

LINCOLNSHIRE
=

NOTES & QUERIES.

A Quarterly Journal

(Illustrated)

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, PAROCHIAL RECORDS, FAMILY
HISTORY, FOLK-LORE, QUAIN'T CUSTOMS, &c.
OF THE COUNTY.

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PREFACE.

THE Editors of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* take the opportunity on the completion of the first volume to thank their subscribers and friends for the large and steadily increasing support it has secured. The reception of this little periodical has shewn that such a medium of communication between those interested in the wide field of archæological research, regular in its issue, and moderate in its price, was a real desideratum, and that *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* has supplied a generally felt need.

The hope they ventured to express at the commencement of their work that it would obtain the co-operation of many highly qualified literary contributors has been fully made good. The Editors have to express their grateful appreciation of the assistance so generously bestowed, by which a high standard of excellence was at once reached and has been continuously maintained. It may almost seem invidious to single out any of the numerous contributors for special mention, but they cannot with propriety withhold giving their thanks to Mr. Peacock for his interesting analysis of the "Cony Estate Book," with its curious and instructive inventories of household furniture and domestic utensils at the latter part of the 16th century; to Mr. Boyd for his lists of "Inquisitions Post Mortem"; to Mr. A. Gibbons for his valuable lists of "Court Rolls"; to Mr. Everard Green for his
papers

papers on the "Old Families of Lincolnshire"; to the Rev. W. H. Jones for his graphic illustrations of "Lincolnshire Folk-lore"; to the Rev. E. L. Blenkinsopp for suggestive Queries and instructive Replies; and to the Rev. Precentor Venables for many Notes replete with learning. The recent death of the Rev. E. Bradley sadly reminds them that future pages will never again be brightened by articles bearing the attractive signature of "Cuthbert Bede."

In one department there is some room for disappointment. The number of unanswered Queries is large, and so far the object of the periodical has not been fully secured. A list of unanswered Queries was given on a separate slip with Part viii., October, 1889. The Editors earnestly call their subscribers' attention to this list, and beg them to do all in their power to reduce it. In many cases nothing more would be required than a little research, the interest of which—*experto crede*—would be an ample reward for the trouble taken.

The Editors wish to call attention to the two Supplements, in regular course of publication with successive numbers, (1) the Catalogue of works on Lincolnshire Topography, arranged under the names of the places, suggested and in part contributed by Mr. Jos. Phillips, of Stamford; (2) the Catalogue of existing Lincolnshire Brasses, for the latter of which they are indebted to the Rev. G. E. Jeans. Both of these when completed will be valuable helps to future Lincolnshire Archæologists.

In conclusion they have only to say that they intend to increase their efforts to render their periodical worthy of the great and historic County of Lincoln.



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Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.

THE REMOVAL OF THE GLASS FROM TATTERSHALL CHURCH. — All previous accounts of the spoliation of the Chancel of Tattershall Church have given the date as 1754. Mr. Wm. Banks, of Revesby, superintended the removal of the glass on behalf of Lord Exeter, to whom it had been given by Lord Fortescue, the proprietor of the chancel. The consideration for the gift was an agreement by Lord Exeter to re-glaze the windows with plain glass and repair all damage caused in removing the old glass. The Steward to Lord Fortescue, however, obtained a variation of this agreement by demanding the value in money of the new glass and expense of replacing the old. The townspeople had evidently no hope of the Steward ever actually spending the money in the way it was intended it should be, and their excitement caused a riot. I have in my possession, amongst a number of papers of the late Mr. Wm. Banks, some original and copy correspondence and memoranda relative to the removal of this glass, from which the letter below is taken. The letter is in Mr. Wm. Banks' handwriting, and though not signed or dated is endorsed "Lord Exeter, copy letter to him, 1757."

From the endorsement on this letter, and also from the account of expenses incurred by him (also amongst his papers) it will be seen that the date of the removal of the glass was February, 1757, and also that Lord Fortescue's Steward received on his behalf £24 2s. 6d., the assessed cost of re-glazing and repairs. That the windows were for many years never re-glazed, and the chancel left to the mercy of the weather, and the consequences are of course well known.

"My Lord,

It gives me a good deal of concern that I am not able to acquaint your Lordship that the Tattershall windows are packt up and gone, which they might have been this day but for the following impediment, on Tuesday last, as the Glazier and his man had just finished their day's work they were assaulted in the Chancel by some low people of the Town, threatened wth Death if they returned to their work, abused and the Master struck. My servant Fowler who was in the Town made what enquiry he could into the cause of this riot which from what he heard imagins to be owing to this, that the People in the Town in general dislike the removal of the Glass because they believe that the Steward do's not intend to replace it wth new glass, and that they shall be left to say their prayers in a cold church at the hazard of their lives, moreover it has been intimated to him if it was proceeded in without new Glass being put in as the old was taken out that the Boatmen on the River had engaged to assist the next riot & interrupt the work & he (Fowler) believes that without the assurance of replacing new Glass as we go on it could not be done without the hazard of the lives of those concerned in it. For these reasons I thought it best to send the workmen home till the return of the Steward who was then out on a journey not doubting but he would readily agree that I should proceed in that manner not having intimated before any intention of applying the value of the new glass to any other purpose but the use of the chancel but upon acquainting him wth the particulars he refuses that I should agree wth the People to put up the new glass till he has wrote to my Lord whom I believe he says he will never advise to repair the Chancel any more, so that the new glass if put in will be of no use but to please the People who have no concern therein, as the Chancel belongs intirely to my Lord.

I am sorry I should have advised y^r Lordship to agree to that proposal of the Steward which has occasioned such delay. The Steward would have had us gone on but the Glazier had shewn so much fear on y^e occasion y^t I think it most prudent to stop till we can be sure to proceed without Tumult or y^e apprehension of it for in that case it is more y^a probable if they were restrained from open riot they would do as much mischief by secret malice by perhaps breaking y^e Glass or some such Thing as by that. Therefore shall wait till I hear further from y^r Lordship and am

My Lord &c."

The Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Exeter Dr

to Wm. Banks Esq.

1756	paid Benj Stephenson's expenses at Tattershall at several Times, on acct of the painted Glass . . .	£ 4 4
Nov ^r 27	paid Jno Johnson a Labourer 3 days Hire . . .	0 12 3
Dec ^r 23	paid Mr Parrish for Deals for the cases to pack the Glass in, as per Bill . . .	0 3 0
1757		1 16 0
Feb: 28	paid Chas Kirkham, glazier for taking down the painted Glass &c as per Bill . . .	3 13 5
	paid by Do for Ladders. . .	3 3 0
	paid Peter Bottirell for Boating the Ladders from Boston to Tattershall, & also the painted Glass from Tattershall to Boston . . .	0 10 0
	paid Thos Fowler his expenses at Tattershall whilst the Glass was taking down, & various disburse ^{mts} by him for nails &c whilst there as per Bill . . .	1 19 0
	paid Mr Heatford, Steward to Lord Fortescue for the Painted Glass . . .	24 2 6
		35 19 2
Rec ^d by sale of the Ladders & other things that were to spare . . .		2 16 0
		£33 3 2
Porteridge and Barge Freight from Boston to Spalding . . .		0 10 6
		33 13 8

E. L. G.

2. THE WILL OF BORNETT OF ALFORD, 1525.—The following Will was copied by me some years ago from a contemporary volume of transcripts of the early part of the sixteenth century which was lent to me by the late Bishop of Lincoln. Of the testator I have been able to ascertain nothing. It seems probable that he was a north-country man from his bequest to the church of "Anwik in Northumberland," and the

the recommendation, for it cannot be called a bequest, to anyone of the name of Maxsonys who should enquire concerning him.

The two shillings left to "our Lady warke at Lincoln" was a bequest to the repairs or services in the Minster. Such gifts were very common before the change of religion. The poor children of Saint Katherine were perhaps scholars attached to the Gilbertine Priory at Lincoln, a house which stood in the south suburb near Bar Gate.* A Trental is thirty masses for the dead, usually said on thirty several days.† Warkkotes I cannot identify. It may possibly mean Warcop in Westmoreland. The "King Henry Light" was, I doubt not, a light burnt before an image of King Henry vj. Though he was never canonized, he was regarded as a Saint by many of the Lancastrians. There were images of him in York and Ripon Minsters.‡

"In dei nomine amen. I William Bornett of Alford of hole mynde and good . . . mak this my last will and Testament in forme folowing the xvijth . . . in the yere of our lord Mⁱ ccccc and xxv. ffirst I bequeth my Sowlle to the holy Trynitie of heven and to our lady sainct Mary and to all the holy cumpany of heven and my body to be buried wher as it shall please almighty god and the Churche to have the Mortuary that the lawe giveth.

Item I give to the highe Auter for tithes forgotten iij^s iiij^d

Item to euery auter in the Churche xij^d

Item to our Lady warke of Lincoln ij^s

Item to the pore children of sainct Katherine ij^s

Item to euery hows of ffreers in Lincoln and Boston . . . a Trentall for my Sowlle, and iche § hows to have x^s

Item to Alford churche Stepull makyng vj^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d

Item to the said . . . of my ferme in Thoristhorp, late Richard Tothbyn iiij^{li} by yere, the space of v yerres to the some off xx^{li} befor said be taken

Item I give to sainct Michaell church in Anwik in Northumberland iiij^{li}

Item I give to George Bornyngall dwelling in Warkkotes iiij^{li}

* *Mon. Ang.* vi. 998.

† Skeat's *Notes to Piers Plowman* (E.E.T.S.) 199. *Rock's Church of Our Fathers* ii. 319 504.

‡ *Fabric Rolls of York Minster* (Surtees Soc.) 82.

§ Each.

Item iff enny of the name of Maxsonys come to theis partes to enquire for me out of the said cuntrie I will they be well rewarded

Item I give to euery god child that I have unmarried iiij^s iiij^d

Item I will that euery preist that comes to my burying have iiij^d

Item I give to the priour of Markby and to couente vj^s viij^d

Item to the Abbott of Aunby and the Convent vj^s viij^d

Item to Priouresse of Grenefeld and the convent in lik vj^s viij^d

Item I give to king Henry light and to sainct Antony light in Alford Church iiij^s iiij^d

I give to Thomas Stirkey xx^s

Item I give my chalice messboke vestmentes and all other thinges that wher in our Lady Chappell in Alford to y^e said chappell

Item I will that my wiff have hir leving sufficiently of my goodes that doth remayn and after her decesse the goodes that then doth remayn be sold by my executers and my supervisor and geven for my sowlle in dedes of charitie and theis I make myn executores my newewe Edmond Ponnett of the town hows and Thomas Shenleff of Alford and Jamys Puyke bayliff of Alford . . . make hym my supervisor of this my last will and to euery . . . also to the Stepull of Alford v^{li}

Item I will that S . . . Gadwell sing for my sowlle my wiffes our frendes and all . . . well & ij yerres having to wages v^{li} by yere to the . . .

These beyng wittenes, William Johnson prest, S. William Steper and W . . . [R]obynson with other moo.

Proved at Grimsby."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

3. HAGWORTHINGHAM CHURCH BOOK.—The following Memoranda relating to the (a) Rectors of Hagworthingham, (b) Extracts from the Churchwarden's Accounts, and (c) Notices of Briefs read in Hagworthingham Church, are copied from a MS. forming part of the Lincolnshire Topographical Collection of the late Sir Joseph Banks, P.R.S. The MS. is dated 1784. We are informed by the present Rector of Hagworthingham that the "Church Book" cannot now be found, nor is there any list of Briefs in the existing Parish Registers.

Inside

Inside the cover of the oldest Register is a note that the book was rebound in 1819. It is quite probable that when this was done the leaves containing the list of Briefs were lost.

EDITORS.

(a) On the first page of the Church Book of Hagworth-ingham:

Dominus Johannes Riddlesden Rector Ecclesiæ de Hagworthingham etiam Prepositus fuit Gildæ Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Ibidem A^o 3^o regni Regis Hen: 7. Annoque D^m 1487. deinde

Mr — West Rector fuit hujus Ecclesiæ cuj immediate in eadem Rectoria successit.

Mr Thos Fairfax usque ad A: D^m 1591.

Eodem Anno.

Mr Theodorus Fanley SS Theol: Baccha^r hanc rectoriam adeptus est vixitque in eadem ad annum 1619.

Anno 1619. Magister Guilielmus Dale, a rectoria de Stoake ex p^{te} australi (alias Stoake Rochford) ad hanc de Hagworthingham Migratus est ubi summa cum diligentia officio suo functus est usque ad annum 1637.

Circa finem hujus Anni (viz. 1637) Ego Guilielmus Dale (Filius antedicti) in Artibus Magister (deo favente) Rector hujus Ecclesiæ de Hagworthingham constitutus sum curamque pastorem Suscepi in nomine dei cui sit glorie in æternum Circa finem hujus Anni (viz. 1667) Ego Patricus Metellanus Rector de Hagworthingham in Artibus Magister (deo favente) constitutus sum curamque pastorem suscepi in nomine dei &c.

Magistro Patricio Metellano successit Franciscus Dale in artibus Magister Anno Dom 1671.

(b) Wm. Dale the second seems to have made the extracts from the old Church Book, which are copied.

Anciently the Church Masters at their accounts were charged:

Imp^{ts} with their receipts of Last Yeer

Item with 20 pence rec^d of John Kyme (et. cet.) for a Fyrme of marish ground called White hall in Stickney.

It. with the rent of the Church Land.

It. with the Rent of the Firme of Guildhall or the Common house or Church house xx^d

It.

It. with the rent of the Church Chamber xvi^d

It. sometimes with the rent of the Vestry Chamber iiij^d

It. with the rent of Robert Croft's house iiij^d

It. with the receipt of the Church Corn which is said most anciently to be received de diversis fratribus & sororibus. Alsoe sometimes to be given that year by the Cominalty, or of the good will of the inhabitants and the proportion is sometimes mentioned to be for every selion of Land sowne, one sheaf.

It. with the receipt of the money collected at the dinner ex fratribus & sororibus.

It. sometimes with the receipt of the Dancers gathering also of the Young men calld the Wessell.

It. sometimes with sheep, wool, &c. given to the Church.

Amongst the old Bills these things following are founde.

Anno:		£	s.	d.
17 Hen: 8 th	A sheet received by Mr John Littlebury which was will to the Church, By one Margery to the entente to make a Banner			
	It. a sheet that was borne over the Sacrament			
	It. an old Kyrchuffe that our Lady's coat is lapped in			
	It. an old Kyrchuffe for the cross in Lentyn			
	It. Three Rotchetts and two Surplises			
	It. to Peter Babbe for gilding the Trinity . . .	iiii	xvi	o
	It. to him for Painting the dancing geere* . . .	o	o	ix
	It. for Cloeth for the same	o	o	ix
	It. to George Bullock for Shaping the same . . .	o	o	i
	It. for making of Tressells & a covering to the Altar			
	It. for mending the forms and making the Tressels in the Gild hall	o	o	vi
	It. for two stoops and other wood to the Church gates and workmanship	o	xi	o
Anno:	It. for making a Clapper for one of the hand Bells	o	o	i
18 Hen: 8 th	The neather steeple chamber is mentioned And for hallowing Challice & ii Alter Cloethes . . .	o	x	vii
	It. spent at Horncastle at the Holy Bynche Court	o	o	iiii
	It. for a Quarter and a Bushel of Mault to the Plough dinner	o	iiii	ii
Anno:	It. for viii pound of waxe for Sepulchre lights . .	o	iiii	iiii
19 Hen: 8 th	It. for carrying a Chalder of Lyme, for meat, drink	o	o	ii
	It. for benitfilling of our Lady's Chappel . . .	iii	o	o
	It. for Iron work to our Lady's Window, & the flowers of the Candlesticks	o	ii	ii
Anno:	It. for a maund † of Holy bread	o	o	ii

* Probably referring to the Parish May-pole. In Castle Bytham Church tower is a ladder, on one of the sides of which may still be seen this inscription: "This ware the May Poul 1660." (Wild's *History of Castle Bytham.*)—Ede.

† Basket.

		£	s.	d.
22 Hen: 8 th	It. for laying cc Boards on the Steeple . . .	o	xi	liii
	It. for the Banner Cloth painting . . .	o	x	o
	It. for a lock to the Church house doore . . .	o	o	v
	It. for a yard & iii quarters of Russett Satin for the Vestement of green Velvett . . .	o	liii	o
	It. for hallowing of Alter Cloathes & Albes &c. . .	o	o	vi
	It. for a Quarter of Mault . . .	o	liii	liii
	Mention made of the high Quire & the window at the Roode loft end			
Anno:				
23 Hen: 8 th	It. for the Thackers board to Hugh Cheale's wife viz for six days for xxliii persons . . .	o	v	vii
	It. for ii Antiphonies * bought at Stirbridge faire & about getting them home &c. . .	liii	xi	vii
Anno:				
24 Hen: 8 th	Paid for a sacry Bell . . .	o	o	vi
26 Hen: 8 th	It. for a Quarter and a half of Mault . . .	o	vi	o
28 Hen: 8 th	It. for Carrying the Harness to Lincoln . . .	o	liii	o
	It. for Thacking of the Steeple . . .	o	x	o
	It. to the Organ maker for making the Organs . . .	x	o	vii
	It. for bread & drink upon the bound day at the Carre . . .	o	ii	o
Anno:				
29 Hen: 8 th	Paid to Minstrells & Players . . .	o	o	xi
	It. to the Tylers for mending of the steeple . . .	x	o	o
	It. to the Organ Players of Horncastle . . .	o	o	viii
Anno:				
30 Hen: 8 th	It. to Thos. Rugby for the Steeple . . .	liii	vi	viii
	It. to a man that should have played on the Organs . . .	o	o	xii
	It. for one halfe of a Book called the Bible . . .	o	vii	vi
	<i>Amongst the old accounts these things following are founde.</i>			
Anno:				
18 Hen: 8 th	Delivered to William Edwards for finding our Lady's light . . .	o	viii	liii
	It. to Isabell Clarke for finding a light before the Crucifixe for ever . . .	o	vi	viii
Eod Anno:	Memorand: that the day of this account it is agreed by all the Parish that there shall be delivered to two men of the said Parish xliii ^s liii ^d over & besides liii ^s liii ^d in the hands of Isabell Clarke therewith to finde yearly an obitt for the soul of Laurence Clerke for ever the third day of July, which Laurence bequeathed to the Church for to the same £liii x ^s for finding the premises, that is to say, to the Parson or to his deputie viii ^d for saying dirige and masse, and ii ^d to the Clerke, i ^d masse penny, liii ^d to the Parson or his deputy for the bede roule, and the said Isabell to give for the said liii ^s liii ^d yearly liii ^d to the Ringers in bread and Aile			
Anno:				
25 Hen: 8 th	M ^d that the sunday next after the feast of the Assumption of o ^r Lady the xxv th year of the reign of King Henry the viii th there was delivered to Hugh Cheals & Thomas Hyghdon, Churchwardens of Hagworthingham, by Robert Neve of Hagworthingham upon his			
x ^s . given				

* "Book containing the Antiphons which were sung at the canonical hours arranged under their respective hours and days." (Peacock's *Ch. Furniture*).—Eds.

	own devotion x ^s upon this condition, that the Churchwardens for ever for the tyme being, shall buy and give yearly to the Ringers upon the even of All saints yearly vi Gallons of Aile, or else to brue or cause to be brued, one strike of Mault yearly and the proffitt thereof to be All to the Ringers the same Night, & this money to remaine in the Churchwardens hands for ever, or else some other at their deliverance doing and performing the conditions above said	£	s.	d.
Anno:				
33 Hen: 8 th	Two Quarters of Mault sold for	o	x	o
35 Hen: 8 th	Received of the bequest of the Parson of Lusby	o	o	viii
38 Hen: 8 th	Received of the dancers gathering	o	vi	o
3 Edwd. 6 th	The Church Masters are charged with the corn (elsewhere called onely the Church corne) given of the good will of the Inhabitants of the town, to the Value of xx ^s viii ^d . In the year before its called corn given by the Cominalty &c. and they were charged with sheep and Wool &c. In the xxxviii th year of King Henry y ^e viii th the Church corn came to xxxi ^s . The same year its said that Humphrey Littlebury accounted before the Inhabitants in the Common house of the same &c. (which was commonly called also the Church house, and Gild hall, but since that year there is noe more mention made of it, nor of the yearly rent, which formerly they constantly received for it which was wont to be per firma domus Ecclie xx ^s et per Camera Ecclie or domus Ecclie xvi ^s in all iii ^s per an: of two tenants			
Anno:				
2 et 3 Phill. and Mary	Received of the Parson of Keale for Gravell money	o	v	xii
eodem Anno	Received of the young men called the Wessell	o	v	iiii
Anno:				
4 et 5 Phill. and Mary	Received also of Keale for gravell money	o	o	viii
A ^o 3 Eliz.	The Town Bull was sold for ii ^s viii ^d a Quarter			

(c) Briefs read in Hagworthingham Parish Church, 1653-1667. [Extracted from the *Parish Register*.]

For Marlborough in Wiltshire where y ^e loss by Fire was Valued at 80 thousand pounds	224	£	s.	d.
dwelling houses burnt &c Aug ^t 14 th 1653	2	1	6	
For Bridlington in Yorkshire March y ^e 6 th 1658	7	8		
For South Birlingham in Norfolk June y ^e 16 th 1661	4	9		
For Scarborough in Yorkshire Jun y ^e 2 nd 1661	7	10		
For little Melton in Norfolk Jun y ^e 31 st 1661	5	6		
For Bridg-North in Shropshire Aug y ^e 28 th 1661.	6	5		
For Elmeley Castle in Worcester-shire Aug y ^e 25 th 1661	5	0		
			For	

	£	s.	d.
For Mount-Sorrel in Leicestershire 1661 . . .	3	7	
For Great Drayton in Shropshire (24,000£ loss by fire) collected September y ^e 29 th 1661 . . .	10	7	
For Oxford (43,601£ loss by fire) collected October y ^e 26 th 1661 . . .	8	10	
For the Church of Dalby Chalcomb in Leicestershire November the 10 th 1661 . . .	4	11	
For Mr. Dutton of Chester Jan y ^e 5 th 1661 . . .	5	5	
For Bullingbrook Church 1661 . . .	5	7	
For the Church of Lithuania being under persecution January the 10 th 1661 . . .	9	6	
For Fakenham in Norfolk December y ^e 2 nd 1660 . . .	9	7	
* For Pomfrett March y ^e 24 th 1660 . . .	9	0	
For Milton Abbas in y ^e County of Dorset . . .	7	6	
For Henry Harrison Mariner March y ^e 30 th 1662 . . .	5	10	
For John Woolrick of Creswell in Staffordshire July the 13 th 1662 . . .	3	7	
For the Church of Market Harborough & little Bowdon in Leicestershire July y ^e 20 th 1662 . . .	2	3	
For Rose Wallis Wi ^d of S ^t Mary Mag ^d in y ^e Suburbs of Oxford (56£ loss by Fire) March y ^e 16 th 1661 y ^e sum of . . .	3	9	
For Meeshing (at New haven) in Sussex May y ^e 3 rd 1663 . . .	2	11	
For John Ellis of Milton in y ^e County of Cambridge for a great loss by Fire Collected October y ^e 18 th 1663 . . .	4	1	
For Grantham 43 Houses &c Burnt down loss 6532£ Collected October y ^e 25 th 1663 the sum of . . .	7	10	
† For y ^e repair of the Haven of Great Grimsby November y ^e 16 th 1663 . . .	2	0	
For Tho ^s Smith of the Blew Bore in Holbourne for a loss by Fire Collected February y ^e 14 th 1663 . . .	2	7	

* "This collection was probably for the repair of the church of All Saints, Pontefract, which was greatly injured during the Siege of Pontefract Castle, 1644-1649 A.D. The Parliament allotted £1000 of the money arising from the sale of the materials of the Castle towards the repair." (Boothroyd *Hist. of Pontefract*, quoted in Peacock's *Eng. Ch. Furniture*.)

† Grimsby, in the time of the Plantagenets, had been a flourishing port and furnished in 1346 eleven ships and 171 men towards the Siege of Calais. The Harbour was a natural one and became in the 17th Cent. so silted up with mud from the Humber that no shipping could enter.—Ebs.

For

	£	s.	d.
For Edward Christian In holder in Grantham for a loss by Fire 1646 Collected May y ^e 1664 . . .	2	2	
For the reedifying St Peters Church Sandwich Collected July y ^e 17 th 1664 y ^e sum of . . .	1	8	
For the Church of Wytham in Sussex Collected June y ^e 12 th 1664 y ^e sum of . . .	3	7	
For repair of Thrapson Bridge in Northampton- shire Collected July y ^e 24 th 1664 y ^e sum of . . .	3	2	
For Basingham 12 Dwelling-houses Burnt & Collected July 30 th 1664 y ^e sum of . . .	3	4	
For Weedon in Northampton-shire (about 33 Families undon by a Sudden deluge of Water Collected August 28 th 1664 . . .	3	7	
For Cromer in Norfolk to repair their Peire & Church and save them from y ^e intrusion of y ^e sea October y ^e 16 th 1664 . . .	3	6	
For y ^e Church of Tinmouth in Northumberland Collected October 23 rd 1664 the sum of . . .	2	10	
For rebuilding y ^e Church of Basing in y ^e County of Southampton Collected October y ^e 30 th 1664 y ^e sum of . . .	1	8	
For Henry Lisle of Gisborough in y ^e North Riding in Yorkshire for a great loss by Fire & Shipwrack Collected November y ^e 13 th 1664 the sum of . . .	5	8	
For John Waylatt of Ilford in Essex Collected y ^e 18 th 1664 . . .	3	2	
For Hammond Baldwin of Friskney in Lincoln- shire for a loss by Fire April 16 th 1665 Collected y ^e sum of . . .	3	0	
For y ^e Church of St Mary in y ^e City of Chester Collected the 9 th day of April 1665 the sum of eight groats . . .	2	8	
Collected in y ^e Church of Hagworthingham Aug ^t 2 nd being y ^e first Fast day for y ^e Plague 1665 the sum of . . .	15	6	
for relief of poor Visited People & 1 ^s 6 ^d more added afterwards the sum in all . . .	1	6	
	17	0	
For Stillingfleet in y ^e East Riding in Yorkshire for a great loss by Fire Collected Aug st 27 th 1665 Collected Sept ^r y ^e 6 th (y ^e 2 nd Fast day for y ^e Plague) 1665 . . .	13	7	
		and	

	£	s.	d.
and two shillings more was added afterwards . . .		2	0
In all	15	7	
For Edward Arnold of Offchurch in Warwickshire for his loss of 215£ by Fire Collected Sept ^r y ^e 10 th 1665 . . .		3	9
Collected October y ^e 4 th (y ^e 3 rd Fast day for y ^e Plague) 1665 . . .		9	6
For Bidford in Warwickshire 11 Houses burnt & the loss about 1000£ Collected October y ^e 8 th 1665 . . .		2	7
For William Shutter of Tamworth in Warwickshire for a loss by Fire of 480£ Collected October y ^e 15 th 1665 y ^e sum of . . .		3	6
For 12 Families their loss by Fire of 2000£ of Flookburgh in Lancashire Collected October y ^e 22 nd 1665 y ^e sum of . . .		4	9
For 7 Families their loss by Fire of 1700£ of Sherriff hales in Staffordshire Collected October y ^e 29 th 1665 . . .		4	10
Collected Nov ^r y ^e 8 th (y ^e 4 th Fast day for y ^e Plague) 1665 . . .		9	6
Collected Decb ^r y ^e 6 th (y ^e fifth Fast day for y ^e Plague) . . .		7	8
For y ^e Church of Clun in y ^e County of Salop Collected y ^e 10 th day of December 1665 y ^e sum of . . .		2	0
For Hartlepoole in y ^e County of Durham Collected y ^e 17 th day of December 1665 y ^e sum of . . .		3	7
Collected Jan 3 rd (y ^e 6 th Fast day for y ^e Plague) 1665 . . .		5	6
For Roger Rogers of y ^e Greyhound in Dover for his loss by Gun powder to y ^e value of 1200£ Collected Octb ^r 21 . . .		2	0
For Edw ^d Goldsmith of Acton Trussett in Staffordshire for loss by Fire Collected Nov y ^e 4 th 1666 . . .		2	3
For a Scarefire at Melcomb Regis in Dorsetshire 37 Dwelling houses burnt loss 355£ Collected Nov y ^e 11 th 1666 . . .		3	0
For a Scarefire at Pool in Montgomeryshire (loss about 3000£) was gathered at Hagworthingham this 12 th day of May y ^e sum of One and twenty pence . . .		1	9
For a Fire at Worksop in Nottinghamshire			

Collected

	£	s.	d.
Collected Jan 27 th 1666 y ^e sum of		2	5
For a Fire at Warwick Collected February y ^e 11 th 1666		1	3
For a Fire at Hinnton in Cambridgeshire May y ^e 5 th 1667		1	1
For a Fire at Poole in Montgomeryshire May y ^e 12 th 1667		1	9
For a Fire at Grundle in y ^e Parish of Riton & County of Salope 21 st July 1667 y ^e sum of		1	9

4. MR. PEACOCK'S "ENGLISH CHURCH FURNITURE."—Some of your readers may be interested to learn that the missing part of the MS. from which this volume is taken has almost all come to light. Mr. Peacock says in his preface:—"From the present state of the MS. it is not possible to determine with certainty whether any leaves have been lost from the end. The binding seems to indicate that it was never much thicker than at present. The first six leaves have been torn away, and the next six so far mutilated as to render the documents very imperfect, and the sense at times obscure. With these exceptions and that of folios 125, 126, 156, 157, 163-165, 192-200, which have also unhappily perished, the book seems to be complete."

The first few leaves, relating to the ornaments of Lincoln Cathedral, I found in the Bishop's Registry a few months ago whilst arranging the Transcripts, &c. there, and I have now come across the bulk of the remainder, under a heap of decaying papers in the same place. This portion consists of folios 193 to 227, which is clearly the end, because it is immediately followed by the Index; and this latter is also in itself valuable, as showing what parishes were originally in the book, and consequently what are still missing from it.

I understand that Mr. Peacock proposes to edit the MS. with notes similar to those in his former volume.

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. G.

5. PEEWIT LAND.—I have heard Lincolnshire rustics speak of poor, moist, rush-growing land, as "Peewit Land," as those birds love to frequent such spots in search of their favourite food. But, I specially note this expression "Peewit Land," to point out the pronunciation of the first word, which is not "Pee-wit"—or "Pee-weet," as I have heard the

bird

bird called in Worcestershire, on account of its peculiar cry, which is also construed as "be-witched," by those who regard it as a ghostly-looking bird;—but the Lincolnshire pronunciation is, invariably, "pew-it" or "puet." And so our great Lincolnshire Laureate makes "pewit" to rhyme with "cruet":—

"To come and go, and come again,
Returning like the pewit;
And watch'd by silent gentlemen
That trifle with the cruet."

Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.

The Poet seems to say that the "plump head waiter" was borne to London "from some delightful valley" in Lincolnshire. Therefore his pronunciation of "pewit" is localised.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

6. SIR NEVILLE HICKMAN AND THE COUNTY ELECTION OF 1723.—There are several versions of the story of Sir Neville Hickman, during a County Election Contest with Robert Vyner, drinking the Pretender's health and by so doing causing a considerable defection amongst his numerous supporters which resulted in the election of Robert Vyner. The "Date Book of Lincoln," under the year 1716, states it was probably during the Lincoln County Election Contest of that year, that the event referred to took place; and adds that, "Surrounded with enthusiastic friends, Sir Neville indulged rather too freely, and rushing out of the old 'Angel' Inn (now extinct), knelt down upon his bare knees, and drank the health of the Pretender."

No authority is referred to by the Editor for this account. The following, however, contained in a contemporary copy of an affidavit deposed to by Francis Anderson, of Manby, appears much more probable as the correct version of an affair which proved so disastrous in its results to Sir Neville. If this is so, the County Election Contest with which the event is associated, is that of 1723. One of the rarest books in connection with the history of Lincolnshire is the printed Poll Book of this Election. From this book it appears that the Poll took place on the 12th February, 1723; and that Sir Neville Hickman polled 2406 votes as against 2584 polled by Robert Vyner, who thus had a majority of 178 votes. Very few copies of this Poll Book are believed to have been printed. Mr. Edwd. Peacock, of Bottesford, and Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Stamford, each possess

a copy, and one is in the possession of the writer. In 1808, W. Brook, Printer, Lincoln, issued a prospectus of a re-print of this Poll Book, but sufficient subscribers were not forthcoming to enable his proposal to be carried out.

“Lincoln } Whereas Matthew Sampson & some other
Lindsey } persons ask’d mee, some Time since, whether
S^r Neville Hickman drank y^e Pretender’s Health
by the name of James y^e third, I in Compassion to
his Youth, & being my very near relative s^d to them
No: No. But since some p^{rs}ons have declared y^t I
solemnly deny^d that S^r Neville Hickman had drank
the Pretender’s Health in my Company. Therefore
in Justice to myself and in duty to my County have
made Oath before one of his Maj^{ties} Justices of
y^e Peace for y^e Parte & County aforesaid upon the
Holy Bible in the presence of Almighty God, That
S^r Nevil Hickman did in my presence at his house
in Gainsborough, on the 25th day of July 1722
drink the late Duke of Ormond’s health by y^e
name of the Duke of Ormond. And after y^t
proposed and drank the Pretenders health by the
name of James the Third upon wh. I told him his
Father was a wiser man than to be guilty of such
things and that his Town deserved a Troop of horse,
and he answered—If I wou’d head them, He wou’d
head his—All w^{ch} Acco^t I told several Gentlemen
of the best Quality & others of the County within few
Days after. Witness my hand this 3^d day of Feb^r
1723.

Jurat et Cap’ apud Kirton }
in Lindsey 3^d Feb^r Anno }
Dom. 1723 Coram me }
W. Boucherett.”

F. Anderson

E. L. G.

7.—STATE OF LINCOLNSHIRE IN 1623.—The following remarkable letter from Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, to his brother-in-law Sir Edward Conway, is preserved among the State Papers in the Public Record Office:—

“Right Honorable brother, the best newse I cann send you is that wee are all in good health God bee praised. I am now heare with my sonn to settle some cuntrie affairr, and my owne
private,

private, which weare never soe burthensom unto mee, as now. For manie insufficient tenants have given upp theyr farmes and scheepwalks, soe as I am forced to take them into my owne hands, and borrow munnie uppon use to stocke them. Itt draweth mee wholly from a contemplative life, which I moste affected, and coolde bee moste willing to passe over my whole estate to the benifite of my children, soe as I weare freed of the trouble. Our cuntry was never in that wante that now itt is, and more of munnie than Corne, for theare are many thousands in thease parts whoo have sould all they have even to theyr bedd straw, and cann not gett worke to earne any munny. Dogg's flesh is a dainty disch, and found upon search in many houses, also such horse flesch as hath laien long in a deke for hounds, and the other day one stole a scheepe, whoo for meere hunger tore a legg out, and didd eate itt raw. All that is moste certaine true, and yett the greate time of scarcity not yett comme. I schall reioyce to have a better subiect to write of and expect itt with patience. In the meane time and ever I will remaine

Your Honnors most loving
brother to searve you
William Pelham.

Brockelsby this 21 of Aprill.

To the Right Honorable my very loving brother S^r Edward Conway, Knight, Principall Secretary to his Ma^{ty}, and one of his Most Ho: privy Councill.

Endorsed—

April 21 1623. S^r William Pelham. Concerning the great want and scarcitie in Lincolnshire."

J. J. CARTWRIGHT.

8. SUTTON-LE-MARSH.—Extract from Parish Book, March 9th, 1780:—

"At a vestry held at Sutton Church Josh Searby Churchwarden it was agreed by the inhabitants not to by any more then one quart Bottel of Wine for a communion and to indemnify the above Churchwarden if any cost of sute shall arise therefrom to be defended by the Pounds Rent.

Joseph Louth	James Clain	Thos. x Toynton
Thomas Wilson	Thos. Searby	
Jonathan Kemp	William Smith	Will. x Johnson"
<i>Louth.</i>		R. R.

9. FOSSIL LANGUAGE.—Danish we certainly are, in this County of Lincoln,—witness our village names in numbers almost numberless ending in “by,” (the Scandinavian “*beu*,” a village or township) the very identical names occurring frequently on both sides of the water, in Scania,* in Denmark, in Lincolnshire,—but “Each *all* Dane,” except for the purposes of poetic loyalty, we as certainly are not, as regards either our place-names or our language: traces we have and not a very few, under our feet, in our hands and on our lips, of waves (so to speak) that have passed over the land of populations other than Danish, before and after, which have left their mark sensibly, if not graven in the rock yet bedded in the language; traces which can hardly fail to interest the seeker who with some thoughtfulness puts together the things that with an observant eye he sees, nor to reward him with a bright and pure pleasure, which to some may possibly seem but trivial and limited, even as his trouble may seem but *in tenui labor*, still the enjoyment is to him very real and lasting, and possibly is not wholly incapable of being imparted.

A few such scraps or fossils of language,—*quisquiliæ*, if one likes to think them so,—picked up much at random, not in the way of systematic study, but casually, and as by the way-side, may perhaps have sufficient interest to carry some who read the new *Lincs. Notes & Queries*, with the zest of local patriotism, through the few paragraphs for which space can possibly be allotted them in its pages.

(i.) *Barff*.—To mention one or two such traces of earlier language in names “not generally understood of the people,” taken close at hand for familiar illustration—the not uncommon term “barff,” (*e.g.*, Howsham Barff in this neighbourhood) is usually explained, if explained at all, to mean a rounded, probably an isolated or detached hill, or knoll. And so far right. It is cognate to the more familiar “barrow,” containing the root of to “bury,” *i.e.*, in Anglo-Saxon, or possibly pure Celtic. “Byri-an” is to make a mound, a heap, a “barrow”: and “barff” is simply the Welsh (or Celtic) “berfa” a high raised mound or barrow. A Welsh vocabulary makes the connection and the meaning clear. But another thing comes out with clearness: just as “hel-an” is to dig a hole, and put out of sight, *under* ground (whence “hell”—the unseen place), so “byrian” is to heap up,

* Scania is the Southern part of Sweden.

and make secure, *above* ground, as in tumuli or barrows, everywhere; whether it be those grand old mounds of Upsala, or the curious hills of *Bartlow* (a name that possibly preserves the root) in Cambridgeshire, or the familiar "barrows" of the Yorkshire Wolds, or elsewhere, all heaped up, all sepulchral, the thing is the same and the term: we on the other hand, keeping the term, *verbo tenus*, but changing the mode, have lost the idea; for us, "to bury" is simply to put into the ground. But local speech while changing the term, has kept the idea, in part. "Hap him up!" Patiently waiting at the grave side, for utterances which came not,—no friend "moved by the spirit" speaking,—sad at heart, the worthy old Methodist spake—*dixitque novissima verba*—"Hap him up"; and they buried him. Other kindred words there are, but not as far as I know peculiar to Lincolnshire.

(ii.) *Dour* or *dor* is another most probably pure Celtic word—less common indeed but still found, in this county; its later equivalent is "cwm" or "combe." The Latinized form (—durum) so very often met with, as a place-name ending, in ancient Gaul, shews plainly that it was a common termination in the Celtic or Gaulish language, and that the Romans, *more suo*, simply utilized or adapted it; that it was a significant termination is also clear, and that it has a very ancient lineage, even reaching to the stock whence came the German "thur" and the Greek "thyr"—namely, to Sanscrit itself: but it is less obvious, though certainly true, that just as the familiar "gate" has with us changed its meaning, except to the initiated, from the *way* by which men *go*, to the pendant obstacle which mostly bars the way and has to be got over, so too "dour," "dur," "dwr" originally meant the cleft or opening itself, which our "door" is understood to close. It is a frequent termination, expressing a physical feature—applied to the cleft or opening or rift in the mountain, hill, or range, through which the water, ("dwfr") forces itself. It is preserved in "Dover," as better seen in "Douvres." Mountaineers will remember the wide gap, the *Mickledore* in Scawfell—and perhaps many another gap; it appears in *Appledore* (Kent)—it is re-duplicated simply in *Appuldurcombe* (not *Apple-durcome*, with some) in the Isle of Wight; it surely lurks in *Cheddar*, as who can doubt who has seen that mighty rift in the side of the mountain limestone of the Mendips? And by analogy scarcely doubtful, it remains in "Heydour," on the Lincolnshire Cliff, the high gap or cleft: in other words, it has remained on, with or without

an appended explanation, in its own dress or with a top-coat thrown on, through all changes, since the lips on which it was a living sound have passed away for ever.

(iii.) *-Le-*.—To dwell now briefly on one or two later fossils, of Norman-French origin, to be picked up not far off by anyone of us. The syllable “-le-” is found in sundry names of places, obviously with a meaning, but not so certainly apparent what, as in Barnetby-le-Wold, Barnoldby-le-Beck, Kirmond-le-Mire, &c. The Old English Chronicles now being published show abundantly that “-le-” is the Norman-French “lez,” equivalent to “apud” or “ad latus”: it is therefore an equivalent in another tongue to such names as “Havering-atte-Bower,” but when occurring in a disguised form, as in “Kirkby-*lay*-thorpe,”* it simply but amusingly testifies to the whirligig of time, which like Fortune *transmutat incertos honores*, for whereas “Kirkby” must *ex vi nominis*, have been the principal or “weighing piece” in the combination, and “Thorpe” its later and less important appendage, viz., “Church Town,” and the hamlet thereof; now, the old Church having apparently passed away and its “town” become less important, the greater becomes known and declared by the *less*, and instead of appearing as the “Hamlet-by-Church-Town,” it stands now simply as “Church-Town-by-Hamlet.” Surely, as Bacon says, “Time is the greatest innovator.”

(iv.) *Take no Payment*.—Only one more fossil, and that must be of speech, not of name. A very common expression, with a very decided meaning, but one (as far as I know) never used with a knowledge why it means what it does, is, “to take no payment”; meaning such and such a thing will take no harm or hurt. If we re-insert the *r* that has disappeared, and adopt a spelling not simply phonetic, behold, “peyre-ment” appears, as out of a dissolving view; and we find “payre-ment” and “impeyrement” constantly and interchangeably used in early, that is in Chaucer and pre-Chaucer English, and it dawns on us that “no payment” is only without being “impaired,” a word daily in our mouths; and from peyre and N. Fr. peyrer, to impair or “worsen” a thing, we are quickly

* “Kirkby-*le* or *lay*-Thorpe.”—I am aware of another derivation of this name, that propounded by Mr. Streatfeild (*Danes in Lincolnshire*, p. 163), who deduces it from O.N. *leir*—“clay.” *Primâ facie* it is very attractive, and probably local or geological considerations may strengthen it: but verbal and etymological ones I think point rather the *other* way.

and

and almost imperceptibly landed in our old friend of Latin-Vocabulary days, *pejor*, *pejus*—Fr. *pire* ; whence this excellent “thoro’bred” descendant, so constantly brought out for work, but never “understood by” the Lincolnshire bucolic, all unconscious of the beauties of his own speech.

Should these few fossils be of any interest, others of yet perhaps nobler and more ancient lineage may be found for another paper of notes.

Bigby.

T. F.

10. THE WICKEN, OR MOUNTAIN ASH: A SPELL AGAINST WITCHCRAFT.—The superstition that attaches to the Mountain Ash (*Pyrus Aucuparia*) in Scotland, under its Scotch name of Rowan, as being a counter-spell against witchcraft, so that the Highlanders plant it for this purpose near their dwellings, is very generally known. It may not be so generally known that precisely the same superstition is, or was attached to the same tree in Lincolnshire under its local name of Wicken, or Witch-wicken, as it is frequently called. We say, *was* attached, for like all such superstitions it is dying out, and is spoken of as a thing of the past, remembered by the speakers in their youth, but not as practised now. Thus there is the more reason to make a note of it in *Lincs. Notes & Queries*. We cannot explain the popular belief respecting it better than by giving the exact expressions of persons in this neighbourhood concerning it, which we were led to take down, word for word, while compiling a list of local words for the English Dialect Society. One person said,—“There was a strange do-ment about being overlooked (bewitched) when I was a gell: folks would have bits of wicken in their bosom, or over their doorstep.” Another,—“When you thought you were overlooked, you got a piece of wicken tree: you understand there is heder wicken, and there’s sheder wicken, one has berries, and the tother has none; if the person was *he*, you got a piece of sheder wicken; if it was *she*, you got heder wicken, and made a T with it on the hob, and then they could do nowt at you.” We need not explain to Lincolnshire readers that “heder” and “sheder,” terms generally applied to lambs (hogs), are used simply to express male and female, though we doubt the botanical fact as applied to the Mountain Ash.

Doddington.

R. E. COLE.

II. HENRY FYNES, OF KIRKSTEAD, AND THE CIVIL WAR, *temp.* CHARLES I.—Henry Clinton *alias* Fynes,* of Kirkstead Abbey, to whom the "Protection" (of which a facsimile appears) was granted, was the son of Henry, second earl of Lincoln, by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Morrison, Knight, and mother of Francis Norreys, afterwards Earl of Berkshire.† He is described by Blome‡ in his list of Lincolnshire gentry as "of Christead Esq^r."§ Christead, Christeade, and Christed appear to have been common seventeenth century names for Kirkstead. ||

Henry Fynes was one of those Lincolnshire gentlemen who, in July, 1642, offered to subscribe horse and arms for the Royalist cause. ¶ Beyond this act of partizanship, I cannot find that he took any active part in the Civil War, and his name does not appear in the list of Royalists in this county who compounded for their estates during the Protectorate. Several members of another branch of the Fynes' family appear very prominently on the side of the Parliament: in particular may be mentioned William Fynes, Viscount Say and Sele, who commanded a regiment; Nathaniel Fynes, who was governor of Bristol; ** and Francis Fynes, of Threckingham. It may have been this very fact which induced Henry Fynes to obtain the Protection. At the time it was granted, almost the entire county of Lincoln (with the exception of Boston and the fen district to the south of that place,) was loyal to, or held for, the King. The defeat of the Earl of Newcastle, in October, 1643, at the battle of Winceby, resulted in the loss of Bolingbroke Castle, Horncastle, the city of Lincoln, and more subsequently Gainsborough, to the Royalist cause, and the Parliamentary cause ever afterwards during the struggle retained preponderant influence in the county.

* Also written Fienes, Fines, Fiennes.

† *Yorke's Union of Honour*, 1642; Dalton's *Hist. of the Wreys*, i. 199.

‡ *Britannia*, 1673.

§ The Kirkstead Estate subsequently passed into the Disney family, through the marriage of David Disney, in 1764, with Catherine, youngest daughter and coheirress of Henry Fynes.

|| In Court Rolls of this Manor, dating from 1654 to 1658 in my possession, the name is invariably Christeade.—Henry Fynes was Lord of the Manor.

¶ Printed Broadside, dated August, 1642.

** Peacock's *Army Lists of the Roundheads and Cavaliers*.

The original document is signed by King Charles I., and also by Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, and reads as follows:—

“Charles R.

Charles by y^e grace of God King of great Britaine France & Ireland, Defend^r of the Faith, &c. To all Generalls Lieuten^{ts} & Colonels g^rall, Gouverno^{rs}, Com^danders, Officers, & Sould^{rs} And to all other Our Ministers & loving Subiects to whom these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas Wee are informed That Henry Fynes of Christed Abby in Our County of Lincoln esq, and his Wyfe are & have been in all these rebellious times persons very loyall & well affected to Us & Our Service: In considerac^{on} whereof Wee are graciously pleased to grant them this Our Speciall Protec^{on}, Willing & requiring every of you whom it doth or may hereafter concerne, upon sight or knowledge hereof to use & treat them as Our duetifull & good Subiects, and to forbear to doe them or their family, goods, Chattels & Estate any damage, or harme, or to oppresse, grieve, or offer them any violence, they paying the rateable Contribuc^{on}s for the maintenance of Our forces in those parts: And that you defend & preserve them from y^e rapine, & spoile of the Rebels as far as in you shall lye. For wth this shalbe (or the sight hereof) yo^r sufficient Warrant. Given at Our Court at Oxford y^e 7th day of February 1643

By his Ma^{ty} Command
Edw. Nicholas.

Protec^{on} for M^r Henry Fynes & his Wyfe

[Endorsed]

By Maior Markham of y^e Lyfeguard.”

E. L. G.

12. THE AUSTIN FRIARY AT STAMFORD: ITS FOUNDERS, &c.—Leland says (*Itin.* vi. p. 27):—“One Fleming, a very rich man of the towne of Steneford in Lincolnshire, was the first founder, as it is said, of the Augustine Freres in Staunford, in the west suburbe hard by St. Peter's Gate. An Archidiacon of Richemont was the performer of it.” This order, known also under the name of Friar's Eremites, was one of the four mendicant

sha! 1643. Got over this shalbe or the sight hereof
 in a Court at Oxford 1643

shall have. For ever this shalbe (or the right hereof) to
sufficient Warrants. Given at our Court at Oxford the
day of February 1643.

