surname *de Littleton*, and the arms *de Littleton* also; and so doth his posterity bear both name and arms to this day.”

The addition of a second surname with an *alias*, in consequence of a marriage with an heiress, is further proved by the pedigree of Richmond *alias* Webb, of Draycot Foliat, given at fol. 58 of the Herald’s Visitation of Wiltshire, above referred to. In this instance, William Richmond, of Draycot, married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Webb, of the same place, and the surname of “Richmond *alias* Webb” was in consequence borne by their descendants for four successive generations.

There can be but little doubt that the family of Weare, *alias* Browne, obtained their additional surname in a precisely similar manner, although the actual marriage with the heiress of Browne, by which it was acquired, is not included in their pedigree, as recorded in the Herald’s Visitations.

BISHOP GESTE. (P. 59.)

The following is a copy of an original document preserved in the Registry at Salisbury, containing the order of Bishop Geste for the demolition of the Parish Church of Draycot Foliat, in this county. The fabric had, it appears, fallen into a very dilapidated condition, and as funds for repairing it were not to be obtained, it was considered prudent that the church should be entirely demolished, and the parish annexed to that of Chiseldon. This arrangement was, in accordance with the Bishop’s order, duly confirmed by the patrons of the respective livings, and by the then Vicar of Chiseldon.

“To all the Sons of Holy Mother Church to whom these presents shall come, Edmund, by Divine Providence, Bishop of Sarum, health, grace, and benediction.

“Whereas the Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Foliat, in the county of Wilts, in our Diocese of Sarum, hath been, and now is, so small and impoverished in its Tithes, Rights, Profits, and appurtenances, so that it is in no wise adequate for the suitable and sufficient maintenance and support of the Rector who shall minister to God and the people there; and in such condition of Poverty and scantiness hath remained for some time past, and by those means it hath come to pass that not only the chancel of the same Church there, and the Parsonage House, are, in a manner thrown down, and in ruins, but also the said Church has long since been bereft and deprived of the performance of Divine worship:

“And whereas the perpetual Vicarage of the Parish Church of Chiffeldeane, in the said Diocese of Sarum, is also slender and insufficient in its rights, tithes, and profits, and also inadequate for the maintenance of a Perpetual Vicar, so that he who performs Divine Service may also be hospitable:

“And whereas the said respective Parishes of Draycott Foliat and Chiffeldeane have been, and are contiguous and adjoining Parishes, so much so that their boundaries and limits in most parts adjoin each other:

“The premises, therefore, being maturely considered, and that a re-formation is to be desired by means of the union, annexation, consolidation, and addition, of the said Church of Draycott Foliat, and all its rights, members, and appurtenances, according to the agreement within mentioned, we have held conference with, and obtained the assurance of, the Honorable Edmund Bruges, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, Lord Chandos, Baron of Sudely, the true and undoubted patron of the Perpetual Vicarage of Chiffeldeane aforesaid; and with Thomas Chaderton, Esquire, the true and undoubted Patron of Draycott Foliat aforesaid; and the respective Patrons have submitted themselves to us and to our jurisdiction, concerning such annexation, union, and incorporation of the Churches, to be completed by us, and by our authority.

“ Wherefore we, Edmund, the aforesaid Bishop of Sarum, the name of Christ first being invoked, and setting Him the only God before our eyes, by and with the like consent and assent of the said respective Patrons of the aforesaid Churches, do annex, incorporate, unite, consolidate, and into one mass and member make, the said Rectory and Parish Church of Draycott Folyat, together with its tithes, rights, and profits, in the manner which followeth, unto the said Perpetual Vicarage of Chiffeldeane, and to the present Vicar there, and to his Successors for ever hereafter, vizt.:

“ That the said Thomas Chaderton, Esquire, in whose possession or tenure the principal Manor Houfe and the other part of the Manor of Draycott-Folyat aforesaid, together with the Buildings, Land, Glebes, and profits whatsoever, of the said Rectory of Draycott Folyat now are, his heirs and assigns, in that behalf shall yearly for ever hereafter have, hold, and possess all and singular the tithes thenceforth arising, and also all profit and advantage from or out of the Lands, Glebe, and buildings of the Rectory aforesaid; and also shall have and receive all and singular the Tithes arising and happening of in and out of the tenement and its appurtenances within the aforesaid Parish of Draycott-Folyat, which Tenement with its appurtenances has been and now is in the tenure and occupation of one Joanna Kickman, otherwise Web Widow, or her assigns.

“ And that the said Thomas Chaderton, his heirs and assigns, shall in respect and consideration of such Tithes and profits, pay to the said Vicar of Chiffeldeane, and his Successors, an annual rent of seven pounds, of good and lawful money of England, yearly, for ever hereafter at two terms of the year, vizt. the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, and the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in equal portions.

“ And that in case the said Thomas Chaderton, his heirs and assigns, or either of them, shall refuse to pay the said annual rent of seven pounds, or any part thereof, by the space of one month after either of the feasts aforesaid, on which (as is premised) it ought to be paid (provided that the same sum be first claimed as a debt in the Parish Church of Chiffeldeane aforesaid), that then and in that case we will that the said Vicar of Chiffeldeane thenceforth during his incumbency and afterwards his successors shall have for ever thereafter, as the right and in the name of the Vicarage of Chiffeldeane, all the Tithes of the said Church of Draycott-Folyat aforesaid, together with all its Lands and appurtenances.

“ *We will also direct and ordain that the said Church of Draycott-Folyat be entirely pulled down and razed, and that the stones, lead, iron, glass, and wood of the same, be converted and applied towards repairing and amending the said Church of Chiffeldeane.*

“ We will besides direct and ordain that the Inhabitants Parishioners of the said parish of Draycott-Folyat aforesaid, and their Successors, may thenceforth afterwards be Parishioners of the Parish of Chiffeldeane aforesaid, for the purposes of attending Divine Worship, and they may thenceforth come to, and be received and admitted to the same for ever.

“ We will also and ordain that the present Vicar of Chiffeldeane shall yearly and every year during the period of his incumbency, and after him that his successors yearly for ever in addition to all other burthens in respect of the said Vicarage and Rectory, pay or cause to be paid to us, and to our Successors, an annual sum, namely, Five Shillings, and also an annual sum of twelve pence, of good and lawful money, respectively, to the Archdeacon of Wilts, and his successors, at the Feast of the Passover, for ever.

“ Provided always that such consolidation, union, and annexation in the premises shall remain in full force and effect for ever, in case they be confirmed by the Patrons aforesaid under their hands and seals.

“ We will besides and ordain that the said Christopher Dewe, the present Vicar of Chiffeldeane, and his successors for ever hereafter, in addition to the premises, shall pay, or cause to be paid, as well the *Tithes* and Subsidies¹ thenceforth arising, and then due, or to become due,

¹ This, probably, should be “ Taxes and Subsidies.”

to our Lady the Queen; and also all procurations, and whatever other payments to us, and the Archdeacon aforesaid, and to our and his successors may be now by any occasion due, or become due, or accustomed to be paid.

"In testimony whereof we have to these presents caused our Episcopal Seal to be affixed. Dated the 27th day of the month of June, in the fourteenth year of our Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and in the first year of our translation.

(Signed) "ED. SARUM."

A true Copy of the original Register, Examined by

"G. Frome N.P. Reg. D.
of the Lord Bishop of Sarum."

Draycot Foliat is a parish in the hundred of Kingbridge. It is four miles fouth of Swindon, and, at the Census of 1851, contained five houses, and eighteen inhabitants.

Under the above arrangement the church was wholly destroyed, but its site can, at some times of the year, be easily traced. It appears to have consisted simply of chancel and nave, with a western tower; the whole measuring about seventy-five feet in length, and the nave about twenty in width.

The north aisle of Chisledon Church is known as the Draycot aisle, and some of the timbers of the roof bear carvings which have evidently belonged to some other place, from which it seems probable that this portion of the fabric was repaired from the debris of the neighbouring Church of Draycot Foliat.

The living of Draycot is a rectory: the advowson belongs to Ambrose L. Goddard, Esq. M.P. The tithes are commuted at £180 per annum, and each rector performs divine service in his parish on one day only during his incumbency,—namely, that on which he reads himself in. The parishioners attend Chisledon Church, a mile distant, and the Vicar of Chisledon attends to their spiritual wants, for which he was formerly paid by the Rector £10, afterwards £20, and now £50 per annum.

On the 14th of June, 1857, the Rev. Charles Whittle read himself in as Rector of Draycot. On this occasion a rick-cloth was set up in what had once been the churchyard, and there the new Rector performed Divine Service, in the morning to about 200 persons, and in the afternoon to rather a larger number.

In December, 1858, a similar ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Eastman, the present Rector.

SIR EDWARD BAYNTON'S EPITAPH. (P. 63.)