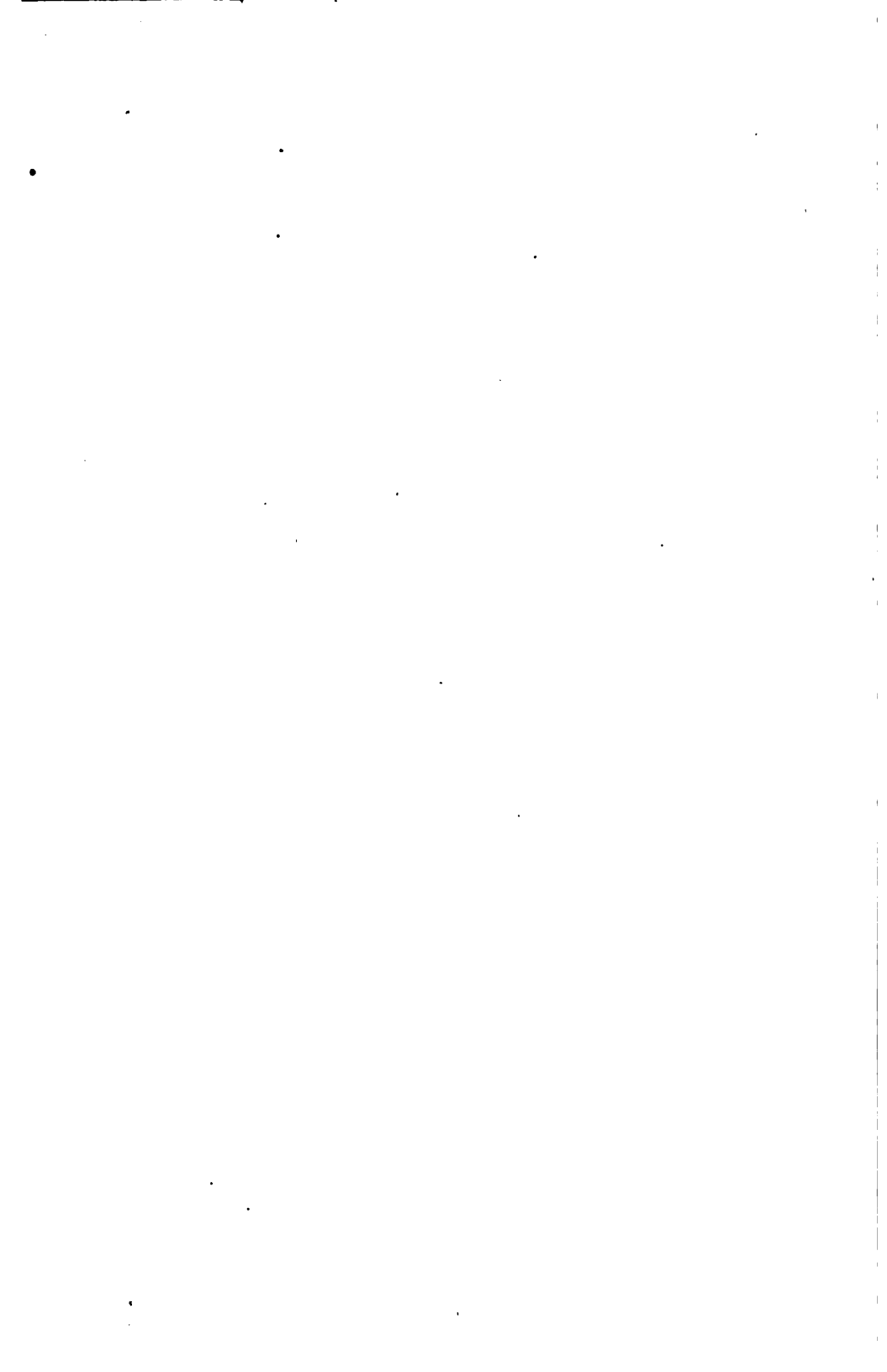
By his M^y Command

Edw. M^y Nicholas

Protection for Mr Henry Jones Esq^r W^{ts} for

PROTECTION FOR HENRY JONES, OF CHRISTED ABBEY, GRANTED BY CHARLES I. 7TH FEBRUARY, 1643.

Facsimile of the original document in the possession of E. L. Grange, Esq.



mendicant orders that were not suppressed by order of the Council of Lyons in 1307. The date of the foundation of their Stamford House is unknown. The Archdeacon who perhaps refounded it was Robt. (de) Wodehouse, son of Sir Bertram de W., a Norfolk knight of great possessions (and seventh in descent from Sir Constantine, *temp.* Hen. I., says Foss in his *Judges of England*, vol. iii. p. 359), by his wife Muriel, d. & h. of Hamo, Lord of Fenton, had three sons:— (1) Sir William, ancestor of the present Baron Wodehouse, of Kimberley, Norfolk; (2) Robert, of whom hereafter; and (3) John, Steward of the household of Richd. de Wentworth, Bp. of London (1338-40), Chancellor to Edw. III. Robert, the second son, was brought up to the church. Chaplain to Edw. II., who about the 4th year of his reign gave him the office of Escheator. Baron of the Exchequer, 24 July, 1318; sum. to parliament as late as Nov., 1322; res. or removed soon after. Archd. of Richmondshire 1E3, and adm. in by proxy, 24 Sept., 1328; again Baron of the Exchequer, 16 Apl., 1329, but res. 16 Sept. following. Had a grant of the Manor of Ashele, with the Bailiwick of the forest of Bere, Hants. Treasurer of the Exchequer, 10 Mch., 1339; res. in Dec. of the same year. Probably d. in Jan. 19E3 (1344-5); his will being proved 3 Feb., in that year, by which he ordered his body to be buried in the choir of the Augustine Monks at Stamford. In the Ministers' accounts (Augment office) are portions of the treasurers' (Isabel Seyton and Alice Wyttering), of the house (Nunnery) of St. Michael, Stamford, of receipts and disbursements from the feast of the A.V.M., 5H6 (1417), till probably to the next is, *i.e.*, the following payment:—"in alms to the friars Augustine by the hand of lady Margarite Yonge, iiij^d." In the Chantry Commissioners' returns for this county, 2nd of Edw. VI., is this entry:—"Augustine Friars, site of friary with the Mancion containing by estimation 2a. One close within the friary 5a. in the tenure of Willm Wilton. One acre between the close aforesaid in the tenure of Thos. Gedney. The site was valued at 2^s the close 32^s 8^d, & the acre between the close 3^s, total 37^s 8^d granted to Lord Clinton." In 1598, it was in the possession of William Cecil, Baron Burghley, and is now in that of his lineal descendant, the present Marquis of Exeter. In the Augment office is a lease, dated 16 Nov., 18th Elizab. (1576) for 21 years, to Richd. Shute, gent., of Stamford, of certain concealed land, and mention is made "of a garden lying in Stamford towards the

Augustine

Augustine fears now or late in the occupation of Geo. Handson and late concealed from us." The seal of the house attached to the (Latin) deed of surrender is very indistinct; all that can be seen is two figures, and the equally imperfect legend:—

S . COMVI . FRATIS . P I . ROQ

Dugdale's *Monasticon*, ed. Cayley, gives a long list of learned scholars, members of this order, especially the convent at Oxford.

The site of the house can still be traced in a grass field opposite, or rather "over against," the town end of the row of new houses called the Rutland Terrace, and facing the south, and well illustrates what is said of this and kindred houses in general:—

"They plant themselves in fairest spots
For pasture, wood, and spring."

The coveted *requiem* that was to be sung "for ever" has long been silent; but the streamlet (Welland) that ran by its side still flows smoothly onward, but not as formerly, towards the Witham and then the German Ocean. The bells that called the inmates to their duty have also long ceased, and the only sound that is now heard is the ordinary traffic of a quiet inland town, and, until recently, the "hum and buzz" of life of a large adjacent agricultural implement and machine manufactory.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

13. "COTTER."—A few days since a friend, when referring to an intricate and troublesome matter, remarked that he felt almost inclined "to have no more 'cotter' with it, as folks say in Lincolnshire." A brief examination of this curious word may illustrate the value of linguistic science in the explanation both of our ideas and of their course and origin. The term was used by the speaker in the sense of trouble and (mental) confusion caused by that which is difficult to see into (understand); and we meet with the verb "cotter" as a provincial (Westmoreland) word meaning to be bewildered (Halliwell's *Dict. of Archaic and Provincial Words*, in voc.). Here, in Lincolnshire, "cotter" appears as a noun, with the sense of bewilderment.

The Eng. "cot" (Northern form), "cote" (Southern form), Anglo-Sax. "cyte," Dutch "kot," German "koth," etc., means a den, enclosure, hut, small dwelling; and is akin to the Eng. "coat," Middle Eng. "kote," Middle High German "kotte,"

"kotte," etc., the root-idea in each case being something which covers (*vide* Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.* in voc. "cot," "coat"), thence conceals, and thus makes dark. Tracing these and many cognate words back through the various dialects of Aryan (Indo-European) speech, we ultimately come to a root which appears in Sanskrit as "khad," to cover; zend "skad," to cheat, *i.e.*, to conceal the truth, whence such words as the Sanskrit "khad-man," fraud, and our English "cot," a place which covers or conceals; "coat," a covering, concealing garment; "coter" (noun), the annoyance and trouble produced by a thing being concealed (from our knowledge); "coter" (verb), to be bewildered, in consequence of such concealment.

A simple physical idea is here, as almost invariably, the basis of a mental concept, and concealment from the eye is utilized linguistically to mean concealment from the mind's eye; whilst, lastly, we notice how many good words have perished and are perishing, and how firm and close is the band which unites all Aryan languages.

ROBT. BROWN, JUNR., F.S.A.



QUERIES.

14. ARCHBISHOP SAVAGE AND GRIMSBY.—Hollis gives the following Coat of Arms (*Harl. MS.* 6829), "the arms of the Archbishop of Canterbury impaled with argent, a pale lozengy sable," amongst others existing in Grimsby, "in houses about the town in likelihood taken from the demolished church of St. Mary and the other religious houses." I find that the coat is that of Thomas Savage, Archbishop of York (1501–1508 A.D.), impaled with the arms of that see, which were the same as those of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury until Wolsey, when Archbishop of York, made the alteration (*circa* 1514 A.D.) to the present Episcopal coat. I shall be glad to know whether Archbishop Savage had any, and if so, what, connection with Grimsby, or how to account for these arms being there.

E. L. G.

15. TETNEY.—Will some of your readers learned in etymology of place-names give the meaning and derivation of "Tet" in such names as Tetney, Tetford, Tetworth, Tetbury, &c.?

Tetney.

JOHN WILD.

16. GOXHILL PRIORY.—I shall be glad if any of your readers will place me in possession of evidence which may go to show what this building in fact was. In Allen's *History of Lincolnshire*, 1834, vol. ii. p. 235, and Greenwood's *Thornton Monastery*, p. 31, it is confounded with the Cistercian nunnery of Gokwelle, Goykewell, Gaukwel, Gowkeswell, a House situated between Glanford Brigg, and Frodingham, which possessed lands in the neighbouring villages of Hibaldstow, Scawby, Broughton, Normanby, and Clixby, and the site of which was granted at the Dissolution to Sir William Tyrwhit of Kettleby. The only variations in the spelling of Goxhill, with which I am acquainted are, Gouxhill, Gousel, Gousle, Goosehill, Gousale, Gouthill, and Gouxhull, and the absence of mention of any such Priory in Tanner's *Notitia* and in Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, would lead one to suppose that Goxhill Priory, so called, cannot have been a Religious House at all. From its situation, I should imagine that it must have been the Private Chapel of a Manor House.

Barton-upon-Humber.

R. WRIGHT TAYLOR.

17. PATRONAGE OF FRODINGHAM.—The patronage of the Church and Rectory of Frodingham, in North Lincolnshire, was in the year 1399 in the hands of Henry, Prince of Wales. In 1469 it was in the hands of the Abbey of Revesby, and remained in the hands of that Abbey till the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries. I should be very glad if any of your readers could inform me exactly how and when the Abbey of Revesby became possessed of this Church and Rectory.

Walcot, Doncaster.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

18. SPURR—BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—In October last, the parish Clerk of a small village in South Lincolnshire, came into the vestry of the church, before the morning service, and said to the Vicar, "Besides Johnson's spurr, which will be for the third and last time of asking, there will be two fresh spurrs, of which I only got the names late last night." This electrifying intelligence that the banns of marriage for three couples were to be proclaimed on the same morning, in a parish church where such a notice was of the greatest rarity, although such an event could not be remembered by the oldest inhabitant, is only noteworthy here for the use of the word "spurr" or "spur."

For

For the greater part of my life I have been acquainted with the word "spurrings" as an equivalent to the asking, or proclaiming, of the banns of marriage; and have heard this expression in many counties—both in the North and the Midlands. But "spurr," as used by the Lincolnshire Clerk, is new to me; and I would ask your correspondents if they know of a similar use of this provincialism. "Spurring" is very common; and there are numerous instances of its use given in *Notes & Queries*, in many volumes of its different series. It appears to be an equivalent of the Scotch "speering" or "spiering"; and its etymology is elaborately given by the correspondents of *Notes & Queries*.

But "spurring" is not "spurs." And I have only been able to find two instances of "spur" in the many volumes of *Notes & Queries*. The first of these was written by myself, so far back as Sept. 11th, 1852; and I said, "The following custom prevails in most villages throughout Huntingdonshire and Lincolnshire. On the evening of the Sunday when the banns of marriage are published for the first time, the intending 'champions of the ring' are honoured with a peal from the church bells. This peal is called the 'Spur Peal,' and the Sunday 'Spur Sunday.'" The next mention of "spurr"—as opposed to "spurring"—in *Notes & Queries* is under date Oct. 5th, 1861, and is as follows:—"There is a common joke prevalent in Northamptonshire after a couple have had their banns published in church, which is to say, on meeting the bridegroom-elect, 'Take care of Charles, sir, he has got his spurs on.' Or, after the second time of asking, 'So you have got two spurs on!'"

He does not say what would be the proper remark to make at the proclamation of the third spur, "the third and last time of asking." But, this is the nearest approach that I have met with, to the "spurr" of the South Lincolnshire parish Clerk. If "spurring" is speering, or enquiring, or asking, does his "spurr" or "spur" admit of the same etymology? I should be glad to be enlightened on this point—a knotty point—since it relates to the tying of the connubial knot.

I may add, that, as regards the ringing of the "spur peal" on "Spur Sunday," the custom in the South Lincolnshire village from which I write this note, is, to ring a peal at the close of the morning service on the first Sunday on which the "spurr" is proclaimed; and to do the same on the third Sunday when the banns have been "asked out." Then there

is more ringing immediately after the wedding, and at various times during the wedding-day.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

19. QUEEN ELEANOR.—Where did Queen Eleanor die? Dart in *Antiquities of Westminster*, vol. ii. p. 35, says of Queen Eleanor and Edward I.: "She was his wife thirty-six years, and attending the King to Scotland, fell ill and died in the house of one Richard de Weston, at Hardey, in the county of Northampton." Wykes says (*Chron.* 121), "At Grantham, on the 27 Nov., Anno: 1290." Longman in his *Lectures on the History of England*, Lond., 1863, p. 290, says, "On the way Queen Eleanor fell sick and died of a fever at Herdeby, in Lincolnshire, on November 28th, A.D. 1290." A tradition is afloat that the Queen died at Hareby, about five miles from here.

Horncastle.

C. J. C.

20. FIELD NAMES.—Can any of the readers of our *Lincs. Notes & Queries* help us to the meaning and derivation of any of the following terms:—(1) The "Strewses," a name given to certain fields in this parish of Doddington, as well as to some in the adjoining parish of Harby? (2) "Strunch Hill," the name of a wood situated on slightly rising ground in this parish? (3) "Walrudding," the name of a farm in the adjoining parish of Harby, in Nottinghamshire, but just on the border of Lincolnshire? (4) The "Hobba" or "Hobber-Dyke," the name given to a ditch or stream running through this parish?

The subject of place-names as regards our village-names has been pretty well worked, but a great opening for research seems to remain as yet unworked in such minor place-names as those of fields and farms, of woods and dykes, many of which are of great interest and antiquity. In some cases these are preserved in the Tithe Maps and such-like surveys; in others they are merely in oral use, and so through change of occupation and various other causes are in constant danger of being lost or corrupted. For instance, of eleven fields which formed the Demesne of Brodholme Priory, the names of which are enumerated in a Grant of 1564, one name only now remains in use. Barnwood, a wood of sixty-five acres, which under that name was one of the earliest possessions of the same Priory by grant of its founders in the 12th century, was stubbed up thirty

years

years ago ; and though its name is still locally known, it appears in the recent six-inch Ordnance Map only as the Woodhouse Farm. To descend to smaller matters, a neighbouring Inn Sign, the "Bull's Head" (the crest of the ancient family of Neville, the owners of the property), on being lately repainted has been vulgarized, and its connection destroyed by appearing as the "Buffalo Inn." We think such names are worthy of preservation by being placed on record in the pages of our *County Notes & Queries*.

Doddington.

R. E. COLE.

21. BURN'T STONE IN OLD CHURCHES.—In Tetney Church, built up promiscuously in Norman work, are a considerable number of stones, which have been subject to the action of fire ; most probably when in some earlier structure. I have observed the same thing in some other churches. It is well known that the Danes landed in great force in the neighbouring village of Humberstone, in the year 870, and set out for Bardney Abbey, burning and destroying everything on their march. Were these burnt stones in an Anglo-Saxon Church burnt down on this memorable invasion? I shall be glad to learn anything which may corroborate or correct this supposition ; also the names of other churches having burnt stones built up in them.

Tetney.

JOHN WILD.

22. DOG WHIPPERS.—When were Dog Whippers first appointed at Easter Vestry meetings? In the minutes of Vestry meetings for the parish of Sutton-le-Marsh is this entry :—

"April 9—1694 John Cook y^e Forristor of y^e Doggs is to have y^e summe of 4-0 y^e year.—

1695 John Cooke for Jacking y^e Doggs 00-04-00

1789 April 13 We appoint Thos Keal Dog Whipper——"

The last appointment is 1798.

Louth.

R.R.

23. SEA ENCROACHMENTS.—Wanted, any entries in Parish Books or authentic accounts of land lost to the sea on the Lincolnshire coast.

Louth.

R. R.

24. **SUNDIALS.**—I am about to issue a new and enlarged edition of *The Book of Sundials*, by the late Mrs. Alfred Gatty, and shall be glad to hear of any Sundials with Mottoes in Lincolnshire which are not already included in the work. I can supply a printed list of all the places in England at which I have record of dials, and will gladly send a copy to anyone who is inclined to assist me, on receipt of name and address.

Orwell House, Rugby.

HORATIA K. F. GATTY.

25.—“BEARD” PRONOUNCED “BIRD.”—In South Lincolnshire, I hear fairly-well educated people speak of a man’s beard as his “bird.” Whence this pronunciation? The varied sounds of the same English letters must prove a great puzzle to foreigners, who first study our language. The Rector thinks it very strange to hear his South Lincolnshire Clerk, on the evening of the 28th day of the month, proclaim that the precious ointment “ran down unto the *bird*, even unto Aaron’s *bird*.” But if the same Clerk heard the Rector say “I *beerd* a voice”; what would he think of him?

CUTHBERT BEDE.

26. **THE ALTAR CONTROVERSY AT GRANTHAM.**—Will some correspondent kindly furnish me with a list of books and pamphlets, published in this controversy?

CLERICUS.

27. **LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.’s IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.**—Can any readers of *Lincs. Notes & Queries* oblige me with additional Genealogical particulars of any of the undermentioned Members of the Long Parliament? I am particularly anxious in each case to learn the parentage and date of decease.

Edward Rossiter, Esq., M.P. for Grimsby from 1646–53; sat for Lincolnshire in the Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654, 1656, and 1658–9, also in 1660, the Parliament of the Restoration; Colonel in the Parliamentary Army; Knighted at Canterbury, 26th May, 1660; married Arabella, third daughter of John Holles, Earl of Clare. I infer from *Le Neve* that he was a son of Richard Rossiter, Esq., of Somerby.

Thomas Grantham, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln City in both the Short Parliament of April, 1640, and in its successor, 1640–53. Colonel of Foot in the Parliamentary Army; was eldest son

of

of Sir Thomas Grantham, Knight, of Goltho, and married Dorothea, daughter and coheir of Sir William Alford of Meux, co. York. He seems to have died before the Restoration.

John Braxholme, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln City from November, 1640, till his decease sometime before March, 1647.

Thomas Hatcher, Esq., M.P. for Stamford in both Parliaments of 1640, till secluded in 1648; he had previously represented Lincoln City in 1623-4, Grantham in 1627-8, while in the three Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654, 1656, and 1658-9, he sat for Lincolnshire, and for Boston in 1660; was Captain in Parliament Service; described in 1659 as "of Carleton." His wife was Katherine, sister of Sir Edward Ayscough, Knight. Was he son of Sir John Hatcher, Knight, of Carey?

John Wedder, gent., M.P. for Stamford, 1645-53, also in 1654, 1656, 1658-9, and 1660; was nominated one of the King's Judges in 1649, but declined to act.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

28. SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER AT THE OLD PALACE, LINCOLN.—During the progress of the works in connection with the new Episcopal residence within the precincts of the "Old Palace" at Lincoln, a curious subterranean chamber has been discovered, the purpose of which it is not easy certainly to determine. The position of this chamber is toward the southern end of the wall on the line of the ancient eastern boundary of the second Roman City, which divides the Palace from the Vicars' Court. A low pointed doorway gives admission to a small chamber, scarcely larger than a closet. On removing the floor of this chamber at the N.E. corner a vertical shaft was discovered, communicating with a vaulted chamber, 14 ft. high, its ceiling being 13 ft., and its floor 27 ft. below the ground level. The chamber is quadrangular, measuring 16 ft. from north to south, and 8 ft. from east to west. On the west side are two recesses, 5 ft. deep, divided by a broad piece of masonry, opening to the chamber by arches, 6 ft. wide, and 12 ft. high. Behind the northern arch is the vertical shaft by which access to the chamber was obtained. This shaft was closed at the summit by a flagstone. A similar shaft was discovered behind the southern arch, but not reaching nearly so high. On the east side, opposite to these arches, a passage appears, opening to the chamber by a square-headed doorway, 5 ft. 6 in. high. This passage was traced in its eastward

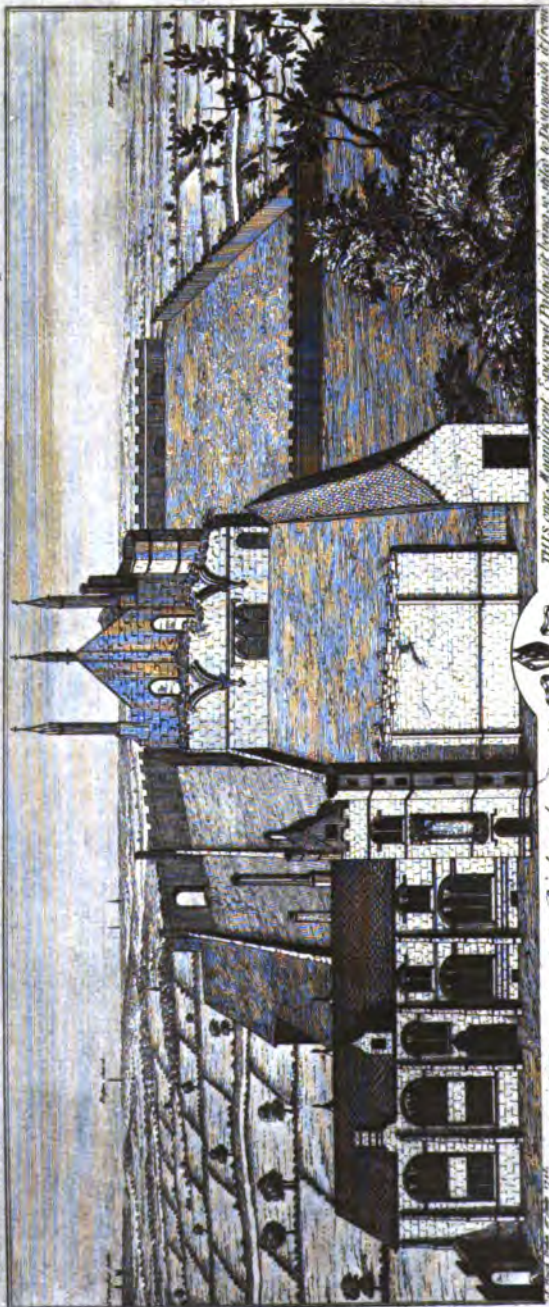
ward course for between ten and eleven feet; beyond this it was stopped up with rubbish. Its course led beneath the Vicars' house, at the south-west corner of the court. The chamber is covered with a half-wagon vault from east to west, starting from a line 8 ft. from the floor, and rising to a height of 15 ft. The whole of the chamber-walls are of well-dressed, carefully laid ashlar, which, together with the form and dimensions of the apartment, and the entire absence of any trace of soil, negative the suggestion which at first sight offered itself that it was the pit of a garde-robe. Its purpose and destination is as yet an unsolved problem. Can any reader of *Lincs. Notes & Queries* assist in its solution?

EDMUND VENABLES.

REVIEWS.

Glossary of Words in Use in South-West Lincolnshire (Wapentake of Graffoe). By the Rev. E. G. R. COLE, M.A., Rector of Doddington. London: for the English Dialect Society, Trübner & Co. 1886. 8vo. pp. viii. 174.—We are glad to welcome another Dictionary of Words and Phrases connected with Lincolnshire. Mr. Cole has aimed to gather up words which, however common in everyday use, are no longer to be found in the ordinary English Book. The examples (he says) are original, being taken down just as they were spoken in the course of ordinary conversation. What we most seem to miss is, reference to, or quotations from early English authorities, which are so frequently given by Halliwell and Peacock. It will take a high place among books of Local Dialects.

How to Write the History of a Family: a Guide for the Genealogist. By W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L. London: Elliot Stock. 1887. 8vo. viii. 206.—This is a work which has long been desired, and the author has certainly written a most useful manual on the scientific aspect of Genealogy. It appeals to all who are interested in family history, and the list of authorities to which he refers is excellent. One correction connected with the Lincolnshire Parish Register transcripts (p. 152) is needed. It is *not* the Rev. J. C. Hudson who is directing their arrangement, but Mr. A. W. Gibbons, of Lincoln.



To the Right Rev. & Father in God, Richard, Lord

Bishop of Lincoln, 3

This Propped is hereby

My Lord, Your Lordships
Most Obedt. & Dutiful Servant
Sam^l B. Buck.

[illegible]



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



LD EPISCOPAL PALACE, LINCOLN.—The reduction of Buck's bird's-eye view of the remains of the Old Bishop's Palace at Lincoln, taken in 1726 from the top of the Minster, which appears opposite this page, will, we think, be viewed with much interest now that the Bishop of Lincoln has taken up his residence within the precincts of that which

was for so many centuries the dwelling-place of his predecessors in the See.

This view belongs to Samuel Buck's second series of engravings, published in 1726, including Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire—the first two series having been devoted to Yorkshire, 1711-1725—the year before he associated with himself his brother Nathaniel, with whose assistance all the remaining views were produced, the whole series (so invaluable to the archæologist and historian) terminating with a view of Birmingham in 1753.*

Too much dependence must not be placed on the fidelity of the backgrounds of his engravings, or on the accessories, and

* The present view is a good example of Buck's stiff manner of treating his subject. All attempt at picturesque effect is discarded, the engraver's sole object being to give a faithful representation of the subject of his plate.

Buck was not always to be trusted for his minor architectural details. The historical account appended is in this instance quite untrustworthy. There is no authority for the statement that the Lincoln palace was built by Remigius, or that having been demolished in the civil wars in Stephen's time it was re-founded by Bp. Chesney, while the gatehouse and tower ascribed by Buck to Bp. Thomas Beck were certainly the work of Bp. Alnwick.

The history of the palace may be thus summarised. That the site was purchased by Remigius with a view to the erection of a bishop's residence, as a portion of his great scheme for furnishing his newly-formed cathedral with everything essential to its completeness, can hardly be doubted, but there is no testimony to the fact. It is however certain that his successor, Bp. Bloet, had a residence here, *circa* 1110, as he obtained permission from Henry I. to make a passage through the city wall to his house, *ad domum suam*.* The site was confirmed by Stephen to Bloet's successor, Bp. Alexander, and again by Henry II., *circa* 1155, to Robert de Chesney, the fourth bishop in succession.† As Chesney is recorded to have impoverished the See by his extravagance in building, we may conclude that he took advantage of the royal license to erect a palace upon the site. None of the existing remains however can be assigned to him, though some of the substructure may possibly be of his time. The earliest portion of the building, as we see it, is the Great Hall, which was begun by St. Hugh, and, being left unfinished at his death in 1200, was completed by Bp. Hugh of Wells, 1209-1235, who also erected the great kitchen to the south of the hall.

Passing over a century, Bp. Henry of Burghersh obtained from Edward III. in 1328, a *licentia crenellandi* for strengthening this palace and his other episcopal houses against hostile attacks. The last bishop who is recorded to have made any large additions to the buildings is Bp. William of Alnwick, 1436-1449, at whose cost the chapel and gateway-tower and adjoining rooms were erected. After the Reformation the Lincoln palace proved too costly a home for the occupants of the shamefully pillaged See. No bishop took up his permanent residence here, though the palace was in sufficiently good condition to enable Bp. Neile to receive James I. at a banquet, March 30th, 1617. Bp. Williams undertook its complete

* Dugdale's *Mon. Ang.*, vol. viii., p. 1272, No. 18.

† *Ib.*, 1275, No. 55.

repair, and prepared materials for the erection of a library, which design the civil wars speedily put a stop to.

During the Great Rebellion the palace was stripped of its leaden roof, pillaged of its iron and glass, and of everything movable that could be turned into money, and became a complete ruin. The only habitable portion was Bp. Alnwick's tower and the adjoining rooms, together with a dwelling which had been formed out of the chapel by a certain Col. James Berry, a parliamentary officer, who had divided the sacred building into two stories by a floor, making his kitchen in the sanctuary, and placing its fire-place on the site of the high altar. The final stroke to the ruin of this once magnificent pile was given in 1726, when Bp. Reynolds, to whom in that year, Buck's "prospect" was "humbly inscribed,"—with a most mistaken generosity gave permission to the Dean and Chapter to use the remains of the palace as a stone quarry for the repairs of the cathedral. The chapel, which in that year Buck depicts as substantially perfect, was unhappily totally destroyed with the exception of a portion of the east wall; Bp. Alnwick's tower was dismantled, and the materials were employed for the erection of the clumsy walls and tasteless arches which block up the side entrances to the Minster under the western towers. The next year (1727) a lease of the premises was granted by the bishop to Edward Nelthorpe, M.D., who erected the mansion which has been till recently occupied by the bishop's secretary, and is now incorporated in the new palace with the addition of a heavy Mansard roof containing a story of bed chambers. During the tenancy of the late Mr. Mainwaring many substantial repairs were made to the ruined buildings which arrested the destruction which was rapidly setting in, and gave them a new lease of life.

In the episcopate of the late Bp. Wordsworth the Alnwick tower was restored and enlarged to furnish lecture rooms for the recently revived "*Scholæ Cancellarii*," the first stone being laid Feb. 24th, 1876. Now that the palace has once more become the episcopal residence these rooms have become the muniment rooms of the diocese, and the office of the bishop's secretary. A domestic chapel has also been formed out of the ruined two-storied building at the south end of the great hall, which contained domestic offices below and the bishop's Great Chamber above.

Buck's view represents the north front of the palace ruins as they appeared in 1726. The blank wall in the centre of the
plate

plate is the end wall of the great hall commenced by St. Hugh and completed by Bp. Hugh of Wells. The southern end wall is seen at the extremity of the grass-grown area of the hall. It exhibits in its centre the three arched doorways, which are commonly found at the end of mediæval dining halls, communicating with the kitchen, buttery, and cellar. On either side are the corbels—not very accurately represented—from which sprang the extreme arches of the Early English arcade which divided the hall into a centre and side aisles, as the halls of Oakham and Winchester Castles are, and that of Westminster formerly was. The door seen in the right-hand corner gave access to the turret stair communicating with the Great Chamber. The kitchen to the south of the hall is hidden, but the tunnels of two of its chimneys are seen to the right hand. The whole of the west side of the hall is occupied by a long line of stables and outhouses, taken down by Mr. Mainwaring, which entirely concealed what remains of the oriel window added by Bp. Alnwick. When Buck's view was taken, the chapel erected by Bp. Alnwick and his gateway tower remained much as they were left by Col. Berry when the Restoration forced him to retire from his usurped possession. These buildings occupy the left-hand side of the view, beyond the end of the hall. A tiled roof, broken by a garret window, had, as we see, taken the place of the original lead covering stripped off to cast into bullets. A chimney rose from the parapet. The two tall windows which had lighted the chapel had been cut across the middle to accommodate the floor of the two stories of rooms formed within its walls. The oriel window above the door in the Alnwick tower, which had been nearly effaced before it was skilfully restored by Mr. Fowler on its original lines, was then entire, but its openings were completely blocked. A mean gabled chamber had been perched on the flat roof of the tower behind the battlements.

With all its artistic short-comings, we must feel grateful to Buck's view for having preserved the general character and design of this chapel and of the buildings generally, by which that skilful architect and antiquary, the late Mr. E. J. Willson, of Lincoln, the friend and fellow-labourer of John Britton and the elder Pugin, was enabled to reproduce it with something more nearly approaching to architectural accuracy in the illustrations to his paper in the second volume of the *Transactions of the Archæological Institute*, 1848.

The Precentory, Lincoln.

EDMUND VENABLES.



MATERIALS FOR A
HISTORY OF THE WAPENTAKE
OF WALSHCROFT,
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

This work, the result of several years labour, is now ready for the press, and, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, the first portion will be issued forthwith.

Lincolnshire has waited long, and waited in vain, for a Surtees or a Dugdale to undertake its entire history; but, as "every little helps," it is hoped that more unpretending works like the present will one by one in time supply the want of such a historian. Several individual parishes have within the past few years found chroniclers such as the late Mr. Cooper of Rippingale, and it is known that abundant materials exist in MS. for the history of other districts; so that if the necessary encouragement to give them to the world be forthcoming, Lincolnshire antiquaries need not after all lag behind their neighbours.

In compiling the present work, the author has consulted all the usual materials for county history in London, and has had the inestimable advantage of access to the Episcopal records and the private muniments of some of the largest landowners in the district.

In each parish the early history and descent of the manor will be traced as far as possible; the history of the church, and succession of incumbents and churchwardens; lists of the inhabitants from the Subsidy Rolls since the time of Edward III; charters and deeds from Episcopal and private muniments; copious extracts from the Parish Registers, and where these are wanting, as in too many instances is the case, transcripts from the Bishop's Registry will be given. It is hoped also that it will be found possible to illustrate the work; but this must of course depend upon the amount of support received.

Each part will comprise one parish, and subscriptions are invited for Part I. at 2/6; subscribers names to be sent to Mr. GIBBONS, 4, MINSTER YARD, LINCOLN.

30. PAINTINGS IN MOULTON CHURCH, 1684.—A very interesting account of a lawsuit which took place upwards of two centuries since owing to the parishioners of Moulton beautifying their church by erecting paintings, was given by Sir Robert Phillimore in the Court of Arches in July, 1874, when the Exeter reredos case was tried.

It is taken from the *Law Journal Reports* of 1875. I think it worthy of local notice in *L. N. & Q.*, as illustrating how the action of our remote ancestors, in a fen village, became a legal precedent and a large factor in deciding an action affecting the beauty of the great western Cathedral: a suit that riveted the attention of the whole Church of England in the 19th century.

Aldershot.

W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

"I have now to consider the effect of the judgment delivered in the Court of Arches in the year 1684.

"It appears that shortly before that time certain parishioners * applied for a faculty to put up in painting, as I understand it, pictures of the thirteen apostles in the parish church of Moulton, in the diocese and county of Lincoln, and I think over the holy communion table, but certainly at the east end. The Surrogate of the Chancellor of Lincoln granted the faculty, but the Chancellor revoked it, and the Bishop, Dr. Thomas Barlow, appears to have refused his consent. An appeal was prosecuted to the Court of Arches.

"As to the Bishop, I learn from Wood that 'he was esteemed by those who knew him well to have been a thorough-paced Calvinist, though some of his writings shew him to have been a great scholar, profoundly learned both in divinity and the civil and canon law.' (Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. iv., 385, ed. Bliss.)

"He wrote various tracts on 'Cases of Conscience,' and among them 'a breviare of the case concerning setting up images in the parish church of Moulton.' The tract was published contrary to his expressed testamentary wishes, after his death; and the bookseller writes a preface which shews that he clearly misunderstood the proceedings in the Arches; his error appears, as is often the case, to have been perpetuated by copying. It appears again in a paper called the *Old Whig*, in 1736, and is thence transcribed into a history of the county of Lincoln.† Unfortunately at the time of the trial there were

* Of Moulton, co. Lincs.

† See Allen's *History of the County of Lincoln*, vol. i., 335n.

no published ecclesiastical reports; but I have been supplied from the records of the Arches Court with a copy of the libel of appeal, and of the sentence of the judge. The libel appears to contain, as probably was the case in those days, a summary of the pleadings on both sides in the Court below. The case was entitled 'Cook and others v. Tallent.'

"Tallent, who was a clergyman, and also a parishioner, objected to the grant of a faculty *pro erectione sive pictione effigiarum apostolorum in ecclesia*, and alleged that by the Book of Homilies, and more especially by the homilies against the peril of idolatry, and also by the injunctions of King Edward the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth, the painting and setting up the apostles' effigies in any church or chapel is very dangerous in regard they are superstitious, and do tend to idolatry as by the said homilies and injunctions (to which he refers himself), it doth at large appear.

"Wherefore he prayed the faculty obtained from the said court might be pronounced null and void, insomuch as doth relate to the setting up of the said effigies.

"It was alleged on the other hand by the parishioners, 'that the setting up of those pictures was out of an honest and pious intention to beautify the said church, and a work commendable and not to be discountenanced, being not at all repugnant to the injunctions of King Edward the Sixth, Queen Elizabeth, or the Homilies of the Church of England, nor monuments of feigned miracles, nor do any ways tend to superstition.'

"The statute of Edward the Sixth is not referred to.—
 . . . 'that the setting up of the said effigies was no ways offensive to them or any of them, saving only one Thomas Scarlett, who did object against the same as superstitious and idolatrous. *Licetque insuper allegaverint* that by the opinion and judgment of all orthodox divines the painting of the effigies of the blest apostles in any church or chapel is not idolatrous or superstitious, but do serve only for ornament and to put people in remembrance of the holy lives and conversations of those they represent; and that by the injunctions of Edward the Sixth and the ecclesiastical laws of this land, it is required that all parsons and vicars and other ecclesiastical persons shall admonish their parishioners that the same do serve for no other end and purpose, and therefore, since there is no apparent danger of superstition, the effigies of the holy apostles in the parish church of Moulton aforesaid may and ought to continue as they are now painted, otherwise it may be of dangerous
 consequence

consequence, since that under such pretended fears of superstition and idolatry most of the churches, chapels, colleges, and other pious and religious places in England may be in danger of being pulled down and demolished, and so in all probability the hatred of idolatry would usher licentious sacrilege.'

"The case appears to have been formally heard before a very learned person, Sir Richard Lloyd, the then Dean of the Arches, and he pronounced in favour of the lawfulness of the images, granted the faculty, and condemned the opposing party in costs."

31. BISHOPS OF LINCOLN AND THEIR WIVES BURIED IN HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—In the chancel of Alconbury church, Huntingdonshire, is a gravestone bearing the following curious inscription:—

"Anthonine, daughter to Bishop Barlowe, and wife to Bishop Wickham, translated from Lincoln to Winchester, her two brethren of good name and place; she departed on the Ascension day, 1598."

"Of right good bishop and likewise descended,
Five like whose husbands bishopriks ascended.
Here lieth the youngest, whome godly quiet end
And all good parts else did highly commend."

Perhaps some correspondent can give particulars concerning the second line in this verse.

In Southoe church, Huntingdonshire, is the following monumental inscription:—

"Katherina, filia Joh'is Revell, uxor Will'mi Chaderton Episcopi Lincoln', habuit per illu' unica' filia' Johannam nuptam Ric'o Brooke, militi, de com. Cestriæ, et habuit exitu Elizabetham, quæ hæc capella peculiaris est hæredem."

Bishop Chaderton was Bishop Wickham's successor. Southoe is not far from Buckden, where was the ancient palace of the bishops of Lincoln. The following bishops of Lincoln were buried in Buckden church:—William Barlow, 1613; Robert Sanderson, 1662; Thomas Barlow, 1691; Reynolds, 1743; Green, 1779. The good Bishop Sanderson's inscription is as follows:—"Depositum Roberti Sanderson nuper Lincolnensis Episcopi qui obiit vicesimo Januarij Anno Domini MDCLXII et ætatis suæ septuagessimo sexto hic requiescit in spe beatæ Resurrectionis." Bp. Sanderson, to whom we owe the General Thanksgiving, was Rector of Boothby Pagnall, South Lincolnshire, for some forty years.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

32. STATE OF LINCOLNSHIRE IN 1623 (No. 7, p. 15).—The letter of Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, touching the great distress prevailing in Lincolnshire in 1623 is confirmed by a pamphlet issued in 1640 by Sir Ralph Maddison, of Fonaby, entitled, *England's Looking In and Out*, addressed to the King and the House of Commons.* A second edition, with some enlargement, was printed in 1655, and inscribed by him to "His Highness the Lord Protector and the High Court of Parliament." Apparently the Country had been passing through a period of depression in trade and agriculture quite equal to that from which we are now suffering. The fall in the price of wool for instance, had affected Lincolnshire farmers' disastrously, and Sir Ralph in 1640 uses language which one cannot but think very applicable to our present condition. For example, at page 12, "when there is a want of money or wasting of bullion, the commodities of the Realme, Wooll and woollen manufactors, will fall in price; the commodities falling, rents will fall accordingly; when rents doe fall by such a necessitie, the necessitie which spreads its selfe over the land: And (Tenants having taken leases) at inhanced prices, of Countrey commodities, not knowing the efficient cause of this change, will lay the cause upon the Land-lords and grow in hatred towards them, not knowing how to hold their farmes, nor what to doe if they give them over; this is a fearefull effect that followeth the want of a convenient stocke of money to maintaine the price, and to bear or maintaine our home Commerce, proceeding from forraigne cause, and not from Land-owners or Tenants at home." And again at page 21:—"Least the want of moneys (when you stand most in need of it) now flying away from us doe still continue the fall of Woolls yet lower, with all other commodities, and your rents and lively-hood to fall, which will be the undoing of your Tenants (turning up your farmes) impoverishing all trades, and handy-crafts, in the whole Kingdome exceedingly in generall, which (in truth) is the mother of Rebellion, procured through a generall decay of all estates, every man being ready to strike the next above him or about him."

Sir Ralph's prophecy had become history in 1655, and the great Rebellion had been accomplished, but the prospect, to judge from his words, was not much more cheerful. We may, at the present day, reflect on the possibility of history repeating itself.

A. R. MADDISON.

* London: T. Badger, for H. Mosley, 1640, 4to.

33. FOSSIL LANGUAGE.—(v.) *Chalk*.—Whoever lives on the Chalk Wolds of Lincolnshire knows very well that we have no such thing as “chalk”; it is “calk”; and why should it not be? Everyone knows that it is simply derived from the Latin “calx,” directly or indirectly: it is the change from *c* to *ch* to which this brief note draws attention.

Everyone who observes matters of this kind in language, will have noticed (to put it in a popular and practical way) that mainly in the North (speaking of England only) the hard *c* is kept, mainly in the South *ch* takes its place. “Vicus” becomes “wick” in the North, in hundreds of places, “wich” in the South in as many: “Swanage” is only “Swanwich” disguised; not that it is meant that every—“wick” or “wich” is *only* and necessarily “Vicus”: “there may be” (as Cobbett said) “the same combination of letters, but not the same word.” “Banco,” “bank,” “bench,” are the same words and nearly the same letters. And as at the end so at the beginning of words; while some countries make the change, others retain the hard *c* or *k* of the Latin; e.g., Carolus—German Karl—French Charles (a Belgian says “Sarl”); Latin Canis—Italian Cane—French Chien, not to mention other languages; Latin Captivus, Italian Cattivo, French Cbetif, English Caitiff; Latin Caseus, English Cheese, with hundreds more. So, just as the Latin Calceus, a shoe, furnishes the French with Chaussure—so “calx” and “Calceata via” a road made with stone or lime or chalk materials, becomes the French Chaussée, whence our English old and true word “causey,” only transmuted for the sound and supposed sense, into “causeway,” but with no real meaning. So in all probability “chalk” comes to us through the Norman or French preference for the soft *ch*, whilst the Northern tongue prefers and preserves the hard *c* “calk,” which, as well as “causey,” is therefore not to be derided as a mere provincialism, but is a good old form.

(vi.) *Gofer*, or perhaps *Gauffre*.—A person not native to Lincolnshire, and having hitherto no experience of the pleasant edible called by this name, may well have no other associations at first with the word save such as, rising hazily from the dim recesses of early memory, recall the singular crimpings and indentations of the nursery or laundry-maid’s “gofering-iron”; but we live and learn, even by what we *eat*. The Lincolnshire “gofer” may be seen any day and all day being made, in that focus of traffic and modernization, as you pass down by the side of the

Charing

Charing Cross station to what was Hungerford Market; sight and taste may be pleasantly gratified by those curious to learn whence comes that cake of cellular tissue, and whence that strangely fashioned and indented pair of tongs, and we are carried far back from the delicate edible to the origin of the singular name. It is older than Fr. "gauffre," with its pumice-stone honey-combings and cavities, with which most of us will connect the word. They who have knowledge of the Yorkshire mountain-limestone district, with its strange cavernous "pot-holes" or "coves," so interesting to the tourist, have the secret all unawares. Our Celtic fore-elders supplied both the French and ourselves with it: "ogof," a hollow or cavity—nay a "cove," pl. "ogofau": whence the name for the hollowed eaten-out pumice stone ("gauffre"), the Lincolnshire *Gofer*-irons and the Lincolnshire *Gofer*-cake.

(vii.) *Garth*.—The word has for us little but bucolic and humble associations; yet—*ni fallor*—it masks a species of divinity under its plain surroundings. At any rate, if not far fetched it comes from afar; and if travel-stained a little, still it preserves almost unimpaired the veritable lineaments of its noble ancestry.

We remember how ancient history tells us that Imperial Rome had her Eastern questions and complications, aye, and wars; we remember the fortified city of King Tigranes, far away as Armenia or Parthia, "Tigrano-certa": the Romans Latinized, as ever, the name they found. "Gerd," a fortified stronghold, the same in Persian at this day, on their lips simply became "certa"; though how old the word, how little or how far removed from actual Aryan extraction, let others who know best say: I regard it as of the very oldest. Follow, in the course of ages, the great streams of immigration westward, to Europe; with the over-mastering hordes the word has come too, and settled itself among us. In the Servian war of late we became familiar by description with many a strong position or fortified camp, "gorod." Belgrade, stripped to the naked truth, is "Vielgorod" only—white fort or castle. Pass to more northerly but still Slavonic regions, the famed Russian fair of "Nijni-Novgorod" is "Nether-New-Castle" only; the term is all over Russia. Pass to Scandinavia, the beautiful Hyde park of Stockholm is the "Djur-gård," (pronounced "Dyur-gaurd"), the Deer park. It appears there in street names too; and doubtless with our Teutonic forefathers it crossed the waters to us. May it not
appear

appear in "Fishguard," in "Landguard Fort," &c.—nay, if the Lincolnshire Domesday spellings are any guide, through the frequent spelling "—guurde, —uurde," I incline to hold it accountable sometimes even for our "—worth"; not in Langworth, which is *Langwath* (see Mr. Streatfeild), but probably in Benniworth—Pickworth, and the more famous "Tamworth Tower and Town"; but who can doubt that it is the direct parent of our own humble "garth," a safe enclosed place for the beast of the field; and the discrowned monarch has but given place, in the descending scale of things, to humbler creatures, to something not less calling for, and not less deserving of "safe guard."

Bigby.

T. F.

34. LINCOLNSHIRE USE OF THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE "AN."—A groom in North Lincolnshire, who was applying for a similar situation in my service, wrote to me as follows:—"Der sir, in seen you are in wonts of 'an' groon coachman i am in the wonts of 'an' situation i have been Huste to 'an' riding and driving my mrster will answer aney letters, my mrster is turning His Horses Hout for the sumer, therefore he onley keeps 'an' coachman in the sumer." I am not aware whether this use of "an" is due to the ignorance of the writer, or to local usage.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

35. EXCOMMUNICATION OF THE MAYOR AND BURGESSES OF GRIMSBY IN 1307.—Gervase Holles in the first volume of his *Collections** has recorded the following note, which he states he compiled from MSS. at Lincoln. The event referred to in the note took place in 1307.

"The Mayor and Burgesses of Grimsby hanged a Priest for theft called Richard of Nottingham Hereupon y^e Bp. sendes to y^e Abbot of Wellow to associate to himselfe twelve adjacent Chappleines to examine y^e cause and in St James his Church excommunicates all y^e had any hand in it of whatsoever condition they were y^e King, Queene, and Prince of Wales excepted, And y^e Bishop himself did excommunicate them in y^e Cathedrale Church of Lincoln y^e fifth of y^e Ides of April following."

E. L. G.

* Brit. Mus. : Lans. MSS., 207a.

36. LINCOLNSHIRE COURT ROLLS.—Now that the establishment of this Journal seems to promise the possibility of compiling what has long been desired, viz., a work on the Topography of Lincolnshire, something like Mr. Walter Rye's on Norfolk, I send as a contribution to it a list of the Lincolnshire Manorial Court Rolls with which I am acquainted, in the hope that others of your readers may be induced to complete the list.

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. G.

MANOR.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION OR CUSTODY.	DATE.
Alford and Well	E. L. Grange, Esq., Gt. Grimsby	1 Ric. 2 to 12 Eliz.
" "	G. W. Marshall, Esq., <i>Rouge Croix</i>	1-2 Hen. 5.
Barrow-on-Humber	Messrs. Dixons & Hornc, Wakefield (Stewards)	
Barton-on-Humber	Rob. Brown, jun., Esq., F.S.A., Barton (Steward)	
Bennington and Foston	E. L. Grange, Esq.	15 Eliz., 11 Jac. 1 1742-4
Benington, Long	Duchy of Lancaster (Record Office)	13 Hen.6 to 33 Hen.8
Billingboro' (with Bill- lesfield, &c.)	Duchy of Lancaster (Record Office)	From temp. Hen. 6
[? Biaker] thorpe	Bishop of Lincoln (Alnwick Tower)	3 Ed. 6
Bolingbroke, Honour of	Duchy of Lancaster (Record Office)	33 Ed. 1 to 1756
Bottesford	Ed. Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Bottesford Manor (Lord)	
Bourn	Jos. Phillips, Esq., Stamford (Steward)	
Burgh, Candlesby Manor in	Messrs. Jebb & Son, Boston (Stewards)	From circa 1700
Caistor (cum membris: —Grasby, N. Kelsey, and S. Kelsey)	E. L. Grange, Esq.,	1722-1748
Carlton Parva (cum membris:—Calthorp, Golceby, Swaby, Theddlethorpe, Gay- ton, Saltfleetby, Asterby, Randby, Stainton, Manby, and Elkington)	Edw. Cracroft, Esq., Hackthorn	Hen. 4 to 24 Car. 1 *
Cherry Willingham, with Waddington, parcel of the Castle of Somerton	J. N. Whaley, Esq., Lincoln (Steward)	
Collingham, Southby and Northby	Andrew Percival, Esq., Peterboro' (Steward)	
Croxton [? co. Linc.]	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1422-39
Croyland	Augmentations (Record Office)	From 1 Eliz.
Dowdyke Hall in Wigtoft, &c.	Messrs. Jebb & Son, Boston (Stewards)	From circa 1700
Eagle	John G. Williams, Esq., Lincoln (Steward)	

* For an account of these Rolls, see *Athenæum*, Nos. 3030 and 3074.

MANOR.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION OR CUSTODY.	DATE.
Fiskerton	Andrew Percival, Esq., Peterboro' (Steward)	
Frampton, Earl's Hall and Milton Hall, in Friesthorp	Messrs. Jebb & Son, Boston (Stewards)	From <i>circa</i> 1700
Glentham	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1400 and various
Gosberton and Surfleet, Launds and Newbery Manor in	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1399-1404
Gosberton, Surfleet, and Quadring, Doblebyke Manor in	Earl Brownlow (Lord)	From 4 Eliz.
Goxhill	" "	From 18 Hen. 7
Grainsby	E. L. Grange, Esq.	1693-1712 *
Grimaby and Clee	T. T. Sands, Esq., Grainsby (Lord)	From <i>temp.</i> Eliz.
Hibaldstowe	W. Grange, Esq., Town Clerk, Grimsby	From <i>temp.</i> Eliz.
Horncastle (Hainton, Strubby, Louth, Glentham, Navenby, E. Rasen, Friesthorp)	M. H. Dalison, Esq.	From 1383 †
Hykeham, North	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1314
Ingoldmells with Addlethorpe, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster	Rd. Cotton Carline, Esq., Lincoln (Steward)	
Kirkstead	Thos. W. Thimbleby, Esq., Spilsby, (Steward)	
Kirton Holland, D'Eyncourt Manor in	E. L. Grange, Esq.	1654-7 ‡
Kirton Lindsey, Soke of (cum membris:—Spital, Misson, Bottesford, &c.), parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall	Messrs. Jebb & Son, Boston (Stewards)	From <i>circa</i> . 1700
Leadenham, with Fulbeck	Messrs. Oldman & Iveson, Gainsbro' (Stewards)	From 1547 §
Lincoln, Close of, Court of the Galilee	Duplicate Rolls at Record Office (Augmentations)	10 Eliz. to 2 Car. 1.
" (with Navenby, Normanby, Glentham, Greetwell, and Friesthorp)	E. L. Grange, Esq.	17 Ed. 1, 19 Eliz.
"	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	Divers years
"	" "	1667-8
"	Bishop of Lincoln (Alnwick Tower)	16-20 Ed. 2, 18-20 Ric. 2, 38 Hen. 6, 16, 17, 19 Ed. 4, 14, 15, 17 Hen. 7, 1664-5
Maltby	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1375

* Steward's Minute Books.

† For an account of these Rolls, see *Archæological Journal*, vol. 44, pp. 278-288.

‡ This Manor was formerly a Peculiar for probate of Wills.

§ The Custom of Borough English prevails in this Manor or Soke.

MANOR.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION OR CUSTODY.	DATE.
Navenby	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1277, 1663-6
" (with Normanby, Glenthams, Greetwell)	" "	1666-8
"	Bishop of Lincoln (Alnwick Tower)	3, 4 Ed. 4
Nettleham	Bishop of Lincoln, (John Swan, Esq. Steward)	From 1690
Newton, with Hareby, Swarby, Gunnerby, and Dembleby	Earl Brownlow (Lord)	Hen. 8-Jac. 1 *
Ounesby ?	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1337
Ounesby	Bishop of Lincoln (Alnwick Tower)	1369
Scartho cum Cleethorpe (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster)	Messrs. Grange & Wintringham, Gt. Grimsby, (Stewards)	1752-1888
Scotter	G. Roadley, Esq. (Lord)	1519, 1529, 1548, 1553-1630 †
Skidbrooke, with Saltfleet Haven	Thos. W. Thimbleby, Esq., Spilsby (Steward)	
Spalding (cum membrs:—Pinchbeck, Moulton & Weston)	E. L. Grange, Esq.	1724-32
"	Augmentations (Record Office)	3 Ed. 4 and divers.
Stow (by Lincoln)	Fred. W. Tweed, Esq., Horncastle (Steward)	From 1563 ‡
Stallingborough	Miss Boucherett, N. Willingham (Lady). [Also a Compotus of the 14th Century.]	16th Century.
Sutterton, Bewsolas Manor in	R. W. Millington, Esq., Boston (Lord)	From 1788
Sutton Holland	W. Goddard Jackson, Esq., Wisbech (Steward)	
Tattershall	Fred. W. Tweed, Esq., Horncastle (Steward)	From 1564 §
Thoresby, North, and North Coates (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster)	Messrs. Grange & Wintringham, Gt. Grimsby (Stewards)	1658-1888 ¶
Thurlby	Dean and Chapter of Lincoln	1527
Ulceby and E. Halton	C. Gresley, Esq., The Close, Lichfield	42 Eliz.
Wathall, the Manor of, in Waltham, Tetney, and Holton-le-Clay (parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster)	Messrs. Grange & Wintringham, Great Grimsby (Stewards)	1640-1888 ¶¶
Willoughby	Thos. W. Thimbleby, Esq., Spilsby (Steward)	

* Rentals.

† See *Archæologia*, vol. xlv., pp. 371-388, for an account of these Rolls.

‡ The Custom of Borough English prevails in this Manor. The Prebendary of Stow had formerly a Peculiar Jurisdiction here.

§ This Manor was formerly a Peculiar for probate of Wills.

¶ The Custom of Borough English prevails here.

¶¶ The Custom of Borough English prevails here.

37. **IRNHAM HALL.**—This ancient and picturesque mansion having been partly destroyed by fire, on Saturday evening, November 12th, 1887, a few notes on it may not be without interest.

It is distant two-and-a-half miles from Corby station on the Great Northern line, and three miles from Grimsthorpe Castle; situated in a very picturesque part of South Lincolnshire, and standing in a finely-timbered deer-park of 264 acres. Irnham was one of the fifteen manors given to Ralph Paganel by William the Conqueror; and the manor passed to Sir Andrew Luterel, Knight, on his marriage to the heiress of the Paganels. Several of the Luterels of Irnham were summoned to Parliament in the 13th century. In 1419, Irnham again changed owners by the marriage of the heiress of the Luterels to Sir Geoffrey Hilton, Knight; in whose family it remained until 1510, when a wedding again effected a change of owners, Elizabeth Hilton, the heiress of Godfrey Hilton, being married to Richard Thimelby, Esq. He was the builder of the hall, which is in the Tudor style of architecture, and, says Sir C. H. J. Anderson, "in shape of an L, . . . the outside of beautiful stone is as fresh as if built only a short while ago." Of the two portions, thus built at an acute angle, the one went from north to south, and the other from east to west; and it is the latter which is totally destroyed. A fine old organ was burnt with the chapel. For a considerable period, Irnham Hall was inhabited by Roman Catholic families; and the hall contained several priests' hiding-places, the access to one of these being through a movable step in an upper staircase.

From the Thimelbys, Irnham passed to the Conquest family, and once again changed owners through the marriage of the heiress of the family, in 1763, to Lord Arundel, of Wardour. Lady Arundel died in 1813; when Irnham passed to her daughter Eleanor, who had married Charles, seventh Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. He built near to the hall a chapel in the Grecian style, which was taken down in 1855, when the materials were used in the new Roman Catholic church at Corby. Irnham then came to Lord Clifford's son, the Hon. Charles Thomas Clifford; who, in 1853, sold the property to the late William Hervey Woodhouse, Esq., the great Marsala merchant. The east window of the chancel of the parish church of Irnham (St. Andrew) is filled with stained glass in memory of Mr. Woodhouse. The church (which was perilously near to the recent fire) contains many monumental memorials

to the various families who have owned the estate and manor. The hall and the Irnham estate are now the property of Miss Woodhouse, of Windsor.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

38. CAPT. MARKHAM, OF GRAYBY, AND THE CIVIL WAR, *temp.* CHARLES I.—The following is a copy of an original document in my possession; and I should be glad to know if Capt. Markham took any part in the Civil War.

“Charles R.

Our Expresse will and Commannd is That you faile not to attende Us personally forthwith upon Significacon made unto you and Receipt of Our pleasure on this behalfe during Our aboade in these parts. And therefore Wee straightly require you upon yo^r Allegiance y^t you depart not nor absent yo^r selfe out of y^t Our Countye of Lincolne, neither suffer yo^r selfe to be any waies engaged deteyned or kept from givinge your attendannce accordingly being thereunto called or Summoned by Us or Our Command whilst Wee shall continue heere upon any pretence Order Warrant or Command whatsoever from either or both Houses of Parliament without Our special Leave and Licence first obteyned or directions to you under Our owne hande As you render Our highest displeasure and will Answer the contrary att yo^r perill ffor wch this shall be yo^r sufficient Warrant and Authoritye.

Given at o^r Court at York the 23rd day of June in the Eighteenth yeare of o^r Reigne 1642.

To Our trustye and well beloved

Captaine Robert Markham at

Grayby in o^r County of Lincolne.”

19a, Grosvenor Square, W.

W. H. TROLLOPE.

39. “SMOPPLE.”—A labourer in South Lincolnshire was mending a field-hedge through which some bullocks had forced their way; and he had to fill up the gap with some posts and rails. He was selecting wood for that purpose; and, throwing aside a piece of timber, said, “That won’t do; its too ‘smopple’ for the job.” The word evidently signified “weak” or “brittle.” It was quite new to me, and I fancy is not a word in common use. I neglected to ask him if he was a native of Lincolnshire.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

40. A HORNCASTLE ROBBER.—22nd August, 1229. The King (at Windsor) commands the Sheriff of Lincolnshire, (Radulphus filius Reginaldi), to send two Coroners of the county to see that a robber, who keeps himself in the church of Horncastle, abjures the kingdom.—*Cl. Rot. 13 H. 3.*

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

41. FOLKLORE.—Diamond-shaped creases, formed in a table-cloth by careless folding, are a sign of death.

A mare in foal must never assist in drawing a corpse to the grave. If she be permitted to do so, she and her foal, or a member of her owner's family, will die within the ensuing twelvemonth.

If you slaughter a diseased horse, its death will be followed by that of one of its companions. For this reason, however much pain the animal may be enduring, you should never put an end to its sufferings.

M. G. W. P.

42. BOTTLES OF IV'RY.—It was the week before Christmas, 1887, and my Lincolnshire gardener said to me, "We have got six big bottles!" "Bottles of what?" I enquired. "Bottles of iv'ry," was the reply. Then I bethought myself that he, in company with others, had been collecting evergreens for the decoration of the church. I have noticed that "ivy," in South Lincolnshire, is pronounced "iv'ry" or "ivory"; and it is very rarely that I hear it called "ivy" by the rustics. It is "ivory" more frequently than "iv'ry." How does the *r* creep into the word? The "bottles," of course, were the same sort of bundles as those of hay or straw, mentioned in Baret's *Dictionary*, 1580; and, in the familiar proverb, "seeking a needle in a bottle of hay," used in Haughton's *English-Men for My Money*, 1616.

CUTHBERT BEDE.

43. BARNOLDBY-LE-BECK.—An excellent account of this church, by George Oliver, may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1833 (vol. 103, p. 505). This article shews what destructive changes had been wrought in the church between that year and 1861, when I became rector. Among other features it states that in the nave (on the ceiling?) was "the following invocation, beautifully executed in relief—*I. H. C. MABELL. BURGH. HELP. LADY.* In the ceiling of the N. aisle is a corresponding inscription—*I. H. C. RICHARD.*

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E

BURGH

BURGH . LADY . HELP." The inscriptions were in black letter. They had entirely disappeared, even their remembrance had faded from the mind of the oldest inhabitant by 1861. In 1860 the chancel was taken down, a beautifully decorated E. window broken up, a fine piscina suffered to be broken to pieces by weather and ill-usage at the side of a street in Great Grimsby, and the chancel rebuilt with mean churchwarden windows, and much narrower than it had been. There is still some beautiful old painted glass in the S. aisle. The above sad recital points out how carefully our old churches should be watched when their restoration is talked of, and how needful it is for the incumbents to defer to competent archæologists and not act on their own opinion. It is worth noting that a splendid oaken "stee" of unknown antiquity yet leads up to the bells in this church's tower.

Kentchurch Rectory, Hereford.

M. G. WATKINS.



QUERIES.

44. FLAX MILLS AT STAMFORD, 1561.—In *Cal. S.P., Dom.* 1547-80, p. 178, 1561, a Thomas Trollope sends details to Cecill of his plan for erecting mills for the beating hemp and manufacture of canvas and linen cloths in England. He wrote a tract entitled *A profitable Newyer's Gysfe to All Englande: a device for setting up of a mill to knocke hembre for the making of canvas and other linnen clothes*. On 22nd July, 1651, the Aldermen of Stamford wrote to Cecill informing him of their conference with Thos. Trollope touching the manufacture. The mill for beating hemp would cost £50. They purposed to begin on a small scale first. I would like to know any further particulars of Thomas Trollope or his invention.

19a, Grosvenor Square, W.

W. H. TROLLOPE.

45. ALMSWOMAN AT BRIGG.—The following passage occurs in a letter written by the late Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp. Can any of your readers throw light upon it? "A baronet's daughter, of one of the oldest Lincolnshire families, who had been presented at the court of George II., died an almswoman at Brigg in my remembrance."—J. Fowler's *Life of Sibthorp*, p. 224.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

46. **PLOUGH-JAGS.**—Can any reader of the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* furnish a correct version of the rhymes used by "plough-jags," or supply the words of an old plough song, said to be still current among farm lads?

M. G. W. P.

47. **FAMILY OF WINCKLEY OR WINKLEY.**—I am anxious to ascertain the parentage of Walter and William Winkley, brothers. The former was Overseer of the Poor, 1703-4, and Churchwarden, 1705, of Lutton or Sutton St. Nicholas. The latter, described in his will as a yeoman, was Overseer of the Poor, 1709-10, and Churchwarden, 1714-15, of the said parish of Lutton or Sutton St. Nicholas. I have searched many parochial registers without success. It has, however, occurred to me that this information might be obtained from another source, which perhaps some of your readers may be able kindly to suggest. Walter Winkley died prior to 1711. He married Patience, daughter of ——. She married secondly John, son of John and Katherine Trollop, of Lutton, Nov. 7th, 1711. William Winkley married Susannah, daughter of —, at Lutton, April 3rd, 1716. He died at Lutton February 26th, 1741-2, aged 63 years. She was buried at Lutton, June 3rd, 1735.

Harrow-on-the-Hill.

WILLIAM WINCKLEY, F.S.A.

48. **THE CHOLMELEY FAMILY OF LINCOLNSHIRE.**—Can any genealogist trace any connection with the Cholmeley family of Lincolnshire and that of Whitby? The only entries bearing on it being, as far as the writer knows, the following extract from an administration within the old Ainsty of York, dated 1st April, 1610: "Ricus Cholmley de Briggstock, co. Northampton, gen., to Isabella Cholmley, now of Grimsby, Henrie Nich Children." In Dugdale's *Visitation of Yorkshire*, 1665, in pedigree of Comyn of Whitby, is the following: "Mary Comyn, wife of Rich. Cholmeley, of . . . in Com. Linc."; and in the Whitby parish registers is the following entry of the publication at church: "Richard Cholmeley, gent., and Mrs. Mary Cummins, both of this parish, on Nov. 28th, Dec. 5th and 12th, 1658," but no marriage entry, implying from the last two extracts that between 1658 and 1665 a removal from Whitby to some unmentioned locality in the county of Lincoln had taken place.

G. W. W.

49. BAG ENDERBY.—What does Bag mean? I find the church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and there are daisies in the old stained glass. Is it possible that it should be Mag, and obtained thus: Enderby Mag by repetition becoming Enderby Bag? The name of Wood Enderby is clear from the neighbouring woods; Tumby, Haltham, &c., being survivals; Mavis Enderby clearly derives its name from the family who owned it. This meaning we gather from Bishop Sutton's register. Robert Malebys' chaplain was presented by Alan Malebys to the Rectory of Enderby Malebys, A.D. 1297. At that time Bag was Bag and nothing else. G.

50. DR. OLIVER'S MSS.—In the preface to his *Hist. of Holy Trinity Guild, Sleaford*, published in 1837, Dr. Oliver says: "I embrace this method of announcing, for the information of any future antiquary, that I have made copious collections towards illustrating the Wapentakes of Yarborough, Bradley Haverstoe, and Walshcroft, in Lindsey; Langoe, Flaxwell, and Aswardburn, in the Parts of Kesteven; and almost the entire Division of Holland." Can any of your readers tell me what has become of these collections?

4, Minster Yard, Lincoln.

A. G.

51. CURE FOR GOITRE.—At a sewing meeting held at Sleaford on Feb. 2nd, a woman present mentioned a certain cure for a full throat, as she called it, and stated that her own mother and also an acquaintance had both been cured by it. The somewhat ghastly remedy was "drawing a dead man's hand nine times across the throat." Is this superstition prevalent? It was my first introduction to it.

Cammack Cottage, Sleaford.

A.

52. WILL OF EDWARD HUTCHINSON, OF ALFORD, *obit* 1631.—In giving an account of the will of William Bornett, of Alford, Mr. Peacock informs us that it was taken from a contemporary volume of transcripts of Wills, which had been lent to him by the late Bishop of Lincoln. I am much interested to know whether the list of wills contained in this volume is identical with the lists of wills in the Bishop's Registry, or whether it contains a different list altogether. Did this volume belong to any of the "Courts of Peculiars"? From the Alford register I have ascertained that Edward

Hutchinson

Hutchinson and his wife Suzanne, or Suzanna, were probably living at Alford in the year 1586, because their eldest son, William, was baptised there on the 14th of August in that year; and most of his other children were baptised there also. I am informed that the late Colonel Chester declared that the said Edward was son of John Hutchinson, of Lincoln, who died Mayor of that city in 1565, and whose will bears date April 21st in the same year. I have an office copy of the will of the said John, of Lincoln, from Somerset House, and although a son Edward is mentioned, to whom he bequeathed property in the parish of St. Peter at Coates, as well as property to the children at Lincoln, St. Botolph, St. Mark, St. Swythene, St. Benedict, Wigforde, Nicolpole, Chery Willingham, and Whysbie; and though the dates would tally, still there is no evidence in this will, taken by itself, to prove that the Edward of Lincoln and the Edward of Alford were the same person. Having failed after searching at Somerset House and Lincoln, to find any will of Edward of Alford, who was buried at that place on the 14th February, 1631, it occurs to me that the volume mentioned by Mr. Peacock might possibly contain one.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

53. WALMSGATE DRAGON.—The physical aspect of Lincolnshire does not lend itself readily to the preservation of monster-myths, yet one or two stories of huge supernatural creatures have come down to us by oral tradition. Is there any printed account of the Walmsgate Dragon or of his kindred?

M. G. W. P.

54. THE RIVER WITHAM.—This river appears to have changed its name three times. The British name was Grant Avon, the Roman and Saxon, Lindus or Lindis, now Witham. Can any of your readers throw any light on the origin of these changes? An examination of the map of this part of the county would point to the supposition that the natural outfall of the Witham was into Brayford Mere the outlet from which was along the course of the present Fossdyke to the Trent. The land along the course of the Fossdyke is all low, and before the Roman occupation would be a swamp. Although the Fossdyke was afterwards enlarged and deepened by the Romans, they were no doubt led to select this course for their canal to the Trent, from the fact of there being already a

water-course

water-course of some kind there. The source of the river which passed through the Fens to Boston was probably then that of the Langworthy. The Romans in their drainage and navigation improvements probably made a cut connecting the Fossdyke with the Langworthy at the point where it now joins the Witham, and ultimately the Upper Witham waters were deviated this way. The river would then be called the Lindus, from Lindum, the town with which it communicated; the Grant Avon applying to the Upper Witham, which went to the Trent, the principal town on it being named from the same origin—Grantham. The change from Lindis to Witham was after the Norman Conquest, as the former name is found frequently mentioned after that time, and the latter name was probably selected from the name of the place where the river rises, but there does not appear to be any reason for the change. I shall be very glad of any information bearing on this matter or that will throw light on the early history of the Lincolnshire Fenland.

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER, C.E.

55. FRIARS MINORS, STAMFORD.—I shall be much obliged to anyone who can inform me if there are any existing chartularies or registers of the monastery of the Grey or Franciscan Monks (Friars Minors) of Stamford, in Lincolnshire. At the dissolution its site was granted to Charles, Duke of Suffolk.—*Vide 10th Report of the Deputy Keeper*, p. 281.

Yarby, King's Norton.

E. A. FRY.



REPLIES.

56. PERWIT (No. 5, p. 13).—Cuthbert Bede is no doubt right as to the pronunciation of this word, when used in Lincolnshire. But, at all events in the eastern portion of the county, the name almost invariably given to this bird is not "puet" at all, but "pywipe." Cf. Danish "Vibe," Swedish "Wipa."

There is a small inn on the canal between Lincoln and Saxilby called "The Pywipe Inn," which would tend to show that this name is common further inland also.

I have sometimes wondered whether the name "Puet," when used, is really in reference to the peculiar cry of the bird,

or

or whether it may not rather be akin to another East Lincolnshire word, "poat"—to stamp, to push out the feet alternately, which all who have watched the bird will recognise as a special characteristic of it.

The Russians have a very curious account to give of the pywipe's cry.* "When God created the earth, and determined to supply it with seas, lakes, and rivers, He ordered the birds to convey the water to their appointed places. They all obeyed except this bird, which refused to fulfil its duty, saying that it had no need of seas, lakes, or rivers to slake its thirst. Then the Lord waxed wroth, and forbade it and its posterity ever to approach a sea or stream, allowing it to quench its thirst only with that water which remains in hollows, or among stones after rain. From that time it has never ceased its wailing cry of 'drink, drink, peet, peet.'"

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

57. FOSSIL LANGUAGE. -*Le-* (No. 9, iii., p. 19).—Originally Kirkby and Laythorpe were separate but adjoining parishes, when the one name was spelt Kircheby or Chirchebi, and the other Lidulvetorp after the name, most probably, of one of its early Saxon possessors. This was subsequently spelt in various ways, viz.: Leilthorp, Leylthorp, Laylethorp, Lilethorp, Lathorp, and Laythorpe. Never La Thorpe or Le Thorpe, as it has erroneously been called in ignorance of the real derivation of that name.

E. NOTTINGHAM.

It seems likely that Mr. Streatfeild may be right in deducing the "lay" in Kirkby-lay-Thorpe from O. N. "clay." In the assize roll of 56 Henry III., at the Record Office,† the name is written as "Kirkby-Laythorp," and there would have then (1271-2) been scarcely time for "the whirligig of time" to transmute the Norman-French "-le-."

E. C. C.

58. THE WICKEN: A SPELL AGAINST WITCHCRAFT (No. 10., p. 20).—We fear that it must still be said of this superstition "is" rather than "was" attached.

When the cattle plague was so severe in this County a few years ago, there was scarcely a crew-yard in the Marshes

* Ralston's *Russian Folk-lore*.

† *Assize Roll, Lincoln, M.* 3-13; 2 M. 34.

between

between Spilsby and the sea, that did not have its little wicken cross set up more or less openly. And so lately as last October we were invited by a parishioner to look at a sow that had some mysterious ailment. The invitation was so pressing and so solemnly given, that we were not at all surprised to hear at last: "Oi du nateraly b'lieve she hev' been overluked, an Oi thought mebbe as thou 'ud saa a few wuds over her, or lend us a bit o' yon wicken as graws in thy garding, fer Oi be afear'd as how thea'd summonsd mea ef Oi draaed blud of the party es as dun it."

Our prescription was neither blood nor magic, and we are glad to say the illustrious patient recovered; but we should be sorry to assert very positively that there is not at this present moment a bit of wicken over that sty.

The question of witchcraft, as still practised, is too large a one to deal with in a single note, but we may add a few words here about the superstition attaching to the "elder" tree, or "iller" as it is usually called, though sometimes one hears the Yorkshire name "bottree," *i.e.*, "bore-tree." Some three years back, a friend living in the neighbourhood of Sleaford told us that he had offered an old man, who was plashing his hedge, a log of iller to take home for "kindling," but it had been at once refused on the ground that some mischief would happen him if he did so. Shortly after we chanced to visit a house to enquire after a sick baby, and were told that it was quite well again: "You see, Sir, one of the rockers of the cradle were made of iller, and in course the old woman did not like that, and she would not let the wean alone till we took it off." By way of testing this feeling we put an iller log in the way of the old man that chopped our own kindling. "Wa'al, being as it isn't wick (alive), Oi doan't moind," said he, but straightway proceeded to tell a long tale of how many years ago "not thinking of no devilment," he had cut down an iller tree "without saying any words over her," and that very same night he was taken "alloverish loike," and had a terrible bad attack of rheumatic fever, which left him lame for life.

This brings us straight to our historical connection with Denmark. Hans Anderson tells us in one of his stories, how there dwells in the elder tree a being called Hyldemoer, or Eldermother, who avenges all injuries done to the tree, and how the Eldermother once pulled a baby by the legs and molested it till it was taken out of the elderwood cradle. Danish peasants, we remember reading somewhere, will not

cut

cut this tree without asking permission, thus: "Hyldemoer, Hyldemoer, permit me to cut thy branches;" and we were once told that the reason why so few herbs would flourish under the elder, was that Judas Iscariot hanged himself upon this tree.

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

[For a notice of the superstition of a Grimsby seaman with regard to the Wicken, see *Gentleman's Mag.*, vol. 102, p. 493 (1832).—Eds.]

59. "COTTER" (No. 13, p. 24).—The explanation given in this Note is scarcely satisfactory. We may perhaps thankfully accept the Aryan root as being correct, but not the principle of the physical idea or the intermediates of language. In the quoted case of use the physical idea is apparently that of difficulty of intricacy rather than of darkness, and such is the construction I have found put on the word when occasionally met. It seems to me that there are two roots (or, we may be prepared to admit, two branches of the same root) concerned; viz., the A.S. "cote," a cot or cottage—and the German "zote," old English "cot," a matted shaggy lock of hair or wool. Coles (1724) has it "'Cot,' refuse or cotted wool." Bailey (1749) has "'Cot-gare,' refuse wool so clotted together that it cannot be pulled asunder ('Gare,' the matted wool off the shanks of a sheep), 'Cotto,' coarse blankets made of 'cottum,' cot or dag wool." Cousimé (Languedoc—according to Wedgwood) has "'Coutisses,' dag locks, the tailwool of sheep." Skeat has "'Cot' (etymology doubtful, perhaps a contraction of cotton), a sort of refuse wool." In mediæval Latin "cottus" was both the sleeping mat of fleece or coarse woollen cloth and the single garment of similar material which covered the whole body—hence coat.

Apart from substantives, we find the figurative derivatives more rare. Halliwell has "'Cotted,' 'Cottered,' 'Cotty,' matted, entangled."

In my own experience the verb "to cotter" is a word common to several dialects as meaning ravelled, entangled, knotted, or puckered, but chiefly in the sense of a once straight piece of work, thread, surface, &c., drawn up or "gathered" irregularly. I should say that in one of these senses it is a current word intelligible to more than nine out of ten Yorkshiremen, and, it may be presumed, Lincolnshire men also. I have heard a person spoken of as "cottering his brow," "cottering his forehead," *i.e.*, wrinkling it by contraction. Children (girls) mostly know what a "cotted hem" is. I

have

have once heard "cotter" used almost precisely similarly to the instance in the Note, and it was taken by a sympathetic auditor as meaning the trouble and annoyance of unravelling a vexatious matter. There was a subtle sense of its being possible to go on striving with the difficulties—unravelling the cotter—that seems to point out the consistency of the derivation here suggested.

Hull.

T. TINDALL WILDRIDGE.

60. PATRONAGE OF FRODINGHAM (No. 17, p. 26).—In reply to the inquiry of Mr. Goulton Constable as to the patronage of the Rectory of Frodingham, I have looked through the original charters of Revesby Abbey and find no trace of the manner in which this Abbey became possessed of it. That it did belong to them is proved by the terms of the grant to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Revesby Abbey.

E. S.

61. QUEEN ELEANOR (No. 19, p. 28).—There can be no doubt that Queen Eleanor died at Harby, near Lincoln. This village is on the eastern side of the Trent, but not in our shire; though but about five miles from Lincoln it is in the county of Nottingham. In the XXIX volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 167—191, your correspondent will find a learned paper by the late Joseph Hunter, "On the Death of Eleanor of Castile, Consort of King Edward the First, and the honours paid to her memory," which establishes beyond doubt that her death took place, probably from slow fever, at Harby on the 28th of November, 1290. Harby was at this time a manor belonging to a family of the name of Weston. A Sir John Weston was attached to the Queen's person in some confidential situation. This may possibly account for the royal lady, when ill, having retired to this obscure village. A chantry was founded in Harby Church, where masses were said for the repose of her soul. This chantry seems to have existed until the period of the Reformation, when all foundations of that character were suppressed. Hareby in Lincs. and Harby in Leics. have each of them been mentioned as the place where that pure soul passed away. Pierre de Langtoft says:

"Ma dame la rayne cel an en Lindesye
Morust, á Westmonster son cors est sevelye."*

Mr. Hunter, quoting this passage in the Old English version,

* Wright's Ed. (*Rolls Series*), vol. II., p. 190.

says:

says: "it is worth notice, as assisting to determine the ancient limits of the district called Lindsey."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

This Queen died, according to the contemporary chronicles, at "Herdeby," near Lincoln. This is the old name of Harby, Nottinghamshire, which is within eight miles of Lincoln. Queen Eleanor's death has been recorded by a statue of her in the new church at Harby. Any doubt as to the place of her death is removed by an instrument in the register of Archbishop Romanus at York, which confirms an agreement made between the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln and William de Langwath, Prebendary of Clifton (Notts.), for the sustentation of a priest to celebrate, in the chapel of Herdeby "in our diocese, which chapel is known to be situate within the boundaries of the said prebend of the church of Clifton," for the soul of Queen Eleanor, whose death at Herdeby is mentioned in the instrument. I am printing this instrument, which is dated October 22nd, 1294, in the April number of the *English Historical Review*, where I have also dealt with the evidence of the contemporary chroniclers.

W. H. STEVENSON.

[Communications to the same effect are acknowledged from the Rev. Precentor VENABLES, REV. CANON BETHAM, REV. R. E. G. COLE, and Mr. A. STAPLETON.]

62. BURNT STONES IN OLD CHURCHES (No. 21, p. 29).— I was glad to see Mr. Wild's note in connection with stones built into Tetney Church which have evidently been exposed to the action of fire. The subject is an extremely suggestive one to archaeologists, associated, as it doubtless is, with the most permanent of those successive waves of conquest which have swept over Lincolnshire.

I have at various times, as opportunity offered, been much interested in examining the outer walls of churches in the Marsh and Middle Marsh districts with a special reference to this subject, and the conclusion arrived at is that there are few of our older churches which do not show in some part or other of their structure burnt or partly calcined stones. The fact of these being invariably built up promiscuously in Norman work is undoubted evidence of having formed part of older buildings; and indeed many of these stones in their irregular shape, broken down edges, and rounded corners, shew
ancient

ancient weathering which must be ascribed to a much earlier date than their subsequent re-use as building material.

There is another interesting point in connection with these stones, and one which will well repay more investigation than I have been able to give to it—namely, to ascertain the strata from which they were originally quarried. Lias limestone, the coarser upper oolites, sandstone of the Neocomian, and also chalk appear to enter largely into the structural composition of our North Lincolnshire churches. That beautiful close-grained shelly oolite, better known as Barnack-Rag, still so conspicuous in our churches by its sharp and regular outline and unweathered surfaces, was probably not used for church-building purposes in North Lincolnshire before the Norman invasion, and then only partially and in connection with local materials. The celebrated quarries of Barnack, in Northamptonshire, came into the possession of the Church, as a free gift, about the year 1062, and before the commencement of the fifteenth century the working of them had been discontinued. The burnt stones in our churches appear to me to belong invariably to the older building material, and not to the Barnack-Rag period.

I have said enough to shew the great interest there is in connection with these stones, reddened by the flames of ancient conflagrations. A halo of romance must surround them when we remember that more than ten centuries have passed and they remain so many silent witnesses to days of woeful sorrow in the history of the Church in our parishes, still pointing us to the track of the fiery Dane, and the war-path of the ruthless Viking.

Great Cotes, Ulceby.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

Traces of fire are to be found on many of the stones in Stow Church. The late Rev. George Atkinson was inclined to believe that we had here relics of the Danish conflagrations.

Stones that have been subjected to the action of fire were to be seen in the Church of Burton-on-Stather before the restoration; and in various parts of the Early English work, half-calcined stones were found in Bottesford Church at the time it was under repair.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

63. "BEARD" PRONOUNCED "BIRD" (No. 25, p. 30).—Your correspondent's query with respect to the local pronunciation

ciation "bird" for "beard" raises in my mind the question whether possibly the converse peculiarity ever occurs in England, viz.: "beard" as the pronunciation of "bird." We find the surnames Beardsley, Burdsley, &c., which it has seemed to me are but differentiations of the form Birdsley—meaning Birdsleigh, or bird-meadow (*cf.* Stone-leigh, &c.) The form Beardsley, in this view, would have nothing to do with "beard," but indicate simply an attempt to spell out a pronunciation of "bird."

As to the original question "bird" for "beard," we must remember that our present pronunciation is modern. The form of the word in "Middle English" (Chaucer) is "berd," pronounced at that time nearly as in the word "bared." Now the form "berd" might *later* have suggested the pronunciation "bird," or "burd," as heard by your correspondent in South Lincolnshire.

Swarthmore, Pa., U.S.A.

W. H. APPLETON.

64. THE ALTAR CONTROVERSY AT GRANTHAM (No. 26, p. 30).—Your correspondent may like to know that there is a sarcastic account of this squabble in Thomas Ward's *England's Reformation: from the Time of King Henry VIII. to the End of Oates's Plot, a Poem, in four Cantos*. London. 8vo., 1716, p. 353.

LAICUS.

65. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (No. 27, p. 30).—

Sir Thomas Grantham, M.P. for Lincoln, of Goltho and Monks' Abbey, Lincoln, represented Lincoln in the Parliaments summoned in 1605, 1625, 1628, and had four sons. Thomas Grantham, his son and heir, was M.P. for Lincoln 1640, and married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir William Alford, Bart., of Meaux Abbey, in Holderness, and was succeeded by his son Thomas Grantham, of Meaux Abbey, who married in 1657 (his father being dead) Frances, daughter of Sir George Wentworth, of Welton, in the county of York. His will was proved by his widow Frances in 1668, by whom he had issue two daughters and co-heiresses—1st, Dorothy, who took the Meaux Abbey estate, and married James Holte, of Castleton, co. Lancaster; 2nd, Elizabeth, who took the manor of Wragby (subsequently sold to Sir Edmund Turner, Kt.), and married Sir Geoffrey Palmer, Bart., and died s.p. Frances Holte, only child,
married

married James Winstanley, of Braunston, co. Leicester; and sold Meaux Abbey in 1702.

Louth.

W. R. E.

[For an elaborate pedigree of the Grantham family, co. Lincoln, vide *Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*, N.S., vol. I., pp. 204—208. St. Martin's Church, Lincoln, formerly contained a considerable number of memorials of the Grantham family, for an account of which see *Harl. MSS.*, 6829, fol. 52.—*Eds.*]

From an article in *N. & Q.* (7th S., iv., p. 526), penes Edw. Peacock, Esq., (*Sir*) *Edw. Rossitor* was a colonel in the service of the Parliament, defeated the Royalists at Willoughby, and subsequently assisted in forwarding the Restoration, and was buried at Somerby in this county, 30th January, 1668—9. Lady Arabella, his widow, died 30th August, and was buried 7th September, 1670, at Somerby.

Thomas Hatcher was born in 1589, and was buried at Careby, 11th July, 1677. He was the eldest son of Sir John Hatcher (Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 8 James I.), by Anne, daughter of James Crowes, his first wife, who was buried at Careby, 1st April, 1595. Sir John married for his second wife Margaret, daughter of Edw. Ayscough, Esq., 24th November, 1595, at St. Gregory's, by St. Paul's, London. She was buried at Careby, 22nd December, 1606. Katherine, the wife of Thomas Hatcher, was the daughter of Wm. Ayscough, of South Kelsey, and was buried at Careby, 15th December, 1651.

John Weaver, gent., of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, was a supporter of the Roundhead cause and became a marked man for the Royalists, who upon every available occasion took his cattle by way of reminder. By a payment of £3 6s. 8d., October 25th, 7 Car. I., he took up the freedom of the borough of Stamford, served as one of the "capitall constables" (the first step in the ladder of municipal preferment) for the parish of St. Michael's, in which he resided. The Stamford Town Council, pursuant to an order from the Speaker of the House of Commons, having been re-modelled, 27th February, 1647-8, Thomas Hatcher, Esq., and John Weaver, gentleman, were elected capital burgesses (or common councilmen) and immediately after burgesses (or aldermen), a post the latter resigned 29th August, 1661. The Council elected him M.P. in the years 1645, 1654, 1656; the minute book of the latter year, under date of August 12th, states he was elected by the whole hall, "not one man opposing," and again in 1659. The election of 1654 led to some little unpleasantness, but, perhaps owing to Mr. Weaver being in good favour with the ruling powers

powers, the matter was doubtless amicably settled. The circumstance is thus recorded in our municipal records:—1654, October 26th: "Robert Wilson, gent., Alderman. It was reported to the hall that on the previous 6th July, Mr. John Weaver was elected member of parliament of [for] Stamford, at which hall all the first and second company p'sent with other freemen voted for Mr. Weaver, but one of the com. burgesses voted for Mr. [John] Balguy, Recorder, and one of the second voted for Mr. Jeremy Cole. Mr. Alderman was summoned to appear before the committee of privileges concerning the returne, and as competent witnesses who were present at the last court were to appeare, it was thought just and reasonable that the rydinge charges as well of the said Mr. Wilson and as of such witnesses who shall be thought fitt to goe to London to testifye herein be borne and payed out of the publike revenues of this co'rporason." It was reported at a common vestry of the parish of St. Mary, Stamford, 8th April, 1656, that Mr. Weaver had given ten bibles, presumably for the use of the Corporation; and at the vestry held 12th April, 1664, twelve bibles are named, after which time they are not again set down in the inventory of church belongings. On 30th August, 1655, he gave £20 toward "the raisinge of a stocke to set able poore men on to worke;" and in the same year afforded another proof of his benevolent spirit by giving £100 (additional to other monies in the hands of the Corporation for a similar purpose) to be lent without interest to twenty poor tradesmen, artificers, and freemen of the corporation (or town) of Stamford. The latter gift has lately been swamped, with the others, for educational purposes. The parish register of North Luffenham contains the following entries:—*Baptisms*—"1656, Katherine, daughter of Mr. John Weaver, May 18th; 1658, Hester, daughter of John Weaver, September . . . ; 1659, Jonathan, son of John Weaver, July 17th." *Marriage*—"1682, Mr. Henry Markham* and Mrs. Esther Weaver, November 7th." *Burials*—"1655, Katherine Weaver, wife of John Weaver, December 24th; 1660, James, son of John Weaver, March 4th; 1665, Jeremy, son of Mr. Weaver, February 24th; 1685, John Weaver, Esq., buried in woollen

* Henry Markham was no doubt a son of Col. Henry Markham, who forwarded the restoration of the King and was one of the 48 Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, and to whose memory Hester, his widow, daughter of Chris. Weaver, placed a monumental stone on the south wall of the chancel in 1673. He died 15th January, 1672-3.

only, March 28th." The parish register of Casterton Parva, Rutland, contains the following *baptisms*:—"1635-6, Christopher, son of John Weaver, gent., January 9th (buried 10th); 1637-8, Christopher, son of John Weaver, gent., January 23rd." And in that of Great Casterton, a neighbouring parish, the following *marriage*:—"1710, William Weaver and Sarah Ghann, November 6th." Christopher Weaver, gent. (who I take to be an elder brother of John), was a brewer, paid £5, March 24th, 1634-5, and took up his freedom.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

REVIEWS.

A Trilogy of the Life to Come, and Other Poems. By Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A. London: David Nutt. Fcap. 8vo., viii. 148.—The poems in this dainty little volume are of varying merit, but the perusal of them as a whole suggests both a *Note* and a *Query*. We note with much pride and satisfaction that the author is a Lincolnshire man, but the query we venture to propound, will not, we suspect, be very easy to answer. How comes it about that so learned an author is apparently more highly appreciated elsewhere than in his own county? We would fain believe that this indifference to native talent is after all more apparent than real, and that it is not in any case to be attributed to any inability on the part of the men and women of Lincolnshire to appreciate the higher kind of scholarly and refined poetry.

We do not propose to embark upon any general criticism of the various poems, sonnets, and translations contained in the book before us, for such criticism would be foreign to the objects of our work, but as we are anxious to direct attention to everything that is noteworthy in our county, we cannot do a better service to our readers than to advise them to make themselves acquainted with Mr. Brown's various publications. In all of them, and notably in the volume before us, will be found unmistakeable evidence of great poetical power, much grace and skill in the translations of Greek and Latin authors, and a singular grasp of metaphysical analysis, which will amply reward the attentive reader and make him desirous of cultivating further acquaintance with his author. The lovers of light literature will, we suspect, turn first of all to the "County Member," where will be found abundant specimens of racy "Lincolnshire" in the homely but pathetic account of the election and subsequent death of poor old Timothy Brent. No one, again, can fail to be deeply affected as he reads the touching and poetical little gem which bears the title "She took no leave of us." It is simple, tender, and true, and we can give it no higher praise.

In any new edition of this volume, we trust that Mr. Brown will substitute another line for that which follows the lines

"Drop thine eyes to the sombre shadow,
List to the wail of the unknown sea—"

which will be found in the second Canto of the third Phase in *Trilogy of the Life to Come*.

Reference Catalogue of British Topography and Family History. London: Henry Gray. 1887. 8vo., pp. 92. Mr. Henry Gray, of 47, Leicester Square, London, the well-known topographical bookseller, has published what he very correctly describes as a "useful guide to Collectors." To anyone interested in topography or genealogy there is much in the Catalogue which cannot fail to be of value.



1



2



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



SEALS OF WELLOW ABBEY, GRIMSBY.

—The Abbey of Wellow,* near Grimsby, was founded by Henry I. for Black Canons, and dedicated to St. Augustine. Only two seals of this monastery are known, of which autotype illustrations are given on the opposite page, from impressions in the collection of Mr. John Hopkin, of Grimsby.

The smaller seal (Fig. 2) is the earlier one, and appears to have been used prior to the Abbacy of John de Utterby, *circa*, 1369. It is oval in form, and represents Saint Augustine, standing, lifting up his right hand in benediction, and holding in his left hand a pastoral staff. The legend is not quite perfect, and reads:—

. . . IGILL'V . ECCLESIE . SANCTI . AVGVSTINI . GRIMESB . . .

The second seal (Fig. 1) is considered a very good example of later fourteenth century monastic seals. It is pointed oval in form, and bears a double niche with richly carved canopies, crocketed and pinnacled. Between the canopies is a small vacant niche similarly adorned, and on each side of the double niche a small niche, also of similar style. In the large niche

* No remains of the Abbey now exist, beyond a few sculptured stones in the grounds of John Wintringham, Esq., whose residence now occupies the site of the monastic buildings.

on the left St. Augustine is represented standing, mitred, lifting up the right hand in benediction, and holding in the left hand a crozier; in the large niche on the right is the figure of a King (probably Henry I.), crowned and regally attired, lifting up the right hand and holding in the left a battle axe. On the left small side niche is represented a shield bearing the arms of England and France quartered, and on the right small niche a shield bearing the arms of England. In the base, between two trees, is a shield bearing the arms of the Abbey:—On a chevron, between a royal crown and a lion of England in chief, and a pastoral staff in base, three fleurs-de-lis. The legend reads:—*

S . C'OE . ABBT . ET . C'VENT . MO'AST'II . S'CI . AVGVSTINI .
DE . GRIMESBY

The matrix of this seal is still preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and has the following inscription on the back:—"Dns Iohis De Vtterby xiiij. Abbas."

From the inscription on the matrix, the general character of the seal, the heraldry represented on it, and the fact that John de Utterby was appointed Abbot by Edward III. in 1369, it is very probable that the seal dates from that year. John de Utterby was deposed in 1374.

An engraving of this seal appeared in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. xxv., p. 384, and a minute description given by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, of the British Museum. Referring to the regal figure on the right niche, he states:—"This figure may probably be intended to represent St. Edmund, the king and martyr, but it does not appear that he was connected in any way with the Abbey." It is, we submit, far more probable that it represents King Henry I., who *was* closely connected with the Abbey, by being the founder.

E. L. G.

67. THE REBELLION OF 1745.—I send a transcript of a Lincolnshire relic of the 'forty-five. As far as I have been able to ascertain it is the only copy that has come down to us. It owes its preservation to having had some parish accounts scribbled on the back. It was given to me many years ago by a Nottinghamshire gentleman, who had found it among some

* Expanded:—Sigillum commune Abbatis et Conventus Monasterii Sancti Augustini de Grimesby.

old family papers relating to property which he possessed in Lincolnshire.

“WHEREAS it is apprehended that the Rebels may make an attempt to cross the River *Trent* in the County of *Lincoln*, or a Descent into the Isle of *Axholm* part of the said County. The Gentlemen whose Names are hereunto subscribed, met to consult for the Safety thereof have come to the following Resolutions.

THAT An Account be taken of all the Arms, within the several Parishes that attend or suit *Gainsbrough* Sessions, by the Constable of each Parish.

THAT All the Arms in each Parish be immediately put in good Order at the Expence of each Parish.

THAT An Account be immediately taken of the Gunpowder, and other Ammunition in all the said Parishes, by the Constables thereof.

THAT The several Owners of the said Arms be desired immediately to meet in their Parish Church-yard, or any other more convenient Place with what Arms they have, and there immediately to enter their Names with the Constables of their said Parishes, and engage themselves to produce all the said Arms on the first Notice given them by the Constable.

THAT The Constable of each parish, do immediately cause six stoneweight of Lead to be run into Bullets of Proper Size, and to provide ten Pounds of Gunpowder in each parish, and three Hundred Flints, or a greater Quantity.

THAT A Meeting of the Parishioners in each Parish be immediately call'd, in order to take down the Names of all such persons as are willing to exert their Endeavours with the rest of the Country for the Defence of the Isle of *Axholm*, the Town of *Gainsbrough*, and the *Trent Bank* as far as it extends itself along this County. Sign'd in the Sessions Hall at *Gainsbrough*, December the Third Day 1745. Here follow the Names of those Gentlemen that sign'd the above Resolutions.

Lincoln } To wit
Lindsey }

To the Constable of
in the Parts and
aforesaid

You

You are hereby required to observe the above Resolutions, and to obey such Parts thereof as far as they are directed to you, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril. Given under
 Hand and Seal at this
 Day of One Thousand
 Seven Hundred and Forty five."

It is much to be regretted that this document has never been signed, and that the names of the gentlemen who came forward on the side of the Government have not been entered. If any of your readers should chance to come across another copy of this document in which the names have been inserted, I trust that he will communicate them to your pages.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

68. LOUTH STREET NAMES IN 1317.—During a visit to Lincolnshire last autumn, I passed a few days at Louth, and observed that the name of one of the streets had been altered from Walkergate to Queen Street, in commemoration, so I was informed, of the Queen's Jubilee. The name of Walkergate, as applied to the street in question, is of high antiquity, dating at least from the early part of the fourteenth century, and it appeared to me that such an ancient designation ought not to have been lightly discarded for one that conveys no local meaning.

Thomas de Luda, canon of Lincoln, by a deed dated at Louth, 3rd April, 1317, gave certain messuages, lands, and rents, in Louth, to provide a chantry at the altar of the Holy Trinity, in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of Louth, for the safety of his own soul, the souls of William his father and Margaret his mother, his brethren, and all his benefactors. His gifts contain one of eighteen shillings and four pence yearly from rents in the town, payable at the four usual terms by the following tenants: Ralph de Manneby and Agnes his wife, for a messuage with appurtenances in *Walkergate*, eight shillings; Alice Lyngweys, for a messuage with appurtenances in the Market Place, two shillings; John le Chesmongker, for a messuage in the Market Place, three shillings; Hamon de Alvingham, for a messuage in the Market Place, three shillings; Roger de Teteneye and Hawysia his wife, and the sister of Hawysia, for a messuage in the Market Place, behind the church of St. John, near the tenement of Simon Underwode, twenty-eight pence.

The

The street names mentioned in this deed are yet extant, and are Westgait, Gospelgait, Gospel-lane, Estgate, and Pade-Hole, beside the obnoxious Walkergate; but where are the lands situated which were then called Gredles, Toggemilne, Gayskholme, Sayntemar'landes, Weselbusk, ffoulmare, Langmare, Hargarth, Peslandes, and Pakewang, with others of a similar old-world nomenclature?

The deed of Thomas de Luda received the sanction of John (Dalderby), Bishop of Lincoln, at the palace of Stow, in the same month in which it was executed.