The word "*picture*" was, it appears, formerly used in describing, not only portraits in brass, as in this instance, but was also applied to recumbent effigies in stone or marble. By an Indenture, dated 27th Oct., 23 Elizabeth, between Richard and Gabriel Roiley, tomb-makers, of Burton-upon-Trent, and George Shitley, Esq., of Stanton Harold, co. Leicester, the two former undertake to erect, in the church of Somerton, co. Oxon, a fair tomb of alabaster to the memory of Thomas Fermor, Esq., bearing a "very faire, decent, and well p'portioned *picture* or portraiture of a gentleman representing y^e said Thomas Fermor," and also a "decent and p'fect *picture* or portraiture of a faire gentlewoman" representing his wife; and at the side of the tomb the "decent and usuall *pictures* of, or for, one sonne or two daughters," &c. See "Archæological Journal," No. XXX.

The word was also applied to statues, as well as to busts on coins. Gough, in his "Sepulchral Monuments," (Introd. I. xcvi.) says, "The statue of George I., at Gloucester, was called the King's *picture*." In a letter, dated Nov. 8, 1560, addressed to the Mayor and Corporation of Wells, and signed by Lord Bacon, Sir William Cecil, and others, the bust on coins called "testons" is also described as the "Kynge's *picture*." See "Notes and Queries," 2d S. VI. 85. In the books of the Stationers' Company, A.D. 1500, the term *picture* is thus applied to the small figure, or effigy, on an Apostle spoon,— "A spoyne of the gyfte of Master Reginald Wolfe, all gylte, with the *pycture* of St. John." *Ib.* II. 112.

The Churchwarden's accounts of the Parish of St. Mary, Devizes, A.D. 1557, contain the following item, in which the wooden effigies of SS. Mary and John, placed on either side of the great Rood, are also described as *pictures*. "Item, for tymber to make y^e *pyctours* y^t standeth by the Rode named Marye and John."

BRASS OF LAURENCE HYDE. (P. 72.)

It should have been here mentioned, that Anne, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon (son of Henry, of Purton, and grandson of Laurence, of West Hacche), was the first wife of James II., and the mother of Mary II. and Queen Anne.

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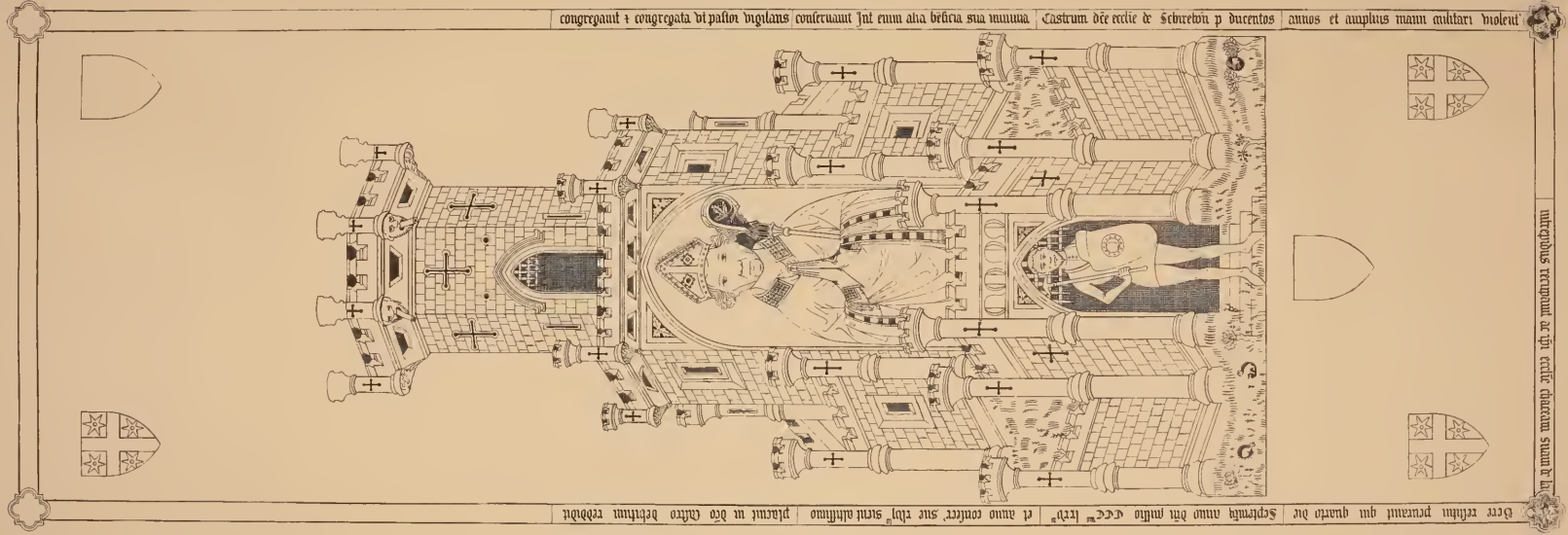
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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 7, line 8, — *dele* “or Longfword.” The fword in the effigy is found, on comparifon with other examples, to be no longer than the ordinary fword of the period. Mr. Planché, in a paper on the monumental effigies in Salifbury Cathedral (Journal of the Archæological Association, June 1859, p. 125) fuggests that the name was moft probably derived from one of his father’s anceftors, William Longefpé, fon of Rollo and father of Richard, firft Duke of Normandy.
- „ 27, line 2, — for “hexameter,” read “alternate hexameter and pentameter.”
- „ 33, line 7 from bottom, for “nine,” read “fix.”
- „ 43, The four laft quarterings on the Wentworth fhield, to which no names are given, appear to be as follows:— 3. Argent, a faltier engrailed gules, **TIPTOFT**. 4. Argent a fefs double cotifed gules, **BADLESMERE**. 5. Barry of fix, or and azure, a canton ermine, **GOUSHILL**. 6. Azure, three lucies hauriant, 2 and 1, three crofflets fitché 1 and 2, all argent, **FOYLVEIRE**. The croffes in the laft quartering, as fketched by Aubrey, do not appear to be precifely correct.

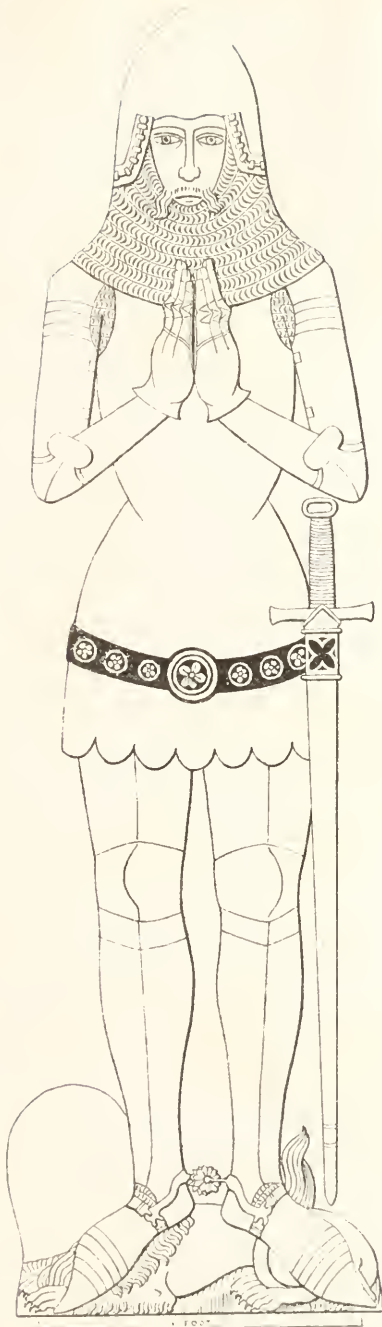
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Printed by G. BARCLAY, Castle St. Leicester Sq.



En. 1875. 662. 11. 118

ROBERT WYVIL, BISHOP OF SALISBURY. 1278.
In Salisbury Cathedral



C. A. D. 1380. 4TH RICHARD II.

A KNIGHT, PROBABLY OF THE QUINTIN FAMILY
CLIFFE PYRPARD CHURCH.



*Domine sire Edward Cerne chivaler o Epue sa femme qui
icy : de les queus almes deuz p sa ppte est mci Amen. 2*

1 FOOT.

c. A. D. 1393. 17th RICHARD II.

SIR EDWARD CERNE, AND LADY.

DRAYCOTE CERNE CHURCH



C. A.D. 1370. 10 EDWARD IV.

PHILIPPA DE CERNE.

DRAYCOTE CERNE CHURCH.

(RESTORED FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN AUBREY.)