W. MORTON, M. Inst. C.E.

69. THE GILDS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—Social and religious Gilds were at one time very prevalent in England. They answered to the Benefit Societies, the Burial Clubs, and the Trades Unions of modern times. They were institutions of local self-help before Poor Laws were invented. In all of them the religious element was very prominent. They also had provision in their rules for social meetings, gatherings, and feasting. The statutes of all these Gilds were returned to Chancery in the year 1389, under an Order made by the Parliament. Above 500 of these Returns still remain in the Record Office, a great number of which have been published by Mr. Toulmin Smith in his book, *Early English Gilds*, printed for the Early English Text Society, 1870. From this we extract some particulars relating to the Lincolnshire Gilds.* The following are translations from the Latin:—

(i.) *The Gild of St. Benedict, Lincoln*.—Founded in honour of God Almighty, and of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of our Lord Jhesu Christ, in the parish of S. Benedict. A great wax light to be provided for the feast of the Purification. At the same feast, as many poor people as there are brethren and sisters in the Gild to be fed with bread and ale, and one dish of flesh or fish, at the cost of the Gild. If any brother or sister wishes to go on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, every brother and sister shall give him or her one penny; if to S. James' or to Rome, a halfpenny. The pilgrim shall be accompanied outside the gates of the city, and met on his return. When a member dies, the Graceman (President, elected annually) and Warden shall go to the body, and the Dean (of the Gild) shall bring

* The ordinary spelling of the word as *Guilds* is probably erroneous.

four wax lights, which shall burn there till the service is done; and on the morrow, when the body is buried, the Graceman shall offer a penny and each Warden a halfpenny of the goods of the Gild. Every brother or sister shall give a halfpenny to buy bread, to be given to the poor, for the soul of the dead, while the priest celebrates mass. When a brother or sister falls into poverty and seeks help, he or she shall have six shillings by the year allowed them for three years. At the yearly feast of the Gild they shall have on each day three flagons, with prayers, and six tankards, and the tankards filled with ale shall be given to the poor who most need it. Whoever wishes to enter the Gild shall pay six shillings and eightpence. On the Sunday after the feast of S. Michael the brothers and sisters shall hold a mornspeech (*i.e.*, meeting for business) in the Church of St. Benedict, and everyone who has any money of the Gild in hand shall then give half the increase that has been made out of that money. And on the Sunday next after the feast of the Epiphany they shall hold a mornspeech in the same Church to arrange about the feast to be held on the day of Purification. Whoever fails to come shall be fined half a pound of wax. On the Sunday next after the feast (of Purification) another mornspeech shall be held in the same Church, to which all shall come who have any money of the Gild, and they shall take such order as to the money as shall be most for the good of the Gild.* On the morrow a mass shall be said for the souls of the dead brethren and sisters, and the Graceman shall offer a penny and each of the Wardens a halfpenny out of the Gild funds. Any brother or sister who wrongs another by word or deed, in sight of the Graceman, or, out of his sight but in the house of feasting, shall pay two pounds of wax.

(ii.) *Gild of the Resurrection of the Lord*.—Founded Easter, 1374. Every brother or sister at entrance shall pay fourpence to the ale,† and one penny to the wax, and also every year thirteence by four separate payments. Twenty round wax lights shall be kept burning round the body of our Lord lying in the sepulchre from Easter Eve till the time of the Resurrection on Easter Day, each wax light weighing a pound and a half. When a brother or sister dies, a hearse (*i.e.*, a

* This is a good specimen of the secular uses to which Churches were put in the Middle Ages; of which there are numberless examples.

† The Gild-feasts were generally described as the "ale."

railing, or wooden stand) shall be put around the body, with thirteen square lights burning in four stands at *placebo*, and *dirige*, and *mass*; and there shall be four angels, and four banners of the Passion with a white border, and scutcheons of the same powdered with gold; and offerings shall be made; and as many masses shall be said for the soul of the dead as there are brethren and sisters in the Gild. If any brother or sister comes to want, not through his or her own fault, every member of the Gild shall pay to him or her twopence yearly . . . After dinner four candles shall be lighted and grace shall be said, together with the Antiphone *Regina Cœli lætare* and the Lord's Prayer, and the names of all the dead brethren and sisters shall be read over, and the *De Profundis* said for their souls . . . If any brother or sister dies without leaving means for a fitting burial, he shall be buried at the cost of the Gild.

(iii.) *Gild of S. Michael-on-the-Hill*.—Founded Easter, 1350 . . . Whoever seeks to be received into the Gild, being of the same rank as the brethren and sisters, namely of the rank of common and middling folks, shall bear his share of the burdens. And whereas this Gild was founded by folks of common and middling rank, it is ordained that no one of the rank of Mayor or Bailiff shall become a brother of the Gild unless he is found of humble and honest conversation . . . Such as fall into poverty shall have, day by day, a penny from the brethren and sisters, each giving the penny in turn out of his own means.

(iv.) *The Gild of the Fullers*.—[This differs somewhat from the former, as being partially a Craft Gild, somewhat of the Trades Union type.] None of the craft shall full cloth by treading it with the feet in the trough; and none shall work at the wooden bar with a woman, unless with the wife of a master, or her handmaid. None of them shall work after dinner on Saturdays, nor on festival days. Those that fall into mishap shall have six shillings a year for three years. The money, if not repaid before, to be deducted from that which is collected after death for his soul's sake.

There are also ordinances of the Gild of the Tailors of Lincoln (very curious), and of the Tylers, of the Gild of Kylingholme, and S. Catherine Stamford. The statutes of S. Catherine are in Old English.

Waddington.

GEORGE G. PERRY.

70. THORGANBY HALL IN THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR.—Of all the Lincolnshire Royalists who suffered during the Civil War perhaps few endured the rough treatment which befell William Caldwell of Thorganby Hall.* He was an elderly gentleman of position in the county, a large landowner, a Justice of the Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, and appears to have specially shown his loyalty by arming and equipping four horsemen for the Cavalier Army, and affording local information relative to the state of the surrounding district. A pedigree of the family is entered and signed by William Caldwell in the *Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1634*,† in which the arms recorded are Azure a cross formée fiché argent, an orle of estoiles or, a mullet for difference.‡

In the early period of the war, when Sir John Hotham was holding the port of Kingston-upon-Hull for the Parliament, the northern part of Lindsey was continually harassed by plundering parties from the Hull garrison. A Civil War Tract § of the period states that “some in this county (Lincoln) have had actual violences offered upon them by some of Sir John Hotham’s souldiers And others have been threatened to have their houses burned by them insomuch as the people of these parts that lye upon and about the Humber are in continual Fears and readie to leave their dwellings.” In all probability it was one of these plundering parties sent out by Hotham which visited Thorganby Hall. During the war, Brocklesby Hall, the seat of Sir William Pelham, and Manby Hall, the seat of Stephen Anderson, were both plundered—the latter place more than once. || Thorganby, moreover, was within five miles of Ashby-cum-Fenby, the residence of Sir Christopher Wray, ¶ one of the most zealous of the Lincolnshire Roundheads, and who was actively engaged in raising troops to aid Sir John Hotham at Hull.** A Royalist so close to Sir Christopher’s residence, and in such proximity to the line of communication

* Thorganby is a village in the division of Lindsey, situated ten miles from Grimsby, three miles from Binbrook. The Hall is still standing, and is now the property of the Earl of Yarborough, and occupied by William Nainby, Esq.

† Coll. of Arms, MS.C. 23, fo. 60b.

‡ The arms are also given amongst those of the Lincolnshire gentry in *Yorke’s Union of Honour, 1640*.

§ *True Intelligence from Lincolnshire*, London 1640.

|| *Diary of Abraham de la Pryme*. Surtées Soc., vol. 54, p. 557.

¶ M.P. for Grimsby, a Parliamentary Commissioner for Lincolnshire, and a Colonel in the Parliamentary army.

** *England’s Memorable Accident, 1642*.

with Sir John Hotham, must have been particularly obnoxious to these two commanders. There is no wonder then, that William Caldwell was not allowed to remain quietly in such a position.

According to the author of *Mercurius Rusticus*,* in February, 1643, a number of "Rebel troopers" appeared before Thorganby Hall, demanding an entrance. On this being refused to them, they broke the windows, and having effected an entrance by force, took William Caldwell prisoner, and set to work to plunder his house. A manservant who made some attempt at resistance was instantly killed. The plunder having been secured, Wm. Caldwell was carried away prisoner to Lincoln, lodged in the City gaol, and subsequently, for better security, by command of the Earl of Lincoln, lodged in a dungeon of the Castle called the "Witch Hole," where he was allowed neither bed nor bedding.† The next day he was permitted to somewhat better his condition by buying out some fellow prisoners, and so obtaining a slightly more comfortable lodging, in which his wife was allowed to visit and remain with him.

On the 25th March, 1643, the Cavalier forces, under Col. Cavendish, had been victorious in the south of the county, and had taken Grantham, with a considerable number of prisoners and store of arms and ammunition. The news of this victory especially enraged Col. Welden, then Governor of Lincoln, and as his prisoner, William Caldwell, was a safe victim to wreak his vengeance upon, he ordered the old man to be brought before him. The messenger returned, stating that Caldwell was ill in bed, and quite unable to come. The enraged Governor, seizing a cudgel from a soldier, rushed into Caldwell's chamber, and, holding it over his head, ordered him to instantly rise, or he would "bastinado" him.‡ Caldwell's wife here interposed on his behalf, and with tears implored the Governor to consider her poor husband's infirmity. Her entreaties and tears served only to heat the Governor's passion, and he ordered her to be immediately thrust out of the Castle. Neither her age or condition seem to have been considered by

* *Mercurius Rusticus*; or, *The Countries Complaint of the barbarous Outrages committed by the Seſſaries of this late flourishing Kingdom*. London, 1685. The author of this book was Bruno Ryves. It was first published in numbers, in 1643, the first collected edition appearing in 1646, followed by editions in 1647, 1685, and 1723.

† *Ibid.*, p. 104.

‡ *Ibid.*, p. 105.

the soldiers in carrying out this last order. Bare-headed, scantily clothed (for she had but risen from her bed), and full of fear for her husband's life, she sat down on a stone outside the Castle gate, an object of pity to all who saw her, though few dared show their sympathy. One kind-hearted woman, however, the sister of a Lincoln apothecary named Stutt, brought her a warm wrap, and for this small kindness Stutt's house was plundered the same afternoon and all his goods seized.*

Meanwhile, William Caldwell, having been compelled to rise from his bed, was removed from the prison where he had secured a few small comforts and thrown into a dungeon with three other prisoners, where he remained eleven or twelve days without bed, chair, or stool, the place being so small that only one prisoner could lie down at once, and while one did so, the remaining three had to stand. I have been unable to find any further record of Caldwell's sufferings; but when Lincoln was evacuated by the Parliamentary forces, it is probable that he was released from confinement, and returned to his home at Thorganby. From an entry in the Thorganby Parish Register† it appears that he was buried there 10th June, 1646; his death no doubt having been hastened by his privations in the dungeons of Lincoln Castle. His wife only lived four months after her experiences at Lincoln.

During the Protectorate, Lawrence Caldwell, his son, was obliged to compound for his estates by a payment of £1553 2s. 3d. The village of Thorganby still retains a tradition that the Hall was besieged by Cromwell—a tradition which is evidently an exaggerated account of the plunder of the Hall by Roundhead troopers.

E. L. G.

* *Mercurius Rusticus*, p. 106.

† The following entries in the Register refer to the family:—

BAPTISMS.

Robt., son of Lawrence Caldwell, gent.	11 th May, 1635
Thomas, son of Lawrence Caldwell and Bridget his wife . . .	16 th Jan ^y , 1636
Bridget, dau. of Lawrence Caldwell and Bridget his wife . . .	14 th Sept ^r , 1636

BURIALS.

Anne Caldwell, wife of William Caldwell, Esq.	30 th July, 1643
Bridget, wife of Lawrence Caldwell	18 th April, 1644
Willoughby, dau. of Lawrence Caldwell	14 th Sept ^r , 1645
Wm. Caldwell, of Thorganby, Esq.	10 th June, 1646
Lawrence Caldwell	20 th May, 1651

71. CROFT PARISH CHURCH, 1433.—“Wilhelmus permissione divina Lincolnensis Episcopus. Dilecto filio vicario perpetuo ecclesie parochialis de Croft ac ejus capellano parochiali salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Ut in ecclesia parochiali de Croft predicta de novo funditus decenter ut accepimus constructa munere consecrationis non dum insignita missas et alia divina officia etiam solempniter et cum nota celebrare et per alios celebrari facere sacra et sacramentalia quæcunque inibi ministrare et ministrari facere interdicto in ipsam ecclesiam per suffraganeum nostrum interposito non obstante licite valeatis precibus dilecti nobis domini Roberti Humfravile militis moti licentiam vobis tenore præsentium concedimus specialem dehinc usque in festum Nativitatis domini proximum futurum tantummodo duraturum. Datum sub sigillo nostro ad causas in castro nostro de Sleaford xii die mensis Junii anno domini MCCCCXXXIII et nostræ translationis tertio.”

This extract from Bishop Gray's register is interesting, as so little information, as a rule, is to be found in the Episcopal registers concerning the fabrics of our parish churches. This is an altogether exceptional case. The parish church at Croft had been rebuilt from the foundations, and before it could be used for divine service it would require re-consecration. Probably supplies had run short, and the money to pay the necessary fees, which would be heavy, was not forthcoming. In this strait Sir Robert Umfraville came to the assistance of the Vicar and the parishioners, and his influence prevailed with the Bishop, who gave permission for divine services to be held in the church for a limited period, viz.: from June to Christmas Day, in spite of the previous prohibition issued by his Suffragan. There was a peculiar propriety in Sir Robert Umfraville being the champion of this parish. He indeed belonged rather to Northumberland, where his father, Sir Thomas Umfraville, of Harbottle Castle, lived, but his grandfather, Robert Umfraville, summoned to Parliament as Earl of Angus, 1309—1324, had married for his first wife the great Lincolnshire heiress, Lucy de Kyme, who had large possessions in Croft. Sir Robert, who was Lord High Admiral of England under Henry IV., and a Knight of the Garter, died 27th December, 1436. The great Kyme inheritance passed from the Umfravilles to the Talboys' family, and continued in their possession till their extinction in the 16th century. A niece of Sir Robert's, Margaret Umfraville, married William Lodington, a judge

a judge in the reign of Henry V., and his brass is in Gunby church, not many miles from Croft.

Vicars' Court, Lincoln.

A. R. MADDISON.

72. THE REMOVAL OF THE GLASS FROM TATTERSHALL CHURCH (No. 1, p. 1).—It is interesting to me, as Churchwarden of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, to learn from this Note the exact date of the removal to our parish church of the glass from Tattershall church, given by Lord Fortescue to Brownlow, ninth Earl of Exeter. Whalley, in his *History of Northamptonshire*, ii., 579, compiled from Bridge's MSS. collections, merely mentions that in the windows of St. Martin's Church are great remains of painted glass, but Bridge's MSS., which are preserved in the Bodleian library, contain (vol. AA. 3, iv., p. 279 *et seq.*) an account taken on 7th August, 1719, of the glass in all the windows at that time, and the subjects, the figures, the inscriptions, and shields of arms are fully described. Peck, in his *History of Stamford*, 1726, gives two plates depicting 16 coats of arms existing in this church in 1722. In Drakard's *History of Stamford*, 1822, p. 550, it is recorded that "some of the old figures and arms belonging to this church, with others brought from Warwickshire, Snape in Yorkshire, and Tattershall in Lincolnshire, were, upwards of 60 years since, re-arranged." This re-arrangement was effected in 1760. On a quarry in the easternmost window on the south side of the nave is scratched "William Pecket, Ebor, fecit, 1760." Pecket re-glazed the windows and inserted numerous figures of Saints and Kings, evidently of foreign production, and many coats of arms, filling up the lights with designs of a kaleidoscope character, made up of the old glass cut into small pieces of convenient shape. None of the coats of arms which Holles found at Tattershall, and which are mentioned in Weir's *Horncastle*, p. 93, appear to have been included in Lord Fortescue's barbarous gift. Most of the arms of Lincolnshire families which have found their way into our Northamptonshire church are on glass stained after Holles' time, and amongst others are now to be seen the coats of Ayscough, Bilsby, Baude, Bertie, Bushy, Borough, Copledike, Cromwell, Clinton, Gilby, Grey, Holland, Irby, Meres, Marmion, Ogle, Pannell, Scrope, Sheffield, Say and Sele, and Walcot. Can any of these be proved to have come from Tattershall Church?

St. Martin's, Stamford.

JOS. PHILLIPS.

73. LETTER OF QUEEN MARY TO SIR EDWARD DYMOKE.
—By the courtesy of Mrs. Hartwell, the daughter of the late Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., we are afforded the opportunity of publishing the following curious letter of Queen Mary to her Champion in the year 1557. This letter is doubly interesting, because it not only shows the high estimation in which the family of Dymoke was held by the reigning sovereign, but because it refers to a somewhat obscure incident in English history, on which some readers may possibly be able to throw a little much-needed light.

“By the Queene.

Marye the Queene

Trustie and welbelovid, wee grete you well and lett you know herewith that the warres be open betwixte us and France, and the King, our derest Lorde and husbände, passed the seas in parson to pursue the enemye, wee have gyven ordre (as mete is our honor and suretie so requyring) to have a convenyent sorte put in perfect redyness in preparacon l'attendre upon our own parson, as well for the defence and suretie thereof, as to resiste such attempts as may be by any forren ennymie, or otherwise made agaynst us and our realme; and, knowing your fidelité and goodwill to s'rve us, have appoynted you to be one emongst others that shall attend upon us; therefore requiring and charging you not onlie to put yourselfe in ordre accordinglie, but also to cause your tenints srv'nts and others wth in your rules and offices, to furnyshe yourselfe wth ten horsemen, and one hundred footmen, well appoynted; of the whiche footmen one iiijth parte to be harquebuttiers or Archers; one other iiijth parte pykes; and the reste Bills; and which the said nombres of men, horse, and furnytüre well in ordre to be readye to attende upon us, or ellswhere by our appoyntmente, upon one daies warnyng at any tyme after the xxvth daye of Auguste nexte comyng; and in the meane tyme untill you shal be so called to s'rve us, remayne in full redyness and ordre to s'rve under theyme that have charge in that countie; and hereof fayle ye not.

Geoven undre our signett at our Manor Richmond the laste of Julie, the fourth and fyfte yeres of our reignes.

To our trustie and well bloved Sir Edward Dymoke, Knigt.”

The

The close connection existing between France and Scotland in the 14th and 15th centuries is well known to all historical students. England's difficulty in France was always Scotland's opportunity in England. War between the two countries, especially when the English Sovereign crossed the water to conduct the war in person, was always the signal for Scotland to rise and to assist her friends in France by overrunning the border and inflicting as much damage as was practicable on each occasion. It is very true that this was not always a safe game to play. A Queen of England had once before led her troops in person to punish the Scots for turning her husband's absence to the usual account, and the laurels gained by the wife at *Nevil's Cross* were not unworthy to be twined with those subsequently gained by the husband at the great battle of *Crecy* in 1346. Coming nearer to Mary's own time, the memory of *Flodden Field* was still green, and it requires no stretch of imagination to believe that Queen Mary was seriously intending to take the field in person against the Scots who were notoriously preparing to help their French allies, now that war had once more broken out, and King Philip, the husband of Mary, was fairly out of the kingdom, having "crossed the sea in parson to pursue the enemye." It is certainly a little remarkable to find a woman like Mary desirous of emulating the heroism of Queen Philippa, but she was at the time, as we well know, restless, uneasy, and full of trouble from every quarter. Conscious of having forfeited the affections of her people, pining for the return of her husband, whose waning love and phlegmatic temperament chilled and depressed her, jealous of her sister and successor, Elizabeth, and ill at ease with herself, she may well have conceived the idea of seeking distraction abroad amidst the stirring scenes of war from the thoughts which oppressed her in the peaceful avocations of every-day life at home. However this may be, it was generally supposed at the time that the Queen had made up her mind to lead her troops in person to Scotland, and this letter to Sir Edward Dymoke, with its minute directions and hints of establishing a special bodyguard selected from her subjects of most approved loyalty, seems to confirm the general report, not only by its particular terms, but because it is addressed to the Champion in an autograph letter by Queen Mary herself, instead of being sent in the ordinary course through the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

Scrivelsby Rectory.

S. L.

74. **THE LINCOLN MINT.**—At a meeting of the Numismatic Society on 16th February, Mr. S. Smith, jun., communicated a paper on a penny which he attributed to Magnus the Good, king of Denmark, but having on the reverse the inscription "Lefvinc on Linco" (Lincoln), and in each angle of the cross a crescent. From the evidence afforded by this coin and others of a similar character published by Hildebrandt & Thomsen, Mr. Smith raised the question whether the Anglo-Saxon coins were always struck at the towns named on them. Mr. Smith was of opinion that these coins were made by English moneyers in the service of the Danish kings, and that they placed their native place on the coins which they issued, more as an identification of themselves than of the place where the coins were struck. He accounted in a similar manner for the occurrence of Irish towns on coins of Æthelred II. and Cnut.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

75. **THE HUSSEY FAMILY.**—Can anyone throw any light upon the origin of the Lincolnshire Husseys? The first actual record of them, which I know of, is the appointment of Johes Husey de Veteri Lafford Arm^r. as one of the Commissioners for Kesteven to raise money for the defence of Calais in 33 Hen. VI. (Acts of Privy Council, H. VI., p. 243). This John married Elizabeth Nessfeld, of a Yorkshire family, and was the father of Sir William, the Chief Justice. Dr. Oliver, in his *Hist. Trin. Guild at Sleaford*, just mentions a John Hussey, as being there in the reign of Ric. II., but he gives no authority or reference. I wish to clear up the descent of John Hussey, and to connect the Sleaford branch with the rest of the family. I have not space to give reasons or authorities, but submit the following clues, which may help others in the search. The family, which took the name from a fief called Le Hosu, near Rouen, came over at the Conquest, and settled at Harting, in Sussex. Henry Hussey, who founded Durford Abbey there, married the granddaughter of Gilbert Tyson, the ancestor of the De Vescys, of Caythorpe, and had lands in Notts., Derby, Wilts., Berks., and Sussex; and from him many lines of Husseys can be traced. The main line remained at Harting, but branches spread over the southern counties, besides two special ones in Notts. and Shropshire. In most cases there was a close connection either with the

Honour

Honour of Gloucester, or Clare, or with the Earls of Arundel. Now (1) in the reign of Edwd. II. Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare, and her husband, Lord Damory, acquired the De Vesey Honour of Caythorpe, which passed with the marriage of their daughter to the Bardolphs. Lady de Clare passed the latter part of her life at Stoke Verdon, in Wiltshire, a neighbour of a branch of the Husseys, who held land at Berwick St. John there, and at Betchworth in Surrey, of the Honour of Clare. (2) Her successors at Caythorpe, the Bardolphs, had also property in Sussex, where they frequently resided and where they occupied much the same position under the Earls of Arundel as the Husseys of Harting. (3) There was a connection between the Wiltshire Husseys and the family of De la Warre, who had also property in Northants, Rutland, and Lincolnshire. Sir Hugh Hussey also, of the Nottinghamshire line, was witness to the will of Roger, Lord de la Warre (died 44 Edwd. III.), one of whose sons, Thomas de la Warre, was Rector of Sleaford and Prebendary of Lincoln.

I suggest that it is to Elizabeth de Clare and the Bardolphs, either or both, or to the De la Warres, that we are to look for the transfer of a branch of the Husseys to Sleaford. John Hussey, of the Wiltshire line, sold Betchworth to the Earl of Arundel, and Bridmore, his Wiltshire property to Sir Thomas West, about 1377, and disappears from view. Between that date and the appointment of the Kesteven Commission there are two other notices of a John Hussey. The first is one who went as squire with Sir Ralph Shirley to France in 1415, and came back invalided from Harfleur. Sir Ralph inherited property in Sussex, so that this was probably a Hussey of Harting. The second was one of the Executors of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, killed before Orleans in 1428; he evidently came of the Wiltshire line. The Earl of Salisbury had married the sister-in-law of Sir William Phelipp, afterwards Lord Bardolph (who, with Sir Henry Hussey of Harting, fought at Agincourt); and his daughter and heiress married Richard Neville. The Honour of Clare, which included Cranborne and its Chase, on the Wilts. and Dorset border, had passed with the Earldom of March to the house of York. Whether the favour shown to William Hussey by Edward IV. is any evidence for the Wiltshire origin of the Sleaford family may or may not be worth consideration.

76. FOSSIL LANGUAGE.—(viii.) *Booning the Roads*.—Supposed to mean doing them good, or repairing them. Mr. Streatfeild explains this word in his *Glossary* (p. 318), and connects it with the Scotch “bon,” *i.e.*, borrowed: the boon-master (road surveyor) having to borrow his carts and perhaps his materials; quoting from Jamieson the Scotch proverb, “He that trusts to bon ploughs, will have his land lye lazy.” No doubt such a “boon” would often enough be unwillingly conferred. “Boon-days” are explained as those which tenants were bound to employ for the benefit of the landlord, gratis: and to “boon” is “to do service to another as to a landlord”; such service as of old the *Villani* had to render customarily beyond doubt. In this way the phrase “to boon the roads” might easily and naturally arise, meaning to repair them by such labour—by “boon-work.” So far, however, from this explanation establishing the supposed meaning of doing the roads a service, it rather evinces that the idea of benefit, or boon, or even borrowing is precisely the idea *not* in the phrase—that of work is. The syllable and the sound remain: the original idea vanishes. A simpler explanation might also suggest mere local pronunciation of “bone” (if anybody will derive that word), to harden the roads, by putting metal into them; as in another phrase we say “The bone is not out of the ground”—the hardness; *viderint peritiores*.

(ix.) *Gatteram* or *Gattrum*.—This is also explained in Mr. Streatfeild’s *Glossary* (p. 330). I have never met with the word. In this parish a distant portion of the western end toward the Ancholme is called “Westrum.” Comparing the last syllables they seem to be the same, and rightly connected by Mr. Streatfeild with “rúm,” *i.e.*, “room,” in the old sense of extensive space, not of a limited apartment. “Gatteram” is probably not simply the narrow “gate” or pathway (as in Mr. Streatfeild’s particular instance) to the land, but the land itself to which the path (probably wide and open originally) leads, a species of town-land and right of way to it. Special circumstances may have easily attached it to a particular place—it seems a local term now only. The popular explanation “gatherums” may of course be classed with that of gowts—go-outs.

Bigby.

T. F.

77. LINCOLN AS A PLACE-NAME.—There are several places scattered through England called Lincoln. I think it would be of service if a catalogue of these was compiled and inserted in your pages. It by no means follows that they take

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G

their

their name in all cases from our capital; in some instances indeed, I am pretty confident they do not. I can call to mind three of these Lincolns at the present moment.

(i.) *Lincoln Lane*, in the parish of Northorpe, near Kirton in Lindsey. It runs north and south, so it may have got its name from being the road on which the inhabitants went to Lincoln, but I see no reason for assuming that it does.

(ii.) *Lincoln Hill*, near Ironbridge, Madeley, Shropshire, mentioned in Prestwich's *Geology*, vol. ii., p. 53.

(iii.) *Lincoln Hill*, near Simonburn, Northumberland. The following passage concerning this place occurs in the late Rev. James Raines' *Memoir of John Hodgson* (vol. ii., p. 425), the Northumberland historian: "'Pray,' said he (Hodgson) to a man who was driving a cart upon the spot, 'can you tell me why this place is called Lincoln Hill?'" "Why, sir, if you please," said the man, "it's because we links on at the bottom and get up the hill, and takes off at the top." This looks much like a piece of what the Germans call *Volksetymologie*, but whether right or wrong it is curious as shewing that the peasant mind, unlike that of many of the half-instructed, calls for some interpretation of the words it uses.

A LINCOLNSHIRE FARMER.

78. A REBUS.—There is inscribed in the beginning of the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington (1632–1805) the following *rebus*:—

Qu	an	di	tris	c	vul	stra
os	guis	rus	ti	um	nere	vit-
H	san	mi	Chris	c	mu	la-

i.e.,

Quos anguis dirus tristi cum vulnere stravit,
Hos sanguis mirus Christi cum munere lavit—

G. G. P.

79. WHALES IN LINCOLNSHIRE. From a Record in the Public Record Office.—A.D. 1226–7. "The jury came to recognise by Fulk de Oery, Adam de Tid, Lambert de Weston, William de Farcaux, Ralph de Barckewurth, William de Benigwurth, Hugh de Humby, Gilbert de Ormeby, Simon de Beckering, Odo Galle, and William de Manneby at the church, what may pertain to the Lord the King of a whale taken or found in the county of Lincoln, &c.

"The

"The jurors say that at the time which Hugh Bardolf was Justice a whale landed in Hoyland upon the land of the Earl of Britany and the men of the country ran and carried it away and afterwards they were attached and amerced before the Justices in Eyre.

"Afterwards in the time of King John another whale landed at Salfeteby upon the land of the Earl of Britany and the Sheriff who then was had the whole to the use of the Lord the King. And thirdly a third whale landed at Malberthorp, the fee of the Earl of Chester, and the men of the Earl took the whole and afterwards they were attached that they should be before the King, but they know not how they receded thereupon.

"Afterwards in the time of the Lord the King who now is, in the Feast of St. Michael last past, a fourth landed at Humerstain upon the fee of the Earl of Chester, and the men of the Earl took it. And they have heard that wherever such kind of fish shall land, the Lord the King ought to have the head, and the Queen the tail.

"And the Earl is present, and says that wherever such kind of fish shall land upon his land or fee that he ought to have it saving to the Lord the King and to the Queen what are to be saved, namely the head and the tail, &c. For Judgment."—*De Banco Roll. Hilary 11. Henry III., m. 10.*

The judgment does not appear on any subsequent Roll.

12, Sloane Terrace, London, S.W.

W. BOYD.



QUERIES.

80. ROGER WILLIAMS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—This erratic person may, possibly, in some respects have little claim to remembrance, but as he was faithful to his principles, whatever may have been their nature, and submitted to be driven out from the puritan Boston rather than abandon them at the bidding of others, and as he was moreover the founder of the important city of Providence, U.S.A., and indeed of the Colony of Rhode Island, it is fitting that an authentic Record of his life be accessible. That this desideratum will be supplied, and that we shall be enabled to judge Roger from a collected edition of his works, there now appears to be a reasonable prospect. Amongst the few undoubted facts concerning him, whilst

... in some instances ... to mind ...

... of Northamptonshire ...

... Shropshire ...

The following passage ... in the late ... the ... to a ... you tell me ... Why, sir, if you ... at the bottom ... This looks ... but ... showing that the peasant ... calls for some ...

A LINCOLNSHIRE FARMER.

i. A REBUS.—There is inscribed in the beginning of the old Churchwardens' Book at Waddington (1632-1805) the following rebus:—

Q	u	o	s	a	n	g	u	s	
o	s	a	n	g	u	s	a	n	g
H	o	s	a	n	g	u	s	a	n

Quos anguis dicitur tristi cum val
Hos sanguis mirus Christi can
G. C.

79. WHALES IN LINCOLNSHIRE ... a Rec
Public Record Office.—A.D. 12 ... the jur
recognise by Fulk de Oery, Adam ... imbert
William de Farcaux, Ralph ... uth
Benigwirth, Hugh de Humby ... Ott
Beckerling, Odo Galle, and W ... and
what may pertain to the L ...
found in the county of Lin ...

"The jurors say that at the time which Hugh Bardolf was Justice a whale landed in Hoyland upon the land of the Earl of Britany and the men of the country ran and carried it away and afterwards they were attached and amerced before the Justices in Eyre.

"Afterwards in the time of King John another whale landed at Salfeteby upon the land of the Earl of Britany and the Sheriff who then was had the whole to the use of the Lord the King. And thirdly a third whale landed at Malberthorp, the fee of the Earl of Chester, and the men of the Earl took the whole and afterwards they were attached that they should be before the King, but they know not how they receded thereupon.

"Afterwards in the time of the Lord the King who now is, in the Feast of St. Michael last past, a fourth landed at Humerstain upon the fee of the Earl of Chester, and the men of the Earl took it. And they have heard that wherever such kind of fish shall land, the Lord the King ought to have the head, and the Queen the tail.

"And the Earl is present, and says that wherever such kind of fish shall land upon his land or fee that he ought to have it saving to the Lord the King and to the Queen what are to be saved, namely the head and the tail, &c. For Judgment."—*De Banco Roll. Hilary 11. Henry III., m. 10.*

The judgment does not appear on any subsequent Roll.

12, Sloane Terrace, London, S.W.

W. BOYD.



ERIES.

ROGER V. IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—This erratic
may, pos some respects have little claim to
brance, bu faithful principles, whatever
ave been e, and s to be driven out
he puritan rather t on them at the
e of other e was n the founder of the
unt city e, U.S. eed of the Colony
de Island g that c Record of his life
ossible. deside be supplied, and
e shall to ju from a collected
of his e nov to be a reasonable
A ew un ts conce rning him,
whilst

whilst he remained in the land of his birth, are the following: He entered Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, in 1624-5, and for some portion of the time between that period and 1631, when he left England, he was at Sempringham, Lincolnshire. That he took orders we know on reliable authority, but it has not been ascertained that he was either vicar or curate of Sempringham, where, indeed, as yet no trace of him has been found. I shall be glad to learn what evidence there is of Roger Williams in Lincolnshire, and whether lists are extant, and are accessible, of persons ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln, *circa* 1625.

A. C.

81. ANCIENT STONE AT STIXWOULD.—Can anyone inform us what has become of a curious stone, not many years ago, lying neglected in the churchyard of Stixwould; but which has since disappeared, and though I have made repeated enquiry about it, all I can gather is, that it was taken to Lincoln? Would it not be more likely that it has been taken to Stoke Rochford, the seat of the patron of the living, and owner of the parish of Stixwould? I give a rough description of it from memory. A stone about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. square, 8 or 10 in. thick. A circle within the square surface, with scroll ST.VRA.LX.DI; E in the centre of a cross, which, being introduced into each of the four combinations of letters in the circle, gives Est. Vera. lex. Dei.

J. C. W.

82. FIELD NAMES.—A farm in the parish of Salmonby near Horncastle, is known by the name of "Warlow." What is the origin and etymology of this word?

H. WINN.

83. THE REV. WILLIAM PEARSON, LL.D., F.R.S., one of the founders of the Royal Astronomical Society, lived in Lincoln, either in the end of the last or in the beginning of this century. Can any of your Lincoln readers tell me the duration and object of Dr. Pearson's sojourn in that city? Was he engaged there in either scholastic or clerical work? In 1811 he became the proprietor of Temple Grove, East Sheen; and in 1817 rector of South Kilworth, Leicester.

A. T.

84. REV. WILLIAM NEWCOMEN.—What was his father's name? William Newcomen was born about 1670-1; was elected Sizar of Jesus College, Cambridge, in July, 1689, and graduated B.A. in 1692. He is called "Lincolniensis" on his appointment as Sizar; but his parentage is not given in the University or College books. He was curate of Yarborough in 1694, and rector of Covenham from 1697 until his death in 1720. He was grandson of Robert Newcomen, of Hagnaby, who was baptized at Saltfleetby, 4th July, 1597; and was a legatee, and styled "cozen" in the Will of Mrs. Frances Newcomen, widow of Robert Newcomen, of Sauceby, who is named in the *Visitation of Lincolnshire*, 1634. He had a brother Edward, also a legatee under Mrs. Frances Newcomen's Will. Wanted, the Christian name of the father of William and Edward Newcomen. Where were they baptized?

W. G. DIMOCK FLETCHER, M.A., F.S.A.

St. Michael's Vicarage, Shrewsbury.

85. KIRKBY PARK.—Sir Vincent Skynner was appointed Keeper of Kirkby Park, by the Crown, in 1604. Is it known when the park ceased to be such?

East Kirkby.

G. M.

86. TATTERSHALL.—There are some extracts "ex libro antiquo de Dominis de Tateshall" in Lansdowne MS. 259, British Museum. Can anyone kindly tell me if this book is now extant?

W. BOYD.

87. BRIDES OF ENDERBY.—Who were the Brides of Mavis Enderby, and what connection had they with the alarm peal rung from Boston Stump to warn the fenlands in times of impending flood? Miss Ingelow (herself a Lincolnshire worthy) in one of the most charming of her poems, "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire" (1871), thus refers to them:—

"Play uppe, play uppe, O Boston Bells!
Play all your changes, all your swells!
Play uppe, 'The Brides of Enderby.'"

And again,

"They ring the tune of Enderby!"

Great Cotes, Ulceby.

J. C.

88. "REMBLE."—Can anyone tell me the origin of the word "remble," which I have never heard except in Lincolnshire? The clergyman going his round among the poor, may often, as he approaches a cottage door, hear the mother say to her child, "Betsy, 'remble' that chair, or that bucket, &c.; the parson's a coming."

J. C. W.

89. HORNCASTLE HORSE FAIR.—Can any certain information be given as to the first commencement of the Great Fair in Horncastle, now held on the second Monday in August and four days following? Possibly the "Horncastle Robber" (No. 40, p. 49) may have sought the sanctuary to save himself from punishment for horse stealing.

C. J. C.

90. HARROWBY CHURCH.—Can any of your readers give information about the Church which is said to have once stood at Harrowby, adjoining Grantham—its exact site and when it disappeared; or about the *old* Harrowby Hall (believed to have been burnt down) of which only the archway entrance remains, and is the date of the present building known? Is there an historian of the place?

L.

91. OFFICE OF PLOUGH MASTER.—Can anyone throw any light on the following?

In the old Churchwardens' Book of Waddington there is, under the date of 1642, the appointment of four persons as "Plowmeisters." These appointments continue to be entered annually for about a hundred years. It further appears that these plough masters had in their hands certain monies called plough money, which they undertook to produce on plough day (*i.e.*, first Monday after Twelfth Day). The form of undertaking is as follows:—

"Andrew Newcome hath in his hands the sum of xx^s and hath promised to bring the Stocke upon plow-daye next, and hath hereto sett his hande." [1642]

And ninety-six years later:—

"Memorandum that John Foxe hath in his hands £2 10 of the Plow-money which sum I acknowledge myself indebted to the town of Waddington." [1738].

What was the office of these plough masters, and what was the plough money? Occasionally there are undertakings to bring

bring in the rent or interest of it as well as the "stock" or principal; and it would seem that some of it at least was spent in a festal manner, as on Jan. 7th, 1706, there is an entry:—

"On plow-day y^e 7th January paid to the

Ringers and Minstrels		1	4
Spent at the same time		1	9

G. G. P.

92. **MOLLY GRIME.**—In Glentham Church, Lincolnshire, is a large recumbent female figure (apparently a monumental effigy), which bears the name of Molly Grime. I am told that until about thirty years ago, seven old maids of Glentham received one shilling each, every Good Friday, as remuneration for washing this figure with water brought from Newell's well, which well is at some distance from the church. I should be greatly obliged for any information respecting Molly Grime, as hitherto my enquiries about her have been fruitless. I once heard it suggested that the effigy had been intended for an image of the Blessed Virgin, but I feel tolerably certain that it was not so.

E. T. T.

93. "DICKY O' T' LINKINS."—Can anyone explain the expression "Dicky o' t' Linkins," used slightly of a person who is too idle to keep to any one calling, but lives by getting occasional jobs?

J. C. W.



REPLIES.

94. **BURNT STONES IN CHURCHES** (No. 21, p. 29).—The stones at the bottom of the tower of Alkboro' Church are very much burnt, both inside and outside the building. This tower is all that is now left of the church that was probably built by the Sheriff Thorold, when he gave the tithes of the place to the Priory of Spalding. Anyhow, it must have been standing some years at the time when the whole parish was in the possession of William Malet. This man was taken prisoner by the Danes at York, and was for a whole winter kept in the Danish camp on the west side of the Trent, within sight of Alkboro'. It seems to me highly probable that during this time they may have plundered the place and fired the church.

Walcot, Doncaster.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

95. DOG WHIPPERS (No. 22, p. 29).—I do not think that your correspondent's question admits of answer. The dog has been from very early times the attendant and friend of man. He has probably been his companion at church as well as elsewhere from the time the faith was planted among us. Mediæval pictures which shew the interior of churches not uncommonly represent a dog as a member of the congregation.

My grandfather, Thomas Peacock, who died in 1824, was always accompanied to Northorpe Church by his dog. There was a little pew just within the chancel arch, on the south side, in which the animal was confined. It went by the name of "The Hall Dog Pew." In the Churchwardens' accounts of Kirton-in-Lindsey for 1817 an entry occurs: "For dog whipping, 6s. 8d." From a passage in the late Mr. Eastwood's *History of Ecclesfield*, 1862, it would seem that when he wrote this functionary was still in existence. He quotes (p. 219) a memorandum of 1585 as to whipping dogs, and then remarks "that the services of the functionary still locally known as *Dog Noper*, whose duty it was to keep dogs out of church, was formerly more in request than now."

Barclay, in *The Shippe of Fooles* (p. 138), quoted in *Archæologia* (vol. xxxvii., p. 128), speaking of the manner in which churches were wont to be desecrated, says:

"Into the church there comes another sottē,
Without devotion jetting up and downe,
Or to be seene, and to shew his garded cote;
Another on his fiste a sparhawke or fawcone
Or else a cokow, so wasting his shoon,
Before the aultar he to and fro doth wander,
With even as great devotion as a gander.

One time the hawkes bells jangleth hye,
Another time they flutter with their wings,
And now the houndes barking strikes the skye,
Nowe sounde their feete, and now the chaynes ringes
They clap with their handes; by such manner of things
They make of the church for their hawkes a mewe,
And canell for their dogges, which they shall after rewe."

In Nehemiah Wallington's *Historical Notices of the Reign of Charles I.** is an account of a thunderstorm which happened at Widdecombe, Devonshire, on the 21st of October, 1638. The people were in church at the time, and much destruction took place, among other things "a dog near the chancel door was whirled up three times and fell down dead" (vol. i., p. 43). The chancel door here means, I believe, the door in the screen

* Ed. R. Webb. Lond.: 1870. 2 vols. 8vo.

separating the nave from the chancel. In the same work is an account of a storm which happened on Whitsunday, 1640, in the parish of Anthony, in Cornwall, while the congregation were receiving the holy communion. We are informed that no one was killed except "one dog in the belfry and another at the feet of one kneeling to receive the cup" (vol. i., p. 48).

In the Churchwardens' accounts of Stamford-in-the-Vale, Oxfordshire, we find under the year 1567 a payment "To Olyu^r for whipping dogges from ye churche xviiij^d.* Also in the Tavistock Churchwardens' accounts for 1574-5 there is an entry of the payment of iiiij^d. "for whyppyng dogs owt of the churche."†

A dog whipper was endowed by deed at Calverly, Shropshire, in 1659;‡ and at Trysull, Staffordshire, in 1725, a bequest of one pound a year was made to this functionary.§ At Christel, in Kent, ten shillings a year is paid (1842) by the tenant of lands called Dog Whipper's Marsh to a man whose duty it is to keep order in church during service.||

In Cox & Hope's *Chronicles of All Saints*, Derby, it is stated that in the vestry of Baslow Church, in that county, there "is preserved the weapon of that functionary, the only specimen, we believe, in England. The whip in question is a stout lash, some three feet in length, fastened to a short ash stick, with leather bound round the handle."¶ In a note to this the reader is told that in the church of Clynog Fawr, in North Wales, is preserved an instrument for capturing unruly dogs. "It is a long pair of iron *lazy tongs*, with short spikes at the end for getting a firm hold of the unfortunate dog." Instruments of this sort seem once to have been common in the West, though I have never heard of their being used in this part of England. In the Rev. Elias Owen's *Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Chwyd* there is an engraving of one which is still preserved in Llanynys Church.**

EDWARD PEACOCK.

[Instances of "Dogs whippet out, 3s. 4d." &c., from the Churchwardens' accounts of the parish of East Halton, near Barton-on-Humber, are communicated by Mr. J. W. Mapplethorpe, Hull.—*Encs. Lincs. N. & Q.*]

* *The Antiquary*, April, 1888, p. 169.

† R. N. Worth, *Cal. of Tavistock Par. Records*, p. 32.

‡ H. Edwards' *Old Eng. Customs*, p. 220.

§ *Ibid.*, p. 221.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 222.

** P. 45.

*** P. 136.

96. BISHOPS OF LINCOLN AND THEIR WIVES (No. 31, p. 39).—The epitaph of Mrs. Wickham in Alconbury church is explained by the singular fact that being herself a bishop's daughter, she had four sisters, each of whom became a bishop's wife. These episcopal ladies were the daughters of Bishop William Barlow (died 1568), one of the earliest of our married prelates, who successively occupied the sees of St. Asaph, St. David, Bath and Wells, and Chichester. Barlow, from his early years, basked in the full sunlight of royal favour, and, adroitly following every successive tide in his royal master's ecclesiastical policy, had his reward in an unprecedented succession of lucrative dignities.

Barlow's family consisted of two sons—William, rector of Easton, near Winchester, and archdeacon of Salisbury (died 1568); and John—and five daughters, of whom Anthonine was the youngest, each of whom became a bishop's wife. This explains the otherwise enigmatical line in the Alconbury epitaph.

"Five like whose husbands bishopriks ascended."

These were Anne, married to Herbert Westfaling, bishop of Hereford; Elizabeth, to William Day, bishop of Winchester; Margaret, to William Overton, bishop of Lichfield; Frances, who, upon the death of her first husband, a son of Archbishop Parker, became the wife of Toby Matthew, archbishop of York; and the aforesaid Antonine, who married her brother-in-law, Bishop Day's predecessor in the see of Winchester, William Wickham. Old Mrs. Barlow, the mother of these five ladies, survived her husband for three and twenty years, making her residence with her son at his rectory at Easton, where she died in 1595. Her epitaph at Easton thus records the fact of her daughters' marriages:

"Prole beata fuit, plena annis, quinque suarum
Præsulibus vidit, præsulis ipsa, datas."

Her son also refers to his episcopal relationships in the introductory lines to his *Navigators Supply*.*

"This booke was written by a bishop's son
And by affinitie to many bishops' kinne."

I may add that the reason for the burial of Bishop Chaderton's wife in Southoe church was that the Bishop made Southoe his residence, having purchased an estate there. He never resided at Buckden palace. He died suddenly at Southoe, April 11th,

* London: 1597. 4to.

1608, and was buried, as his wife was, in the parish church. The memorial slab placed over his grave in the chancel having been sacrilegiously removed, no record of his interment now exists there. May I suggest that the last words of Mrs. Chaderton's epitaph require some correction to render them intelligible.

EDMUND VENABLES.

97. SMOFFLE (No. 39, p. 48).—This word, meaning brittle, is in use here. It will appear in the new edition of my *Manley and Corringham Glossary*, which is now in the press for the English Dialect Society.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

98. BOTTLES OF IV'RY (No. 42, p. 49).—"Ivery" is a common word here for ivy, but "ivine" disputes possession with it, and has, I think, the advantage. Only those people who try to talk genteel say "ivy."

"Bottle" is surely good English for a bundle of hay, straw, sticks, furze, or the like, though it may now be somewhat old fashioned. Our people always use it. If I were to tell one of my farm labourers that I would give him a "bundle" of straw to bed his pig-stye, or that he was to take a "bundle" of thorns to stop up a gap in a hedge he would be surprised and probably remark when my back was turned, "Maaster's gotten to talk strange an' fine of late; he ewst to speäk plaan enif; I don't know whativer's com'd to him, to mak him saay bundil when he meäns bottle all th' time."

A great number of examples of bottle used in this sense might easily be found. The following occur to me:—

"For he shall tell a tale by my fey,
Although it be not worth a 'bottel' hey."

Chaucer's *Maniple's Prologue*.

"That no man shall get anie 'bottells' of furre, and to pay for everie 'bottell' that is gotten iiij^d."—*Manor Roll of Scotter*, 1578.

"Will Lee, of Northallerton, for stealing a 'bottle' of hay."—*Quarter Sessions Records, North Riding Record Soc.*, vol. iii., p. 113.

"Gather and tie in 'bottles.'"—Arth. Young's *Lincolnshire Agriculture*, 1799, p. 162.

Fielding uses a slightly different word but with the same meaning:—

"So the unhappy sempstress once they say,
Her needle in a 'pottle' lost of hay."

Tom Thumb, ed. 1730, act ii., sc. 8.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

99. **THE CHOLMELEY FAMILY** (No. 48, p. 51).—I knew the late Mrs. Cholmley, of Whitby Abbey House, so well known for her extensive charitable works, and I have heard her say that her husband's family was in no way connected with the Lincolnshire Cholmeleys.

J. C. W.

100. **BAG ENDERBY** (No. 49, p. 52).—In all probability the etymology of this place-name is suggested by the situation of the village on the stream or small river which flows into the Steeping, and locally called the Beck. By this name the stream is known from the confluence at Somersby of two brooks, the one flowing down from the hills by Fulletby, the other from those at Tetford, called by Tennyson the "Tetford Alps." Through these two villages of Somersby and Enderby, and onward for some distance on its way into the Steeping, the stream is and always has been known as the Beck. The house which was formerly the Manor House, now in part pulled down and the remainder occupied as a farm house, had adjoining to it a small park, sloping down to the Beck. What, then, more natural than that the village was originally called Enderby-on-the-Beck, or Beck Enderby, to distinguish it from the two other Enderbys a few miles off. This, as all students of folk-lore are well aware, is one of the commonest origins of the names of places. Thus we find upon the county map of Lincolnshire, Barnoldby-le-Beck, situated on the Lecky Beck, which falls into the sea near Little Coates.

I therefore cling to the derivation of Bag Enderby from Bec Enderby, a corruption of the softer and smoother sound of *e* into the broader sound of *a*, which is quite in accordance with the genius of the Lincolnshire dialect; a corruption at the same time of a merely local name, or at least a not very common one, into a word of common use, and universally known.

A strong corroboration of this opinion I have but recently discovered. The church was built about the year 1375; and the key of the church door is evidently as old as the building itself. This key is made with two broad plates without wards, and the upper part of the key, to which one of these plates is attached, has the singular appearance of having been drawn out apart from the other, as if to lengthen the key. These plates are separated now by about three-eighths of an inch. On each of them are engraved, on both sides, certain marks, which

at

at first appear to have no significance. But if these plates were again brought together, as they would seem to have originally been, these marks would in the plainest manner form the word BEC. We see, then, that beyond all question the word Bec has been connected with this church and parish for at least 500 years; and we may fairly assume that they bore this name in times long anterior to the building of the church. Everything thus leads us to the conclusion that the name of the village was originally Bec Enderby, to which it might well return, instead of the harsh and uneuphonious corruption which it now usually, but wrongly, bears.

J. S.

101. WILL OF EDWARD HUTCHINSON (No. 52, p. 52).—The volume of transcripts from which I made the copy of Edward Hutchinson's Will was in the private custody of the late Bishop of Lincoln. I do not think it is a duplicate of those in the Bishop's Registry. I copied all that could be read, either in full or in copious abstract. The volume had been much injured by damp.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

102. THE RIVER WITHAM (No. 54, p. 53).—The valley between Lincoln and Canwick Hill is indisputably the result of water denudation from West to East. During and before the early period of the Roman occupancy it was, at high tide, an unfordable stream, at least a mile wide. The Romans (?) formed a causeway of concrete across it, which reached the level of the highest tides, having two or more narrow bridged-over openings for the emission of the river waters.