Hic iacet Johes Bettesthorne quondam dñs de Thadenbyrche
 fundator istius cantarie qui obiit in die february Anno
 dñi M CCC LIIJ littera dñicat E cui aie ppetet deus aue

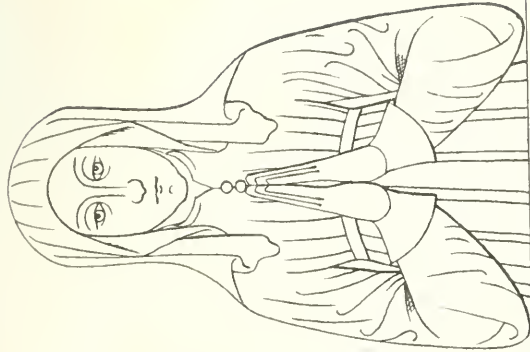
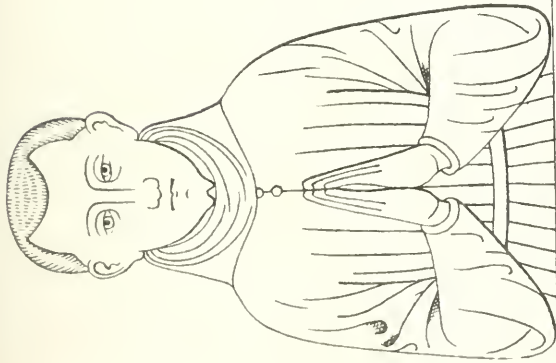
Qu qui traheris videas sta plege plora
 Es qd' eram et eius qd' lu' p' me p'cor oia

1 FOOT

A D 1398 . 22^{no} RICHARD II

JOHN BETTESTHORNE

MERE CHURCH



Harmono lapide Thomas iacet hic & Editha ? Que Polton vita quisq; vocabat ita ?
 Quos mors expulit hinc millesimo virgys anno ? Quadringentesimo tertio quib; adim' octo ?
 Andena luce Septembris hunc duodena ? Hunc febru gradieris fundas p'amina plena ?
 Octo q; uataz uataz totq; suarum ? Collegium carum circueundo Sacrum ?
 Ex obitu quoz Warberg; curatus habebit ? Quatuor atq; decem rimos que rite tenebit ?
 Post octu matris dñi dñica die sequente ? Uermis de Halle plase Warberg; retinente ?

1. 1867.

A. D. 1418. 6 HENRY V.

THOMAS AND EDITH POLTON.

WANBOROUGH CHURCH.



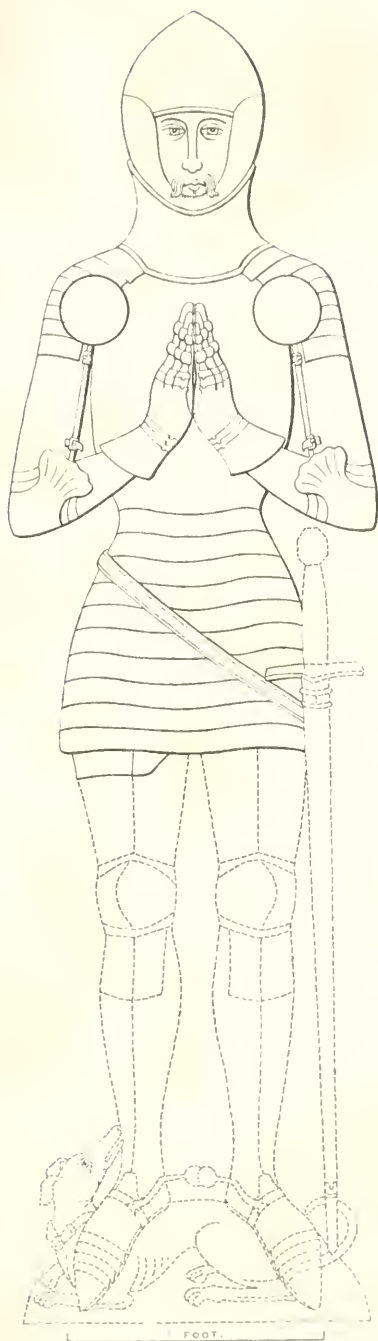
Willm̄s hic iacet bayly sic dño placet ?
Legavit ecclie solidos centū semp manere ?
Obijt .v. id Nouēb. Anno dñi. m̄ cccc. xxvii. ?

1 FOOT

A.D. 1427 5 HENRY VI.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

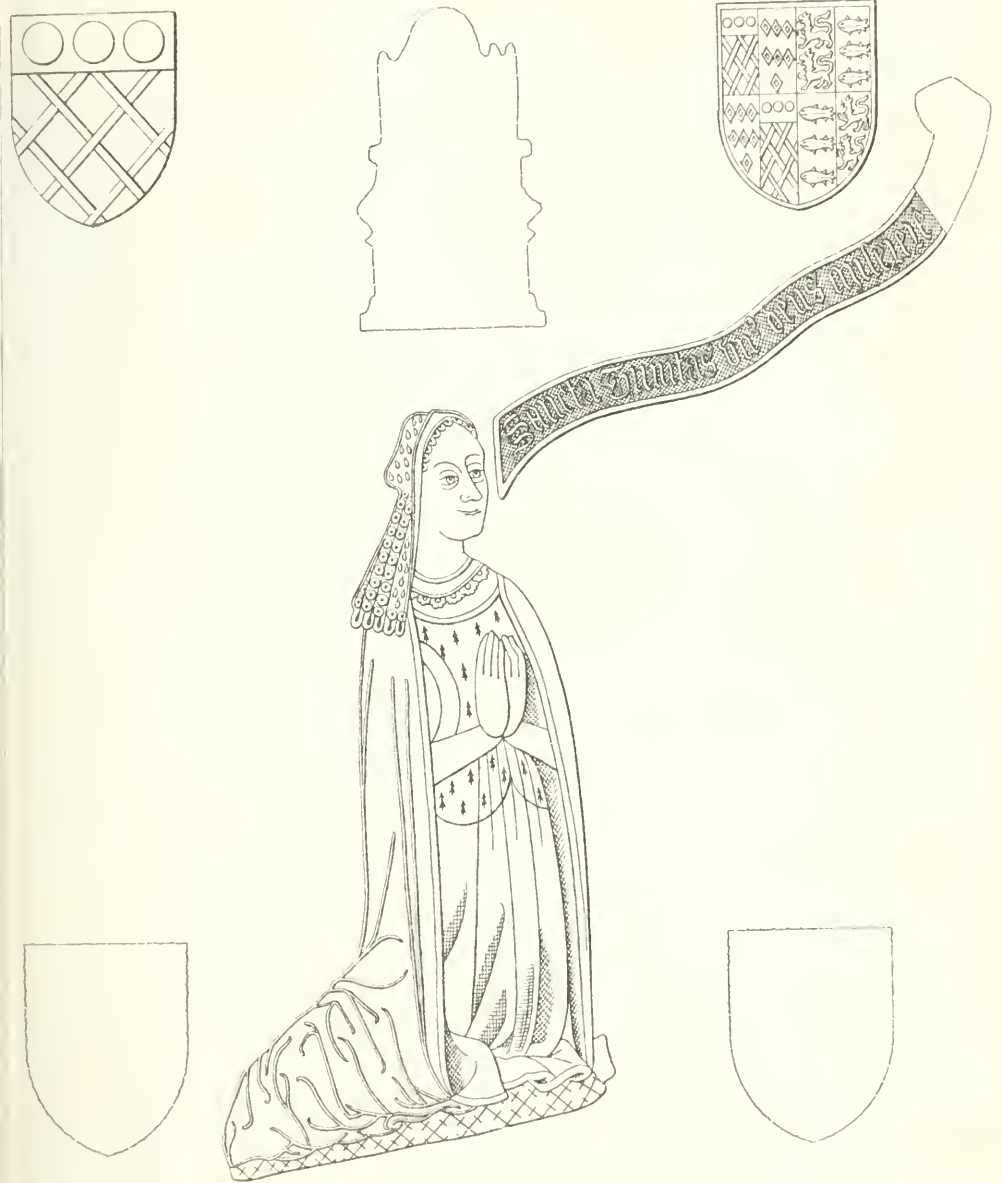
BERWICK BASSET CHURCH.



C. A. D. 1430. 8 HENRY V.

BROKEN FIGURE OF A KNIGHT.

MERE CHURCH



1 FOOT.
c. A. D. 1490. 6TH HENRY VII.
ELIZABETH, LADY ST. AMAND.
BROMHAM CHURCH.



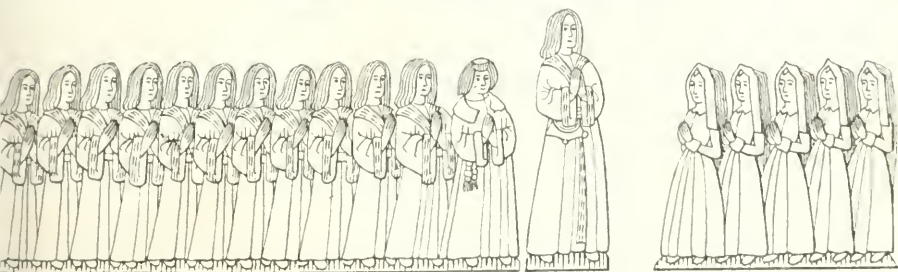
Here lyth John Stokys and Alys his wyff whiche John decessed
the xxvii day of June the yere of oure lord God thousand
CCCCxxxvii On whose soules Hu have mercy Amen.