The general tendency of the streams in the district between the Trent and the Witham is eastward, towards the latter, and indeed there is scarcely any "natural" stream falling towards and into the Trent between Newark and Gainsborough. There are the greatest probabilities that the river Till fell east to the river Witham and formed the nucleus of the so-called Roman Canal, now known as the "Fosdyke." The artificial cutting would then be from the Till to the Trent, a distance of only about six miles. I think it almost certain that the river waters of the Upper Witham Valley have always passed to the sea through the Lincoln Valley, and never, as Mr. Wheeler suggests, by the Trent. It is stated that ships used to come up to Lincoln, *viâ* Boston, on the tidal wave as recently as the reign of Richard II. The site of Lincoln
"below

"below Hill" is merely sediment and made soil, accumulating near and upon the concreted causeway; and the Roman tombs, or memorial stones, found near and adjoining the causeway prove an early consolidation of made soil, which points to some special engineering efforts for consolidating and spreading the sedimentary process.

Lincoln.

MICHAEL DRURY.

REVIEWS.

Early Lincoln Wills. An Abstract of all the Wills and Administrations Recorded in the Episcopal Registers of the Old Diocese of Lincoln. 1280-1547. By Alfred Gibbons. Lincoln: James Williamson. 1888. 8vo. pp. [viii.] 244.

We welcome most cordially Mr. Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills*. It ought to be of great interest to every man and woman in the county, but its importance is by no means confined to our shire, large as is its area. The old diocese of Lincoln, before the days of the Reformation, extended from the Humber to the Thames, including within its limits the counties of Rutland, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Buckingham, Oxford, Leicester, and Hertford. All these shires have an equal interest with us in Mr. Gibbons' labours.

It is not impossible that some of our readers may be unaware of the historical importance of early wills. In the Middle Ages, whether the old will-makers wrote in Latin or in English, they used the common forms of their day, and they told us concerning many things which the modern testator never thinks of mentioning. The proving of wills was, not only in this country but throughout the greater part of Europe, in the hands of the Church, and it became the custom for almost every testator to leave something—small or great, according to his means—for religious uses. So much of the personal property in those times consisted of plate, arms, and furniture, that these old wills often help us in a manner nothing else that has survived the wreck of time will do, to re-construct in imagination the home-life of our forefathers.

Mr. Gibbons has realized one important matter which his predecessors in the same line of investigation have almost all of them neglected. He has, we are thankful to say, *not* given us a selection, but has abstracted every testamentary document he

he has found in the Bishops' registers between the dates he has given on his title page, that is to say from the seventh year of Edward the First to the death of Henry the Eighth. We are sorry that it did not accord with his plan to print the wills in full, but it is so very great a gain for the historical student to have the facts they contain, even in a condensed form, that we have not the heart to find fault.

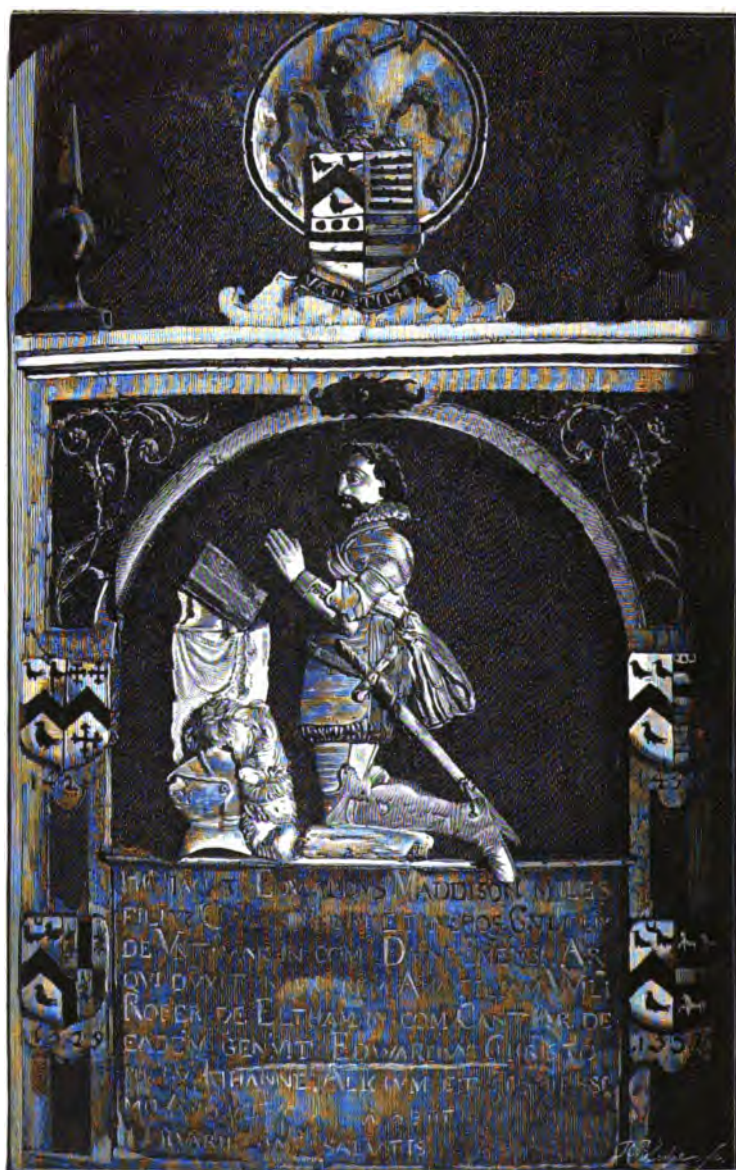
It is commonly believed that none but great people made their wills in former days. How false this assumption is the pages before us shew. They contain wills of persons of every rank, from members of the royal House of Plantagenet down to yeomen and small tradesmen. Only the very poor, who then, as now, had nothing to bequeath, are absent. The good works in which men were interested in those times were very numerous. It has been affirmed by the detractors of the men of former days that the parish priests, who are credited—why we know not—with being the persons who usually wrote out these documents, were in the habit of moving the testators to leave money or money's worth to themselves. There is hardly any evidence in support of this assumption in the pages before us, and the same remark applies to the Durham, Richmond, and York wills, which have been published by the *Surtess Society*. There are frequent bequests to chantry priests for masses and other prayers, but these persons were commonly engaged by the executors after the death of the testator. There were no poor rates or highway rates in those days, and one very common method by which a man shewed his goodwill towards his neighbours was by leaving money for the repair of the highways. How great a charity this was, only those can understand who have travelled in countries where the roads are left to the forces of nature and the chance efforts of those who constantly use them. That it was considered a good work of no ordinary kind is proved by the fact that it is mentioned in one of the mediæval bidding prayers. "Ye shall make your prayers specially till our Lord God Almighty, and till His blessed mother Mary, and till all the holy court of heaven . . . for all them that bridges and streets makes and amends, that God grant us part of their good deeds, and them of ours."* Among the wills which Mr. Gibbons has introduced to us there are many examples of this pious custom. We have not counted them, but in reading his pages

* *Rock's Church of our Fathers*, vol. ii., pp. 369-370.

we meet with these bequests over and over again. In 1397, Robert de Westburgh, of Grantham, leaves twenty marcs for making a pavement in the Walkergate opposite his own house, on both sides the way, and beyond that point if possible. In 1417, John Grene, a merchant of the same town, leaves the then very large sum of twenty pounds for the repair of the pavements and causeys in Grantham. A few years after, Robert de Sutton, a Lincoln merchant, had left one hundred shillings for the repair of bridges and roads in the suburbs of that city; and in 1640, Richard Whytebrede, of Gosberkirk, money to repair a road in that parish called Gullgate. We wonder whether this road can still be identified.

Those who are interested in the ritual observances of our unreformed Church will find illustrations of the old ceremonials on almost every page. The incidental notices of candles are most interesting. John Cotes, one of the Lincoln Canons, in 1433, desires to be buried in Saint Thomas's chapel, in the minster, before the image of the Saint. His funeral to be attended by twelve poor men, each carrying a candle thirteen feet long. This of itself disproves the absurd surmise that the making of mould candles was an invention of the seventeenth century. No "rascally dips" could have been manufactured of such a length. The holy scriptures are often an object of bequest. Alesia Lady D'eyncourt possessed a copy of the Gospels in the French tongue, which she left to a family connection—Margaret, the widow of Lord de Roos. We might go on for any length of time, extracting from and commenting on this most interesting book, had we room at our disposal. We must, however, conclude with the hope that Mr. Gibbons will soon give us, in print, some more of the priceless documents to which he has access. We believe that there is a remarkable collection of early personal inventories among the wills at Lincoln. Can he not be induced to print these *in full*? They would be of untold value to the students of manners and language.

Notes on William Fowler (of Winterton) and his Works. By HENRY WM. BALL. Barton-on-Humber: H. W. Ball. 1880. 8vo., pp. 18. We are glad to notice a reprint of this useful collation of the volumes of engravings executed and published by William Fowler, of Winterton, between 1796 and 1829. Mr. Ball has given some interesting biographical details respecting Wm. Fowler, and the pamphlet will be of value even to those who already possess the more technical collation by Earl Crawford and Balcarres, published by Mr. B. Quaritch in 1883.



MONUMENT TO SIR EDWARD MADDISON K^t,
 IN CAISTOR CHURCH CO. LINCOLN.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



SIR EDWARD MADDISON, BORN 1453, DIED 1553.—Sir Edward Maddison, whose monument in Caistor Church is the subject of an engraving in this number of *Notes & Queries*, was the eldest son of Christopher Maddison, the fifth son of William Maddison, Lord of the Manor of Unthank Hall, in Weardale, in county Durham. His epitaph states that he died in his hundredth year, and the longevity seems to have been inherited; for his grandfather, the above William Maddison, attended (probably as a page) Sir Gilbert de Umfraville at the battle of Agincourt; married, in 1421, Margery Wycliffe; and died in 1498-9, when he must have been almost a centenarian.

The inscription below the monument is as follows:

HIC JACET EDWARDVS MADDISON MILES
FILIVS CHRISTOPHERI ET NEPOS GVLIELMI
DE VNTHANK IN COM. DVNELMENSIS AR.
QVI DVXIT IN VXOREM ANA' FILIAM WILL' *
ROPER DE ELTHAM IN COM. CANT. AR. DE
EADDEM GENVIT EDWARDVM, CHRISTO
PHERV', JOHANNEN', ALICVM, ET CENTESSI
MO ANO ÆTATIS SVÆ OBIIT 14 DIE FEB
RVARIJ ANO SALVTIS 1553.

* By an error of the stonemason, "Wilhelmi" is substituted for "Johannis" on the monument.

Sir Edward's mother was an Angevine of Saltfleetby, by marriage with whom in 1452 his father, Christopher Maddison, was led to settle in Lincolnshire. The son gradually acquired a large property in the neighbourhood of Caistor and in the Marsh. His first marriage was with a foreigner, "a Portingale," as the pedigree has it, by whom he had, with others, a son William, knighted at the taking of Terouenne and Tournay, in 1513; but in 1529, when a septuagenarian, he married Ann, daughter of John Roper, of Eltham, in Kent, Attorney-General to Henry VIII., and sister of William Roper, the husband of Margaret, Sir Thomas More's favourite daughter. It may have been owing to the young second wife's influence that Sir Edward, in 1540, entailed all his Lincolnshire estates on his children by her to the exclusion of the first family. He was knighted by Henry VIII. at Anne Boleyn's coronation, in 1533, the only Lincolnshire gentleman so distinguished on that occasion, and in the following year received another token of the royal favour by being appointed a Commissioner to prepare the "*Valor Ecclesiasticus*." Possibly on this account he enjoyed the very dubious honour of being selected by the insurgents, in 1536, when Lincolnshire rose in revolt on the suppression of the monasteries, along with Sir Marmaduke Constable, to convey to the King the demands of the people. According to Froude (vol. iii., p. 109), he and his co-ambassador rode through the night to Windsor, where they found the King; a notable feat for a man of at least 82 years of age to accomplish. The interview is not narrated; we are simply told that "Madyson and Constable were detained in London." The revolt collapsed as speedily as it rose.

Nothing further is told us about Sir Edward, and as his younger brother, John, was Yeoman Usher at Court in 1541, we may suppose he was restored to favour. At his death, in 1553, he was succeeded by his eldest son by Ann Roper, Edward Maddison, who however did not inherit the paternal constitution with the estates, for he died comparatively young in 1560, leaving an infant son, from whom the existing family at Partney descend.

In connection with the old Knight's longevity it may not be out of place to say that while he and his grandfather (as above stated) were very nearly centenarians, he had, at the time of his death, a cousin at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lionel Maddison, who lived to the age of 94, and that the present century has

seen

seen two of his direct lineal descendants pass away beyond the age of four score years and ten.

Vicars' Court, Lincoln.

A. R. M.

104. LINCOLNSHIRE CHARTERS IN THE "MORE" COLLECTION.—Amongst the "More" collection of Charters, lent by Capt. Stewart to the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, are several relating to Lincolnshire. Through the kindness of Mr. T. N. Morton, of Liverpool, the Hon. Assistant Secretary of the Society, we have been supplied with a short abstract in English of all these, which cannot fail to be of importance to persons interested in the history of Lincolnshire families.

3 Edw. II. John Engayne releases to Sir John La Warre
St. Math. his right in certain lands in Swyneshead Wygetoft and Burtoft granted to Sir John La Warre by Thomas Grelle.

Witnesses:

Ralph de Ry, Knight
Nicholas Engayne, Knight
Edwd. de Wylinton, Knight
Gerard de Braybrok, Knight
Roger Kempe
Stephen de Wygetoft; and others.

Dated at London Sunday after the Feast of
St. Matthew 3 Edwd. II. [Seal gone.]

7 Edw. II. Thomas Faber de Wyketoft grants to Sir
SS. Pet. & John La Warre Lord of Euwyas 4 plots of Land
Paul. in Wyketoft in the field of Burtoft.

Witnesses:

Rich: de Castirton de Wyketoft
Rob: de la Haye of the same
John de Hoyland
John Bolle de Swynesheued
Will: Bolle of the same
Godefride le Strong of the same
Will: ffengreyf of the same

Dated at Swyneshead 1314

7 Edw. III. John la Warre Lord of Swineshead grants to
John the son of Piers Bernard and Anneys his
wife for life 3 Cottages in Swineshead viz. 2 in

Barthorpe

Barthorpe and the other adjoining the Marsh of Swineshead.

Sealed at Wakerlegh. [Norman-French.]

- 29 Edw. III. Roger la Warre Lord of Swineshead grants to John de Waure a plot of land in Swineshead; rent one rose.

Dated at Swineshead.

- 41 Edw. III. John la Warre, miles, Lord of Swineshead, confirms to William Henore a Messuage and 1 acre of Land in Swineshead formerly held during the life of Thomas de Wike, Rector of the Church of Manchester.

Witnesses:

Sir John de Marcheford, Rector of Wakirle

Will: Gerneys and

Nich: Charrer of the same.

Dated at Wakirle.

- 6 Ric. II. Sir John la Warre, miles, Lord of Swineshead to Thomas Jay of Swineshead 1 Salt pit with area adjoining; the Abbot and Convent, East—John Freston, West—and the Salt Sea on the South, for 20 years. Rendering 7 middes of Salt at St. Barnabas and St. John Bapt. The said Thomas to build one new Salt pit. Sir John to have right of chase, &c. in Wigtoft Marsh.

Dated at Swineshead.

- 6 Ric. II. Sir John la Warre, miles, Lord of Swineshead to Ranulph Bolle of Swineshead, a plot of land called the Duckspasture for 5 years; rent 100 shillings sterling. [Armorial seal of Bolle.]

Dated at Swineshead.

- 7 Ric. II. Sir John la Warre, miles, Lord of Swineshead to Thomas Metheryngham of Swineshead a plot of land late in tenure of Will: Turnor and Stephen Walbister, for 10 years; rent 10s. 10d.

Dated at Wakirle.

- 7 Ric. II. Sir John la Warre, miles, Lord of Swineshead to William Lady of Bekir a plot of Land near the Sea Bank, which John Toller lately held in bondage, for 5 years; rent 6s. 8d.

Dated at Swineshead.

7 Ric. II.

- 7 Ric. II. The same to John Broune. Milnhough for 10 years late W. Turner ; rent 5s. 6d.
- 8 Ric. II. John la Warre, miles, to William Smyth, Malowenge in Swineshead for 6 years ; rent 20s.
- 8 Ric. II. The same, to Richard de Bardenay a Tene-ment late J. Ny . . for life ; rent 13s. 4d.
- 8 Ric. II. The same, miles, to Walter Rote . . . Fleshbothe late J. Legge . . for life ; rent 4s.
- 10 Ric. II. The same, to Thomas del Felde, Monks Close for life ; rent 20s.
- 10 Ric. II. The same, to John Fleill, a Messuage and 7 acres of Land in Barthorpe, late W. Hore, for 5 years ; rent 24s.
- 10 Ric. II. The same, to Richard Coveyn, Somerwilughes late Richard del Rissches, for 9 years ; rent 13s. 1d.
- 10 Ric. II. The same, to Will Smyth, Arnald Toft for 8 years ; rent 15s.
- 11 Ric. II. The same, to John son of Alexander de Wiketoft, Stagatfeld, late Reginald Ny, for 10 years ; rent 4s. 6d.
- 11 Ric. II. The same, to John Smyth, senr., Fleshboth late Adam Heynson, for life ; rent 4s.
- 11 Ric. II. The same, to Reginald de Derby, a pasture under the Rectory for 5 years ; rent 15s.
- 13 Ric. II. Dns. John la Warre, miles, . . to . . Alice late wife of Alexander Hunning, Rendiltoft, 4 acres, for 7 years ; rent 20s. [Armorial seal.]
- 14 Ric. II. The same, to Lambert Willson, Land near Alan Greyne, late Katherine Gerard, for 10 years ; rent 6s.
- 14 Ric. II. The same, to Richard Benet, 2 acres in Smalmede, late Robert Westings, for 10 years, rent 7s. 4d.
- 14 Ric. II. The same, to John de Sterecroft, 4 acres in le More, late J. Ibotson, for 10 years ; rent 14s. 8d.
- 14 Ric. II. The same, to John le Whittower, Messuage and the Stathilyerde, late J. Collar, for life ; rent 9s. 6d.
- 14 Ric. II.

- 14 Ric. II. The same, to William Wedowe, a Messuage in Burtoft, for 10 years; rent 40s.
- 14 Ric. II. The same, to John Spenser of Algerkirk a Messuage in Freehalldyk and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a. Land, late Sara Cutt, for 10 years; rent 26s.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to Richard Benewort of Sutterton, 7 acres in Burtoft in Estefelde, for 8 years; rent 30s.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to Richard Taliour of Sutterton de Douedyk, 3 acres for 8 years; rent 10s.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to Peter Symond of Sutterton 4 acres for 8 years; rent 18s.
- 16 Ric. II. John la Warre, miles, to Robert Bawne, Thistelland, late W. Johnson, for 10 years; rent 5s.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to John Skynner, Thomas Alenson, and Richard Polver, a Sheepfold (Bercaria) and other Lands late T. Bolle, for 10 years; rent 34s. [Three seals, with initials.]
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to John Terry, a plot of Land opposite W. Turner's tenement, for 10 years; rent 6s. 8d.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to Hugh Mathewe, Land in Stevenyng, late J. Nikman, for 10 years; rent 7s.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to Robert Bawne, a Messuage late W. Jonson, for 10 years; rent 13s.
- 16 Ric. II. The same, to Richard de Tylney de Wyktoft a Cottage in Fenhouse, late W. Turner, for 10 years; rent 7s. 6d.
- 1 Hen. IV. Thomas la Warre, Dominus de Swyneshead to John Cuerton and Johanna his wife and their heirs, 1 acre of Land in Nikmantoft, late Richard Wolmer; rent 1d.

Witnesses:

Roger, Abbot of Swineshead
 Will: Auncell
 Sim: Luffenham
 John Huntyngton
 Ric. Wolmer
 John Fengreyve

1 Hen. VI.

- 1 Hen. VI. Thomas Dominus la Warre to Simon Flete his servant, Hempland near Stevenyng Mill for life; rent 3s. 8d.
- 1 Hen. VI. The same to Thomas Westynges his servant, Geneldtoft, Le Pyngell, Haltoftes, Fenhowse, for life; rent 2s. 8d.
- 2 Hen. VI. The same to John Meegre his servant, 5 acres in Smalmede, for life in tenure of Thomas Carter J. Roper and J. Knight, jun.; rent 4s. 6d.
Counterpart of this deed.
- 3 Hen. VI. The same to Richard Catoure his beloved servant, 2 plots in Haltoftes, late J. Alynson's of Wigtoft, for life; rent one rose.*
- 5 Hen. VI. The same to Robert Hoton his servant, 4 acres in Wigtoft in tenure of Robert Heryng, for life; rent 4s. 2d.
- 5 Hen. VI. The same to John Kime of Friskenev, William Rouseby parson of the Church of Skegness, and William Lofte, 17 acres of Meadow in Burtoft to John Henege his beloved servant for life; rent one rose. After his death to Thomas Bishop of Durham, Richard Lumbard, and Richard Frith.
- 6 Hen. VI. Thomas Bishop of Durham, John Henege, Rich: Lumbard clerk, and Richard Fryth (with consent of Reginald West chevalier and Lord la Warre) to John Whaplode servant to the late Lord Warre, 2 acres in Guntoft, Chapel Field, &c.; rents 6s. and 4s.
- 6 Hen. VI. Thomas Bishop of Durham and three others to Thomas del Chamber servant to the late Lord la Warre, 3½ acres in Markettoft and Ingebroke in tenure of Thomas Atildewe, for life; rent 2s. 6d.
- 6 Hen. VI. The same to Thomas Westynges servant to the late Lord, Gonelltoft and le Pyngell, for life; rent one red rose.

* The reservation of a nominal rent or service of a rose annually was not uncommon. A large portion of the land in the parish of Waddingham, county Lincoln, is held on a lease for 1000 years, granted in the reign of Elizabeth, at the annual rent of "one red rose." Many other instances of this singular rent or service may be found in Blount's *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors*.

- 6 Hen. VI. John Castell servant to the late Lord, Land in Westeynges, for life ; rent one red rose.
- 6 Hen VI. The same to John del Chambre servant to the late Lord, Cockcroft, late Reginald de Derby, for life ; rent 6s. 8d.
- 6 Hen. VI. The same to Robert del Chambre servant to the late Lord, Throtemantoft and Goneldebrigge in tenure of Thomas Terry, for life ; rent one red rose.

20th Dec., 1691. Waldegrave Pelham* the elder of Ferris in Bures hamlet co. Essex and Waldegrave Pelham the younger of Bures, gentleman, heir apparent, bargain and sell to Richard Dickson, Citizen and haberdasher of London and Charles Bayliffe of Norwood, the Manor of Swinstead alias Swineshead co. Lincoln, with its appurtenances, and Lands in Swineshead, Burtoft, and Wigtoft, then in the occupation of Thomas Hall, Christopher Pridgeon and others, for one year.

Dated 20th Dec., 1691.

[One geometrical seal, the other gone.]

105. LOUTH CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, 1515-1557.—The following letter from Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., of Bottesford Manor, appeared in the *Athenæum* of July 3, 1869 (p. 19), and deserves re-publication, as suggestions have been made from more sources than one that these Louth Churchwardens' Accounts should form one of the early volumes of the proposed Lincolnshire Record Society.

“Bottesford Manor,

Brigg, June 26, 1869.

The Rector and Churchwardens of Louth most courteously responded to a request I made to them that they would permit me to have access to the parochial records of their town for the purpose of taking transcripts of such parts of them as seem to be worthy of publication. Although the documents at present to be found do not begin at so early a period as some other

*The Pelham family became possessed of the Manors of Swineshead and Wigtoft through the marriage of John Pelham with Elizabeth second daughter of Thomas, Lord la Warre. John Pelham died 31st July, 1625, leaving these Manors to Herbert his eldest son. *Historical Notices of the Pelham Family*, by M. A. Lower, fol. 1873.

papers of a similar kind, I know of no series of more interest than this for the time which it embraces.

The church of St. James, at Louth, possesses one of the finest late perpendicular spires in England. The accounts for the time it was being built are as nearly perfect as may be, and detail in a very minute manner the means by which the funds for the work were collected and the structure built. Of the rites of the unreformed Church there are many interesting notices. The people of Louth were, many of them, strongly attached to the old religion, as is shewn in every page of these account books, and as they proved by their conduct during the short-lived Lincolnshire rebellion of 1536, when 20,000 men rose in insurrection, or rather in tumultuous and disjointed remonstrance, because

‘Christis churche very lyke ys spoilyd to be
And all abbays suppressit.’

For taking a leading part in this weak endeavour after reaction, the Vicar of Louth was hanged at Tyburn, and many of his neighbours suffered severely.

My intention is to go over the whole mass of the papers and to copy for the press everything that seems worthy of note, either for its ecclesiastical, political, or local interest. I shall not forget that one of the most important uses of records of this kind is to furnish materials for a general history of prices.

Some few extracts from the Louth account books, taken almost at random, appeared in 1834 in an anonymous publication called *Notitiæ Ludæ*, and pickings from these have again been printed in Mr. G. A. Poole’s *History of Ecclesiastical Architecture*. How far the person who transcribed the extracts in the first instance was fitted for his work may be gathered from the following specimens:—

‘1515-6. Mr. That Thomas Tayleyor draper gaf the wedercoke, which was bought in Yuke, of a gret bassyn and mayde at Lyncoln, and the Kyng of scottes brought the same bassyn in to Ingland with hym.’—Vol. i., fol. 266. The English is somewhat vague, but the sense is clear enough. The King of Scots, when he invaded England two years before, had brought a copper basin with him, this had been taken among the baggage of the vanquished, at Flodden, and passed into the hands of some person at York, of whom Thomas Tayleyor bought it for the purpose of having a weathercock made thereof. This memorial of Flodden has
perished

perished and its place been supplied by another vane with less interesting associations. The record of what seems to me a curious trait of patriotic feeling has been rendered unintelligible, after the following fashion, by the transcriber:—

‘Mem. That Thomas Taylor, draper, gave the weathercock, which was bought in York of a great baron and made at Lincoln; and the King of Scots brought the same baron into England with him.’—*N^{ot}. Ludæ*, p. 147.

One of the perquisites of the sexton here, in the sixteenth century, was a charge of fourpence each for covering graves. The object of this payment is not very clear, but it seems a very probable conjecture that it was for repairing the floor in those cases where persons were buried within the sacred building or its porches. Here is an entry in point, and the former reading of it.

Circa 1557. ‘Paid to John belman for cowrryng Robart Marshalls wyfe grawe iiij^d.’—Vol. ii., fol. 130. ‘Paid to John Belman for ceweryng Robart Marshallis wyffee gret toe iiij^d.’—*N^{ot}. Ludæ*, p. 51. The transcriber was so pleased with his discovery that he caused the whole line to be printed in italic type.

It may interest some of your readers to know that, in 1643, the Churchwardens disbursed eightpence ‘for ffrankinsence to perfume the church.’
Edward Peacock.”

106. RICHARD BERNARD, 1568–1641.—Richard Bernard, who in his lifetime achieved distinction as a scholar and theologian, was born at Epworth, the precise date of his birth being uncertain; the record of his baptism appears in the old parish register thus:—



“1568.—Tricesimo die Aprilis baptizatus erat Richardus Barnerd, filius Johannis Barnerd.”

On the margin of the register there has been drawn, at a later period, the figure of a hand with the index finger pointing to this entry.

The same old register records the marriage of his parents, and is to the following effect:—

“1567.—XXVI^o die Januarii Johannes Barnerd duxit in uxorem Annam Wryght.”

The

The surname Bernard, with variable spelling, is of very frequent occurrence in this register.

Bernard himself tells us that he was born in Epworth. On the title page of his translation of the plays of Terence, the first work that he published, he styles himself "Epworthas," that is, an Epworthean, or native of Epworth, while informing the reader that the translation had been executed—"Operâ ac industriâ Ricardi Bernard in Axholmensi insulâ Lincolnsherii Epworthæatis." And the dedication of this same work is dated "Epworth, in Lincolnshire, this 30th of May, 1598."

Comparing the two extracts from the register given above, we may safely infer that Bernard was born in the latter part of 1567 or in the early part of 1568.

Early in life he had the good fortune to attract the notice and secure the patronage of two pious ladies, Lady Bowes and Lady Sanctpoll (St. Paul), daughters of Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief Justice of England, of whom he says in the dedication of his Terence, that they are "his very bountiful patronesses," and that "next to God and Nature, they have given me all that I have." These ladies sent him to Christ's College, Cambridge, from which fact we may infer that his parents were not in affluent circumstances.

In 1598 we find him at Epworth, preparing for publication his translation of the Plays of Terence, of which plays he is the earliest English translator.

In 1601 he was presented by Richard Whalley to the vicarage of Worksop, where as we learn from Hunter, he received institution on the 19th June of that year.

He held the living for some years, during which time he associated with clergymen of the Puritan type, more especially with John Smith, the vicar of Gainsborough, who eventually became a Separatist. Bernard, at this period, according to Hunter, was "a very zealous Puritan minister."

His preaching gave offence to his ecclesiastical superiors; and in consequence he was suspended for a season from the discharge of his clerical duties. He shrank, however, from the idea of becoming a Nonconformist, became more moderate and guarded in the expression of his views and opinions, and after making due submission to the Archbishop, was once more reinstated in the living.

John Smith, vicar of Gainsborough, and others of his former associates, were much disappointed at this result, having fully expected that Bernard would join the ranks of the Separatists.

Smith

Smith spoke and wrote bitterly against Bernard, calling him "apostate, deceiver, worldly man," adding, "I do proclaim you to the whole world to be one of the most fearful apostates of the whole nation."

While vicar of Worksop, Bernard published several controversial works on topics which, at that time were agitating the minds of Christians in England; and about the same time he wrote a treatise, entitled "*The Faithful Shepherd*" (date 1607), in which he discourses about the duties of Christian ministers.

Bernard resigned the living of Worksop in 1612, on his being presented to the rectory of Batcombe, in Somersetshire; and from this time he is known as Bernard of Batcombe. Here he continued till his death in 1641, in which year he gave to the world the sixth edition of his translation of the Comedies of Terence.

He was a voluminous author. Lowndes and other bibliographers furnish a long list of his works. After the fashion of the times he affects quaint titles; one of his productions he entitles, *Sound Props to bear up honest-hearted Protestants*, another has for its title, *St. Peter was never at Rome*, and a third, *Isle of Man; or, Legal Proceedings in Manshire against Sinne*. From this last work, published in 1627, some have conjectured that Bunyan may have taken his idea of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, and the *Holy War*. Bernard was a popular writer, and some of his works have been reprinted in the present century.

The dedication to his translation of Terence is quaint. It opens thus:—"To the worshipfull young gentlemen, and of vertuous education, M. Christopher Wray, son & heir to the Right Worshipfull Sir William Wray, Knight, and to the rest of the toward young gentlemen his brethren, nephews to the vertuous and true religious ladies, the Lady Bowes and the Lady Sanctpoll, his very bountiful patronesses, R. B. wisheth increase of knowledge, vertue, and honour, with happy dayes," and closes with "Farewell: Epworth, in Lincolnshire, this 30 day of May, 1598, yours in the Lord, Rich: Bernard."

It is curious that not one of our local historians, neither Peck, nor Stonehouse, nor Read, makes any reference to Bernard. The fact of his connection with Epworth has, in the lapse of centuries, been allowed to pass into oblivion.

Epworth.

JOHN K. JOHNSTONE.

107. INSCRIPTION IN ST. PETER'S-AT-GOWTS, LINCOLN.—In the south chantry of St. Peter's-at-Gowts, Lincoln, is the remarkable tomb of Ralph Joliffe and his wife Amicia. The Latin inscription, in Lombard character, seems to have caused some difficulty. After the names occur the lines:

"Hic simul humatur quibus ista capella paratur,
Virgine Mater Theos quⁱ sibi salvet eos."

And the word "Mater" having been taken as the subject of "salvet," the line has of course appeared impossibly barbarous both in scansion and grammar, besides leaving no explanation of the case of "Virgine."

Of the explanation there can be, I think, no doubt, though I have never seen it given in any account. It is simply that the mason has inverted, by mistake, the two final letters of "Mater," "Virgine Matre" being the ablative of origin. Thus amended, the line is perfectly correct in scansion, grammar, and theology. I do not know any similar use of "Theos" for "Deus," which is obviously chosen here in order to rhyme with "eos."

Shorwell Vicarage, Newport, I.W.

G. E. JEANS.

108. LINCOLN AND KING HENRY III.—"16th Sept., 39 H. 3 (1246). The Mayor and Bailiffs of the city of Lincoln are commanded to deliver to William the Baker 12 qrs. of wheat to make bread (*panis domonicus*) for the King against his coming to Lincoln."—*Cl. Rot.*, 39 H. 3.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

109. FORBIDDING THE BANNS TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—Extract from the parish register of Frampton, Lincolnshire, 1653. "The intentions of a marriadg betweenne Edward Morten who hath beene some tyme in our Towne of Frampton & Jane Goodwin daughter of John Goodwin & . . . his wife of our sayd Towne, were three several Lord's dayes published in our parish church here, viz^t. on Dec^r. 18^h & on Dec^r. 25^h & on Jan. 1 in y^e yeare of o^r Lord 1653 & John Ayre & Thomas Appleby & W^m. Eldred in behalfe of y^{ms}elves & other of y^e inhabitants did object y^{oo} two things against y^e marriadg first y^t although y^e sayd Edward Morten did live lately some short tyme as a Servant wth John Rowles of Algarkirke as they are informed, & since hath come & beene wth John Goodwin of our Towne of Framton, yet they neyther know nor can learne where has liv'd before y^t tyme, nor what hee is
whether

whether a married or single man & therefore they desged that his marriage might bee deferr'd till such time as hee brought a certificate of g^{at} things. And secondly they did object that for ought they knew and as they verily believ'd hee was a very poore man & y^t hee had not then any house to live in, & therefore they did desgre y^t he might ere hee wur married gett some sufficient man to bee bound wth him to secure y^e Towne from any charge by him or his, whom they consider they were not bound to keepe, hee being till hee lately crept into y^e foresay'd poore man John goodwin (father of y^e foresay'd Jane) his house a poore strang^r to us. These things were certified & are here recorded by mee

Samuel Cony. Register
of Frampton.*

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE, F.S.A.

110. GILD OF THE HOLY TRINITY, LOUTH.—A concession given in 1453, for re-founding the religious Gild of the Holy Trinity in the parish church of Louth, illustrates the constitution and purposes of such bodies, and contains information, not previously published in an intelligible form, respecting this ancient Lincolnshire Gild.* The following slightly abridged translation is derived from the original letters patent, to which document is appended by a silk cord an impression on green wax of the seal of Henry VI.

“Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all those, &c. Know ye because, since we have granted, as far as lay in our power, for ourselves and our heirs, by reason of the pure and deep love we have borne and will cherish toward the most glorious and indivisible Trinity, licence by letters patent, on the seventh day of October, in the twenty-ninth year of our reign, to our esteemed Robert Whittingham, John Sudbury clerk, William Langholme, John Sampson, William West, Richard Argum, William Whexlay, John Sentrynglay, William Barker, and William Lyster, that they and their heirs, to the praise and honor of the same most holy Trinity, might establish anew a

* An incorrect fragment in Latin of this concession appears in *Notitiæ Lude*, published 1834. An Antiquarian and Naturalists' Society having been recently formed at Louth, it may be hoped that certain ancient MSS., preserved in the vicinity, will become more widely known.

certain

certain perpetual Gild, or Fraternity, by themselves and other persons, both men and women, in the parish church of Louth, to be constituted one body and continuous community for ever; and that the brethren of the Gild, so constituted, and their successors might from among themselves elect yearly a suitable person as Alderman of the Gild to hold, govern, and superintend the charges belonging to the same Gild; and might remove the Alderman at their pleasure, if requisite, and substitute another person in his place: We have further granted that the Alderman and his successors might accept and admit any persons who should wish to become brethren and sisters of the Gild; that the Alderman and his successors might be expert persons, versed in the law, so that they could plead or be impleaded, answer or be answered, in any of our Courts, or before any Justices, or spiritual or secular Judges, in all actions, suits, disputes, pleas and claims, connected with the Gild, by the name of the Alderman of the Gild, or Fraternity, in the parish church of Louth; also that the Alderman, brethren and sisters, and their successors might assemble, when convenient, for consultation and the transaction of business; that they might use a common seal; and might wear distinctive vestments of cloaks or hoods, fashioned at their pleasure from year to year: We have moreover granted and given licence to the Alderman, brethren and sisters, and their successors, to acquire lands, tenements, and rents, which are not held from us in chief, to the yearly value of ten pounds, clear of abatement, for providing certain chaplains, or one chaplain, to celebrate in the church aforesaid for our salutary state and that of our most beloved consort, Margaret, Queen of England, while we live, and for our souls when we leave this life, and for the souls of all our deceased progenitors, also for the salutary state of the brethren and sisters of the Gild during their lives, and for their souls when they depart, and for the souls of all the faithful dead, likewise for other works of piety; notwithstanding the Statute concerning the non-disposal of lands and tenements in mortmain, or any other statute issued to the contrary:

Providing

Providing the dues, imposed by the inquisitions for the purpose, be returned according to custom in our Chancellerie; and it has been ascertained that the same might be done in accordance with the present letters without loss or prejudice to us or our heirs, or others, we have granted our concession for the property to be surrendered, the duty being effected, and have given licence to the aforesaid John Sudbury vicar of the church of Louth, William Langholm, John Sampson chaplain, William West, William Swete chaplain, Richard Argum, William Quixlay, John Sentringlay, William Barker chaplain, and William Lytster, that they might give and assign six messuages, twenty cottages, five tofts, sixteen acres of land, two acres of meadow, forty-two acres of pasture, and eight shillings of rent, with appurtenances, in Louth, Anderby, Theddlethorpe, and Winthorpe, improving yearly at the rate of nine shillings and eightpence, to the present Alderman, brethren, and sisters of the Gild, to have and to hold for themselves and their successors in perpetuity, of the yearly value of seven pounds, as part fulfilment of the aforesaid ten pounds: We desire that the before stated John, William, &c., or present Alderman, brethren, and sisters, or their successors, shall not be inquieted or burthened in anything, by us or our heirs, justices, escheators, and other bailiffs or officials, by reason of any statutes, &c.: The service however, in dues and customs to the chief lords of the fee, arising therefrom, being reserved. In testimony of which matter we have caused to be made these letters patent: Myself being witness at W , on the sixteenth day of January, in the thirty-second year of our reign.

Naylor."

W. MORTON, M. INST. C.E.

III. DIALECT.—The following words are current near Grimsby: Kirk—church; Trig—quiet, orderly; Dead-man's wheelbarrow—the horny shell enclosing the egg of one kind of skate, so called from its resemblance to a bier; Rudge—to be moved by the tide, said of oysters in the oyster-bed.

M. G. W. P.

112. THE CONY ESTATE BOOK, 1564-1596.—Edmund Turnor, Esq., of Panton Hall, Wragby, having kindly placed at our disposal many interesting family documents, we have selected for our first notice the above named Estate Book, and, with his consent, have secured the valuable services of Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., to write a note on it for us.—[Eds. *L. N. & Q.*]

Mr. Edmund Turnor has lent us a manuscript volume which has come down to him from his ancestors among the evidences of his estate. It is entitled in a hand, seemingly of the beginning of this century, "Household book of Thomas Cony, of Basingthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, Esq., Merchant of the Staple at Calais, and Merchant of the Adventurers of England." It contains a very varied collection of documents relating to the compiler, his family, his income, and expenses. Among them are inventories of his live stock from the year 1564 to 1596. These inventories though never identical for any two years are so much alike that it has seemed to us not necessary to print the whole of them. We have selected two years as specimens. These documents furnish evidence of how greatly the wealth of our county, in the sixteenth century, depended on the wool trade. The number of sheep Thomas Cony possessed was very great. It will be borne in mind that these large flocks were kept at a time when root crops for winter food were not thought of, and that linseed cake and the other materials now used in place of it were unknown.

It is interesting to notice that Mr. Cony observes the distinction between "close" and "field." A "close" or "closing" strictly speaking signifies an enclosure, whether of grass or under plough; a "field" is unenclosed land under plough. In former days there was no confusion between the two, but now "field" has usurped the place of "close," and this latter seems to be considered a provincial word which it is unsafe for those who would have the character for speaking "good English" to employ.

The names of the horses which are given are not without interest. They of course vary from year to year. In some cases the animals seem to have been called after former owners. I have gone through the lists of horse names which occur in the yearly accounts that have not been reproduced, and add here such horse names as I have found therein. No excuse is needed for doing this. The names which our forefathers gave to their domestic animals is now felt to be an important subject for

enquiry. It may not be out of place to mention that as well as the horses which bore names, Mr. Cony at one time possessed "Hawking nags" and a "Mill mare."

Bailye	Grantham	Norman	Skewed † Colt
Berril	Hanson	Okeley	Skewed Nag
Chaworth	Harmon	Oxeman	Stanhop
Curtal *	Holines	Reve	Stokes
Farington	Holmes	Rookbie	Warren
Foster	Kinlonge's Mare	Savile	

The contractions have in every case been retained as they occur in the original, except in the case of the terminal *es*. It is not possible to represent this with our type, therefore when it occurs the letters have been given in full.

1564.

Cattell In the Closes & ffeildes.

Imp'mis	ffat Kye	iiij	} In Toto ^{xx} iiij
Itm	Milche Kye	xiiij	
	ffatt Oxen	xvj	
	Drawght Oxen	xij	
	ffat Steres	iiij	
	Drawght Steres	vj	
	Bull	j	
	Younge Steres	xiiij	
	Calves	ix	
	Yerelinges	vij	

Sheepe.

Imp'mis	Ewes	^{xx} iiij	viiij	} In Toto ^c iiij vij †
Itm	Wethers	^{xx} v	xj	
	Sherling Hogges	^{xx} vij	xviiij	
	Lambes	^{xx} v	vij	
	Tuppes	^{xx} xxiij		

* This is perhaps not a name, but a descriptive epithet. "Curtal" signified a docked horse. "A Curtal Horse, courtaut, cheval court de corsage, mais membru & fort."—Guy Mieg *Eng.-French Dict.*, 1679.

† Skewed, I apprehend means mottled. See *Notes and Queries*, v. series, vol. iv., pp. 66, 115. There was a racing mare, sometime in the last century, named "Skewbald," who won much fame by her exploits in Ireland.

‡ The true number is 487, but the account is kept on the principle of reckoning six score to the hundred. This confusing practice is still kept in memory by the old distich:—

"Five score is a hundred of men, money, and pins;
Six score is a hundred of all other things."

In the Closes to feede.

Ewes	vij	} In Toto xxvij
Wethers	xx	

Som'a Tot'lis of all the shepe going within my lordship of Bassingthorp or else where belonging vnto me Thomas Cony of Bassingthorp aforesaid in the Countie of Lincoln Esquier Le 20 i th * October A ^o 1564. As appeth by me Thom's Conye	} ^c xxxx xxxiiij ^{xx} after vj to the c Deo gracias

1569.

Cattell In the Closing and ffeldes and lent fourth.

Imp'mis drawght Oxen	vj	} In Toto lviiij
It'm ffatt Oxen	ix	
Steres w ^t Atkinson	iiiiij	
Steres w ^t Howet	ij	
ffatt Kye	v	
Milch Kye	xiiiiij	
Bulles	ij	
Younge Steres	viiij	
Calves	iiij	
Quires †	v	

Horses in the Stable & ffeldes.

Imp'mis Morton	Black Whithed	} In Toto xvij
Wimberley	Gray Whithed	
Bay Hinkes	Younge Coltes iij	
Red Rone	It'm Crab	
Gray Rone	Bone	
Young Gray Wymberley	Gray mare	
Bay Wimberley	Bay Stray ‡	
Hankyn		

* This contraction stands for "instant." The two letters of which it is composed, though occurring frequently, are by no means certain.

† "Quee," a female calf, is a word still in constant use. In the West Riding of Yorkshire it takes the form "why." "I bequeath to Esabell, my doghter, one blak 'quye.'"—*Will of James Smith*, of Scotter, 1550. "Three 'quees'" occur in the inventory of Sir John Anderson of Broughton, in 1671.

‡ The name of this animal indicates that Mr. Coney had acquired it as Lord of the Manor. Astray or estray is defined as "pecus quod elapsum a custode campos pererrat." It was to be proclaimed in the two nearest market towns on two market days, and if its owner did not reclaim it within a year and a day, it became the property of the Lord of the Manor within which it was found.

Shepe

Shepe

In Bassingthorpe ffeild in the Custodie of Richard Whitbie.

Ewes	^{xx} xvij	xj	} In Toto ^{xx} xvij ij
Tuppes		xj	

In Westbie ffeild in the Custodie of Robart Lillie.

Shere Sheep	^{xx} vj	viiij	} In Toto ^{xx} xv xij
Hogges *	^{xx} viiij	xiii	
Wethers †		vj	

In the North Stoke ffeild in the Custodie of
Richard Parkinson.

Wethers	^{xx} xj	xix	^{xx} xj	xix

In Houghton ffeild in the Custodie of John Sortwood.

Wethers	^{xx} v	iiij	^{xx} v	iiij

In the Closinges in the Custodie of John ffarington.

Wethers in ffremedow	^{xx} iiij	} In Toto ^{xx} iiij x †
In the wood		
In Cow Close	xvj	

Som'a Tot'lis of all my Shepe going and
remaining within my lordship of Bassing-
thorpcud Westbie, North Stoke, Houghton
ffeilds or else where Le 20 ith december in
A° D'ni 1569. As appeth
by me Thom's Cony
(To be continued.)

^c
viiij xlvij

^{xx}
after vj to the c
Deo gracias

* A lamb separated from its mother, but unshorn. The word is of frequent occurrence in manorial documents and inventories, and in constant use at the present day. An advertisement in the *Gainsburgh News* of 23 March, 1867, tells of "200 lambed and in-lamb ewes and gimmers, 200 he 'hogs,' 140 she 'hogs.'" This use of the word "hog" seems to be unknown in many parts of the south of England. I have known of more than one instance in which a misunderstanding has arisen. A Lincolnshire farmer talking of his "hogs" was understood by his hearers to mean pigs.

† Castrated male sheep. In the will of Sir Thomas Cumberworth, of Somerby, near Brigg, made in 1450, there is a bequest of five score sheep, "halfc 'wedys,' half yowes."—*Academy*, 27 Sept., 1879, p. 232.

‡ There is an error here. The sum is ^{xx}ij only.

113. LETTER TO CATHEDRAL CHAPTER, 1524.—The following letter, illustrating the state of the Lincoln Cathedral body at the time, was addressed by Bishop Longland to the Dean of Lincoln, Feb. 26th, 1524. It is transcribed from the Bishops' Register. G. G. P.

"To the Dean of Lincoln.—I recommend me most heartily to you, and have according to your desire sent down commission to Dr. Payne *ad dipolyendam visitationem nostram*, trusting that ye will take such order in the detections that shall stand in the law, and the honour of God, to the wealth and continuance of that Church, and to relieve me according to my commission. And that ye will now in your visitation take order among your Prebendaries for the building and maintaining of their churches and houses, and corrections there to be done; that, if ye will not, I must and will supply the duty. I assure you now there is more misliving committed within jurisdiction of my Prebends, than in much part of my diocese besides, and I mistrust not your diligence therein at this your visitation, but that you will sharply and groundely look thereon for your discharge. Brother Dean, forasmuch as my Cathedral Church hath not so many residentiaries as of old time hath been accustomed, to the maintenance of the honour of God there and that Church, whereby households there are fewer in number, and households within the same close decay and fall in ruin, with many other inconveniences that falleth of the same; and moreover the four dignitaries of the Church ought to be resident there, and personally there to make their abode; and for that the Treasurer and the Dean hath the most care and charge, and specially ought there to be, and hath of long season been absent from the said Church, whereby many things are more out of order in the same, and it shall be much more comfortable to you all, and relief unto your pains many ways in the burden of that Church, to have a substantial wise man that can and will take pains, as well in causes concerning the church, as of his office, in consideration thereof; with many other things me moving in these premises, I have given the office of Treasurership to Mr. Richard Parker, which

which now cometh to you to be installed; purposing, God willing, as soon as I can provide a Prebend for him, there to keep resident, having your and my brethrens' good favour, whereunto I heartily pray you, and be that he may have a house limited unto him for the same purpose. Ye have store and plenty of the same. Thus fare ye heartily well.

At my Manor of Wooburn the xxvi. day of February."

114. A WEDDING SUPERSTITION.—In a South Lincolnshire village, the Banns of Marriage were "asked up" on a Sunday in October, 1887; and, on the same day, the death-bell went out for a married woman in the same parish, thereupon the superstitious people said that the bride of that week would not live through a twelvemonth. As it happens, they were right, for she died on July 17, 1888, at the age of 24, having only kept her bed one week. CUTHBERT BEDE.



QUERIES.

115. THE FAMILY OF UPTON, OF NORTHOLME.—Any information about this family subsequent to 1634; or about the descendants of Valentine and Ambrose, sons of Hamond Upton, by Frances, daughter and co-heir of Laurence Moors; or of John and Francis, younger brothers of Hamond, will be of great interest.

The Canons, Mitcham.

R. U.

116. THOMAS HUSSEY.—Thomas Hussey, eldest son of Sir Edward Hussey, first Bart., of Honington, Lincoln, died before his father in 1641 or 1642. I shall be obliged if some correspondent of *Lincs. N. & Q.* can furnish the exact date of his decease. He was elected M.P. for Grantham in October, 1640, and held the seat till his death. W. D. PINK.

117. LETTER FROM HENRY VIII. TO SIR ROBERT DYMOKE.—I have found unusual difficulty in deciphering this letter, which has been kindly lent for the purpose by Mrs. Hartwell, of Bridgewater. It is written in the ordinary Court hand of the period, but the writing is so cramped and the abbreviations are so numerous that many of the words are
well

well nigh illegible. I have little doubt, however, that the following is a correct version of the original.

"By the King.

Henry viij.

We wol and co'mande you that of o^r money being in y^{re} kepinge, you do paye and delyvere unto o^r Sherrif Lancastre, oon of o^r heralde, the somme of seven pounde thirtene shillinge and foure pens sterlinge, for suche cost and charge as he hath susteyned by o^r co'mandement to and from us and o^r citie of Torney and thes o^r 'tres (lettres?) shal be your suffic'ent warrant and discharge in this behalfe.