1 FOOT

A. D. 1498. 14 HENRY VII.

JOHN STOKYS, AND WIFE.

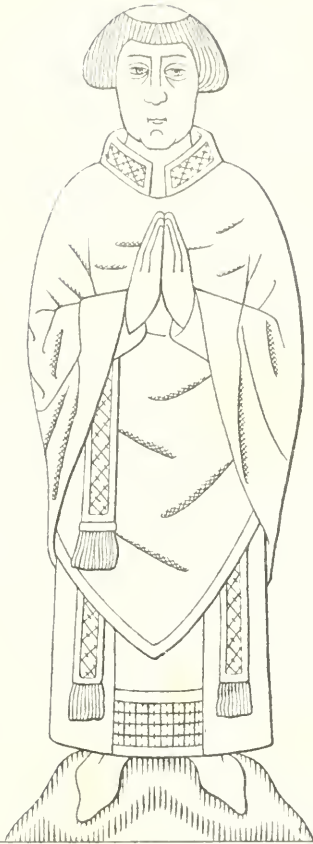
SELEND CHURCH.



A. D 1501. 17TH HENRY VII.

ROBERT BAYNARD ESQ., AND WIFE.

LACOCK CHURCH.



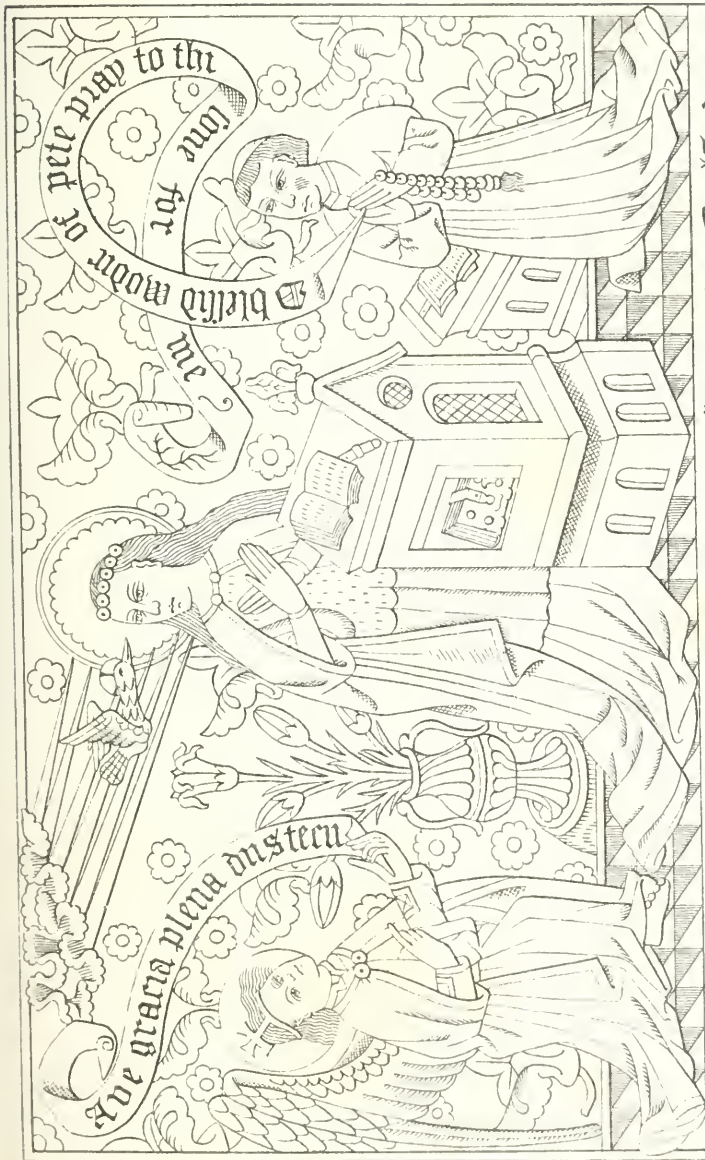
Hic iacet dñs Johñs Eton quōdā Rector hui⁹
ecclēie qui obut xvi die Januarii Anno dñi millesio
CCCC^o tercio Junis Anne ppriet^o de Anē

1 FOOT

A. D 1503. 19 HENRY VII.

JOHN ERTON, RECTOR.

LONG NEWNTON CHURCH.

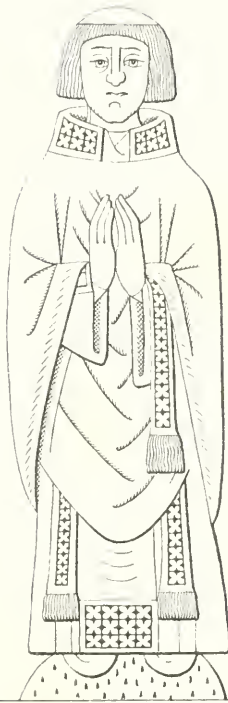
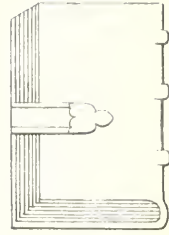
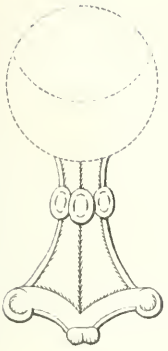


Deate pro aia dñi Georgij Rede quondam Rector Eccle de
 ffovent Tempore Edificaciois noue turribm Anno domini
 milimo MCCC^o lxxxvij^o Tuncs Anime ppiet^o de Amē

A. D. 1492. 6th HENRY VII.

GEORGE REDE, PRIEST.

FOYANT CHURCH.



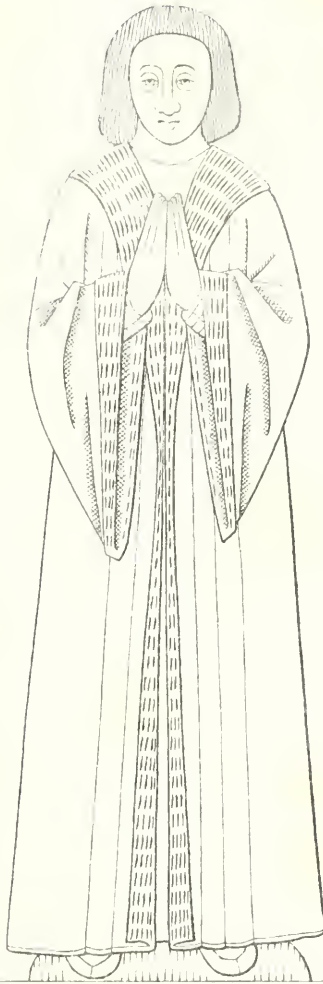
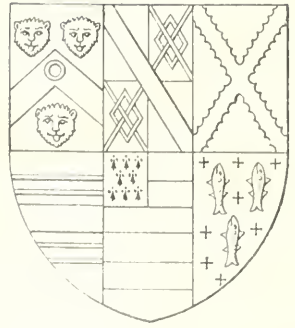
Orate p aīa dñi henrici frekylton quōdā Capellani
isti⁹ cantarie q⁹ obiit x^o die mēis septēbris A^o dñi millesimo
cccc^o viij^o Em⁹ Aīe p̄cietur deus Amen

1 FOOT

A. D. 1508. 24 HENRY VII.

HENRY FREKYLTON (CANTARIST .