Given under o^r signet at o^r Mano^r of Elth'm the xiith day of July the vth y're of o^r reigne.

To o^r trusty and welbeloved
Knight of o^r body Sir Robert
Dymmok treasurer of o^r
citie of To'ney."

A Lancaster herald is not an unknown term, but I do not remember on any other occasion to have come across a "Lancaster Sheriff" described as one of the heralds of Henry VIII. Can any of the readers of the *Lincs. Notes & Queries* help me in this matter?

Scrivelshy Rectory.

S. L.

118. ANCIENT CHAPEL AT GRANTHAM.—"Description of an ancient Chapel near the Angel Inn, Grantham, by the Rev. Dr. Milner, F.A.S.

"This sacred edifice, once an oratory, but lately a Kitchen, was entirely built of Stone, with mullioned windows, which, however, appear to have been destroyed in order to admit more light. It measured no more than eight feet square in the inside, though there are evident signs of its having been contracted in length, which probably was done sometime in the last century, when a large modern room was added to it. Its height to the top of the pedimental roof was nine feet. Its site was at the Back of a house in the 'High Street,' nearly opposite to the Angel Inn, which itself is an ancient building and was probably once the gate of some Religious house. There is no memorial left to ascertain by whom, or at what time it was founded, nor is the remaining part of the exterior architecture sufficiently characteristic to ascertain the latter of these particulars. What we may conjecture however with more probability is, that this chapel was dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, or to our Saviour Christ.

"Different views of this oratory have been engraved by Mr. John Carter for his large work; and the Society of Antiquaries have drawings of it by the late ingenious Mr. Schneboulle. It was taken down a few year (*sic*) ago."

The above account of this ancient building is copied from
William

William Marrat's *Historical Description of Grantham*, 1816. Turnor states that its situation was "A little to the south-west of the Angel Inn, at the house of Mr. Rawlinson, a butcher," and that it had "sculpture representations in bas-relief, the ceiling of stone carved." Can any of your readers inform us to whom this chapel originally belonged and what was its purpose? Also what is the work of Mr. John Carter alluded to, and were the drawings of Mr. Schnebulie published by the Society of Antiquaries?

L.

119. HENRY OF BOLINGBROKE.—Henry of Bolingbroke died at Westminster, March 30th, 1413, and has a handsome tomb in Canterbury Cathedral. A letter, translated from a Latin M.S. in Benet's College, Cambridge, is printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1767, which asserts that the body of the King was not buried in that tomb, but was, during a storm, cast into the Thames on the passage from Westminster to Canterbury, and only an empty coffin deposited there. Is there any historical record or local tradition which can be quoted in support of this curious anecdote?

H. WINN.

120. FAMILY OF BISHOP, LINCOLN.—There was a family of this name, which for some generations played a certain part in the city life of Lincoln, and about which further information is desired. Can any of your readers supply the omissions?

The principal civic posts held by them were the following:—

1. 1614, Sheriff, Thomas Bishop.
2. 1631, " William Bishop.
3. 1639, Mayor, William Bishop.
4. 1669, Mayor, Thomas Bishop.
5. 1677, Sheriff, William Bishop.

Nos. 2 and 3 are presumably the same, and may be identified with the William Bishop, mercer, who compounded for his estates in 1646. "His delinquency that he did help the Earl of Newcastle to defend the city against the Parliament, and was in arms against the Parliament." (*Roy. Comp. Papers*, 2nd Series, v., 733-741.) Probably also his will was the one proved Jan. 20th, 1678, in which he mentions his sons, John and William, and leaves them his lands at Brant Broughton. No. 4 is probably the Thomas Bishop, alderman, whose will

was

was proved Feb. 20th, 1682, and who mentions a son Thomas, and also leaves lands in Brant Broughton. (This son was a learned clergyman, a graduate and D.D. of Sidney-Sussex, Cambridge; afterwards minister of St. Mary-the-Tower, Ipswich.) His widow's will was proved April 9th, 1728, where she is described as of St. Benedict's, Lincoln. She was a daughter of Maccabeus Hollis, of Hull, who was a rather prominent Parliamentary in that city.

Reference to the registers of admission to the freedom of the city would probably serve to clear up the mutual relationship of some of the others.

It may be added that William Bishop, the royalist, owned land in St. Martin's and St. Peter's, Lincoln; and also that a will of Thomas Bishop, clerk, was proved in 1636, who mentions a brother William, and desires to be buried in St. Peter at Arches, so perhaps a reference to the register of this parish would be of use.

Gaius College, Cambridge.

J. VENN.

121. FAMILY OF FAIRFAX.—Can any of your readers tell me the birthplace of Joseph Fairfax, born in 1706 (died 1783), and whether he had any relations of the name in the county? Joseph Fairfax was the father of Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Geo. Fairfax, who was educated at Stamford school. Were there many families of the name in Lincolnshire? There was one at Fleet, including a Joseph Fairfax, born at Brinklow, county Warwick, and who died unmarried in 1749; and also a George Fairfax, living 1716, of Swarby, whose family were long settled there, descended from the Fairfaxes of Gilling Castle, county York. (See *Herald and Genealogist*, p. 621.)

INQUIRER.

122. SIR EDWARD AYSCOUGH.—Sir Edward Ayscough, Kt., M.P. for Stamford 1623-4, Lincoln 1627-8, Lincolnshire 1640, till secluded in 1648. He was son of William Ayscough, by Katherine daughter of William Heneage, Esq., and married Frances daughter of Sir Nicholas Clifford. When did he die? He was, I assume, the Sir Edward Ayscough knighted at Newmarket in January, 1612-13. At the "Call of the House," on September 28th, 1648, he is returned as "sick," so that in all probability his death occurred no long time afterwards. He was certainly dead before 1659.

W. D. PINK.

123. FAMILY OF RYLAND.—What is known respecting the place called "Ryland," or "Ryland Abbey," a hamlet in the parish of Welton, near Lincoln? Where did the name originate, and has any family taken its name therefrom?

Rowington, Warwick.

J. W. RYLAND.

124. RICHARD BERNARD.—Joseph Hunter, on page 36 of his *Collections*, alludes to an engraved portrait of Richard Bernard, but does not say where it is to be found. Can any of the readers of the *Lincs. N. & Q.* say where I should look for it.

Epworth.

J. K. J.

125. HENRY PELHAM, M.P. FOR GRANTHAM IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—He sat for Grimsby in the last two Parliaments of James I., and in the first two of Charles; and for Grantham in both Parliaments of 1640 till secluded in 1648. Was a Barrister of Grays Inn, and in the *Mystery of the Good Old Cause* is said to have been "Recorder of Lincoln in the place of Sir Charles Dalison." A few particulars concerning him will be welcome. Was he son of William Pelham, M.P. for Grantham in 1597?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

126. FAMILY OF GOODRICK.—I should feel greatly obliged for information regarding the early history of the Goodrick family.

John Goodryke, of Bolingbroke, who died 1493, had two sons, William and Richard. William was of East Kirkby, and was father of (i.) John, of East Kirkby, who married a daughter of Sir Lionel Dymoke, and from whom continued the Lincolnshire family; (ii.) Henry, ancestor of the Goodrickes of Yorkshire, baronets; (iii.) Thomas, Bishop of Ely and Lord Chancellor, *temp.* Edward VI.

In many old accounts of the family it is stated that John Goodryke, of Bolingbroke was fifth in descent from Henry Goodrick by his wife, who was heiress of Thomas Stickford, Esq.

I have traced the family pedigree in nearly all its branches to a late period in the seventeenth century, but what I am particularly interested in is the earlier genealogy prior to the time of John of Bolingbroke.

C. A. GOODRICKE.

127. INSCRIPTION IN CADNEY CHURCH.—Has anyone succeeded in deciphering, or is there any record of, the inscription on the fine parclose screen in Cadney Church? It is locally said, I believe, to have come from the neighbouring Newstead Priory, and the inscription might confirm or refute this tradition. Mr. Peacock has given some notes on it in *Archæologia*, Nov. 2nd, 1882. The plainest part is over the door, where it runs: "Tiranno pacce ac [de?] Santi Hugonis virgin . . fil llmo . . erpent." After this it is not easy to decipher more than occasional letters, but several of these are plain enough if anyone has had the patience to work it out. The badge, which is a weight, might give a clue to the family of the donor.

Newstead Priory itself, which is very little known to Lincolnshire archæologists, has one vaulted room remaining, called in the *Directory* a chapter house. It was really, I should suppose, the parlour, or possibly the refectory. It is an oblong room, which has been shortened of one bay. One cap of a pier is apparently of Transitional work, another is a plain octagon. Upstairs is a late Perpendicular window with heads, one of them a monk, terminating the drip-moulding. I can find very little on record about this Priory, which seems often to be confused with Newstead, near Stamford, and Newsham, or Newhouse, in Brocklesby.

Shornell Vicarage, Newport, I.W.

G. E. JEANS.

128. STOW GREEN FAIR.—What is known of the origin of Stow Green Fair, near Sleaford? It is held far away from a village.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

EDWARD PEACOCK.



REPLIES.

129. GOXHILL PRIORY (No. 16, p. 26).—If not Sir Philip le Despenser's manor chapel, mentioned at p. 99 of *Early Lincoln Wills*, this building may possibly have been the hermitage referred to in the following entry in Bp. Buckingham's *Register of Institutions*, I., 25:—"1368, July 4. Thomas de Tykhill, hermit, clerk, presented by Philip Despenser to the chapel of St. Andrew in the parish of Goxhill, on the death of Thomas the last hermit."

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. GIBBONS.

130. THE CHOLMELEY FAMILY (No. 48, p. 57).—The footnotes at the bottom of page 50 of Peacock's *Church Furniture* has an interesting bearing on this subject. The study of the Cholmeley pedigree, as given in Foster's *Yorkshire Pedigrees*, and the genealogies relating to the same, to be found in Burke's *Extinct Baronetries* and any recent edition of Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, seems to place the connection between the two families beyond all dispute. It is, however, apparently necessary to go back almost as far as the year 1400 to find a common ancestor.

Walcot.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

131. ANCIENT STONE AT STIXWOULD (No. 81, p. 84).—This stone, formerly in the West front of the tower of Stixwould Church, was removed, after the tower was rebuilt in 1830, to Lincoln, and was inserted in the West gable of a house built by the late Mr. Edward James Willson, at Newport, where it may still, I believe, be seen. An engraving of the stone appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. ix., p. 97.

E. L. G.

132. FIELD NAMES (No. 82, p. 84).—I wonder whether the "War" in "Warlow" has the same derivation as the "War" in "Wara." I have before me as I write a copy of an inquisition, made in 1231, of the Manor of Walcot, then in the hands of the Abbey of Peterborough. From this inquisition it appears that at that time certain rents were paid to the Abbey "De Wara in Alkbarwe," as well as "De Wara de Halton." I have frequently and vainly endeavoured to discover the meaning of "Wara," and hope now that before long some explanation of it may be forthcoming.

Walcot.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

133. BRIDES OF ENDERBY (No. 87, p. 85).—I believe I am right in saying that The Brides of Enderby have had no existence except in Jean Ingelow's imagination. Knowing that there was a village called Enderby, she thought that "The Brides of Enderby" would be a euphonious name for a peal rung on bells. "The high tide on the coast of Lincolnshire in 1571" however was a fact.

E. A. GILLETT.

134. "REMBLE" (No. 88, p. 86).—This word is to be found in *Bailey's Dictionary* (date about 1740). The derivation there given is the Latin "remobiliare" (*sic*), and the meaning "to move or remove." Bailey adds that it is a Lincolnshire word.
L.

135. MOLLY GRIME (No. 92, p. 87).—The following particulars, copied from a local paper, may be interesting to E.T.T. "The Church of Glenthams was originally dedicated to 'Our Lady of Sorrows,' a circumstance obviously alluded to by a sculpture in stone of the Virgin supporting the dead Christ in her arms, still to be seen over the porch entrance, and placed there by some early representative of the Tournays of Caenby, who had a mortuary chapel on the north side of Glenthams church. The washing of an effigy of the dead Christ every Good Friday, and the strewing of his bier with spring flowers previous to a mock entombment, was a special observance here. It was allowed to be done by virgins only, as many as desired to take part in the ceremony being permitted to do so in mourning garb. The water for washing the image was carried in procession from the Neu-well adjacent. A rent charge of seven shillings a year was left upon some land at Glenthams for the support of this custom, and was last paid by W. Thorpe, the owner, to seven old maids for the performance of washing the effigy each Good Friday. The custom being known as 'Molly Grime's washing' led to the erroneous idea that the rent charge was instituted by a spinster of that name, but 'Molly Grime' is clearly a corruption of the 'Malgraen,' i.e., Holy Image washing, of an ancient local dialect. About 1832 the land was sold without any reservation of the rent charge."
H. WINN.

REVIEWS.

Lincolnshire Wills. First Series, A.D. 1500-1600. With Notes and an Introductory Sketch by Rev. A. R. Maddison, F.S.A., Lincoln: James Williamson, 1888. 8vo. pp. lx. 165.

In our last number we had the pleasure of noticing Mr. Alfred Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills*, extending from 1280 to 1547. The volume now before us is of a like character, and almost every word we said of it may be applied to this. The number of wills preserved at Lincoln is very great. We wish all of them down to a late period—say the time of the

Restoration

Restoration—could be given *in extenso*. This, however, is at present impossible, though we confidently look forward to better times. Mr. Maddison has been anxious to give as much information as he could, and has therefore, except in two or three instances, abridged such wills as he has selected. For this we are very sorry. Had he not done so, however, many of those now given would have been omitted altogether. The wills of all families of baronial rank have been left out, as also those which are, in the editor's opinion, mainly known to us through our earlier records, such as the *Testa de Nevill* and the Hundred Rolls. The object of the book is to furnish materials for completing the genealogies of the families who were of importance in the county during the Tudor reigns. It would not be easy to exaggerate the service that has been done to genealogists. There is probably not a single pedigree of persons mentioned herein which will not be improved by it, and in those cases where no new facts are given, we receive confirmation of the statements made in the visitation books of the Heralds. This is a great service. Many of the Heralds' pedigrees contain doubtful statements, and it is in all cases satisfactory to have them confirmed by indisputable evidence.

Had Mr. Maddison given us nothing but these will-extracts we should have been grateful, but he has added in his introduction what might not unfitly be called a handbook to the old Lincolnshire families. The sketch of each race is short, but such a body of accurate information has never before been gathered together. We need only refer to the remarks under the families of Amcotts, Langton, Alington, and Bellingham to shew how useful Mr. Maddison's introduction will be to all future enquirers.

There are many of our readers, we fear, who have but slight interest in genealogy. They realize that

"In this our earthly being virtue will not follow blood,"

and therefore come to the entirely irrelevant conclusion that the labours of the family historian are in most cases wasted. We have not space to discuss the question at length, but we may remark that the modern contempt for race is opposed to the universal instinct of mankind, savage, barbarous, and civilized alike, and to the most recent deductions of physical science. We need not refer to the Old Testament, which from first to last bears testimony to the feelings of the Hebrew people; nor to the Greeks, who loved to trace their

"Skyey lineage to the Gods"

as much as we do to the men who fought at Senlac, or the barons of Runnymede. We may point out, however, that there is no country in the world where genealogy is more carefully studied than in America, where there has never been a privileged class.

Mr. Maddison's volume contains much which throws light on the manners of the time. We have not as yet any book which gives us a tolerably full and accurate picture of the religious customs prevalent in England before the Tudor changes. The faith of the country we know, but its accessories have been in a great degree forgotten, and what the antiquary can glean too often comes through the tainted channels of those who were mixed up in the theological controversies of that disturbed time. The white light of knowledge was deflected by Protestant and Roman Catholic disputants, it is only when we come across incidental mention of the life of the past in poems, biographies, and wills which were written when ritual change was unthought of, that we are enabled dimly to picture to ourselves what our old churches were like before the change took place. The will of James Burton, of Horncastle, made in 1536, is wonderfully interesting, inasmuch as it gives us what is probably a complete list of the lights that were burned in the church at that time. There are twenty-three of them. There were seven different lamps or candles, we are uncertain which, burnt in honour of the Blessed Virgin. One was called "The light of Our Lady of Grace," and another "Our Lady's light at the font." It is interesting to notice, too, that St. Helen, the Empress, the mother of Constantine, was honoured with a light. She was a popular saint in Lincolnshire. There are twenty-eight churches dedicated to her in the county. The reason of this was, we believe, two-fold. The legend of the holy-rood, which was very popular, tells how she discovered the cross on which our Lord suffered, and she was moreover believed to have been a British Princess. One account says she was born at York, another at Colchester; both are mere dreams. Helen was, it is almost certain, by birth a Moesian. In the will of John Copledike, of Harrington, we find the curious provision that two "villeynes regardant" of the manor of Frieston should be manumitted. We have seen conveyances of bondmen as late as the end of the reign of James the First. This is much earlier, Copledike's will is dated 1582. It has been commonly assumed that villeinage died out in the sixteenth century. There are three or four bequests of

swan marks, and books are sometimes mentioned. William Gaunte, of Theddlethorpe, possessed a copy of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*.

Lincoln Marriage Licences. An abstract of the Allegation Books preserved in the Registry of the Bishop of Lincoln, 1598-1628. Edited by A. Gibbons. London: Mitchell & Hughes. 1888. Impl. 8vo. pp. viii. 163.

Lincolnshire people ought to be grateful to Mr. Gibbons. But a short time ago he gave us his Abstracts of Lincoln Wills, and now one "in necke of another," as old Richard Bernard, of Epworth, would have said, we have this laborious compilation. To the genealogist it will be simply invaluable. The fact that a marriage license was granted is not incontrovertible evidence that wedlock between the parties followed. We know of instances when it did not do so. But the licence is the strongest testimony we can possibly have short of absolute proof. These licences generally follow one proscribed form, but now and then a little fragment of domestic history presents itself. For example, on July 17th, 1619, a licence was granted for the marriage of Francis Langley, of Ingollmells, gent., and Alice Massingberd, of Bratofte. Her father was dead, but Langley had had an interview, with her grandfather, Thomas Massingberd, who consented to the match. Alice's mother could not be induced to give her permission, so it was dispensed with. The grandfather remarking "Let her [Alice] take her oune liking, for I will not be against it, for her mother, she is soe violent a woman that I will not meddle with her." In running the eye down the index we come in contact with historic names in abundance, such as Anderson, Dymock, Langton, Nevil, Sheffield, and Woodruffe. The yeomen are also well represented. We do not know at present what were the motives which induced so many persons to prefer marriage licences (which are, in fact, dispensations from the canon-law with regard to banns) to the older custom, which seems to date almost from the foundation of the Church in this country. Whatever the object or the sentiment may have been, these licences furnish presumptive proof of many marriages of which, but for them, no evidence whatever would have survived.

Mr. Gibbons has given in his preface a very useful account of the records preserved in the Episcopal Registry at Lincoln.



BRASS IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
BARTON ON HUMBER.





Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



THE MEMORIAL BRASS OF SIMON SEMAN, BARTON-ON-HUMBER.—The chancel of St. Mary's Church, Barton-on-Humber, still contains a very beautiful memorial brass, which possesses several interesting features.

The brass (of which an illustration appears on the opposite page) measures, from verge to verge, 8ft. 1½in. in length and 3ft. 1½in. in breadth, and portrays a Vintner of London, who died in 1433, the long civilian gown and full sleeves being very strikingly represented.

The somewhat grotesque and yet appropriate resting-place for the Vintner's feet—two tuns, alluding to his trade—is very quaint. Round the verge is the following inscription:—

+ IN GRACIA 'T MISERICORDIA DEI HIC IACET SIMON SEMAN QUONDA' CIVIS 'T VINITARI' AC ALDERMAN' LONDON QUI OBIIT XI^o DIE MENS' AUGUSTI ANNO DOMINI MILLINO CCCC^o TRICESIMO TERCIO CUIUS AMIME ET OMNIUM FIDELIUM DEFUNCTORUM DEUS PROPICIETUR AMEN AMEN.

In the scroll surrounding the head:—

CREDO Q'D REDE'PTOR MEUS VIVIT ET IN NOVISSIMA DIE DE TRA SURRECTUR' SU' ET CARNE MEA VIDEBO DEU' SALVATOREM MEUM.

At each corner of this inscription round the verge is the emblem of an evangelist—an angel, representing St. Matthew; an ox, St. Luke; an eagle, St. John; and a lion, St. Mark.

A curious feature of this memorial is the representation of the Vintner's "merchant's mark," which is here placed in an escutcheon and repeated four times. Of the proper import of these marks little is known. As a rule they take the form of a cross in combination with Arabic numerals, and in the fifteenth century were very extensively used by merchants on signet rings, and occasionally are found engraved on memorial brasses.

Simon Seman was Sheriff of London in 1424,* but his name is not found in any of the lists of Aldermen of London at the Guildhall, and it is very probable that the description "Aldermanus" is a mistake, and should have read "Vicecomes." He appears to be the only representative of his family buried at Barton. Holles, in his *Church Notes*,† gives the arms of Seman, "Barry wavy, a crescent," as existing in St. Mary's Church, but no trace of this coat of arms is now to be found in the church.

An engraving of the brass has already appeared in *The Social History and Antiquities of Barton-on-Humber*,‡ but this was very incorrectly engraved and the inscription wrongly copied. The rubbing from which the present autotype illustration has been prepared was taken fifteen years ago. Since that time it is melancholy to record the fact that two of the escutcheons, and also a portion of one of the feet of the figure have disappeared. It is hoped that by drawing attention to the past and present state of this beautiful sepulchral memorial, its preservation in the future will be carefully provided for.

E. L. G.

137. DOCUMENTS IN LONG SUTTON PARISH CHEST.—In the parish chest of Long Sutton are two documents, the existence of which the Vicar (Rev. E. Leigh-Bennett) desires to record. The earlier one, dated 10th November, 1533 (25 Henry VIII.), is a general pardon from King Henry VIII. to 172 inhabitants of Sutton, each of whom is named, for the murder of a certain Sir Christopher Talbot, Knight. On the document is endorsed, in seventeenth century handwriting, "A pardon for Sutton

* *Baker's Chronicle*, p. 201. † *Lans. MSS.*, 6829, Brit. Mus.

‡ *Barton-on-Humber*, 1856.

from

from King Henry for cutting y^e Steward's head." The manor of Long Sutton formed part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was in the possession of the Crown. It is probable that Sir Christopher Talbot was steward of the manor. The pardon follows the usual form in such cases.

The other document is a commission, dated 6th March, 1553 (7 Edward VI.), directed to Thomas Holland the Elder, Richard Ogle, Robert Walpole, and Athelard * Welby, Esquires, authorising them to raise money, by an assessment of one penny per acre for freehold land, and one halfpenny per acre for copyhold land, in the township of Sutton, for the purpose of repairing the local bridges, sewers, and banks which had fallen into decay, and for making a new drain from a place in Sutton called "Sutton Gote" to a place called the "Blak Arke joining upon the sea." The assessment was to be collected by the Dikereeves of Sutton, who were authorised to distrain for the amount in case of the refusal of persons to pay.

138. A LINCOLNSHIRE SUPERSTITION.—It happens now and again that a foal, when it is born, refuses to suck, and, as may be imagined, there is great difficulty in feeding it so as to preserve its life. On such occasions it was the custom for farmers in this parish (Doddington) to have recourse to an old woman at Fenton, between Lincoln and Gainsborough, for aid. Her way was to ask the date of the foal's birth, whether in the day or night, and then to tell the applicant to return home and that he would find that the foal would suck; and such, is said, was invariably the case. The old woman now is dead; but a similar case has happened here this very week. A foal was born and would not suck, and, after attempting in vain to feed it, it was suggested that recourse should be had to the son of the woman above-mentioned, as likely to possess his mother's powers. Accordingly the foreman (the tenant of the farm and owner of the foal being a widow) was sent to seek out the son. He, however, represented that he was not scholar enough to work the charm, and referred the applicant to his cousin, the old woman's sister's son, as carrying on the business. He in turn was sought out, and professed himself able, under certain conditions, to work the cure. The fee, five shillings, was paid; but too much time had been lost, and the foal was in a dying state, and died soon after the foreman's return.

Doddington.

R. E. COLE.

* Adlard.

139. THE CONY ESTATE BOOK, 1564-1596 (ii.)—In this book are preserved inventories of personal effects for the years 1564, 1565, 1569, 1570, 1572, and 1577. They are very nearly identical. That for 1577 is the fullest, and therefore I have given it entire with the exception of the account of the plate, which is reserved for a further communication. It may be well to note that in the inventory for 1572 mention is made of "a waggon clothe of blew clothe wth white & blew fringe." This is, I think, a hood for a waggon, used to protect travellers from sun and rain. Coaches were known in London at this date, but assuredly could not have been used on our Lincolnshire roads at that time.

An Inventorie taken at Bassingthorp the vijth day of September in A^o Dⁿⁱ 1577 of all such Household stuffe & Implementes of Household as are remayning there belonging vnto Thomas Cony, Esquier as followeth

In the Hall

In p ^r mis a Joyned Table of	It'm iij fformes
Wainescotte	It'm a paire of iron crepers*
It'm vj Joined Stooles	It'm a Cradle of iron †
It'm ij Side tables	It'm a fire forke
It'm a Court Cowbard	It'm a candle skrene of laten ‡

In the Dynyng Parloure.

It'm a Joyned Table of wane-	It'm vj Joined Stooles
scot	It'm a lowe cheare of wainescott

* In the inventory of the goods of Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, taken 1614, mention is made of "Two small *crepers* with brasen toppes," which were valued at iij^s vjd. The late Mr. E. P. Shirley says they were "the smaller low irons used for the support of the blocks of wood between the andirons."—*Archæologia*, vol. xlii., p. 354. Mr. John Evans glosses *crepers* as "small low irons between the andirons."—*Ibid.*, vol. xxxvi., p. 289. Jamieson explains *creparis*, the Scottish form of the word, to mean "grapnels of iron."

† An iron basket for containing a fire.

‡ Laten, latten, laton, latroun. A mixed metal, a kind of brass or bronze, of which monumental brasses and articles of domestic use were made. Ariosto, in Webster's play of *The Devil's Law-Case*, says "Here's a latten spoon, and a long one, to feed with the devil."—Act iv., sc. ii. We learn from Mr. Elworthy's *West Somerset Word Book* that in that county the word is still in use, and signifies "tin-plate, i.e., iron tinned." James Calfhill, in his *Answer to John Marshall's Treatise of the Cross*, says that "the barber in his shop hath a laten plate to set on his candles, to shave men thereat." And Mr. Ric. Gibbings, the editor of the Parker Soc. edit. of this work, gives a note saying that latten signifies "iron tinned over."—p. 300. Whatever may be its present signification in provincial dialects, I have seen no evidence of laten bearing this meaning in former days.

It'm

It'm a coward of wainescot	It'm a carpet for the Ewrie bord
It'm iiij pewter waighes	It'm vi Quisions¶
It'm a folding Table	It'm a paire of Snuffers
It'm an Ewrie bord *	It'm a Tosting iron
It'm a paire of double vergin- alles w th a frame of wainescot †	It'm a paire of Androns
It'm ij paire of playing tables‡	It'm a cradle of iron
It'm a smale rounde picture of the Quenes Ma ^{ty}	It'm a paire of Tonges
It'm a table of my M ^{rs} armis	It'm a fire shovell
It'm a Carpet for the longe table§	It'm a picture of kinge Henrie the eight
It'm a Carpet of Dornix for the folding Table	It'm a picture of king Edward the sixt
It'm a coward cloth	It'm ij Bibles
	It'm Grafton's large Cronicle
	It'm the Abridgement of Statutes

In the Lowe Parloure.

It'm a Wainescot Table w'th a frame	It'm a Black Rugg
It'm a fforme	It'm a paire of Valance of grene Sey embrod- ered**
It'm vj Stooles	It'm v curtins embrodered
It'm a Standing Bed	It'm iiij curtin rods
It'm a Trundle Bed	It'm a chest covered with black lether
It'm a ffether Bedde	It'm a paire of Andirons
It'm ij Bolsteres	It'm a paire of Tonges
It'm ij Pillowes	It'm a ffire shovell
It'm iiij Blankettes	
It'm a Coverlet of fflowes	

To be continued.

* A table on which ewers, for washing before meals, were placed. See Halliwell, *Dict. s.v. Ewery*. He refers to *Ord. and Reg.*, p. 4.

† A musical instrument somewhat like a spinet.

‡ Tables on which to play the game of shovel-board.

§ Carpet, in the sixteenth and previous centuries, rarely meant a cover for a floor. It almost always signifies what we should call a table-cloth. In the Churchwardens' accounts of Louth, for 1571, a payment is recorded to "Ric. White for a carpyt to ye comunyon table v^s viij^d."

|| A fabric manufactured at Tournai, the Flemish name of which is Dornix or Dorneck. It was much used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for table-covers and window-curtains.—Cf. Rogers' *Hist. Agric. and Prices*, vol. v., p. 556; *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., 444; xxx., 4; xl., 323; xliii., 207, 215; xlviii., 136, 137, 140. The last example I have met with of the word occurs in Aphra Behn's *Lucky Chance*. "There had been Dornax curtains to it in days of yore."—A&C i., sc. ii.

¶ Cushions.

** Say generally means serge or fine woollen cloth, sometimes, however, it is understood to signify silk.

140. THE EPISCOPAL RESIDENCE IN LINCOLN.—The disadvantage accruing to both the Bishop and the Diocese from the Bishops of Lincoln being destitute of a residence within the county, and in proximity to their Cathedral Church, was strongly felt at the time of the Restoration, and various plans were suggested for remedying it, all of which, however, failed of accomplishment. Sanderson, the first bishop after the Restoration, was too old a man to contemplate change. It was enough for him during his brief episcopate to repair the palace at Buckden, much of which had been demolished and the whole secularized during the Great Republic. His successor, Laney, was also too short a time a possessor of the see to effect much in this direction. On the appointment of Laney's successor, William Fuller, who was translated from the Irish see of Limerick, in 1667, at the time that Laney was translated to Ely, a definite attempt was made to secure a residence for the Bishop under the shadow of the Cathedral. Bishop Fuller was installed (by proxy) 30th of September, 1667. A mansion-house in the Close was then vacant, through the decease of the lessee, Sir Adrian Scrope, Knight of the Bath. It would seem that the Bishop at once entered into occupation of this house as the under-tenant of Sir Adrian Scrope's Executors or Assignees, and finding it a suitable residence, in five months' time, February 29th, 1668, it was agreed by Dean Honynwood and his Chapter that the lease should not be renewed, but that the house should be reserved for the occupation of the Bishop and his successors, when resident in the cathedral city.

The following is the Chapter Act, which appears both in the Act book of the Chapter and in the episcopal register.* On Saturday, the last day of February, 1667-8, the Dean, Precentor, and Chancellor met at the Deanery, the Subdean being absent from illness, and decreed that "whereas the Bp. of Lincolnes House in Lincolne was in y^e late Tymes of confusion pulled downe & utterly defaced, whereby his Lordship is destitute of a convenient habitation in y^e County of Lincolne, the Deane & Chapter considering y^e great benefitt which would accrewe to y^e church & City and whole diocese of Lincolne by the presence of theire Diocesan, have designed that House in the Close lately in the Tenure of Sir Adrian Scrope or his Assignes to be reserved for the onely use and Dwelling of the Bp and his Successors on such reasonable

*Rg. Fuller, A.D. 1667, p. 99.

terms & conditions as shall be agreed upon by the Bp & Deane & Chapter for y^e tyme being when it shall come into theire hands, and that therefore the Lease in being of that House shall not upon any Termes be renewed but suffered to expire.

Rich Winstanley Cleric. Capitularis."

On the expiration of the lease, which appears to have taken place about the 25th of September, 1675, the mansion house was leased to Bishop Fuller and his successors, Bishops of Lincoln, at a reserved rent of £4, which was to go to the Fabric-Fund. The lease was only for twenty-one years, but it contemplated the perpetual occupancy of the property by the Bishop and his successors, as it contained a stipulation that the indenture should be void if Bishop Fuller or his Executors granted, alienated, or sold the premises to any other than his successor or successors, Bishops of Lincoln. By these successors in the see, the rent of £20 was to be paid, in addition to the £4 already mentioned, the whole to go to the Fabric Fund. It is described as "a messuage or mansion house, bounded by Graveley Place, *North*" (No. 12, Minster Yard); "a messuage in the tenure of Christopher Ayscough, Esq., and the Close Wall, *South*; and abutting on the Chancellor's orchard, *East*; and Pottergate Lane, *West*." This description enables us to identify the "mansion house" in question with that on the East side of Pottergate, long since divided into two tenements (Nos. 4 and 5) and at present occupied by J. T. Tweed, Esq., and C. Brook, Esq.

At the time that the lease was granted the house was already in the occupation of the Bishop, which it had probably been previously to the time the Chapter Act already quoted was passed. This occupancy, however soon terminated, and with it the attempt to secure an Episcopal residence within the Cathedral precincts. On April 22nd, 1675, Bishop Fuller died, and was succeeded by the supple and time-serving Barlow, who, with most indecent haste, asked for and obtained the bishoprick, and kissed hands on his appointment on the very day of Fuller's death. Barlow had no mind to take up his abode in Lincoln. In reply to the recommendation of Dean Honywood that he should do so, he wrote from Oxford, January 30th, 1675-6, thanking him for his friendly advice and stating that he had "seen and loved Lincoln, and thought it the best place for his abode, as for other reasons so principally for the happiness he should enjoy in the Dean's society and that of his brethren of the Chapter." "He must, however," he continued, "for some reasons,

reasons, reside awhile at Buckden until he could make better accommodation for living at Lincoln." This accommodation was never made, nor had the smooth-tongued but hollow prelate any thought of making it. That already provided by the assignment of Sir Adrian Scrope's house as the bishop's residence, Barlow passes over *sub silentio*. The reasons which compelled him to "reside awhile" at Buckden continued in force till the day of his death, sixteen years after the date of this letter, and although his prolonged absence from his cathedral city became a matter of such public scandal as to call forth remonstrances from the Marquis of Halifax, it is commonly stated that Barlow, after he became bishop, never once visited Lincoln or entered his Cathedral. In reply to the Marquis, he pleaded his age and infirmities, promising that "as soon as God gave him ability" he would not fail to do what was desired. But it was never done, and the contemptuous *sobriquet* of "Bishop of Bugden" justly stuck to him as a stay-at-home bishop till the day of his death, in 1691.

The hopelessness of inducing Barlow to occupy the residence assigned to him in the Close led the Dean and Chapter, after waiting many years, to cancel the agreement made with Bishop Fuller, and treat the house as an ordinary piece of property. On September 4th, 1686, it was leased to Bishop Fuller's brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Farmery, of Thavies Inn, by whom the lease was surrendered April 9th, 1696, and demised to Mr. Thomas Pownall for twenty-one years. A second lease to Mr. Pownall was granted August 26th of the same year, extending the time from twenty-one to forty years. Mr. Pownall, who had been Governor of New Jersey and afterwards of South Carolina, died in 1705. It was during the time that the house was leased to Mr. Farmery, when it was in the occupation of Mr. Dorell, that William III. was entertained in it. The King arrived from Belton on the evening of October 29th, 1695, and left for Welbeck after morning prayers in the Minster the next day.

EDMUND VENABLES.

141. GRIMSBY HAVEN, 1641.—The Letters Patent authorizing the Corporation of Grimsby to collect "almes and charitable benevolences" in the Parish Churches of certain counties for the repair of Grimsby Haven, in 1641, show to what a low ebb the town and trade of the port had reached at that time.

The

The Patent is dated 22nd Sept., 1641 (17 Chas. I.), and the collections which were authorized by it do not appear ever to have been made. This may be accounted for by the Civil War commencing with the Spring of 1642, and the Patent requiring the collections to be made within one year from its date. After the Restoration, the Corporation appear to have obtained another Patent for the same purpose, and in 1663 entries occur in numerous Parish Registers and Churchwardens' Accounts stating the amount collected in the Church when the Brief for the repair of Grimsby Haven was read.*

The original Letters Patent are in the possession of Mr. Anderson Bates, of Grimsby, and the following is a copy.

"Charles by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith, &c. To all and singular Bishops Archbishops Bishops Archdeacons Chaptors and their Officials Parsons Vicars Curats and to all Spirituall psons And also to all Justices of Peace Maiors Sheriffs Bayliffs Constables Churchwardens & headboroughs . . . Officers of Cities Boroughes & Townes Corporate And to all other our Officers Ministers & Subjects whatsoever they be as well within lib'ties as without to whome these presents shall come Greeting. Whereas by a petition to our Selfe exhibited bearing date thyrtyeth day of July 1641 We are credibly given to understand by the humble suplication of our loyal trusty & welbeloved Subjects the Maior & Burgesses of our Borough of Great Grimsby in our County of Lincoln as also by a Certificate under the hands of our welbeloved Subjects. Sir John Wray Knight & Baronett, Sir William Armyn Baronett Sir Christopher Wray Sir Edward Ayscough Sir Anthony Irby Knight Thomas Hatcher and John . . . Justices of the peace within our foresaid county & of Thomas Grantham Esqre most humbly sheweth that the said Towne of Great Grimsby is a . . . & haven Towne having a very comodious roade stead for the anchorage & relieving of Shipps uppon Stormes & contrary winds as alsoe very . . . to the adjacent country for all sorts of merchandize & provision & formerly did aid

* Cf. p. 10 of *L. N. & Q.*; also Peacock's *Eng. Ct. Furniture*, p. 240.

that

that noble King Edward III. with eleven Shippes & one hundred and seventy-one mariners in his French expedition. But now our said towne is fallen into great decay & poverty for want of trading & principally occasioned by the silting and warping upp of the Haven there soe that nowe a shipp of small burthen without great difficulty cannot come to the Towne bridge where a shipp of three or four hundred tons might formerly have floated whereby the Towne is liked to be utterly ruyned the country altogether unprovided of their necessaries & the Shippes that there anchor want the supplies usually taken in upon their stay in that roade unless the said haven be prepayed the charges of repairing thereof by workmen and men of judgement will amount to the some of Twoe thousand five hundred pounds at the least the Towne being ancient but very poore for want of trading & altogether unable to defray the charges yet their having bene & yet are to be at very great charges in repairing their Church lately grievously rent & torne with windes & tempests. Wherefore we tendring the good and safety of our Subjects upon their humble request have thought good to recomend the deutyies thereof unto all our weldisposed . . . whatsoever within our County of Lincolne and c'tayne other counties & places hereafter mentioned not doubting but that all good Christians rightly considering the p'misses will freely and liberally extend their charitable devociions towards the repairing of the said haven at Grimsby aforesaid. Know ye therefore that of our especiall grace and princely compassion we have given and granted and by these our letters patent under our great seale of England doe give & grant unto the Maior & Burgesses of our borough of Great Grimsby aforesaid and their deputy and deputies the bearer or bearers hereof full power licence and authority to aske gather receive and take the almes & charitable benevolence of all our loving subjects whatsoever inhabiting within our Citties of London and Westminster the suburbs and libties of them both and in our Counties of Lincolne Yorke Norfolke Suffolke Essex Kent Sussex Surrey and Middlesex. Our Cities of Lincolne Yorke

Norwich

Norwich Canterbury Rochester with the Cinque ports. Our Citty of Chichester and borough of Southwarke the counties lib'ties and p'cincts of and within the same Citties and in all Citties townes corporate priviledged places parishes villages and in all other places whatsoever within our said Counties and not elsewhere for and towards the repair of their said haven and to noe other use intent or purpose whatsoever. Wherefore we will & co'mande you & every of you that at such tyme and tymes as the said Maior & burgesses of our borough of Great Grimsby their Deputy or Deputies the bearer or bearers hereof shall come & repayre to any your churches Chappels or other places to aske gather receive & take the almes and charitable benevolences of . . . quietly to permit and suffer them soe to do without any hyndrance lett or contradictions & you bishops parsons vicars & curats for the better stirring upp a charitable disposicion . . . to publish & declare the tenor of these our letters patent or the copy or brief hereof unto our said subjects upon some Sunday shortly after the same shall be delivered unto you and before the expiracion of the date hereof earnestly exhorting & pleading them to extend their liberal contrabucions in soe good & charitable a deed. And you the Churchwardens of every parish where such collection is to be made (as aforesaid) to collect & gather the almes & charitable benevolences of all my loving subjects as well strangers as others and what shall be by you soe gathered to be by the Minister and yourselves endorsed on the backside of these our letters patent or the Copy or Brief hereof in words at length & not in figures & the some and somes of money soe gathered & endorsed our will & pleasure is shall be delivered to the bearer or bearers of these our letters patent warranted and allowed to receive the same & to noe other p'son when as thereunto you shall be required. And lastly for the more assurance of faithful and equal dealing in the moneys to be collected by virtue of our letters patent our will & pleasure is that the said moneys shall be received by this collection may be putt into the hands of our
welbeloved

welbeloved subjects Sir Edward Ayscough & Sir Christopher Wray Knights to be expended aboute the same work only according to our royal will & pleasure herein declared and by statute lawe ordinance or provision heretofore made to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. In Witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent to contynue for the space of one whole yeare next after the date hereof & noe longer. Witness our selfe at Westminster the second day of September in the Seventeenth yeare of our raigne.

[Seal.]

Dawe."

142. SCULPTURE AND INSCRIPTION AT THORNTON ABBEY
—Various conjectures have been made with regard to some of the principal figures remaining in the niches of the gatehouse. As to the central figure there never could have been any doubt; it clearly represents the Blessed Virgin, with a crown held a little above her head by two angels, and over that the Holy Dove. On her left is a figure of a bishop holding a book; as Thornton was an abbey of Austin Canons, I take this to be St. Augustine with the Rule of the Order; St. Benedict is usually represented with the book of the Benedictine Rule in like manner. The figure on the right of Our Lady is, I think, probably meant for St. Anthony, who is constantly associated with St. Augustine in legendary art; the animal he holds is mutilated, but is much more like a pig than a lamb, and the former is a recognised "attribute" of St. Anthony; moreover, the garment has no indication of being made of camel's hair, or of being a camel's hide with the skin of the head hanging down in front, as is usual in figures of St. John the Baptist. In one of the upper niches is a half-figure, commonly said to represent Our Blessed Lord pointing to the wound in His side. But so far as I could see by the aid of a glass, the supposed "wound" is a natural cavity in the stone; there is a smaller one, perhaps originally a part of the same, in one arm. Nor does the figure seem to me to be in other respects at all like those of Our Lord as usually represented. One of the other figures perhaps holds a cross and the crown of thorns. With regard to the figures of SS. Augustine and Anthony, it may be asked how it is that St. Augustine is on the left of the Virgin and St. Anthony on her right. I would suggest that at one time all the figures may have been pulled down, and those which were not broken
to

to pieces put up again when the fabric once more became an object of interest, but without sufficient knowledge of their right places.

In Greenwood's *Picturesque Tour* (Hull: 1835), p. 19, is given an inscription which makes no sense as represented. I have more than once tried to find the stone, but without success; it is probably grown over with grass. However, with a few very possible emendations, it may run thus:—

YE . WHO . WIL . TO . TOD . BE . SIB . PRAYES . AL . FOR .
GOYD . GYB

That is, "Ye who shall to Todd be related,* pray-ye all for good Gyb," presumably one Gilbert Todd. The form "goyd" perhaps indicates that the rhymer hailed from the West Riding of Yorkshire, and "praves" is an interesting example of the old imperative plural.

Winterton, Doncaster.

J. T. FOWLER.

143. ELLOE STONE, MOULTON.—Probably the most interesting relic of our early ancestors in South Lincolnshire is the Elloe Stone, which is situate in the parish of Moulton. It stands in a hedge, about half a mile from the Parish Church, on the south side of the lane, known as "Old Spalding Gate," and "Elloe Stone Lane," leading from the disturnpiked road at the fifth milestone from Spalding, and takes a N.E. direction towards Saracen's Head, a hamlet in Whaplode parish.

The stone formerly stood on the waste land beside the highway, which was very much wider than it is at the present time, and formed a part of the old Roman road that ran from Spalding in a westerly direction and rejoined the late turnpike road at Fleet Hargate.

Owing to the prevailing practice in the Elloe district during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, wherever a road was wide enough to have grassy sides, the neighbouring owner proceeded to rob the public by taking in as much as he dare, often leaving little more space than would allow two carts to pass. It was thus that the Elloe Stone became enclosed from the side of the highway, to stand in the centre of a neatly-kept garden, which up to about thirty years since was cultivated by an old man named Poppleton.

* Unless we may paraphrase it "Ye who will to Todd be kind," which seems a better sense. Sib is defined in Mayhew & Skeat's *Concise Dict. of Middle English* as "*sb.* and *adj.* peace, relationship, *affinis*, related."

The stone was then about three feet in circumference and two feet above the ground, with no marks of any workmanship on it. It could easily be seen by those travelling along the road, from which it was about twenty-five feet distant. The garden was some years since thrown into an adjoining field, now in the occupation of a Mr. Harrison, a member of a very old Whaplode family. The stone was then removed and placed in the hedge close to the highway. It is now so covered with briars, nettles, and hedge that it is most difficult for the searcher to find. In its present position it has lost all traces of its former use; but at the side of a broad highway, which until a recent time it was, conveniently situated in a fairly central position of the Elloe Division, people might realize, that, at that spot their forefathers held their open air assemblies, and that, around that stone the men of the Elloe Wapentake for ages held their Hundred Court. That Hundred Court has long since disappeared, its jurisdiction has gone, its acts are unrecorded, and possibly in a few years the stone itself will be numbered with the things of the past, and nothing but the name of Moulton will be left to tell succeeding ages that in that place the "Moot" was held for the Wapentake of Elloe, and that there, local justice was administered and disputes settled before the triumphant legions of Rome had subjugated the Isle of the Britons.

Mr. Maurice Johnson, the Spalding antiquary, who, though not so well known outside Lincolnshire, as a writer and scholar, as his friend Dr. Stukeley, of Holbeach, must certainly be considered as the leading authority on Fen antiquities, gives the following account of this stone:—

* "Helleo, Hellowe in Esch. Roll 1 Edw. II., 32, which in the vulgar Anglicism is written Ello, Elloe Wapentake, Holland Division. The High Sheriff of this county and the King's Escheators have in ancient times held there Courts of the *Tourne*, for pleas of the Crown, out of the jurisdiction of the Lords' leetes throughout the south parts of Holland, and taken their Inquis' post mortem upon commission of the tenures and lands of the King's tenants here. At a place called Elloe stone, in the old way from Spalding to Whaplode, where a cross stood in a Quadrivium, long disused, demolished, and gone, but there was an ancient seat and family which formerly took thence their names. This place is in records written very variously, sometimes Elloffestone, as in the most ancient town terrier of Whaplode MS. in 6 Hen. VII., A.D. 1491, it is called Ellofstuton. The very turning to the left hand up towards Whaplode from Moulton stocks is still called Elloe-stone-lane. In a Moulton terrier MS., made by Mr. John Mason and his fellow-jurors, 1618, it is called Ellowestone."

* Spalding Society's Minutes (Year 1747, vol. 4, p. 123).

Dr. Stukeley,

Dr. Stukeley, the well-known author of the *Itinerarium Curiosum* gives the following:—

"Between these two parishes,* in a green lane northwards, stands a little stone call'd *Ellostone*, whence the name of this hundred is deriv'd. It is about the middle thereof, and was formerly the main road across the country now call'd *Old Spalding Gats*. Old men tell us here was kept in antient times an annual Court, I suppose a convention *sub dio* of the adjacent parts to treat of their general affairs; a wood hard by is call'd *Ellostone wood*."—Stukeley's *Itinerarium Curiosum*, p. 22.

This wood, which at the beginning of the nineteenth century covered several acres of land, has now been grubbed.

Of the early history of the Shire Moots and Hundred Courts little is known, but it is thought they had a definite jurisdiction over particular marked areas, even before the Roman occupation of this country. The districts of these Courts were probably formed by the incidents that regulate the first settlement of an uninhabited country, or its conquest. In the first place a family or small community or tribe would select a particular spot for their settlement, and another tribe or family another. As the families increased in number and influence, it was necessary they should have their defined area, so as not to trespass on their neighbours' rights; for even in those remote times, the natives depended on their flocks and herds. Between the communities themselves disputes would arise, and hence the patriarchal form of government was then in vogue. The Hundred Court then arose for each separate community or family or tribe, which passed its own laws independent of its neighbours, settled its own disputes, and had its own chief.

Writers, but a few years since, were in the habit of giving every credit to the Romans for the civilization of this island, and treating their British forefathers as wild barbarians, with little or no form of government or civilization. Now it is known that the Britons could boast of a somewhat advanced civilization, though not so refined or complete as that introduced by the Romans, who brought many arts of government and commerce not previously known in these islands. The Roman influence soon spread to these primary tribal jurisdictions, which soon lost much of their patriarchal character and became, as it were, inferior local tribunals under a national court, which in Saxon times became the "Witan."

That these Hundred Courts and Shire Moots exercised considerable local power, under the Witan, in Saxon times, is not to be doubted; nor did they, until the latter part of the

* Moulton and Whaplode.

Saxon rule, lose the many traces of their early patriarchal origin. But with the death of Harold, at Hastings, and the subjugation of this country by William and his Norman adventurers, a new order of things came about. Everything Saxon—the people, their laws, their customs—were trod under-foot, and the iron rule of the feudal system was introduced in place of the free courts of the vanquished. The country was divided among the Norman knights, and the Manor Courts, with their too often cruelly-exercised jurisdiction, were brought into full power. The Hundreds, as an institution, have for centuries been decaying, and at the present time (in spite of the much-lauded Local Government Bill) there are scarcely any separate duties attached to the Hundred. The County has taken the place of the Wapentake, and the Hundred Court is nowhere to be found. With the Norman Lords, and the powerful monasteries governed by foreign monks, it is no wonder the free Hundred Courts of the Saxon, the assemblies of the many, were to give place to the courts of the powerful few.

That this Elloe stone, around which our ancestors, in the remote past, held their open-air courts and settled their disputes, should be so neglected is a reproach to the district. Many will, I hope, agree with me that no time should be lost in rescuing this small but interesting relic of the remote past, from its rural retreat among nettles and thorns, and having it securely protected by a substantial iron fencing.

Aldershot.

W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

144. ROMAN WALL IN LINCOLN.—It may be interesting to your readers to know that some remains of the second south wall of the Roman city of Lincoln have been uncovered in the churchyard of St. Swithin's, in digging the foundation of the new west wall, at a depth of about 3ft. 6in. below the surface. The wall is about 8ft. 9in. from the south wall of the yard, is 7ft. thick, and of good solid masonry. Doubtless this may extend the whole length of the churchyard, as some similar remains were found in digging the foundations of the porch of the new church many years ago; and the Roman altar, found in March, 1884 (and now in the church), on digging the foundations of the tower and spire, was just within the line of this wall, and may have been at the point of one of the south gates of the city.

Louth.

J. FOWLER.

145. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.
—Notes from Lincolnshire Inquisitions, *post mortem*, in the
time of King Henry VII. Public Record Office.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 1 Henry VII., No. 8.

John Iwardby.

Inquisition taken 20 Jan., 1 Henry VII. [A.D. 1486]. He was
seized of the manor of Saltfleetby. Died 22 Aug. [A.D. 1485].
Elizabeth, Margaret, and Elena are his daughters and next heirs.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 2 Henry VII., No. 86.

William Skypwyth.

Inquisition taken 20 March, 2 Henry VII. [A.D. 1487].
He was seized of the manors of Kyrmyngton, Haburgh, and
Laceby, and a fourth part of the manor of Alesby. John
Skypwyth is his son and next heir, aged 40 years.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 19.

Sir William Darcy, Knight.

Inquisition taken at Torkesey. He was seized of the manor
of Torkesey. Died 30 May, 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1488].
Thomas Darcy is his son and heir, aged 21 years.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 64.

Sir Christopher Conyers, Knight.

Inquisition taken 26 Oct., 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1488].
He was seized of a third part of the manor of Great Carleton.
He died 6 March [A.D. 1487]. William Conyers is his son
and heir, aged 30 years.

(*To be continued.*)

W. BOYD.

146. HOGS (p. 116).—That sheep should be hogs in Lincoln-
shire may appear very strange, but they are so likewise
in Devonshire. The word "hogs" or "hoggets" among
farmers may be heard as in very general use all over this latter
county, and also beyond its confines. From a long residence
among the Danmonii I have become very familiar with the
expression; but in order to satisfy my mind more fully, I have
just asked my butcher what he understands by a "hog" or
"hogget." He replied—that suppose a lamb were dropped in
February, it would go on through the year till the winter
following, during which cold season it would be fed and
fattened on root crops, to prepare it for the spring market,
which would not arrive before March or April. By this
time it would be thirteen or fourteen months old. As the
spring advanced it would be ready to be disposed of or turned

into the flock, when the term hog or hogget would die out, but of course it would not be shorn until the hot weather. I inferred, from what he said, that there was no decided hard and fast line in the matter. In an old dictionary of 1793,* I find the following: "Hogget, a young sheep,—*ovis bima*;" and "*Bimus, a, um, quasi bi-annus*, of two years old;" and "*Anniculus, bimus, trimus*, one, two, three years old." We may gather from this that the word is neither new nor is it confined to a limited area.

Sidmouth.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

147. GRIMSBY AND KING HENRY III.—"Nov. 20th (1239). The Bailiffs of Grimsby commanded by the King not to detain from the Abbot of Grimsby £11 per annum, which he has been accustomed to receive as tithe of the farm of the town, because the King demands the tithe of the mill of Kaldehall, which pertains to the manor of Grimsby."—*Cl. Rot.*, 24 H. 3.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.



QUERIES.

148. ROUT YARD.—About 50 yards N.W. from the old Churchyard at Wragby, in this county, the formation of the ground appears to indicate the site of a moated castle or manorial residence; the field has the name of the "Rout Yard." I am not aware of any remains of masonry. There are similar appearances near the churches at the adjoining villages of Rand and Goltho. Can any of your readers give information whether history or tradition exists respecting them; also as to the etymology of the word "rout yard."

J. S. S.

149. HUNTING SONG.—Could any of your readers oblige me privately with a copy of a hunting song, very popular in North Lincolnshire about forty years ago, and commencing as follows:—

"One morning, last winter, from Brocklesby, came
A noble, brave sportsman, Lord Yarborough by name."

Fullesby.

H. WINN.

* *Linguae Romanae Dictionarium luculentum novum*, in five alphabets, &c., s.v. Camb. 1793. 4to. (1st ed. 1698).

150. ROMAN URN AT THORNTON.—Does anyone know what has become of an interesting Roman urn, discovered in the parish of Thornton by Horncastle, at the time when the Kirkstead and Horncastle Railway was being constructed? It was in the possession of the Rev. Arthur Newbold, late Vicar of Thornton, at whose house I have frequently seen it. It is delineated in *The Associated Architectural Societies' Publication* for 1858, vol. iv., pt. ii., p. 200.

J. C. W.

151. CLIXBY.—Some of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* may be able to give further information relating to Clixby, which possesses the ruined remains of an ancient and interesting church, now about to be restored, but which, for years past, has been closed. Blount* gives the following account of a curious tenure of land there:—

"John de Clyxby, parson of the church of Symondesburne, acknowledged himself to hold a messuage and three oxgangs and a half of land, with the appurtenances, in Clyxby, in the County of Lincoln, of the King in capite, by the service of one hood and one Falcon, to be paid to the King yearly at Michaelmas, for all services; which said hood was appraised at one halfpenny."†

What is known of the aforementioned John de Clyxby, or of Robert Blanchard, priest, buried within the sanctuary of the church?

An incised memorial slab to Robert Blanchard still remains in the church, bearing the following, though now imperfect, inscription:—

BLANCHARD ROBERTUS JACET HIC PETRA COOPERTUS
ECCLESIAM VILLE DICTE T. S. FIT-FVNDITVS
ISTE NOVELLOS DEXTERA DIGNA DEI PROPICIETVR EI +

The inscription on the East verge is destroyed. On the incised slab is represented a cross and chalice.

Caistor Vicarage.

W. F. W. WESTBROOKE.

152. TRAFFORD FAMILY.—Can any of your readers supply information respecting Richard Trafford, who was married in 1541, at Irby-in-the-Marsh, county Lincoln, to Jhone, daughter of William Quadringe, resident landowner of the same place? Was he the Richard, fifth son of Sir Edmund Trafford (ob. 1533) mentioned in the pedigree of the Traffords

* *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors*, p. 78. Ed. Hazlitt. London. 1874.

† De Termino Trin., no. 33 Edward III., Rot. i. *Harl. MS.*, Brit. Mus., No. 34, p. 212.

of Lancashire? What issue had the said Richard, and where did they reside? Any information respecting members of the family living in Lincolnshire during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries would be much appreciated.

100, *Fermyn Street,*
St. James's, London.

FREDERICK C. TRAFFORD.

153. CURIOUS INSCRIPTION ON A BUTTRESS OF FRAMPTON CHURCH.—Some years ago, when Bishop Wordsworth was staying with me, we spent some time in endeavouring to decipher a hitherto unknown inscription on the S.E. buttress of the transept. Just under the cap of the buttress is a figure, the head and shoulders of a man in a Knight's helmet, and, as far as we could make out, the following inscription:—

+ WOT YE WHT I STOND HERE
I FORSWOR MY FATER
EGO RICHARDVS IN ANGVLO.

The only word we were doubtful about was "Fater," which may probably have been "Fath," the stone being more or less perished after the "T." It would seem more likely that this Knight was thus pilloried and "put in the corner" for forswearing his faith than for any family offence.

Can any of your readers throw any light upon so singular a monument of a Knight's misdoing, or say who this Richard was, who must have lived coeval with or anterior to the decorated buttress?

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE.

154. ST. TRUNNION.—Who was Saint Trunnion? The late Mr. W. S. Hesleden, a well-known Lincolnshire antiquary of the last generation, in a communication of his to the *Gentleman's Magazine* in the year 1822, speaks of a spring at Barton, on the west of the town, called Saint Trunnian's well, and adds that there was in the same parish, "some years ago," a thorn called "St. Trunnion's Tree." (Gomme's *Gentleman's Mag. Lib. Archæology*, Part ii., p. 232.) In the will of Jamys Burton, of Horncastle, dated 9th June, 1536, mention is made of a light in the church of that town called "St. Tronryan's light." (Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills*, p. 16.)

I have consulted Butler's *Lives of the Saints*, Stanton's *Menology*, the Catalogue of Saints in Potthast's *Bibliotheca*

Historica

Historica Medii Ævi, and many other books of reference, but my search has been a vain one. A learned friend has suggested that Trunnion may be a form of Ninyan, but I see little reason to think that it is so.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC.

155. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s IN 7 HENRY VII., 1492.—A List of this Parliament—one of the Parliaments unfortunately missing between 1477 and 1529—has recently come into my hands. The Lincolnshire members were as follows:

The County	Sir Edward Abarow, Kt. Sir William Tyrwhit, Kt.
Lincoln City	Thomas Knyggte, Esq. William Bele
Stamford	John Thyrleby Thomas Edwards
Grimsby	Hugh Balfrowte Christopher Radcliffe
Grantham	Sir William Knevytt, Kt. John Mordante

Sir Edward Abarow, one of the Knights for the Shire, is an entirely new name to me. In Metcalfe's *Book of Knights* I find a Sir *Maurice* Abarow, who was knighted by Henry VII. in 1487, but no mention of an Edward. Is it probable that the Christian name, as given in the MS., is an error?

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

156. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s IN 1597.—Who represented Lincoln County and City in 1597? The *Parliamentary Return* gives Thomas Mounson and William Pelham as Knights for the Shire, and omits all reference to the City. On the other hand, Browne Willis assigns these Members to the City, places Sir Thomas Cecil, Knt., as one of the County Knights, and leaves the second seat blank. Obviously the Return for one or the other is lost. Sir Thomas Cecil—afterwards first Earl of Exeter—certainly represented Lincolnshire in 1584–5 and 1586–7, so that not improbably he was returned also in 1597. He did not succeed his father in the Barony of Burleigh until some months after the dissolution of this Parliament.

W. D. PINK.

157.

157. THE COUNTY REGIMENTS.—Until the recent amalgamation of the Line and Militia Battalions into one Regiment, the two Militia Battalions were designated respectively as the "Royal North" and "Royal South Lincoln Militia Regiment." When and how did they acquire this appellation "Royal"? The records up to 1800 are either lost or so meagre that no definite information can be gathered from them; but the Regiments seem to have had this title some time previous to the beginning of this century. There is no tradition in the South as to how or when the titles were acquired, only the traditions of several long embodiments and service in Ireland and Scotland against rebels. The records show that at one time the South Lincoln was sixteen years embodied and away from the county. As I am seeking material for a history of this ancient county force, I shall feel greatly obliged for any information, either through *Lincs. N. & Q.* or addressed to me direct.

*Frampton Hall,
nr. Boston.*

C. T. J. MOORE, C.B.,
Colonel, 4th Lincoln Batt.

158. THE SOUTHWOLD YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—Can any reader give any information about the history and organisation of the Southwold Yeomanry Cavalry, in existence in Lincolnshire in 1820?

G. G. W.

159. FRIEZELAND.—Can anyone give me the etymology of this name. There are two Friezeland in South Staffordshire, apparently ancient enclosures. One is on the boundary of a common and of a parish, the other appears to have been an ancient farm. There is another Friezeland in Nettleham, south of Lincoln, apparently a farm. A learned friend suggests that it may have been "Furzeland."

Walsall.

W. H. DUIGNAN.

160. FONT IN STIXWOULD CHURCH.—Can anyone help me to make out four of the sculptured sides of the font in Stixwould Church? The shape is octagonal; and four sides are rudely sculptured with the usual symbols of the Four Evangelists. Starting due north, we have (1) N., the Bull;

(2)

(2) N.W., the Eagle; (3) W., the Man; (4) S.W., the Lion; and above each sculpture a label carved in Old English letters, (1) Lucas . . . (4) Marcus. The other four sides are also elaborately but rudely carved, and the sculptures have labels above them. But I could neither identify the carvings nor read the labels, when I visited the Church last month. Allen's *History* only says: "The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, consisting of a tower, nave, and chancel, contains a curious sculptured font."

Wellington College.

C. W. PENNY.

161. THORESBY COURT PRESENTMENTS, 1659.—There are two presentments recorded in the Court Rolls of North Thoresby, at a Court held 17th May, 1659, the meaning of which is somewhat obscure. They follow a number of common presentments such as "breaking the assize of bread," "taking excessive toll," "not coting up swine," &c.

iii^a iiiii^d

"And that Stephen Towers for plowing upp the Pitts laid by the Jury therefore he is in m^{ov} of the Lord."

Whatever this means, it appears to have caused a warm discussion in Court, as the next presentment states that Stephen Towers was fined six shillings "for quarrellinge with the jury." Do the "pitts" referred to mean any boundary or division of the open field separating various properties shown by a trench being dug? The more usual boundary in the open field was a narrow strip of grass, called a "meere-furrow." Will someone explain the meaning of this and the following presentment?

v^a

"And that Thomas Wattam for taking in Culliers therefore he is in m^{ov} of the Lord."

E. L. G.

162. MORTALITY AT FRAMPTON.—In A.D. 1586, a great mortality appears, by the register book of Frampton, to have occurred, 128 deaths being recorded, and many members of various families seem to have been swept off. The average deaths in the parish at that period being about 25. Was this mortality general throughout the district or confined to Frampton, and of what nature was it—small-pox, plague, or fever?

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE, F.S.A.

163. LINCOLNSHIRE MS. AT BASLE.—In Gustavo Haenel's *Catalogi librorum Manuscriptorum qui in bibliothecis Galliae, Helvetiae, Belgii, Britanniae Magnae, Hispaniae Luistaniae asservantur*, Leipsiae, 1830, 4to, p. 632, it is stated that there is, in the Public Library at Basle, a manuscript which is described as *In Lincolnensis Angli festo die collationes*; 4. The press mark is given as A viii. 18.

Has this codex ever been examined by any English scholar learned in our ancient ritual? If so, a description of it would be serviceable in the pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.*

EDWARD PEACOCK.



REPLIES.

164. FIELD NAMES. "Warlow" (No. 82, p. 84).—There are many places in Staffordshire bearing the names of War-stone, War-stock, Wars-low, Whar-edge, Har-bourn, Hor-well, War-croft, &c. They are all on boundaries (of parishes, hundreds, or counties), and, when traced back, are found to have been *hár*, stan, stock, low, &c. *Hár* is an old English word signifying hoar, grey, old; but it came to mean also a boundary, which Bosworth takes no note of, and translators, in construing "haran," give the "grey" hazel, the "grey" apple-tree, the "grey" stone, the "grey" thorn, &c., when it should be the "boundary" hazel, &c. *Hoar*, or *hore*, a later form of *Hár* Lows (tumuli), are common boundaries in old charters, and Harlow is probably upon a boundary; the low may still exist, or, like so many lows, have been effaced or carted away.

Walsall.

W. H. DUIGNAN.

165. THE BRIDES OF MAVIS ENDERBY (No. 87, pp. 85, 124).—As a native of Mavis Enderby I take great interest in the above, and have, with some difficulty, found out all there is to be known. It is as follows: there is no legend about the Brides of Mavis Enderby and no old chime. Miss Ingelow herself has acknowledged that the idea was her own, the name being chosen for convenience sake only. Several years ago, however, when some new chimes were being put up in Boston

Church,

Church, an enthusiastic admirer of Miss Ingelow's poem suggested that one should be called "The Brides of Mavis Enderby." "Claribel" (Mrs. Barnard), who was then living at Louth, was asked to compose the chime, but she wisely refused; the request was then transferred to a local music-master, who consented. The tune was composed and took its place among the chimes, but was soon discontinued, being found unsuitable in style.

Mavis Enderby.

T.

166. "BOTTLE" (No. 98, p. 91).—May I supplement Mr. Peacock's note on this word, which is not confined to Lincolnshire, being certainly used in Northamptonshire and, I think, in the Midland counties generally, to point out how common the word is, in this or cognate forms, in the sense of bundle or bunch; or anything swollen, bulky or buncy. Archbishop Trench, if I remember rightly (without referring), has explained and illustrated the word in his own way: we are all familiar with the "blue-bottle" fly, with his thick, clumsy, bunch of a body; with "bottle-nose," whether of the whale or toper, so-called from the buncy protuberances of that feature. Another form of the word is "beetle," whether the coarse black beetle or the heavy wooden mallet so-called. We have it in "beetle-browed," whether the poetical rock "O'er the Sea of Oman *beetling* awfully" (Moore), or the man, as in *Piers Plowman*, "He was bytell-browed and babber-lippede also," showing that the forms "bytell" or "bitel," "beetle," and "bottle" are cognate, derived from one source, of which the idea is coarse bulk, and thickness, and have probably nothing to do with either "beat" or "bite" (though the one has, I believe, the support of Dr. Skeat, and the other the older suffrage of Skinner). The lineage of the words is different. In old French, *bot* is a "club—or stump-foot;" *botte*, "a bunch or bundle of anything—of asparagus, of matches;" *botte de foin*, "a bunch or truss, a bottle of hay," *boteau*, *botell*, are derivatives of it; *bottelage*, "the tying up in bundles, trussing." If these truly point out the pedigree (whatever *bot* or *botte* may be derived from), we may add to the text, I think, without hesitation, a Lincolnshire illustration. The Poet Laureate, true to dialect ever as to rhythm, and using, no doubt, the South Lincolnshire form of the word, calls that "battle-twig" which in the Northern is pronounced distinctly "bettle-twig,"

viz.,

viz., the common earwig. Both parts of the word are significant and true: the "t" in—twig either comes in by mere repetition naturally, "wig" being A.S. *wicca* or *wicga*—an insect, or more directly still, is due to another form, *twicca*; while the first part is simply "betel" or "bytel," and the whole is but a true if uncomplimentary description of the coarse, clumsy-bodied earwig, of which we have had such a visitation this year.

In connection with this, I would suggest the common Lincolnshire "wick," for lively, is not merely a shortened form for "quick," but is directly the Swedish *wig*—"nimble, lively, quick."

Bigby.

T. F.

167. THE RIVER STEEPING (No. 100, p. 92).—This little river, rising near Somersby and entering the sea at Gibraltar Point, takes a new name in every parish through which it passes; Steeping is only one of these names, it is the Sausthorpe river at Sausthorpe, the Partney river at Partney, the Steeping river at Steeping. The real, though rarely used, name is the Lymm, or Limb.

Mavis Enderby.

T.

168. HENRY OF BOLINGBROKE (No. 119, p. 120).—The declaration of Clement Maydestone, preserved in the library of Corpus Christi Coll., Camb.,* was printed by Peck in *Desiderata Curiosa*, Lib. vii., p. 242, and is the only written authority for the tradition.

E. L. G.

The MS. alluded to is noticed at length in Miss Strickland's *Lives of the Queens of England*, vol. iii., 2nd ed., p. 112. It is there stated that the MS. is the only authority for the "wild and wondrous tale" that the body of Henry IV. was cast into the Thames during a storm. A quotation is given from the statement of an eye-witness, who was present when the royal tomb was examined on August 21, 1832, to the effect that the body of a man was most certainly buried there. The leaden case had evidently never been disturbed, though it was a curious thing

* MS. M. xiv., 98.

that it was so much too small for the outer coffin that "hay bands had been used to keep it steady."

G. G. W.

169. RICHARD BERNARD (No. 124, p. 122).—A portrait of Richard Bernard was engraved for his *Threefold Treatise of the Sabbath*,* 1641, 4to, by Hollar,† bearing that date, and measuring 6½ in. by 3½ in. It also forms the frontispiece to Bernard's *Thesaurus Biblicus*,‡ 1644, folio.

Buckland Brewer, Bideford.

J. I. DREDGE.

[Similar replies from the Revs. C. R. MANNING and CECIL DREDGE are acknowledged with thanks; also from Maj.-Gen. W. H. SMITH, who would "be glad to know if any connection can be traced between the above Richard Bernard and the Bernards, Bernatts, and Barnatts, who lived at Wraby, Elsham, and Laceby, from *cir.* 1570 to 1640." A "copy," after Hollar's portrait, drawn by Cooper and engraved by E. Wright, will be found in Rich. Edwards' ed. of Bernard's *Life of Man*. Bristol. 1803. 18mo.—*Eds. Lincs. N. & Q.*]

170. HENRY PELHAM, M.P. FOR GRANTHAM IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (No. 125, p. 122).—A correspondent has kindly called my attention to the following note in Turnor's *History of Grantham*, 1806, which furnishes, in part, a reply to my query:—

"Henry Pelham, Esq., son of Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, Knt., was of Oxford and Lincoln's Inn, had represented the borough of Grimsby from 1620, was a lawyer of considerable eminence, Recorder of Lincoln and Deputy Recorder of Grantham, was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons 30th July, 1647, but, from the distracted state of the country, he held that high office but a few days. There is a portrait of him in the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough."

Since forwarding my query, I have met with a brief account of Pelham, of Brocklesby, in Playfair's *Family Antiquity*,§ from which it appears that Sir William Pelham, of Brocklesby, who died in 1629, had six sons. Of these, Henry, the Recorder and M.P., was the third. He is therein described as "of Hollingburgh, Kent," and is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of his relative, Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart., of Laughton, Sussex; but when he died, and whether or not he left issue, we are not informed.

Mr. Pelham is not included among the Speakers of the

* *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, s.v., vol. iv., p. 386.

† Parthey's *Wenzel Hollar*, &c., Berlin, 1858, 8vo, No. 1363.

‡ Granger's *Biographical Hist.*, 2nd ed., Lond., 1775, vol. ii., p. 189.

§ 1809-12, 10 vols., 4to.

House of Commons, yet it is certain, as above stated, that for a few days he occupied that position. On July 30, 1647, Report was made to the House "That Mr. Speaker was not to be heard of, that he had not lodged at his House that night, but was gone out of Town yesterday morning." "A debate is held as to the continuance of the House and their power to elect a new Speaker. Mr. Pelham is nominated, but declined. Two members take him by the arm and place him in the Chair. After further excuses he submits." "The same day he was presented by the Earl of Pembroke to the House of Lords, and approved." (*Vide Commons' Journals.*) Mr. Pelham's term of office ceased probably on 9th August following, when the Commons rescinded and declared void all Acts and votes taken between July 26 and August 6.

By a slip in my previous note, I referred to Sir William Pelham—father of the Speaker—as M.P. for Grantham in 1597. It should have been M.P. for *Lincoln*.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

171. "REMBLE" (No. 88, p. 86, and 134, p. 125).—This thoroughly Lincolnshire word, which is by no means used only or chiefly of *indoor* things as "remble that chair," [J. C. W.] e.g., the Laureate's Northern Farmer—"theer wur a boggle in the wäaste," but he had "stubb'd un oop, and raäved and rembled un oot"—and his fine contempt for neighbour Robins, "a niver rembles the stöans"—always has the clear sense of *re*—or *a-movere*, but is not really derived from the Latin in any form; plausible and attractive as Baily's derivation from *remobiliare* may at first sight appear, it does not get to the bottom of it, although, especially in the connection of the consonants "m," "b," and "l," it seems to satisfy the conditions easily.

Another form, or sound, of the word is "remmle," and in Yorkshire (in Cleveland, see Mr. Atkinson's *Glossary*) "remmon" is common, with precisely the same meaning. This points to the certainty that it is independent of the Latin; and the kindred French, *meubles* and *meubler* (in which direction I had rather looked at first), fails to supply the missing link, for the first part of the word, which really comes straight from the old Scandinavian stock: *rymma*, Swedish (in other dialects *ryma*)—to move, or make room for—is doubtless the direct ancestor of our "remble."

There

There is then only the apparent difficulty of the "b" in "remble" to be accounted for; but that is not from any connection with "remobiliare," but from the phonetic fact or law, which the classical scholar will illustrate for himself by so many well-known instances, although the "well-sounding Greek" may be spared in your pages,—that the "b" sound is commonly, almost inevitably, formed between the "m" and "l," so that the form *remmle* becomes in speech, almost necessarily, the better-known "remble." Further instances of a similar close connection with the same parent stock, not to mention "rave"—to tear or disturb violently—and "rake"—to roam or stray about—and "reek" or "roke"—vapour or mist—with many another "household word" dwelling among us still, may be found in our "flit," Sw. *flytta*—to remove, or leave your place; and our universal "teem"—to pour out or empty—with Sw. *tömma*, O.N. *tæma*—to pour out.

Bigby.

T. F.

"Remble," to remove, is a common Lincolnshire word. Prof. Skeat added a note to my *Manby and Corringham Glossary*, which, I feel sure, gives its true derivation. It is as follows: "Swed. *rymma*, to remove, clear; lit. to *make room*. The word is connected with our *room*, not with the Lat. *removere*."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

REVIEWS.

Liber Antiquus de Ordinationibus Vicariarum tempore Hugonis Wells, Lincolnensis Episcopi 1209-1235. Edited by A. GIBBONS. Lincoln: Williamson. 1888. 8vo., pp. x. 113.

Mr. Gibbons is a hard and constant worker. His books succeed each other with a rapidity for which we have nothing but praise to give, for the work is never scamped. We find none of those signs of carelessness in his pages which are so common in much of the historical work which the press pours forth. The volume before us is interesting on two accounts. Students of local history will find it most useful, as it gives a fairly detailed account of the foundation of a large number of vicarages scattered over the whole of the vast diocese which

Hugh

Hugh ruled. Its chief value is perhaps not on this account. The general history of our country must take precedence of local details, and the pages before us give important information which no future writer on our religious history ought to overlook. It has been the custom for centuries past for violent and inaccurate persons to heap all sorts of calumnies on the monastic brotherhoods. So universal was this habit that for many years past it has been the duty of those who read history in the original records to expose the fallacies and falsehoods of previous historians. Though the monks were in a great measure, though not entirely, innocent of such charges as were brought against them, there is a dark side to monasticism as it existed in England. Originally all the churches in the country were rectories. It, however, became the practice, from motives of mistaken piety for the most part, for the patrons of livings to assign these rectories to monastic houses. Thus the monastery became the permanent rector, and the parish was dependent on the house for all the rites of the Church, and it too often happened that the parochial duties were neglected or performed in an inefficient manner. Wells was an energetic prelate. He was an acute politician as well as a pious ecclesiastic. It was evident to him that the people suffered greatly for the sake of enriching the monasteries. This, he determined, should not continue. The pages before us are a record of what he did in the founding of vicarages. The pressure he brought to bear must have been heavy and long continued. It is true that he had the authority of the great Lateran Council on his side, but in the middle ages it was sometimes easy for powerful corporations or persons to defy councils when their canons related not to faith but to discipline only. Wells did not carry out his reform fully, but he did very much—a great deal more, we imagine, than anyone ever gave him credit for before this record saw the light. Some of the local details are very interesting. For example, Raventhorpe, near Brigg, is now a hamlet in the parish of Appleby. We find that in the thirteenth century it had a church of its own. This building has long disappeared, but we have heard during the last few days that a tradition of its former existence still lingers there.

Canon Perry, in the introduction, gives a short but useful account of the career of Hugh Wells. He was an example of that long series of great men to be found all over Europe who were advanced to high ecclesiastical dignity in the hope that they would take the side of the Crown against the Church but

but who, when times of trial came on, were loyal to the spiritual body whose shepherds they were.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, 1887. Vol. xix., Part 1. Edited by the Rev. G. T. HARVEY, F.S.A., Lincoln: James Williamson. Demy 8vo, pp. [10] lv. 208.

At length this volume is in our hands, fifteen months after the proceedings which it reports. We sympathise with the troubles of an editor; but we submit that these Reports should invariably be in the hands of members before the succeeding annual meeting, and that all contributions not received in time to admit of this should be rigidly excluded.

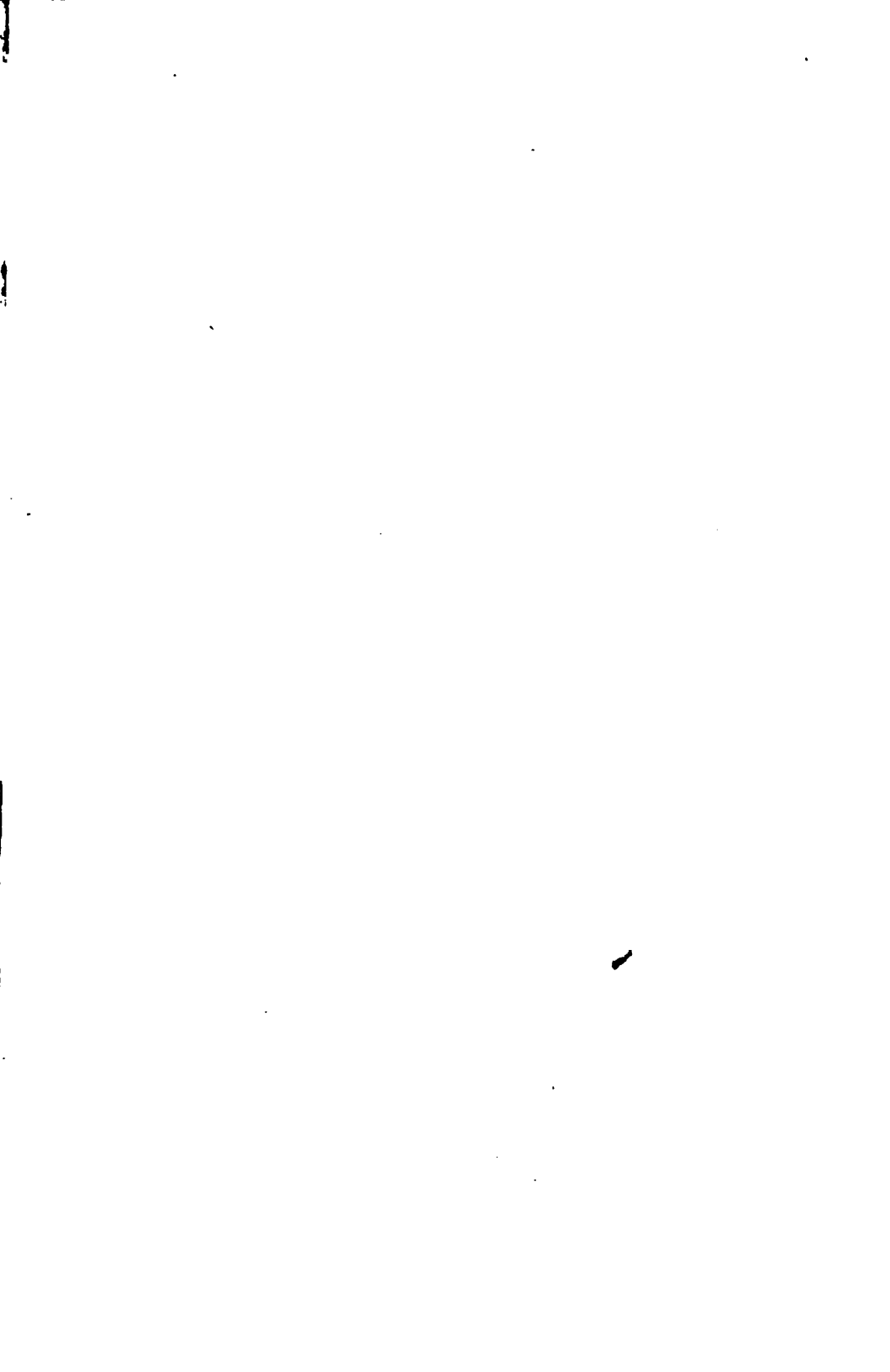
We have a more serious complaint, however, of the too great good nature of the Editor in admitting rubbish from ignorant contributors without revision. Thus, the Worcester diocesan correspondent, whose name we know not, blandly announces that the tower and spire of St. Michael's, Coventry, "form probably the most beautiful specimen of Gothic art in the world." Now it so happens that this very volume affords us an accurate measure of this silliness. On p. 30, Precentor Venables endorses the dictum of Sir Charles Anderson that Louth spire is "the finest pyramid in England, except the Queen of Spires at Salisbury." Sir Gilbert Scott, it is true, in a previous volume, gave Grantham the second place instead of the third; but let this pass. It follows, therefore, that "probably the most beautiful specimen of Gothic art in the world" really means, when put into sense, that the building may perhaps claim the fourth place in one small division of Gothic architecture in one country of Europe.

But even worse comes from the Northampton and Oakham Society. That Society visited the splendid group of churches round Spalding, nearly all of which have been accurately described in preceding volumes. An accurate description of the remainder—such as Sharpe's account of Moulton*—would have been really valuable. In fact, however, a line or two of perfunctory description, too brief to be of any use, is given to each church, and quite as much space in most cases to "tea at the Vicarage," "tea and refreshments," &c.; concluding with the amazing statement that some visited "*the magnificent Perpendicular Church at Boston.*" (The italics are not ours.)

* *Account of the Churches visited during the Lincoln Excursion of the Architectural Association*, 1870. By Edmund Sharpe. Lond. 1871.

Surely here even the most indulgent Editor might have been expected to hint to his contributor that a record of his meals is not a matter of permanent interest, and that everybody knows Boston to be the grandest late Decorated church in the kingdom.

But we must now come to the pleasanter task of noticing the papers in the Lincoln and Notts. part of the volume, which occupy, we see, nearly half of it, or 101 pp. out of 208. The meeting being at Nottingham, a large proportion comes from that part of the Society's field; viz.: notes on St. Mary's, Nottingham, Wollaton Church and Hall, Lenton Font, and Bakewell Church, by the Bishop of Nottingham; Nottingham Castle, by Mr. T. C. Hine; and the Early History of Nottingham and an ancient Inventory of Furniture at Wollaton, by Mr. W. H. Stevenson. Of these last two, the History is a really excellent paper, put together with great care and in a lucid form; but the Inventory, which belongs to the middle of the sixteenth century, needs much more editing—in the style of Mr. Peacock's *Church Furniture*—before it can be of much value. The notes are far too slight, and are most awkwardly placed at the end instead of the foot; and whole pages of such entries as "Item, an old mattres, Item, an old bolster tick, Item, short curten rod," &c., are of no more value than a sale catalogue of last year. But though Nottingham has thus a liberal share, Lincoln is by no means neglected. There is a most elaborate and valuable paper by Precentor Venables, on a survey of the houses in the Minster Close, which was taken in 1649; another, by the same interesting writer, on St. Swithin's Church, Lincoln, the beautiful new spire of which is by far the finest modern work in the city; a description of the so-called "raft" at Brigg, which is unquestionably not a raft at all, but a flat-bottomed boat, as was fully decided, under competent guidance, by the Society last summer; and notes by the Bishop of Nottingham on the builder of Heckington Church, and on the extremely interesting little brass of an Archbishop, which exists high up on the tower of Edenham Church. What Archbishop this can be, seems to be utterly unknown, not one, as far as is known, having any connection with the district; but a solution of the problem may perhaps afford a welcome change from the identity of the Man in the Iron Mask, or the authorship of the *Letters of Junius*.





G. J. WIGLEY, DEL.

ROMAN TESSEL
FOUND WITHIN THE PREC
FEBRUARY





W. Gough, Christchurch, Pictorial, & Co.

ATED PAVEMENT,
UNTS OF LINCOLN CASTLE,
Y 16, 1846.





Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



ROMAN PAVEMENT FOUND AT LINCOLN IN 1846.—When additional buildings were being erected at the North-East angle of the County Prison, at Lincoln, in February, 1846, a Roman Tesselated Pavement was found 12 feet below the surface of the ground, measuring 17 feet 4 inches in length, by 12 feet in width, and extending over a hypocaust. A layer of cinders found immediately above the pavement, points to the conclusion that the building of which it formed a part was destroyed by fire. The drawing* from which the annexed illustration is lithographed, was made at the time of the discovery by Mr. George J. Wigley, Architect, who published a photograph of his drawing, which, as it did not show the colours of the mosaics, very poorly represented the beauty of the pavement. In a short account of the pavement, which was printed to accompany the photograph already referred to, Mr. Wigley states "The Pavement was found very much injured, especially at its southern extremity, but the pattern was completely evident from what remained with the only exception of the central ornament or small guilloche, which is a restoration in the drawing—inferred from the pattern of the neighbouring mosaic pavement still to be seen within the Cloisters of the Minster."

* This drawing is now in the writer's collection.

In order to obtain foundations for the new Prison-buildings, the Pavement had to be destroyed, and Mr. Wigley's drawing is therefore a valuable record of an interesting monument of the past history of Lindum Colonia.

The following is a list of Roman Tesselated Pavements which have been discovered in this County :—

Place.	Year of Discovery.	By whom drawn or engraved.
Denton	1727	Engraved by Wm. Fowler from a drawing by Dr. Stukeley
Denton	17..	Engraved by Wm. Fowler, Nov., 1800
Haceby	unknown	Engraved by Wm. Fowler
Horkstow	1797	Engraved by Wm. Fowler and also by S. Lysons*
Lincoln (I.)	18..	Engraved in Morgan's <i>Romano-British Mosaic Pavements</i> , London, 1886, 8vo., p. 138.
Lincoln (II.)	1879	Drawn by Benjamin Hewitt
Lincoln, Cathedral Cloisters (III.)	1793	Engraved by Wm. Fowler
Lincoln, Castle (IV.)	1846	Drawn by G. J. Wigley
Roxby	17..	Engraved by Wm. Fowler, 12 th April, 1799
Scampton	1795	Engraved by Wm. Fowler
Storton	1816	" Wm. Fowler
Storton	1817	" Wm. Fowler
Winterton (3)	1747	" Wm. Fowler and also by G. Vertue†
Winterton	1797	Engraved by Wm. Fowler

The pavements, engraved by William Fowler, are all to be found in his work on Mosaic Pavements, Stained Glass, &c., which was published during a period extending from 1796 to 1829.

The second Lincoln pavement is, we believe, the only one discovered in the county which has not been engraved.

* Lysons' *Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Horkstow*. Lond., 1801, fol.

† *Vetusta Monumenta*, vol. ii., plate 9.

Mr. Hewitt's drawing is now in the Cathedral Library, at Lincoln, and an engraving of it will at some future time, it is hoped, be published in this magazine. The pavement in the above list mentioned as discovered at Haceby, is stated by Mr. Morgan* to have been found at Laceby; this is certainly a mistake on his part.

E. L. G.

173. THORGANBY HALL IN THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WAR (No. 70, p. 72).—In addition to the extracts quoted from the Parish Register of Thorganby, relating to the Caldwell family, the two following entries, which are consecutive appear to be of interest in regard to the subject of the article, as supplying local confirmation of one of the incidents so vividly described by "Mercurius Rusticus."

"Vincent Holmes was buried the seventeenth of februarye, 1642."

"Vincent Holmes the sonne of Elanor Holmes widdow was baptized 20th June, 1643."

A consideration of these entries points to the identity of Vincent Holmes, who was buried on 17th February, 1642-3, with the servant shot by the Rebel troopers, because he endeavoured to save some linen which they had taken from the Hall table.

In the first place, the name of Holmes is not that of a Thorganby family, and does not occur again in the old register, so far as I could see, either before or after these entries, and it is therefore a fair inference that the man referred to was only a sojourner in the parish.

Secondly, the period of Holmes' burial corresponds with that of the events recorded by "Mercurius," who, dating his article 29th July, 1643, states that the outrage was committed "in February last."

Thirdly, it may be presumed from the active opposition offered by the murdered man that he was in the prime of life. He was certainly married, for, as he lay dying, the rebels, we are told, forbade anyone to help, "refusing even to let his wife come near him."

Fourthly, the simple pathos of the second entry speaks for itself.

Swinhope House.

F. W. A.

* *Romano-British Mosaic Pavements*, p. 139.

174. THE CONY ESTATE BOOK, 1564-1596 (iii.)

In Mr Welbye Parloure

It'm a Standing Bed of	It'm a Table w ^t a frame
Wainescott	It'm a Barred Chest with
It'm a Trundle Bed	white plates covered
It'm ij ffether Beddes	w th black leather
It'm ij Bolsteres	It'm an other black chest
It'm ij Pillowes	covered w ^t leather
It'm v Blankettes	It'm a grene small cheare
It'm a Coverlet of fowles*	It'm a Trunck
It'm a corse Coverlett	It'm ij crepers
It'm a paire of Valance of	It'm a ffire shovell
grene sey embrodered	It'm a Bill
It'm iiij curtins embrodered	

In the Chamber next adjoyning

It'm a ffolding Table	It'm a small cradle of iron
It'm a chest of wainescot	

In my M^{rs} Chamber

It'm a Standing Bed	It'm v curtins
It'm a Lowe Bed	It'm ij iron curtin rodde
It'm a Trundle Bed	It'm a Canvas
It'm iiij ffether Beddes	It'm a wainescot cowbard
It'm iiij Bolsters	It'm a wainescot chaire
It'm a Mattres	It'm ij lowe stools
It'm ij Coverlettēs	It'm ij foote stools
It'm a Black rugg	It'm a wicker chaire
It'm a red mantle	It'm ij wainescot chestēs
It'm a matt of flaggēs†	It'm ij greate flauders
It'm ij Pillowes	chestēs†
It'm iiij Blankettes	It'm j small flauders chest
It'm a paire of Valance of	It'm an iron chest
grene and red Sey	It'm a paire of Andirons

* I am not certain as to the meaning of this, though there can be no doubt as to the reading. Probably the coverlet was ornamented with birds embroidered thereon.

† A mat made of reeds, probably to cover the floor.

‡ Flanders chests are of frequent occurrence in old wills and inventories. It is possible that "Flanders" does not in all cases signify that the chest was made by Flemings, but only that it was carved or coloured after their manner. In 1861 I saw in the Church of Wath, near Ripon, a chest which is believed to be the one mentioned in the will of Christopher Beste, in 1557 "Item I gyffe unto George Beste xl^s y^t he hathe of myne remayninge in hys hande, with all other stuffe he hathe . . . except

It'm a paire of Tonges
 It'm a fire shovell
 It'm a Jack of woode*
 It'm a paire of billowes
 It'm iij Whood boxes
 It'm ij Bowes

It'm a sheafe of arrowes
 It'm an Holberd
 It'm ij Billes
 It'm my M^r & M^{rs} picture in
 two tables

In the Brushing Chamber

It'm a Standing Bed
 It'm a Trundle Bed
 It'm a ffether Bedde
 It'm one Mattrice
 It'm a Canvas
 It'm iij coverlettes
 It'm iij Blankettes

It'm a paire of Valance of
 green & red sey
 It'm a furbord chest
 It'm a Brusshing Table wth a
 frame
 It'm ij Hampers
 It'm a curtin rodd

In the Greate Chamber

It'm a Standing Bed†
 It'm a Trundle Bed
 It'm ij ffether beddes
 It'm ij Mattresses
 It'm a flagg Matt
 It'm two Bolsters
 It'm v Blankettes

It'm a large Coverlet of
 Imagerie
 It'm a small coverlet of
 Imagerie
 It'm a paire of red grograine‡
 valance wth silke fringe
 It'm ij Pillowes

a Flanders kyste, and y^t thing y^t ys within it." In the will of William Bliton of Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1498, the testator says "Lego Rob'to filio meo mea' . . . mensam flandrens' et mea' o'timam cistam flandrens'" "Two flauders chests bound wth Iron x" occur in the inventory of Geo. Cope of Copes Ashby, co. Northampton, 1572, *Midl. Cos. Hist. Coll.* ii., 329. "Unam cistam Flaund" is mentioned under the year 1433 in the *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*, ii., 140.

* This was a roller on which a circular towel revolved. In the inventory of 1572, this entry is given "A Jack of wood for a towel and bason." These endless towels, bearing the same name, are yet to be seen in farm-houses. In the return of Church Goods destroyed in this county early in the reign of Elizabeth, it is recorded that at Westborough four bannercloths were "made a copull of Jackes of."—Peacock's *Eng. Ch. Furniture*, p. 161.

† In the Inventory of 1572, this is given as "A standing Bed of wainescot carved."

‡ Halliwell says it is a "coarse kind of silk taffety, usually stiffened with gum." The word is of constant occurrence in inventories. Edw. Ward in his Hudibrastic rendering of *Don Quixote*, 1711 (p. 34), thus describes a woman's attire

"Her Dress was High crown'd Hat and Pinner

Red Petticoat of noble dye,
 At which the Turkies used to fly;
 A Grogram Gown, and Doulace Linen,
 Both which were of the Damsel's spinning."

It'm

It'm a flounders chest	It'm a needle work chaire
It'm a wainescot chest	It'm a Yelowé Tafetie chaire
It'm a wainescot coward	embrodred
It'm v curtains & iij curtin	It'm an old small corse cou'-
rodde	let cover it w ^t
It'm a wainescott presse	It'm a paire of brasse andirons
It'm a Cipres chest	It'm a paire of crepers
It'm a foulding counter	It'm a paire of tonges
It'm ij small chaires	It'm a fire shovel
It'm a close grene chaire	

(To be continued.)

175. LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—Some years ago, when driving past a gallows standing in a field at Melton Ross, an old man told me a curious tale. He said "some hundreds of years ago, three or four boys were playing at hanging, and seeing who could hang the longest in a tree. Just as one of them got up and put the noose on, a three-legged hare (the devil, sir) came limping past, and off the other lads ran after him, and forgot their comrade. They very nearly caught the hare several times, but he got away; and when they came back the lad in the tree was dead. That's what the gallows was put up for." When one knows the true story,* this may appear to be all foolishness, but upon closer examination of the subject, we find the story is not confined to our country. In Switzerland a similar tale is told about the village of Würenlos, in the Canton Aargau, where it is said some boys, tired of their old games, determined on a new excitement, and so they agreed that one of their number, who had been continually on the losing side, should suffer a mock hanging. Just as they had got him strung up, a most lovely bird flew out of the tree, several of the lads at once followed it, whilst the rest, heard such ravishing strains of music, that they were obliged to follow them, when they returned they found their

* There was a keen spirit of rivalry between the families of Ross and Tyrwhitt, which was carried to such a pitch that when they met out hunting one day many were killed. James I., shortly afterwards being in Lincolnshire and hearing of it, ordered a gallows to be erected on the site of the fray, and enacted that hereafter persons slain in such encounters were to be deemed as murdered, and the perpetrators of the crime hanged. The gallows still stands, and whenever it becomes decayed a new one is put up.—See *A History of the County of Lincoln*. By John Saunders. London, 1834.

comrade hanging stark and stiff.* These are evidently varieties of the same story; but how come they in such distant places? How is it they are known to both Lincolnshire and Swiss peasants? It is this which renders Folk-Lore so entrancing a study, and so full of food for thought. Evidently the tale has been floating about in our county, and at last fastened itself upon the Melton Ross gallows. The old Folk Tale as usual, being so thoroughly a folk thing, drives history before it. The very fact that what at first glance appears to be merely foolish nonsense, re-appears in all manner of places, begins to make men consider the why and the wherefore. They could not have grown simultaneously in so many different and far distant places, neither can migration account for all. Surely they are the persistent remnants of old world belief, and tell of far bye-past ages. Wrecks on the shore, left by a retreating tide, but worthy of consideration in telling what sort of builders the ancients were. Instinct with the feelings of a distant past, and valuable remains of an age that has left no other. There is a wondrous charm about the old stories that makes them live on bravely, though the tellers "don't believe them, sir," and it is with a strange thrill the collector hears the old woman by the cottage fire, or the sturdy labourer in the country lane, tell in their own way, stories that have been heard from the Magyar peasants at the Carpathian foot, from the Finns amid their lovely woods and lakes, and from the stolid Lapp in his lonely hut, amid the trackless snows.

Although our country does not abound with stories, as some lands do, yet there are stories and lore worthy of being rescued, before railway and school drive them bag and baggage into the sea of oblivion. The following scraps have been taken down from the lips of the people, in all manner of places; may they make others who know more, tell it, and stir up new labourers in this fruitful field!

Let us begin with Folk Medicine. We all know our country folk are "amazin" fond of doctoring themselves, and

* At Rieden, a story is told of some farm labourers, who said that when the devil joins in the game, a man could be hanged on a straw. After some discussion, one of them climbed up a ladder, fastened a straw to the highest rung, and put his head in the noose. Just then a hare darted in at one door and out at the other. The men rushed after it, which at first allowed them to come very near it, so as to increase their eagerness, and so they followed it for some distance, but in vain. When they returned their comrade was quite dead. And, lo! when they removed the childish looking circlet from his neck, they found a strong and perfect length of iron wire run through it.—See *Schweizer sagen*, von H. Herzog. No. 68.

love the patent medicine, and its wondrous cures ; and many a time even when the doctor comes the old world way is being tried at the same time, and if the patient recovers it carries off the glory.

Warts are a nuisance, and the other day I heard a little girl in my parish gravely selling them for a ha'-penny, and she got better. To rub them with dandelion juice is said by others to be a certain cure. In the north of the county it is said they must be rubbed six times with a snail, and then the snail is to be buried.*

S. Vitus' Dance may be cured by the water in which mistletoe berries have been boiled. (Kirton-in-Lindsey).

† *Thrush* or "frog."—Put a frog in a bag and let the child suck it to death. A servant said she had done this, and a doctor told me he knew of a case. In some parts it is said this disease occurs either at the beginning or end of a life. I remember some few years ago the terror of an old woman who had it, as she quite believed it was the forerunner of death.

‡ *Ague*.—The cures for this pest of the undrained marshes are wide spread. One well-known way is to cut a lock of your hair off and tie it to an aspen tree, and say :

"I tie my hair to the aspen tree,
Dither, and shake instead of me."

* In Finland, it is quite common among all classes to cure warts by tying a piece of worsted round the wart, which piece of wool is to be *laid* under a stone where neither sun nor moon shines, and as the worsted rots, so will the wart disappear.

† In Sweden the child has to suck a cat's tail thrice.

‡ This curious transference of disease is to be found all over. Many examples occurring in the Folk medicine of the Finns and Magyars. The first cure here mentioned reminds one of a group of superstitions relating to hair, nail clippings, &c. In England, we hear, these must not be thrown away, as evil will in some way befall the owner. In some places, it is said, they ought to be saved and put in the coffin that the owner may be perfect at the last day ! Clearly this is a twist from the original, the more general idea being that anyone possessing themselves of these fragments may, if so disposed, work evil on their owner, and numerous world-wide superstitions bear this out. Algerians do not (or did not) care to have their photographs taken, thinking that by giving them to others they as it were lost control over their own persons. Examples of this will be given when we come to witchcraft.—*Cf.* "The Knight and the Necromancer" in *Gesta Romanorum*.

With regard to the second method. A curious example is to be found in Buda Pesth, where Influenza may be got rid of by rubbing ones nose against a door handle and calling out "Whoever first touches this door handle may he get a cold !"