ALDBOURNE CHURCH



ere lyeth the body of John Seymoure sone and heire of s^r John Seymoure knyght 7 of Margery doon of the daughters of s^r Henry Wentworth knyght which decessed y^e xv day of July the y^er of o^r lord m^c lxxv on whos soule ihu have mercy 7 of yo^r chante say a paternost^r 7 a ave

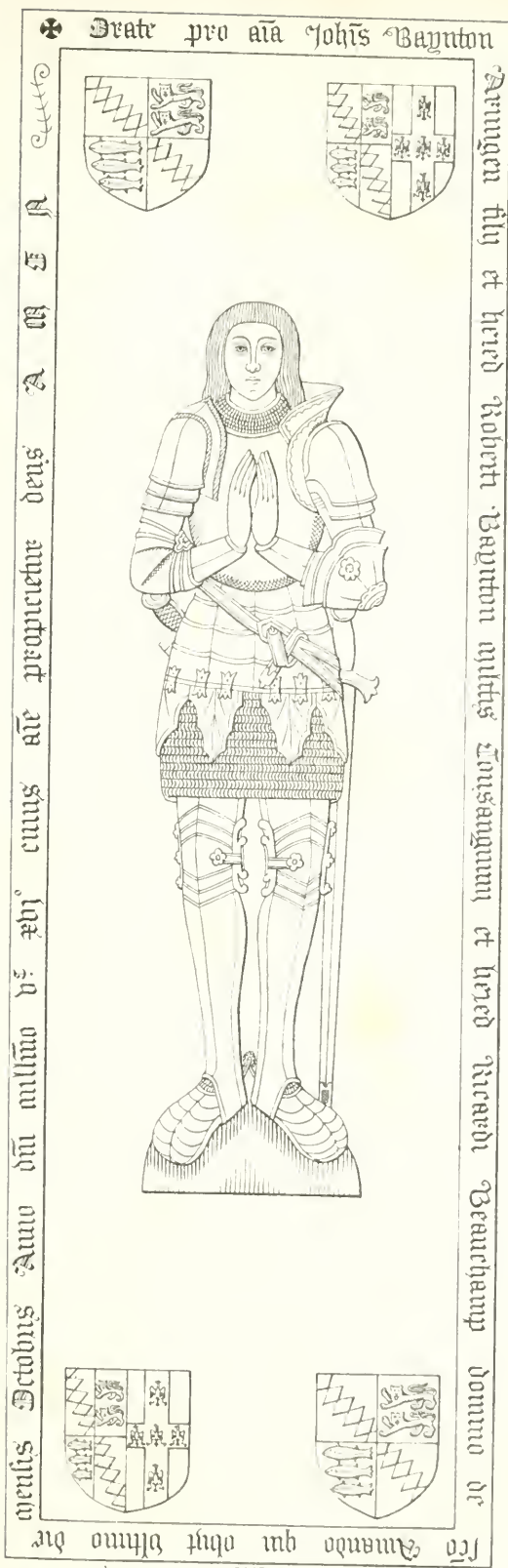
1 FOOT

A. D. 1510. 2ND HENRY VIII.

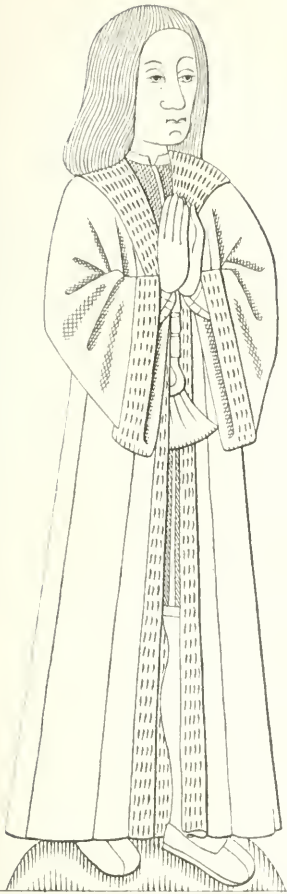
JOHN, SON OF SIR JOHN SEYMOUR.

GREAT BEDWYN CHURCH.

(THE ARMS RESTORED FROM A SKETCH BY JOHN AUBREY.)



A. D 1516. 8 HENRY VIII
 JOHN BAYNTON ESQ.
 BROMHAM CHURCH.

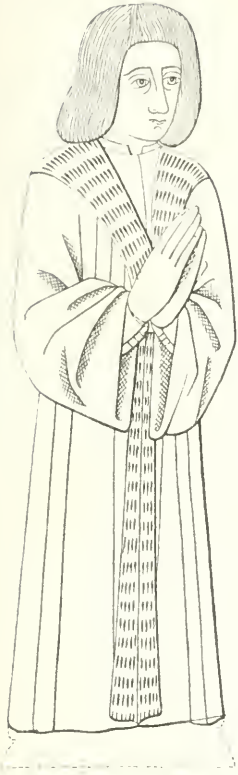


Off y^e chartre pray for the soules of Thomas
Goddard & Johan his wife which thom^s dyed the
xxvii day of August A^o m^o xxvii o^r wh^o soule ihu haue me

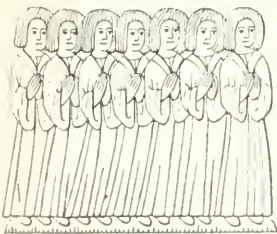


FOOT.

A. D. 1517 9 HENRY VIII
THOMAS GODDARD, AND WIFE
OGBOURNE ST GEORGE.

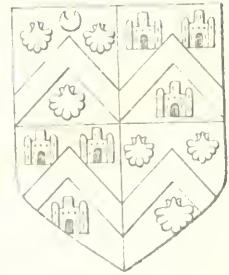
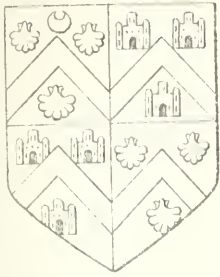


pray for the soules of John Barley & Maryon his wyf
whiche John decessed the x day of may the yere of our
lord god in v^e xvm on whole soules ihu haue mercy

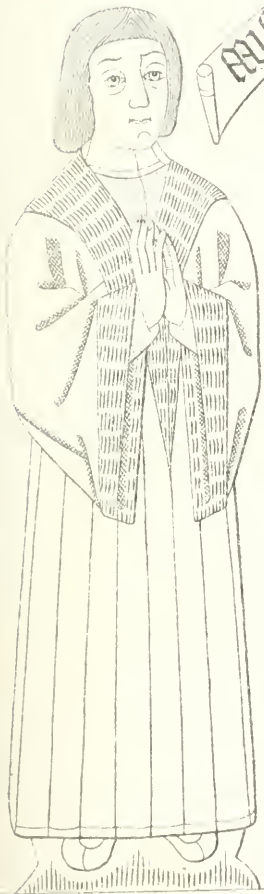


A. D. 1516 10 HENRY VIII.

JOHN BARLEY AND WIFE
PRESHUTE CHURCH.

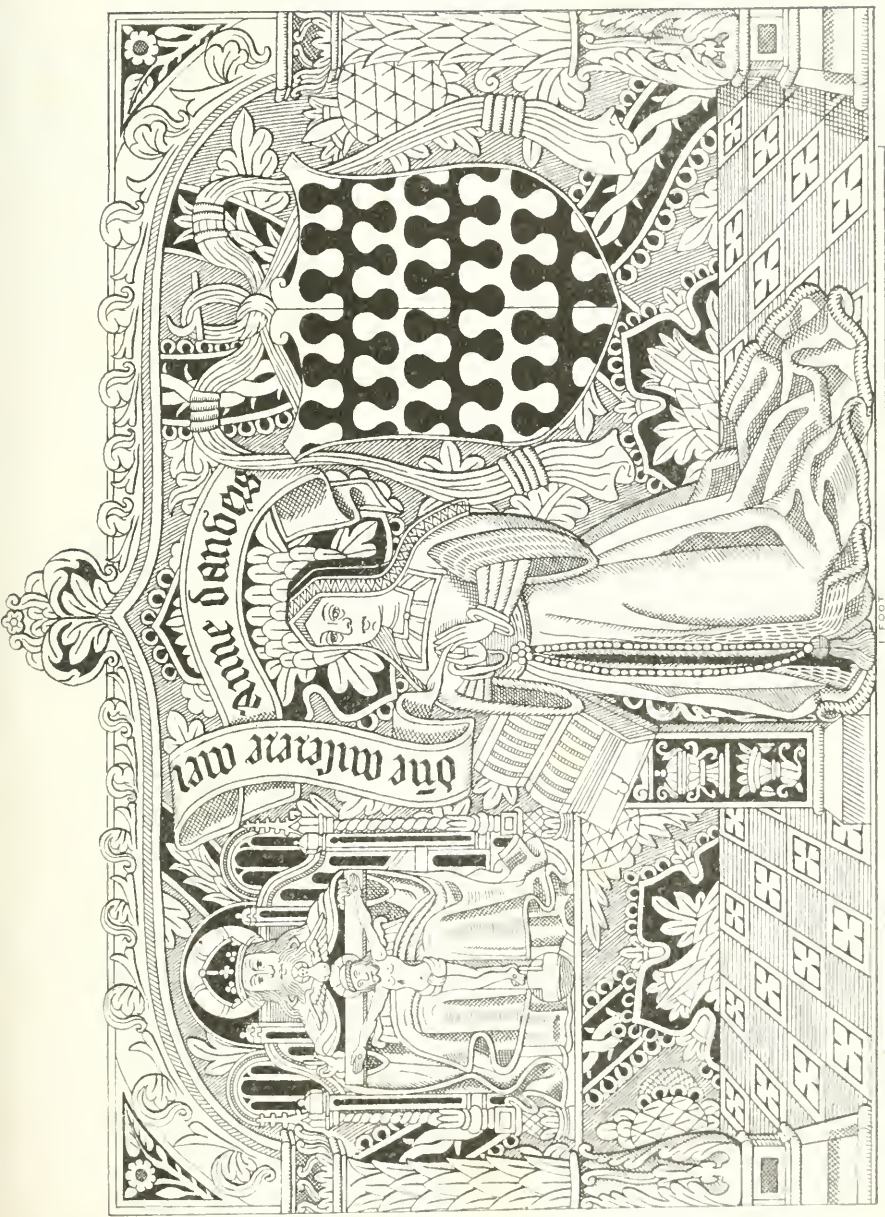


RECORDAS DNI TERNI CENTABO

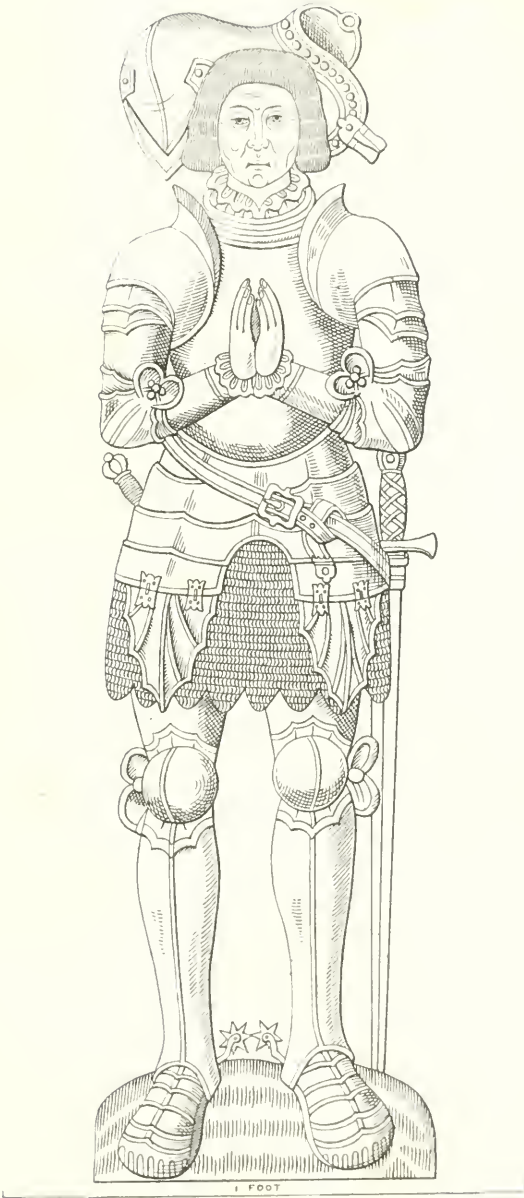


Offe yo' charite pray for the soule of Willm Chaucey
gentylman & marion his wyfe which Willm edified thys
chapel & decessid the 17 day of Jun Anno dñi mccccxxij

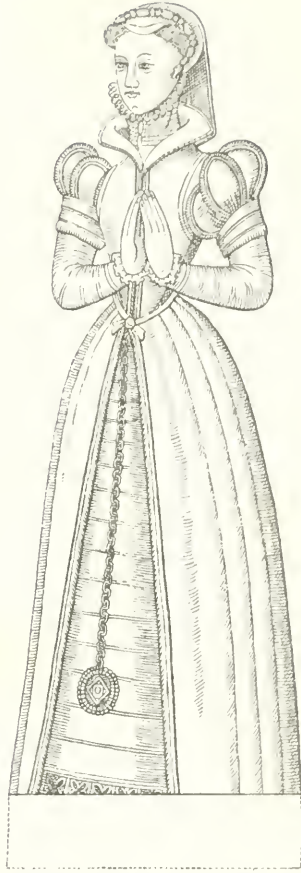
A. D. 1524. 16 HENRY VIII.
WILLIAM CHAUCEY, AND WIFE.
CHARLTON CHURCH.



C. A. D. 1539. 31 HENRY VIII.
ANNE, WIFE OF SIR JOHN DANVERS
DAUNTSEY, CHURCH

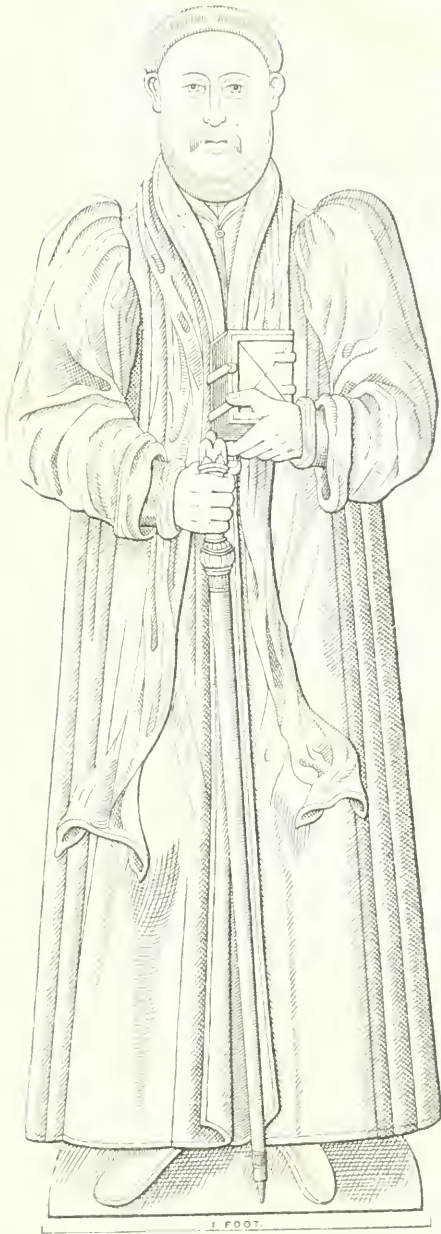


A. D. 1559. 2 ELIZABETH.
JOHN DAUNTESAY, ESQ.
WEST LAVINGTON CHURCH.

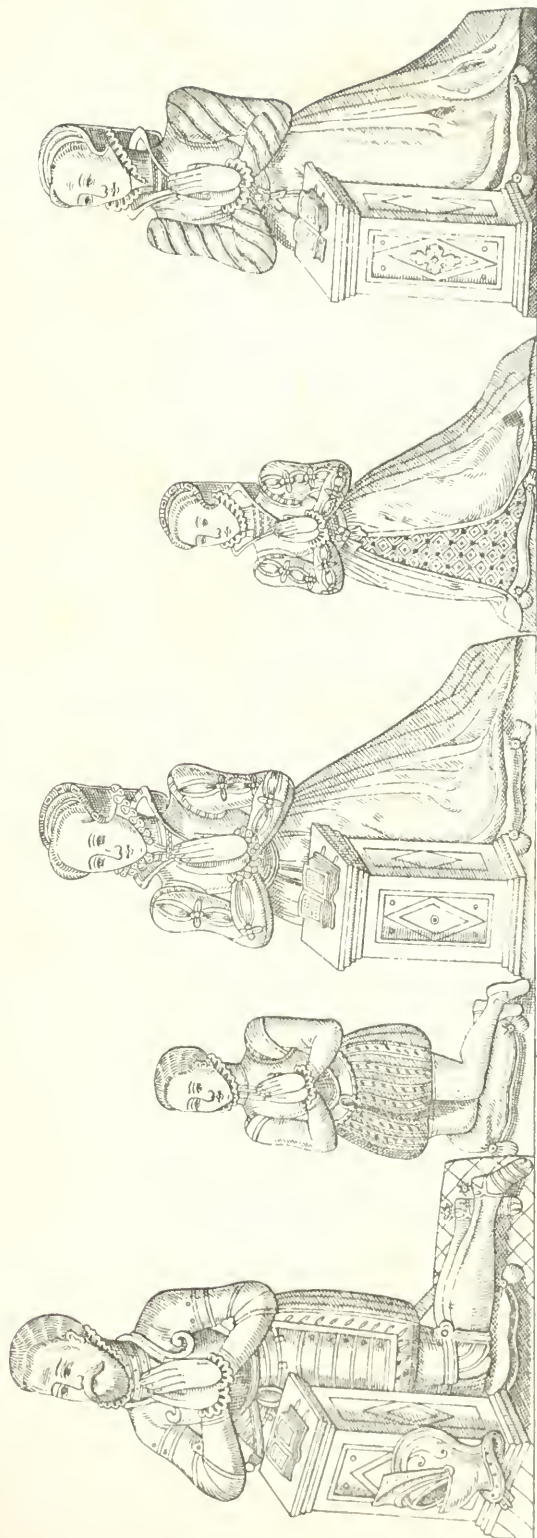


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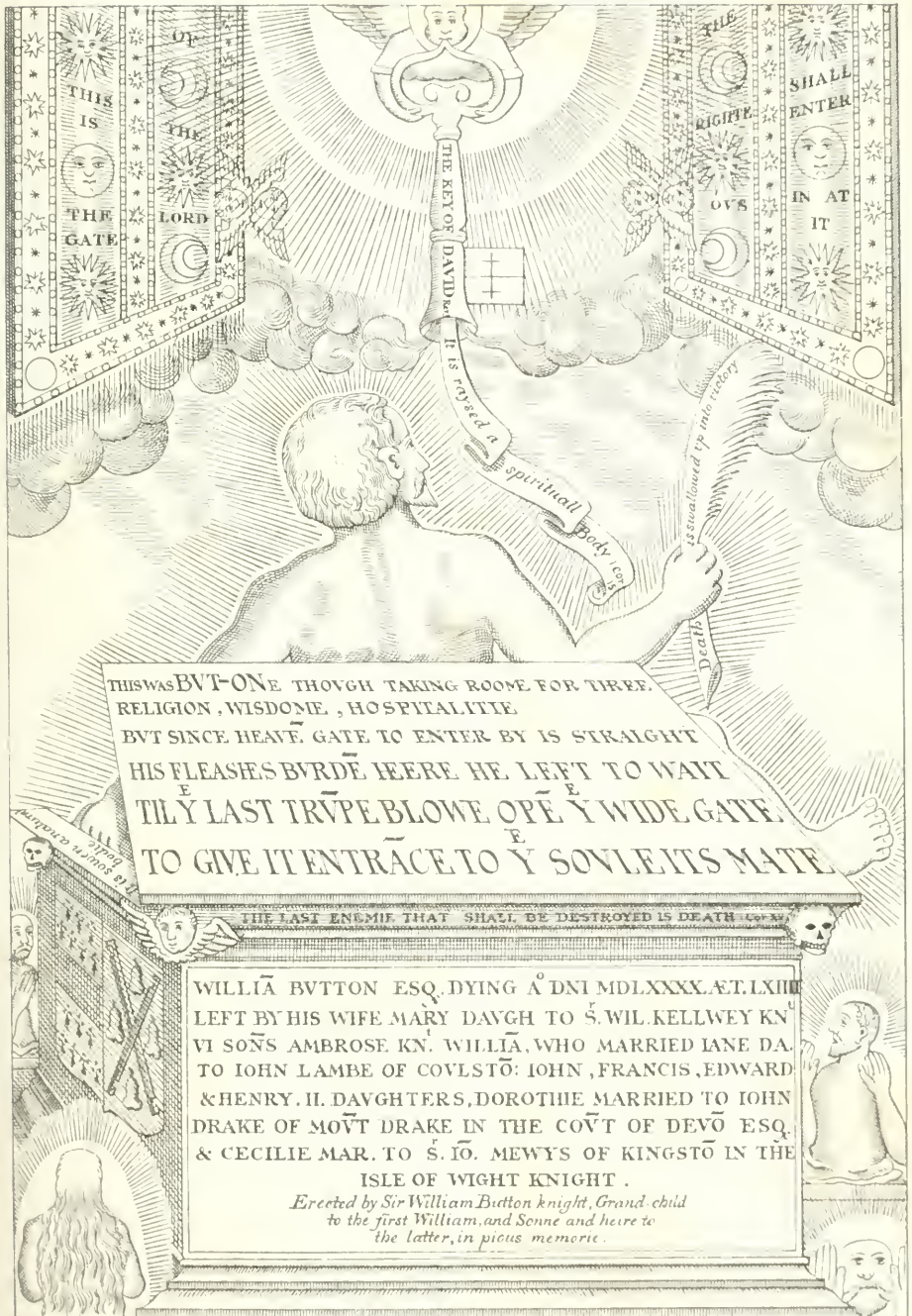
A. D. 1570. 13 ELIZABETH.
JOHN WEBBE, AND WIFE.
ST THOMAS, SALISBURY.



A. D. 1578. 21 ELIZABETH
EDMUND GESTE. BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL.



A. D. 1578 . 21. ELIZABETH .
EFFIGIES FROM THE BRASS OF SIR EDWARD BAYNTON KN^T
BROMHAM CHURCH .



THIS WAS BUT ONE THOUGH TAKING ROOME FOR THREE.
 RELIGION . WISDOME . HOSPITALITYE.
 BUT SINCE HEAVEN GATE TO ENTER BY IS STRAIGHT
 HIS FLEASHES BYRDE HEERE HE LEFT TO WAIT
 TIL Y LAST TRUPE BLOWE OPE Y WIDE GATE.
 TO GIVE IT ENTRANCE TO Y SOULES MATE.

THE LAST ENEMIE THAT SHALL BE DESTROYED IS DEATH

WILLIAM BUTTON ESQ. DYING A^O DNI MDLXXX. AET. LXIII
 LEFT BY HIS WIFE MARY DAUGH TO S. WIL. KELLWEY KN
 VI SON'S AMBROSE KN. WILLIAM. WHO MARRIED IANE DA.
 TO IOHN LAMBE OF COVLSTO: IOHN, FRANCIS, EDWARD
 & HENRY. II. DAUGHTERS, DOROTHE MARRIED TO IOHN
 DRAKE OF MOVT DRAKE IN THE COVT OF DEVO ESQ.
 & CECILIE MAR. TO S. IO. MEWYS OF KINGSTO IN THE
 ISLE OF WIGHT KNIGHT .

*Erected by Sir William Button knight, Grand child
 to the first William, and Sonne and heire to
 the latter, in pious memorie.*

1 FOOT

A. D. 1590. 33 ELIZABETH
 WILLIAM BUTTON ESQUIRE
 ALTON PRIORS CHURCH.

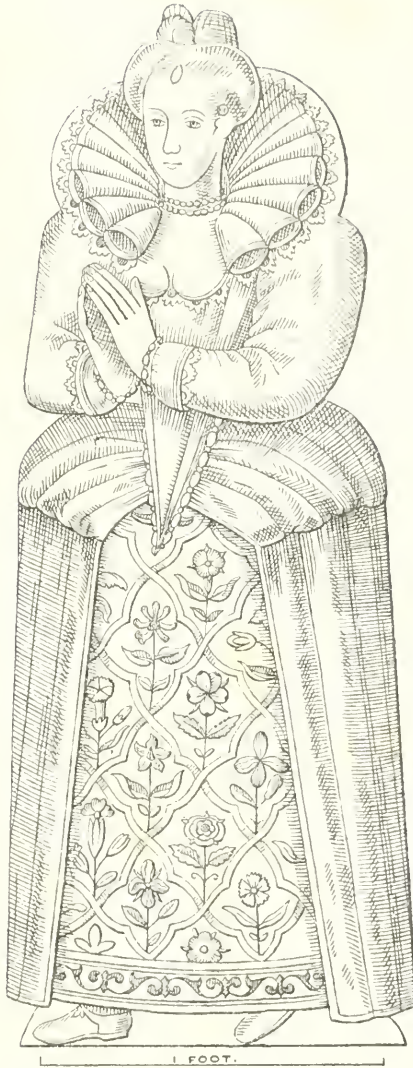


1 FOOT

A. D. 1590. 33 ELIZABETH

LAURENCE HYDE ESQ., AND FAMILY.

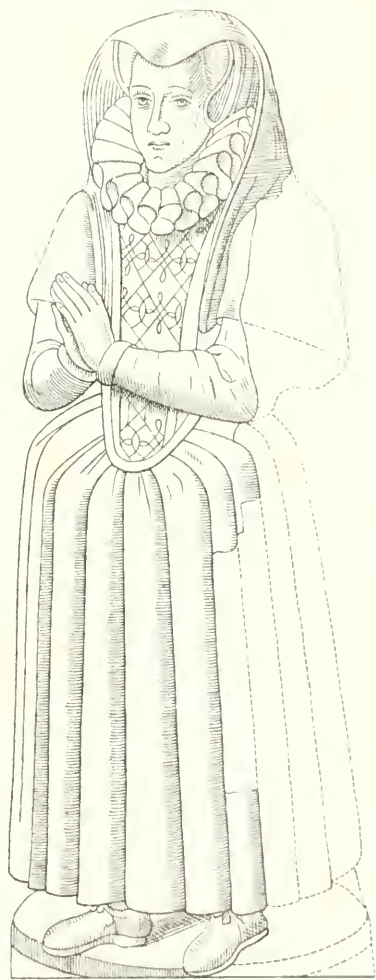
TISBURY CHURCH.



A. D. 1601 44TH ELIZABETH.

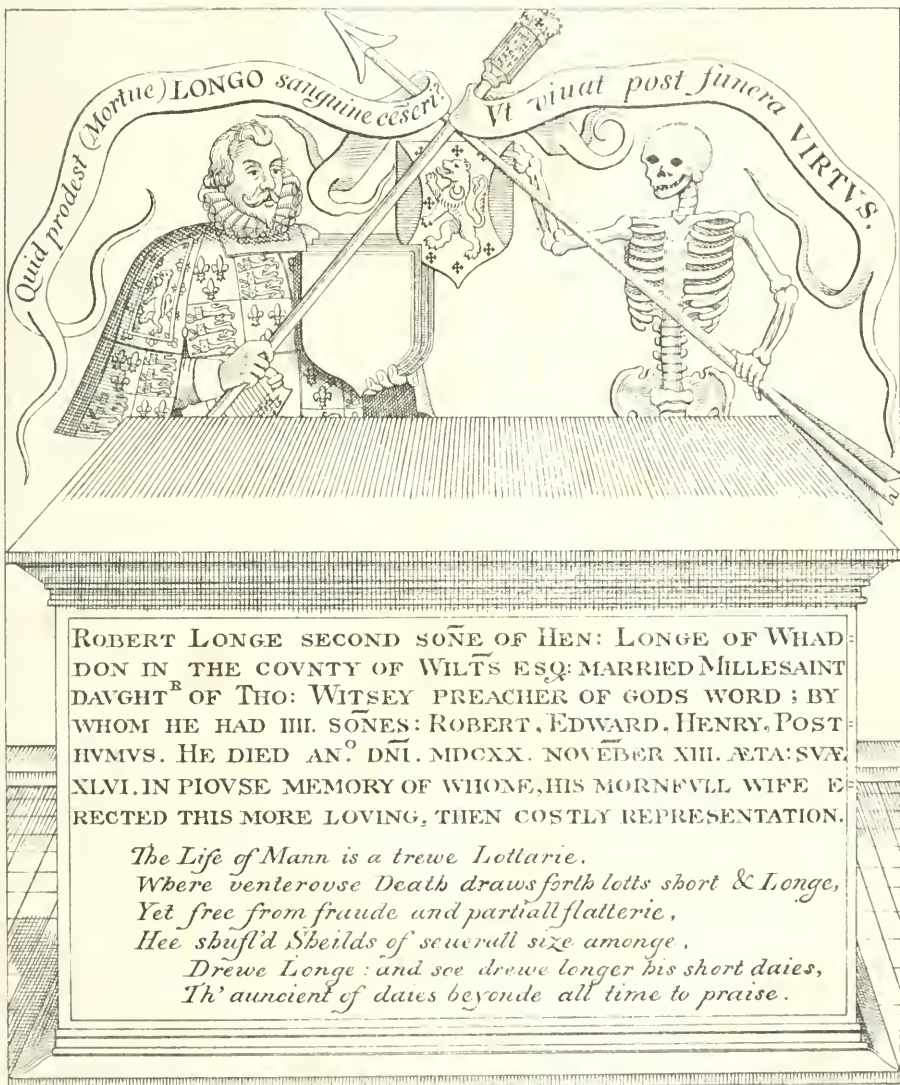
ANNE LONGE.

BRADFORD CHURCH.



1 FOOT

A. D 1605. 3 JAMES I.
THOMAS BENNET, AND WIFE.
WESTBURY CHURCH.



A. D 1620 . 18 . JAMES I.

ROBERT LONGE.

BROUGHTON GIFFORD CHURCH .

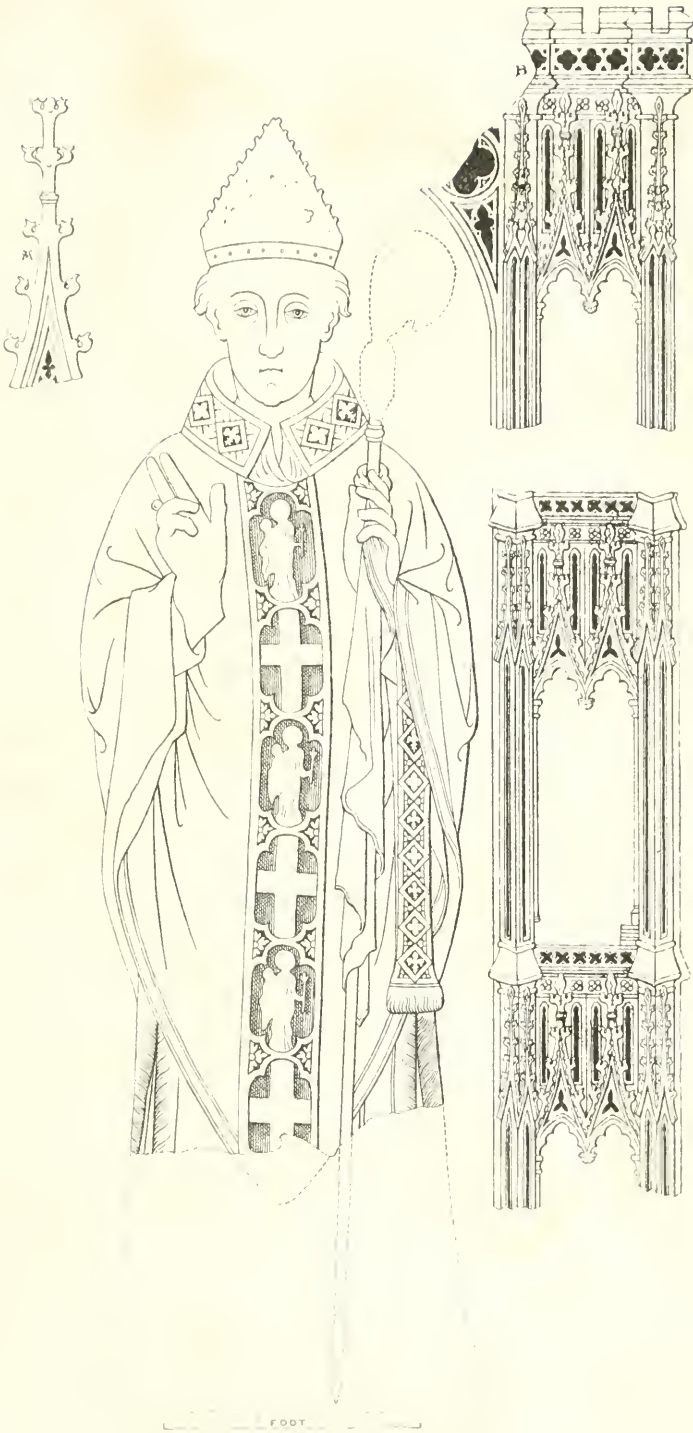


FOOT

A. D. 1630. 6th CHARLES I.

JOHN KENT ESQ., AND WIFE.

BY J. G. S. & H. G. B. DELVIZES.



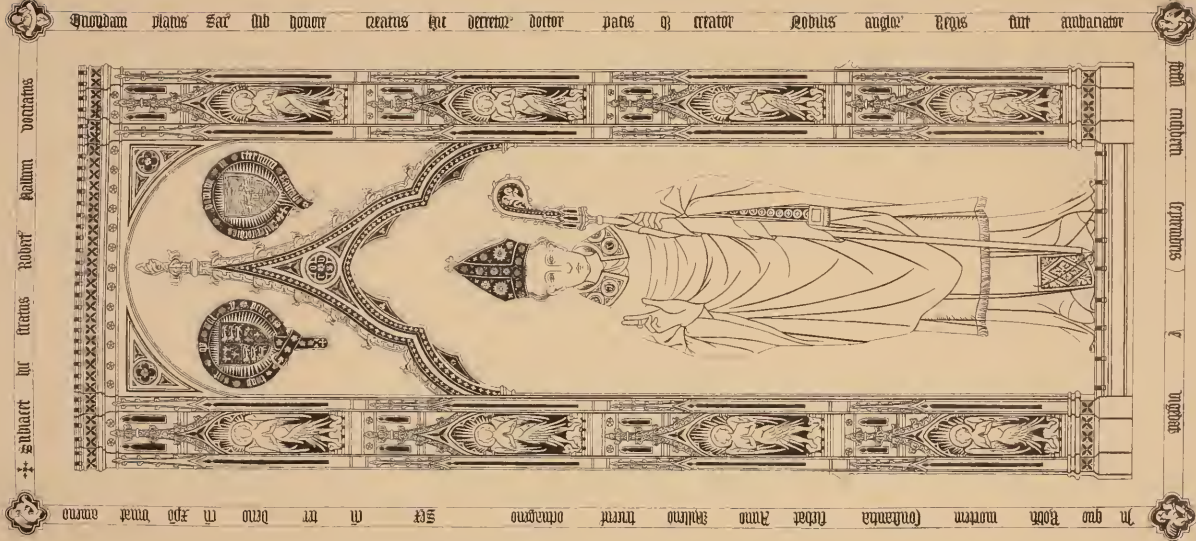
A D 1395 19 RICHARD II.

JOHN DE WALTHAM, BISHOP OF SALISBURY.

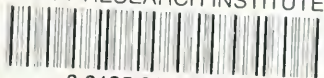
WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

(REMAINS OF EFFIGY AND CANOPY.)





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