In Finland ague is cured by scraping the green mould off a church wall and swallowing it. I have heard of Wallachs coming in crowds to gather up the splinters of a tree struck by lightning, as these burnt to ashes and mixed with spirits are said to cure obstinate ague.

A curious mode of curing ague is used in some Swedish parishes. When the newly-baptised child is brought home from church, the godmother lays it on the threshold of the door, and placing her foot upon its neck, she says "Now I cure thee of ague and epilepsy." The threshold is a most important place in Folk-Lore.

According

According to others, the best thing to do, is to take a sprig of wicken tree with you over a stile or through a gate-way, and then to return home by another way. In this way the disease will leave the patient, and the next person that passes over the stile or through the gate will take the disease. The wicken tree is a favourite charm against all manner of witchcraft as we shall see later on, and as most diseases were ascribed to the malice of some old hag, the wicken is a most powerful charm. It is still put in houses, and carried in the pocket, to ward off all evil.

Cramp.—The knuckle bone of a beast cures this, but I have heard that a more certain way is to place one's shoes in the form of a T at the foot of the bed before going to rest.

Rheumatism.—Carry a potato in your pocket, some say a horse chestnut.

* *Caul* or "sillyhood," this prevents the owner from drowning. Some say that you can tell by its condition the state of the owner's (one who was born with it) health. Never matter how far distant he or she may be. So long as it keeps he is well, but if it "snickles up" he is dead.

The *navel cord* † ought to be carefully kept by the child's mother.

‡ *Nightmare.*—An old woman said "My grandmother was troubled with nightmare, and her husband rose at sunrise on Midsummer day and went out to get some 'wicken.' On the way he met a woman belonging to the village, who said 'Mr. W——, what time is it?' but he would not reply because he knew it was the witch who was the cause of the mischief. In due course he got the 'wicken,' took it home, and put it under the patient's pillow, and so cured her."

Small Pox may be cured by drinking a mixture of sheep's dung and cream.§

* Cf. *David Copperfield*, chp. i.

† Magyar Superstitions also.

‡ The Finns say nightmare is a woman, who "flies as nightmare" involuntarily, and if it can be caught and marked the woman will appear next day marked in the same way. In Kent, some people say they have heard it drop off the bed on to the floor. Vide Hardwick's *Superstitions*, p. 185; Tylor's *Primitive Culture*, ii., p. 189; *Notes and Queries*, 6th S., ix., 441, and 6th S., x., 403.

In Sweden it is said that if a white goat skin is placed on the bed it will prevent it, as the "nightmare" cannot climb up upon it. One peasant says his horses never had any peace till he hung a white goat skin over the stalls. Another says he heard a great noise in the stalls, and as he went in he met the nightmare, and seizing it, cut off its hair. Next day a girl in the village appeared shorn of her locks! Those who were nightmares had *no shadow*.

§ Cf. *Liber Secundus Practicæ*, Haly, cap. 41. *De Stercoribus et Fimis*, p. 178. Leyden, 1523.

The chief part of the ills of man being due, according to popular belief, as we have said, to witchcraft, it may now be as well to consider that branch of our subject, which will also cover a good deal of Folk doctoring. So far, I have never found a district, nay scarcely a parish, that has not its stories of witches and wizards who dwelt there. Generally it is some old woman, who according to the stories was filled with malice and hatred. In my own parish a man tells me he knew "t' owd witch well," and he knows cases where pigs couldn't get up till she came, and how one day when he was driving his horses they would not pass her house, but went right up to her door, and wouldn't budge an inch till she came out. Another day she offered to come and help them to thrash, and they refused. That day there was nothing but trouble, and they could not get on with their work until at last they went for her, and then all went on well. The same old witch caused no end of trouble in the parish by stopping the butter coming. In the next parish it is said a man could not keep his pigs, so one day in despair he took a red hot poker, and scored a pig's back with it, not long after a woman in the parish died of a sore back!

Mumby.

W. H. JONES.

(To be continued.)

176. A FOURTEENTH CENT. REVESBY CHARTER.—Henry, Abbot of Revesby, to the Abbot of Cliva (Cleeve, co. Somerset), reports that he had received the mandate of our reverend father of Rivaux (Rievaulx, co. York) who writes as follows:—

"William, Abbot of Rievaulx to the Abbots of Wardon (co. Bedford), of Revesby, and of Rufford (co. Notts.) sends his mandate, and reports that he has himself received a mandate from the reverend father of Clairvaux which runs thus:—'A settlement has been made this year (1329), arranging that a contribution shall be made in the (Cistercian) order for the expenses of our Lord the Cardinal, and for other business in the Roman Court, and elsewhere, for promoting a General Chapter (Capitulum), and he entrusts the business to the 4 heads of the order, and they are to impose the contribution as they see fit, to appoint limits of time, to settle penalties, and to have power to increase the Cardinal's pay with the complete authority of the order.' By virtue of which settlement about the rate of contribution, we, by authority of the said Chapter entrusted
to

to us, signify and declare the sums allotted to you for payment: to you of Rievaulx £350; and unless you pay this money to us or to the Cistercian bursar in our name you will without fail incur the following penalties; abbots will incur by their default the sentence of excommunication by the General Chapter; stewards and bursars will be deposed from their office and debarred from holding any office afterwards without the permission of a General Chapter, and those who do not pay will be held responsible for interest of the money, if it seems right to contract any interest for the portion of money affecting themselves. In evidence of this mandate received as by us and accepted as valid by you, you are to affix your seals together with our seal. Given at Clairvaux, A.D. 1329 (in crastino Beati Mauricii—i.e. Sept. 23).

Be it noted that (*"porciones vestras supradictas vobis impositas debetis solvere in florenis de Florencia justiponderis et accipietur florenus in valore quo currat Parisius tempore solutionis"*) you are to pay your allotted portion in florins of Florence of just weight, and a florin will be received at the value which the Parisian florin shall bear at the time of payment. We specially award the sums imposed upon you and your companion monks, to you of Wardon £64 16 shillings; to you of Revesby *'cum filia vestra'* (Cleeve) £32 8; and to you of Rufford £16 4; to you, all and singly, by authority of our father aforesaid and of the general Chapter under penalties mentioned above. We impress upon you the force of this mandate; as far as it effects each of you gives full effect to it. And in token of having received these papers each of you is to affix his seal, and send back these papers by the bearer. Do not omit to certify to us before the ensuing Feast of the Ascension how much you impose upon your sons. Given at Rievaulx, Jan. 16th, 1330.

We therefore thinking that we are bound to obey the mandates both of the Chapter, and of our father and lord the Abbot of Rievaulx, and allotting for your share the sum that you are to pay under the penalties and services set forth in the said mandate, do firmly instruct and command you to make no omissions, but to make complete and satisfactory payment of the portion that falls to your share,

share, in the places and within the times that are named.

To you of Cliva (Cleeve) £10 16 shillings is the sum to be paid.

You must affix your seal beside ours in token of your having received this mandate, and to send back this letter by the bearer. Farewell.

Given at Revesby, April 25, 1330."

(Fragments of two monastic seals still remain).

This deed, taken from among the collection of Charters of Revesby Abbey, illustrates clearly the connection between certain great Abbeys of the Cistercian order.

The relationship of these Abbeys, stood as follows :

Clairvaux —	Rievaulx —	{	Wardon (1135)	— Cleeve (1188)
(1115)	(1131)		Revesby (1142)	
			Rufford (1148)	

Revesby Abbey.

E. S.

177. THE KELTIC ELEMENT IN THE TOPOGRAPHICAL NOMENCLATURE OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME.—Canon Taylor, in a contribution which appeared in *Notes and Queries* some-time ago, makes the following observation :—

"The Isle of Axholme seems to have formed, from its inaccessibility, a refuge for the old Celtic inhabitants, who maintained themselves among its marshes long after the English conquest, and the topographical nomenclature seems to me to testify plainly to the fact."

In corroboration of the Canon's statement I offer the following notes :—

The Keltic root *ax*, signifying *water*, enters into the composition of *Axholme*, the name of the district, and into that of *Haxey*, in early times its capital.

Crowle, locally pronounced Crööl, is derived from the Keltic root *Cruadh* (pronounced Crööl) meaning *hard*, whence *Cruadhail* (pronounced Crööl) *hard land*, that is, terra firma, a designation conferred on the place at the time when the surrounding country was for the most part either *marsh land* or under water. Compare *Cruell* in the parish of Aghaboe in Queen's County.

Kinnard Castle and Kinnard Ferry—*Kinnard* from the Keltic *cenn*, a head, a hill, and *ard* Keltic signifying *high*. Kinnard Castle was a stronghold of the Mowbrays, which stood near to the present site of Owston Church, and which commanded the passage of Kinnard Ferry.

The

The Ross, on the Levels, so called from the Keltic *rhos*, meaning a moor or boggy piece of land.

The Keltic *moel*, a round hill, gives its name to *Mawe* Hill and to its neighbour *Melwood*. *Mawe* Hill is one of the highest elevations in the Isle.

Next as it regards the River names: The Keltic root *dwr*, signifying *water*, appears in the names Trent, Torn, Dart or Dirt, giving its name to Dirtness Bridge on the Levels.

From *cam*, meaning *crooked* or *winding*, we have Gamsen, an affluent of the Idle. Rush-ouse is compounded of *rhos*, a moor or bog, and *uisge*, water. As a consequence of Vermuyden's Drainage, the exact position of the three last-named streams is no longer known.

The Dan, Don or Dun—Canon Taylor inclines to regard this name as an Aryan root signifying *water*, while Mr. Robt. Ferguson derives it from the Keltic *tan*, meaning to expand or spread.

Thus the river names of the Isle of Axholme attest the truth of another dictum of the authority quoted at the opening of this paper: "Throughout the whole of England, there is hardly a single river-name which is not Celtic."

Epworth.

J. K. J.

178. THE KNIGHTLY FAMILY OF PYNCHBEK OF PINCHBECK, LINCOLN.—This Lincolnshire Knightly Family sadly needs an historian, as from the magnificent heraldic 15th century tomb, at the east-end of the south-aisle of Pinchbeck Church—the finest in the South Holland Division of our County—it is evident that the story of their race would be worth the telling, and with the fond hope that this brief account will stir up some fen-loving antiquary to collect, both at Lincoln, and in London, the *evidences* for a history of this really great Fen-family, the story of the race, as told by the heraldry on the tomb, and as told by the Heralds' Visitation of Cambridgeshire of 1619 (when they entered the pedigree of Colville of Newton Colville) is here set forth.

The Lincolnshire Heralds' Visitations in 1562-4, 1592, 1634, and 1666, contain no pedigree of the family whatever, and yield but little to our knowledge. In that however, of 1562-4, the following entries are of interest:—

"Sir John Pynchebek K^t (*temp.* Henry IV.) married Jane daughter of Sir John Littlebury Knight by Alice daughter to Raffe Castell, Lord of Raveningham in Norfolk."

"James

"James Quadring, married . . . d. of Sir John Pynchebek, Knight." (Probably this was in the reign of King Henry VIII.)

"Ursula, daughter of Sir John Pynchebek, K^t, was wife to Sir Anthony Meeres, Knight."

The founder of the race seems to have been Thomas Pynchebek, who was made, by letters patent of King Richard II., dated 24 April, 1388, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and there is reason to believe that he is the first of his race who bore the name of Pynchebek, as his father, who flourished in the reign of King Edward III., is styled Thomas Sarsonne. Chief Baron Pynchebek married Joane, daughter of Sir William Bawde, Knight, by whom he had four sons—Richard, Raffe, Thomas, and Nicolas. The eldest, Richard Pynchebek, of Pinchbeck, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Welby, of Moulton, Esquire, and their son Richard Pynchebek was living at Pinchbeck in 1436. He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Walter Talboys, Knight, and by her had issue, William, (Sir) Thomas, and Richard. William Pynchebek became a priest, was Rector of Surfleet in 1494, in which year he was admitted a member of the *Corpus Christi Gild* at Boston. His brother, Richard Pynchebek, by his wife Joane, daughter of Nicolas Griffin, of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire (by Dame Marina Grene, widow of Sir Thomas Grene, of Green's-Norton and Boughton-Green, in Northamptonshire, and daughter and heir of John Bellers, of Kirkby-Bellers, in Leicestershire, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Anthony Sutton *alias* Houbye) had issue, a son, Richard Pynchebek.

Sir Thomas Pynchebek, of Pinchbeck, Knight (brother of William and Richard) was living in 1492, when he erected the noble perpendicular clerestory and nave roof of Pinchbeck Church, and on shields, carried by large wooden angels which still exist in the nave roof, the achievements of the great family, or house of Pynchebek, were blazoned. However, two generations back, the roof was repainted, and in lieu of the heraldry, which still exists on the tomb of Sir Thomas Pynchebek, and so could be copied again, fancy heraldry was introduced. Sir Thomas had two wives, first, Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Bynney, by Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the above mentioned John Bellers, and secondly, Anne, daughter of the above mentioned Sir Thomas Grene, Knight, Hereditary Warder of Whittlebury Forest, whose ancestor Sir Thomas

Grene

Grene, of Boughton and Norton, had married Mary Talbot, sister of John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, and this is here mentioned to account for the heraldic quarterings of John, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury (which yet exist) on the north-side of the great tomb in Pinchbeck Church. Sir Thomas had two sons, Thomas and (Sir) John (*vide supra*). Thomas became the father of Gilbert Pynchebek, who by his wife Maude Benefield, had issue a son Nicolas Pynchebek, of Pinchbeck, who left no male issue, and his daughter and co-heiress, Anne Pynchebek married John Colville, of Newton Colville, in the Isle of Ely, and was mother of Richard Colville, who was living at Newton in 1605. The present family of Colville, of Lullington Hall, in Derbyshire, descend from this match, and to this day quarter the arms of the Knightly race of the Pynchebeks, namely—*Argent, on a bend Sable, a bezant in chief*.

The twenty-two heraldic shields on the altar-tomb of Sir Thomas, and of Anne Lady Pynchebek, are perfect, all but three, and these three Holles fortunately give us in his *Notes* of Pinchbeck Church. The tomb is covered with a large slab of marble, let into which have been two shields and a legend, all in brass. These, however, have been taken away, but the matrix of each is still visible, and so tells the tale of spoliation.

The shields on the north-side of the tomb are ten in number:—

- I. *Argent, on a bend Sable, a bezant in chief: Pynchebek.*
- II. *Pynchebek* impaling quarterly:—1 & 4, *Azure 3 bucks trippant in pale Or: Grene of Green's Norton.*
2 & 3 *Gules, a chevron between 3 cross-crosslets, a lion passant in chief Or: Mablethorpe of Mablethorpe.*
- III. *Pynchebek* impaling:—*Argent, a saltire Gules, on a chief of the last 3 escallops of the field: Talboys.*
- IV. *Pynchebek* impaling:—*Sable a fess between 3 fleurs-de-lis Argent: Welby of Moulton.*
- V. *Pynchebek* impaling:—*Gules, three chevronels Argent: Bawde.*
- VI. *Pynchebek* impaling quarterly:—1 & 4 *Party per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent: Bellers of Kirkby-Bellers.*
2 & 3 *Azure, a bend between 6 mullets Argent, pierced of the field: Houbye.*

VII.

- VII. Quarterly :—1 & 4 *Grene of Green's-Norton*, 2 & 3, *Mablethorpe of Mablethorpe*, impaling quarterly of six :—(1) Argent, a bend between six martlets Gules : *Furnival*. (2) Or, fretty Gules : *Verdon*. (3) Gules, a saltire Argent : *Nevile*. (4) Azure, a lion rampant within a bordure Or : *Montgomery*. (5) Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or : *Talbot*. (6) Argent, 2 lions in pale Gules : *Strange*.

This 7th shield records the marriage of Sir Thomas Grene, K^t, with Mary Talbot, sister of John Talbot, the great-Earl of Shrewsbury.

- VIII. Quarterly :—1 & 4 *Montgomery, Talbot & Strange*, 2 & 3, *Furnival, Verdon, & Nevile*.

This 8th shield belongs to Sir John Talbot, K.G., whom Shakespeare terms "*the great Alcides of the field*." He was created Earl of Shrewsbury, 20 May, 1442, and died in the 80th year of his age, of wounds received in battle, at Chastillon 18 July, 1453, and was buried at Whitchurch, in Shropshire.

- IX. Quarterly :—1 & 4 *Grene*, 2 & 3 *Mablethorpe*, impaling :—Gules, a cross flory argent : *Latymer*.

This 9th shield refers to the match of John Grene, of Stotfold, in Bedfordshire, with Edith, daughter and heiress of Sir Nicolas Latymer, of Duntish, Knight.

- X. *Grene* impaling *Bellers*.

The four shields on the west side of the tomb are :—

- XI. Quarterly :—1 & 4, *Bellers*, 2 & 3, *Houbye*.

- XII. *Grene* impaling quarterly : 1 & 4 *Bellers*, 2 & 3 *Houbye*.

- XIII. *Pynchebek* impaling *Talboyes*.

- XIV. *Pynchebek*.

On the south side are eight shields :—

- XV. ——— a saltire engrailed ——— impaling quarterly :—1 & 4 *Bellers*, 2 & 3 *Barry* engrailed Argent and Sable, a canton Gules : *Folville*. This *Bellers* quartering refers to the match of Sir Samson Bellers, Knight, with Emma, daughter and co-heir of Sir Walter Folville, Knight.

- XVI. *Pynchebek*, impaling quarterly :—1 & 4 *Bellers*, 2 & 3 *Folville*.

XVII.

XVII. Per chevron Sable and Ermine, in chief two boars' head coupé Or :—*Sandford*, impaling quarterly :—
1 & 4 *Bellers*, 2 & 3 *Folville*.

XVIII. *Pynchebek*, impaling . . . three cinquefoils or roses.

XIX. *Pynchebek*, impaling gules 3 water-bougets ermine :
Roos.

XX. (Now blank) Quarterly : 1 & 4 *Montgomery*, 2 & 3
Talbot impaling *Furnival*.

XXI. (Now blank) *Grene* impaling *Pynchebek*.

XXII. (Now blank) *Pynchebek*.

EVERARD GREEN, K.S.S., F.S.A.

179. HACCONBY INSTITUTIONS, A.D. 1309-1358.

Chancery Files, No. 329. Public Record Office.

Writ dated 14 Oct. 33, Edward 3, directed to the Bishop of Lincoln. The King wishes to be certified what parsons were instituted and inducted into the Church of Hacunby,* from A.D. 1309 till now, and by whose presentations.

Return to the Writ: Simon de Stinekeya, Chaplain, was presented by the Lord Thomas de Hauvyle, Knight, void by the death of Hugh de Alto Monte, late rector of the same, &c. He was admitted 6 Kal. July, A.D. 1298, at the Old Temple, London, &c.

Robert de Folkyngham, priest, was presented by Matilda de Hoville to the Church of Hacunby, &c., and admitted xj Kal. April, A.D. 1322, at Higham Ferers, &c.

John Wade, priest, presented by the Lord Robert de Tifford, of Hacunby, to the Church of Hacunby, &c. He was admitted iiij Ides of Nov., A.D. 1347, at Newark, &c.

Augustin de Haghham, priest, was presented by the Prior and Convent of Sempryngham, &c., and admitted ij Kal. March, A.D. 1353, at Baunbury,† &c.

W. BOYD.

180. BRASS OF AN ARCHBISHOP AT EDENHAM (p. 160).—If I may take the remarks of the Reviewer of the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers* (ante p. 160) as an invitation to discuss the problem presented by this curious little brass, I should be glad to be allowed to say a few words.

1. The Bishop of Nottingham, in his interesting Paper, mentions that the Brass is on the West face of the Tower (*i.e.*

* Hacconby.

† Banbury.

outside) and at a height of thirty (the Vicar tells me it is forty) feet from the ground. It is not in the middle of the wall, but about half-way between the middle and the south angle. It is not in an architectural panel, but fastened into the stone work of the Tower by brass rivets, in the usual way. It was seen in its present position by Gervase Holles in 1630, and may have been there long before his time. Its date, judging from its execution, and the "shading" employed is, in the opinion of a high authority, Mr. John Green Waller, F.S.A., not much, if at all, before 1500.

2. I am of opinion that it is not a "sepulchral" brass at all, nor a memorial removed from a gravestone. The figure is not in the repose of death, with the head straight; but the head is turned to the side, as with figures of Saints in glass. The Vicar informs me that on the same face of the Tower, about 18 feet from the ground, between the West window and the North angle, are the rivets of another brass, apparently of a kneeling figure. The two seem to have been parts of one representation, and the lower one, being accessible, has been destroyed. I would therefore suggest that it is the figure of a Saint; and what Saint has no emblem except his archiepiscopal cross but St. Thomas of Canterbury, whose cultus was so popular that Henry VIII, in 1539, ordered all representations of him to be erased. I had the pleasure of exhibiting a rubbing of the brass, kindly lent for the purpose by the Rev. J. Prior Sharp, Vicar of Edenham, at a Meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on February 7th last; and the view that the person represented is St. Thomas à Becket, was fully endorsed by Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite and other competent judges. Mr. Sharp has made the suggestion that as the Abbey of Vaudey, a colony from Fountains, is in the Parish of Edenham, and the Church was appropriated to it, an Archbishop of York, as visitor, might have sanctioned the building of the Tower, and have been thus commemorated on it. But Mr. Micklethwaite informs me that under the Cistercian rule, the Abbot of Fountains would probably be the Visitor of Vaudey; and the Cistercians were exempt from Episcopal visitation, and would have resented any such interference.

Some account of the Church and Monuments at Edenham will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1808 (p. 17), where a view of the Tower is given; but the Brass is not mentioned.

Diss Rectory, Norfolk,

C. R. MANNING, F.S.A.

181. OBSOLETE LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.—Stephen Skinner, the learned author of the *Etymologicon Linguae Anglicanae* (London, 1671, folio), was a resident in Lincoln, where he practised as a physician, and died of a fever caught in the exercise of his profession, in September, 1667, in the 45th year of his age. The *Etymologicon*, written in Latin, was not published until after his death, in 1671. In it he carefully notes such words as he considered Lincolnshire words, his usual formula being *vox agro Lincolnensi usitata* or *usitatissima*. Far the greater part of these are still in use; but some seem to have become obsolete since Skinner's time, 200 years ago. We give a list of these below, and shall be glad if any readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* can inform us if they are now used in any part of the county. They are not all given in Mr. Peacock's *Glossary*, nor are they known in this neighbourhood.

Alegar, by this name, Skinner says, country folk in Lincolnshire and throughout the whole north of England call a vinegar made of beer; he explains it as Ale Eager, *i.e.*, sour ale, and calls it much more correct and elegant than to speak of Ale Vinegar as Londoners do.

Atter, matter, corruption, in very common use in Lincolnshire.

Bayze or *Bayes*, to run or play at *Bayze*; a term, he says, known to all to whom the fane of St. Botolph or the Lincolnshire trading port of Boston are known, but to few others. He suggests a derivation from the Bays or Laurel with which the victors in games were crowned. Can it be the modern base-ball, or "prisoner's base"?

Beeson, *Bison*, or *Beezen*, blind; in very common use in Lincolnshire.

To *Blink Beer*, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire, together with the practice itself, *i.e.*, to leave new beer in a vessel, until it acquires some degree of acidity, that it may become the sooner clear and fit for drinking.

The *Bowt* of the knee, a word in common use in Lincolnshire, for the bend of the knee, the hough.

Bratt, a word in common use in Lincolnshire, for an Apron made of the coarsest stuff.

A *Brook*, an abscess or gathering, in very common use in Lincolnshire.

Doddington.

(To be continued.)

R. E. COLE.

182. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—Notes from Lincolnshire Inquisitions, *post mortem*, in the time of King Henry VII. Public Record Office.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 77,
Humphrey Littilbury.

Inquisition taken at Hornecastle, 31 Oct., 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1487]. The jurors say that John Gygur, Clerk, Thomas Dalyson, Clerk, Richard Spert, Richard Denton, John Leke, William Skipwith, [and others] were seized of the manor of Kyrketon in Holand, and they gave and granted the aforesaid manor, 26 April, 15 Edward 4 [A.D. 1475] to the aforesaid Humphrey Littilbury and Margaret his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies (except the site of the Manor aforesaid, and pastures called Hallegrene, Kyrketon toft, and le Conynggarth, lands in places called Hardmete, Skeldyke, and Bunghay, a messuage called Willington Grene, and marsh called Walcote Walles, parcel of the manor aforesaid). He died 20 March, 1 Henry VII. [A.D. 1486]. The aforesaid Margaret is yet alive. Richard Littilbury is his son and heir, aged 12 years.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 79.
Thomas Markham.

Inquisition taken at Fosdike, 23 Oct., 3 Henry VII., [A.D. 1487]. The said Thomas Markham is a lunatic.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 81.

Assignment of dower to Joan who was the wife of John Iwardby, deceased, 30 Oct., 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1487]. The escheator assigned to the aforesaid Joan the manor of Kelstrom, three closes of pasture containing 46 acres, parcel of the manor of Saltfleetby, now in the tenure of Thomas Richardson, and 14s 5½d of rents of assize, parcel of the manor of Saltfleetby.

(To be continued).

W. BOYD.



QUERIES.

183. ROMAN WELL AT HORNCastle.—In preparing the foundations of the National School here, in 1873, which in part is built upon the remains of the Roman Camp, a well was discovered in the north-west angle of the enclosure. This well was found to be in part beneath and within the masonry, and clearly coeval with the wall itself, and was probably used for

the

the supply of the Roman garrison within the camp. Can any of your readers explain whether this particular site of the well was the position usually selected by the Roman builders in their walled camps?

Horncastle.

ROBT. JALLAND.

184. A FEN DRAIN.—Can any explanation be suggested of the name "Maud Foster," which has long been attached to one of the large drains north of Boston?

Revesby Abbey.

E. S.

185. NEW HOLLAND.—This is the last railway station on the M. S. & L. R., and the place from which steamers depart conveying Lincolnshire folk to Hull. Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, writing in *Northumbria*, 1888 (p. 123), speaks of it in a manner which shews that he takes it for an old name. Is this so? I am in doubt, and should be glad if the question were settled. The late Mr. Brady Nicholson, of Wootton, told me, some thirty years ago, that the name had arisen in the last century, because it was a solitary place, opposite Hull, where the smugglers found it convenient to "run" Hollands gin. If this be what our German friends call a specimen of *volksetymologie*, it must be easy to demonstrate the fact. If New Holland existed as a place-name in the seventeenth or earlier centuries, it must occur in title-deeds or surveys that have come down to our time.

EBORAC.

186. BRASS IN STALLINGBOROUGH CHURCH.—In the year 1874 I saw a brass in the floor of the chancel of Stallingborough Church, rectangular in form, about 20 inches by 10. It was then lying loose in its matrix, and on lifting it I found it inscribed on both sides to members of the family of Ayscough. The later inscription was uppermost. The chancel floor is now covered with tiles, and the brass has disappeared. Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* give information as to the brass or its inscriptions?

H. C. B.

187. THE DOWNS FAMILY.—The following baptism occurs in the parish register of Gainford, co. Durham, 1663, July: "Sarah y^e daughter of Mr. Samuel Downs Minister of Boothby in Lincolnshire baptized y^e 24th day . . . per me Edmundum Fotherbie vicarium ibidem." Any information respecting these persons will be acceptable.

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington.

R. H. EDLESTON.

188.

188. THE VERNATTI FAMILY.—What is known of the work of the engineer of Vernatti's Drain, and what books contain records of the family?

A. E. N.

189. SIR WALTER SCOTT.—In his interesting work, *Coaching Days and Coaching Ways*, recently published in a series of articles in the *English Illustrated Magazine*, Mr. Outram Tristram remarks incidentally that Sir Walter Scott stayed frequently at the "George," Stamford, on those numerous jaunts of his up to London. Doubtless he also patronised other notable hostleries on the Great North Road, throughout the whole length of which he must have been well known. That the road was familiar enough to him we know from the narrative of Jeanie Deans's long journey to London, in *The Heart of Midlothian*, where allusion is made to the towns of Newark, Grantham, and Stamford, and the intervening country is so well described. Can any correspondent give an account of these flying visits of Sir Walter's, or tell us whether he was ever the guest of any of the "quality" in the county?

L.

190. MURAL PAINTING IN ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, FRISKNEY.—Can anyone help me to interpret the meaning of a painting (early fifteenth century) just discovered on the clerestory of this Church. It fills the space (8ft. by 12ft.) of the spandril between the second and third arches of the south arcade.

The painting is in two compartments, divided by a vertical line through the centre, each apparently representing a different incident of the same legend. In No. I. (proper right) is a scene in the interior of a church. A crowned figure (presumably King) kneels before the steps of an altar, arms crossed on breast, gaze upwards and towards altar. On the upper altar-step a priest stands, elevating in both hands, uplifted high over his head, *something* (outline destroyed) as in dedication. On the altar a chalice; above it a plain reredos. Close behind the Priest, and on lower step, stands an assistant-priest facing the altar, his right hand raised as in adoration. Behind him, and over the kneeling King, a male figure, upright, holding in his left hand a drawn sword, the blade sloped over his left shoulder, his right hand raised as in adoration. Behind him a similar figure

figure, with hands before his breast as in prayer. There are no "scrolls" in this compartment.

No. II. (proper left). Scene, open air. The prominent figure, a King, stands in the centre, face inclined towards a smaller figure on his left. The King's left arm clasped to his breast, holds a very long "scroll" which reaches transversely downwards from his right shoulder to left foot. Upon the King's right shoulder a tiny hand is laid, apparently that of an angel. (Only hand and part of arm remains, but there are lines above the arm which suggest the figure of an angel, such as I have found in other of these paintings.*) The figure on the left of the King is that of a soldier—low round helmet, doublet, trunk hose; his face is inclined towards the King; his right hand holds a sword, sloped back over the right shoulder; his left hand is extended, palm upwards, towards a castellated building with port-cullis on the left. From his left hand a "scroll" winds upwards, finishing above his head. He stands on a higher level than the King, apparently on the bridge (over a moat) which leads to the castle.

The impression conveyed is that he invites the King to enter the castle, whom a warning touch from the angel withholds. Unfortunately the "scrolls" retain not a vestige of their "lettering" which would, no doubt, if existent, tell us all about it.

If any of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* have seen a similar mediæval drawing, or can suggest a clue to the meaning of this strange subject, I shall be much obliged if they will communicate with me.

Friskney Vicarage. H. J. CHEALES, Loc. Sec. Soc. Ant.

191. THE THYMOLBY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers afford information as to Thymolby and his wife, whose arms are on the base of the cross which stands near the south door of Tetford Church.

On the north side of the base, contained, I think, in a quatrefoil ornamentation, is a shield bearing the arms of Thymolby, viz.: *4 mullets in bend, between 3 palets*; and on the west side is another shield, contained, I think, in a similar ornamentation, bearing the arms of Thymolby, *differenced*, and impaled with those of his wife, thus *4 mullets in bend*, impaled with *semée of 7 crosslets, a cinquefoil*. The palets in the

* Described in *Archæologia*, vols. 48 and 50.

Thymolby coat are here omitted, I suppose for *difference* so that he was probably a younger son of the family.

The arms of his wife, I cannot with certainty identify, but they may be those of Umfraville, as borne on the tomb of John, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Eresby in Spilsby Church; or the arms of Kyme, (*Papworth's Ordinary*); or of Tailboys, (*Burke's Armoury*) who inherited through an Umfraville heiress those arms; (*Bank's Family of Marmyun*); or of Bardolf (*Boutell's Heraldry*, 3rd ed., p. 181-2); or of Saltmarsh, as on a brass in Gunby Church (*Papworth*).

The pedigree of Thymolby contained in the Harleian MSS. does not seem to throw any light on the matter, unless the arms may be those of Thomas, or Richard, younger sons of Richard Thymolby, of Byllesby, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Godfrey Hilton, Knight.

Who was this Thymolby and who was his wife, and how were they connected with Tetford?

CECIL H. SP. PERCEVAL.

192. CALCEBY.—What particulars are known about the ruined Church at Calceby, near South Ormesby.

C. H. SP. P.

193. WHITEHALL, MARTIN.—What is known about the original owners who resided at Whitehall, in Martin, by Horn-castle, and of the house, the moat of which only remains.

C. H. SP. P.

194. INSCRIPTIONS IN SUTTERTON CHURCH.—In *Churches of the Division of Holland* (Boston, 1843), there are said to be the following inscriptions in the Chancel of Sutterton Church, covered with whitewash and almost illegible. Of course as they stand they are simply nonsense, but perhaps some of your readers may know what they really are.

HIC JACET JOFRA FILI ISTIUS JOHIS BONELBOIT CAPELANUS
SONORI QUI DISCESS' A. DNI MCCCC.... OIM: FID: PPI AIA
DS.

HIC JACET ALICIA QUONDA' UXOR ISTIUS JOHIS BONELBOIT
Q' ANIMA PP'CIET DNS.

HIC JACET JOHIS ISTIUS BONELBOIT A SONORI QUI OBIIT
..... A. DNI MCCCC Q: AIA PPRIET DNS.

Could a *sonori* by any possibility be *de sot'ton*?

I see in Kelly's *Directory* the name is said to be *Boneworth*, and this I think is most probable, for in 1431, Thomas

Bunworth,

Bunworth, priest, was presented to the Vicarage of Sutterton by Crowland Abbey, and I have found the name mentioned also in a deed of that neighbourhood in 1480. (British Museum *Additional Charter*, No. 6475.)

Both Sutterton and Algarkirk have extremely interesting churches, but I cannot find any other published account of the inscriptions, &c., in them. I was there last summer, and saw Algarkirk, but had no opportunity of seeing the interior of Sutterton Church.

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. G.

195. THE LEVERETT FAMILY.—Thompson in his *History of Boston*, ed. 1856, p. 429, writes of this family thus: "The family of Leverett is of great antiquity in Lincolnshire, and is recorded in the Herald's Visitation, A.D. 1564, as bearing arms." (Harleian MSS. 1190, 1484). For information as to where this family was chiefly seated, or for any particulars whatever about it, I should be greatly obliged.

The name, as far as I can learn, has never been a common one; and at the present time, in England, seems extremely rare.

From Thompson's *History* and other sources, we learn that Thomas Leverett,* Coroner of Boston, 1624, and Alderman, 1632, sailed with his friend the Rev. John Cotton, Vicar (resigned) of Boston, to New England in 1633, taking with him his wife, daughter, and son John. This John became Major-General of the Forces in 1633, and Governor of Massachusetts from 1673 till his death in 1679. At the Restoration he visited England, and was knighted by Charles II. A *Memoir* of this Sir John, published in Boston (U.S.) 1856, gives a portrait of him, and a table of his descendants to that time.

A family claiming by tradition near kinship with this branch, has been settled at Saffron Walden since 1694 at least, and their names frequently occur in the Town Records as Churchwardens, Aldermen, Mayors, &c. John Leverett, Mayor, 1722, married — Wycliffe, concerning whom there is a strong family tradition that she was of the Reformer's family. Her seal is carefully preserved, and it has the correct Wycliffe Arms. William (born 1704) a son of this John, married Anne Humberstone, who died 1759.

* There is no evidence that T. Leverett was a native of Boston.

Any

Any particulars as to either of these marriages, or of the parentage of John, would be greatly valued.

In the chancel of Newark Church is a mural monument to Dr. William Leverett, who died A.D. 1579.

Moseley, Birmingham.

JOHN LEVERETT, M.A.

196. STORMS AND FLOODS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—Will some reader inform me where copies of the following three Tracts, mentioned by Gough in his *Anecdotes of British Topography* (London, 1768, 4^{to}), are now to be found:—

1.—“Lamentable newes out of Lincolnshire of the overflowing of waters breaking from the Seas, which drowned five villages, &c., November, 1613.” Printed in 1614.

2.—“A true and impartial relation of the great damages done by the late great tempest and overflowing of the tide upon the coast of Lincolnshire, &c.” Printed in 1671.

3.—“Thunder, haile, and lightening from heaven against certaine covetous persons inhabitants of Humerstone, Lincolnshire, five miles from Grimsby, thought to be a just punishment from God in the behalf of the poor, the 3rd of July last, 1610; how the corne was destroyed, and the like never heard of in any age, only one man’s estate preserved, who gave them reliefe, as it was justified before the Knights and Justices of the Countie at the Sessions held at Louth the 10th day of July; with the lamentable end of John Cornish, his wife, and two children, who were most stranglie consumed in a daye at Strow in Staffordshire, 9 May, 1616.” Printed in 1616. 4^{to}.

E. L. G.

197. LANGTON-BY-WRAGBY.—I shall be glad to be informed whether there is any record of a Battle fought in the Parishes of Langton-by-Wragby and Panton. In draining a field on the confines of the two Parishes this winter, the labourers came across several places black with decomposed animal matter, but no human skulls. The bones, however, are much broken up, as if they had laid in the ground a very long time.

Panton Hall, Wragby.

EDMUND TURNER.

198. ST. JAMES’, GRIMSBY.—Has any satisfactory date been assigned for the earlier portions of this Church?

Oliver says, of an imaginary Saxon building, “Soon after the latter reign (John), the structure was destroyed (presumably

by

by fire) and the present edifice erected on its ruins." What is the authority, if any, for this statement? Oliver is led to assign the date 1293, for the following reasons:—First, because of the style of architecture, which he regards as late early English; next, because of disputes amongst the inhabitants, and between the ports of Grimsby and Ravensrodd, and also between the people of Grimsby and the neighbouring villages, which would be a hindrance to Church building, previous to the year, 1272.

What is the authority for Mr. Oliver's assertion that in the West Front of St. James' there was formerly a window, similar to the "Jesse" window at Dorchester?

Has it been noticed that in the South transept of St. James', in the Clerestory on the west side, are two or three columns with foliage on the capitals? Why thus much and no more?

Will someone who knows, contribute information on these points?

A. N. CLAYE.

199. SAMUEL SKELTON.—This person is said to have held a benefice in Lincolnshire for 20 years, beginning about 1608, and to have had several children born to him during that period. He may have been a curate or a lecturer. What was the benefice?

A. C.

200. BISHOP NORTON.—John Elton *alias* Baker, Canon Residentiary of Sarum, and Chancellor of Hereford, the founder of a Fellowship at Brazenose College, Oxford, 1529, by his Will, dated 17th April and proved 8th November, 1547, (P.C.C.) bequeathed the sum of twenty shillings to the Poor of Bishop Norton, co. Lincoln. I shall be glad to know what was his connexion with this place, that occasioned the above legacy.

It may be noted that he held the Prebend of South Grantham in Salisbury Cathedral, 5th April, 1512, which he exchanged for that of North Grantham, 24th October, 1514, and this he again resigned for another Prebend in 1519. I do not, however, suppose that this fact has any bearing on his testamentary gift.

Long Burton, Sherborne.

C. H. MAYO.

201. ROBERT AND LAWRENCE DE SOMERCOTE.—In the early part of the 13th Century there lived at Rome a churchman named Robert de Somercote, who was created a Cardinal in 1234, and died in 1241.

About

About the same period a Lawrence de Somercote was also resident at Rome, and is mentioned in the *Royal and Historical Letters* of Henry III. (Roll Series).

Are there any annals of historical memoirs which connect either or both of these individuals with Somercotes in Lincolnshire.

HY. WINN.



REPLIES.

202. SIR EDWARD AYSCOUGH (No. 122, p. 121).—Sir Edward Ayscough is stated in the Ayscough pedigrees to have died in 1654; his will was dated 9 November, 1648, and proved 1 July, 1654. His burial does not appear in the South Kelsey register for 1654, so I have no doubt he was buried at Stallingborough, where most of the family were buried about this time.

A. GIBBONS.

203. THORNTON ABBEY GATEWAY—ST. ANTHONY (No. 142, p. 140).—On a very ancient slab in this Church, in memory of a Lady of the Skipwyth family, then lords of the soil (previous to the Tyrwhitt reign), I sometime ago succeeded in making out a small portion of the inscription (very much obliterated, but for the most part previously known) which had hitherto baffled curiosity.

Immediately after *Die Sancti*, follows, with a boldly cut Gothic capital A, *Ant*; thus fixing the day of death to *January 17th*, 1374. I do not remember any other instances of notice of this day. In the neighbourhood of a great Augustine house, it may easily be supposed that the Saint may have had some sort of local honour and his *day* special notice, quite apart from any value or esteem in which his *attribute*, the pig, may have been held by the Monks or Canons of those days, on his own account, such as undoubtedly "his Pig perfection" is held in by all classes in North Lincolnshire at the present day.

The expression "a Tantony Pig" arose from the comfortable privilege said to have been enjoyed by the herds of swine belonging to the devotees of the order of St. Anthony (under Augustine rule always) of roaming at large to feed, under special saintly protection and immunity from hurt; in fact, a very counterpart of the "sacred flocks" of which we read in Homer—which "browsed at large" exempt from harm.

T. F.

204. ROUT YARD (No. 148, p. 146) is simply equivalent to "Stray Yard." One might have thought, perhaps, not unreasonably (especially from the mention of a manorial residence in the same connection), that the term traced its origin to *rout*, a troop or company, so constantly used by Chaucer, for instance, and the older writers, and that quite independent of the idea of noise or turmoil, which is either from a different word or is an after-growth upon this.

Chaucer speaks of "a full great rout" of nightingales. *Piers Ploughman*, of the sage rat, proposing to his fellows to bell the cat: "Then, all this route of ratones, to his reason they assented." And *rout yard* might have seemed to mean merely *court* or *assembly yard*. But the following shortened extract from Mr. Atkinson's *Cleveland Glossary*, gives no doubt the true origin of the word:—From *ruta* (Gothic) to roam or wander about; *discurrere*; Dutch, *rugten*: and "routed" is the term applied to cattle that have strayed. "The animal remains in the pinfold or pound, if unclaimed, for 3 sunsets and 3 sunrisings; then, it is taken to the 'rout-yard,' till the owner can be found. It is then said to be 'routed.' The term is specially used in the neighbourhood of Horncastle; and it is no uncommon thing to see in the provincial papers, advertisements beginning thus: 'Routed,' at B. . . , two pigs."

"Rout" in the sense of making a noise, is still in use with regard to cattle, and of a rough grating sound "rowtin" or "rawtin." I caught the word a day or two since for the first time, distinctly; something was catching inside the iron garden roller, and making a rough grating or creaking noise; my man thought I noticed the "rawtin"; quite different from creaking for want of oil.

"Ratons" also I hear provincially hereabouts for young rats or rats generally; sound *rattens*.

Bigby.

T. F.

In ancient times manorial lords used to erect upon the "lord's waste," a small enclosure known as the pound or pinfold, used for the purpose of confining cattle distrained, or found straying upon the manor, until such cattle were redeemed or claimed by the rightful owners. After a reasonable time the cattle, if not claimed, must be fed, and a plot of ground was usually set apart for that purpose, and called—I know not why—the "Rout Yard." Public notice must be given that the

animal

animal was "routed," and if not claimed, would be sold to pay expenses.

No doubt the field at Wragby has its name from its being the manorial Rout Yard, and not from any buildings formerly existing there.

HY. WINN.

In some parishes in the County are paddocks or small fields called "Rout Garth," and rout yard. One at Moorby, about an acre, is called "Rout Garth," which is probably "Route Garth," and when fields were open, sheep or cattle droves stayed there, or stray animals were kept there.

J. W.

205. HUNTING SONG (No. 149, p. 146).—A Copy of this Song, called "The Brocklesby Hunt," will be found printed *in extenso* in Jackson's *Brigg Annual* for 1888. It is a copy of an old broadside ballad, printed by "Greenwood, Barton," but bearing no date.

Bigby.

T. F.

206. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s IN 1492 (No. 155, p. 149).—As spelling was not a strong point in the fifteenth century, I would suggest that the Sir Edward Abarow, Knight, mentioned, is the same person as Sir Edward Aborough, who was a conspicuous champion at the great tournament at Westminster, in November, 1494, on the occasion of the creation of Prince Henry, Duke of York, and Knight of the Bath. Sir Edward Aborough was one of the victors on the 3rd day. There is a curious and full account of the proceedings in MS. Cot. Jul. B. xii., which is also printed in the Rolls Series, *Letters, &c., of Ric. 3rd & Hen. 7th* (vol. 1, p. 388).

1, Stanhope Place, Hyde Park, London, W. A. E. PACKE.

207. THE COUNTY REGIMENTS (No. 157, p. 150).—When a boy, I have frequently heard old people relate that the Lincolnshire Militia Regiments, on being ordered to Ireland, to assist in quelling one of the periodical rebellions in that kingdom, were so well prepared and so enthusiastic, that they outstripped, not only other bodies of Militia, but also the regular troops, and were first at the place appointed for embarkation.

The

The King was so delighted with this evidence of promptitude and loyalty, that he bestowed upon the regiments the appellation "Royal," which they have since borne.

HY. WINN.

208. THORESBY COURT PRESENTMENTS (No. 161, p. 151).—May not "Pitts" have been "flax-pits," which were certainly common in this County, and might have been maliciously broken up?

Bigby.

T. F.

"CULLIERS" (No. 161, p. 151).—Your correspondent (E. L. G.) has drawn attention to a curious word, which not unfrequently occurs in old records, but for which no satisfactory interpretation has been given. In Will. Stukeley's *Memoirs*, published by the "Surtees Society," mention is made of "The Burlyon manor in Gedney belonging to Lord Stanford, and the Cullyer Rent there of Lord Ossulsones" (vol. 1, p. ii.) The word occurs in various forms in the Churchwardens' accounts of Leverton in this county. In 1512 we have it as "colyzer rent." In the *Archæologia* (vol. xli, pp. 333-370), I printed a series of extracts from these highly interesting documents, under "colyzer rent;" the following note is given. I regret to say that I am not able to add anything to what is there given.

"This payment very frequently occurs in almost every possible form of mis-spelling. Its meaning is by no means clear. It may be a form of the word culvertage, *culvertagium*, a term used to indicate the escheating of a vassal's lands to his lord. Du Fresne's *Glossarium*, and Jacob's *Dict.*, s.v., cf. also *Mat. Parisiensis Historia Minor*, ed. Madden, ii, p. 133. Culvert is a common word in Lincolnshire and elsewhere for a drain or sewer. It is not improbable that this rent may have been a tax for keeping the culverts in order. It has been suggested that the proper form of the word is culver-rent, and that it was a tax paid to the Lord of the manor in lieu of his right of keeping pigeons. A. S. Culfre, a dove. This seems extremely unlikely" (p. 344.)

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

209. MORTALITY AT FRAMPTON (No. 162, p. 151).—Your correspondent Col. C. Moore, F.S.A., comments on the great mortality that prevailed at Frampton in 1586, as appears
by

by the Register, and asks whether the same occurred in other parts of Lincolnshire, or was merely local in its effects. Some time ago I looked over the Parish Registers of Boston and of Alford, and in doing so I noticed that near that time a striking number of deaths took place at Boston. On the 28th of September, in the following year (1587) twenty-one persons are recorded as having been buried, among them one Edward Hutchinson. Being so near the former date, this may indicate that the pestilence, if such it were, continued its ravages for at least one year; and from the distance of Boston its effects seem to have been wide-spread. What the visitation was, is not recorded.

H. O. HUTCHINSON.

I am not able to throw any light upon Col. Moore's question about the mortality being general in the district in 1586, as our Registers do not go back so far. But I observe that in 1657, there were 90 burials here in that year, the average being only 51 (and the numbers ranging from 90 to 19); and in 1719, I find 117 deaths recorded in twelve months. That there was some epidemic is clear from the fact that I find a husband and wife dying and being buried the same day; also a married woman and her sister.

Gosberton Vicarage.

S. B. SEALY.

210. FIELD NAMES (No. 164, p. 152).—Mr. W. H. Duigan's reply on this subject brings to my mind the "Warnot land" which used to exist in various parts of this county. In Norden and Thorpe's *Survey of the Manor of Kirton-in-Lindsey*, taken in 1616 (MS. Pub. Lib. Camb. ff. 4) there are several entries concerning it. I give one example "Northorpe. there is certaine "warnot lande" which is commonlie helde at the will of the prince."

There was in 1767, a place in South Kelsey, known as "warlots" close. *Notes & Queries*, vi. series, vol. iv., p. 424. Among the charters printed in the last edition of the *Monasticon* Warlots are mentioned among the positions of the Gilbertine house of Ormesby, and the Augustinian canonry of Thornton upon Humber. Vol. vi., p. 327, col. 1; vol. vii., p. 963, col. 1.

The meaning of "warnot" has not, as far as I am aware, been discovered. Similarity of spelling is a very uncertain guide at the best, it is the only reason for surmising that "warnot" and "warlot" have any kinship.

EDWARD PEACOCK.



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SEALS OF THORNTON ABBEY.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



SEALS OF THORNTON ABBEY.—The Abbey of Thornton-upon-Humber was founded A.D. 1139 by William le Gros, Earl of Albemarle, for Austin Canons, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The name is variously written on seals and in charters: Torrenton, Torentun, Thorentun, and Thornton. As might be expected, the seals of the Abbey portray in various forms their patron saint.

The Great Seal, which does not appear to have ever been changed, is shown by Fig. 1 in the illustration on the opposite page. The Virgin Mary is represented crowned, seated on a throne, holding in the right hand a lily sceptre topped with a dove, and in the left hand a cross, and nursing the Child who holds a book. On either side of the Virgin is a star. The legend reads:—

+ SIGILLVM . SCE . MARIE . DE . TORRENTONA.

The Counterseal (Fig. 2) is an antique intaglio gem representing, apparently, a figure seated on a bench and a vase or shield standing on the ground, with the usual counterseal legend:—

+ SECRETVM

These two seals are appended to several charters in the Harleian Collection in the British Museum, amongst others to

an exchange* of lands between the Abbey and Jollanus de Hamby, dated 23rd May, 1229.

A second seal (Fig. 3), probably the seal *ad Causas*, which would be used for instruments not requiring the formality of execution by the Great Seal and Counterseal, is appended to a grant and confirmation† from Henry de Percy, son of William de Percy, to the Abbey of lands in Authenby, with the homage and service of Peter de Campania for half of one knight's fee in Saxilby next Lincoln, reserving an annual rent of forty shillings to be paid by the Abbey to the grantor.

This Charter is not dated, but the date may be approximately fixed by the attestation of Robert de Crepping, Sheriff of York, as between the years A.D. 1250 and 1253. The seal represents the Virgin seated on a throne with the Child on the left knee. The impression is somewhat imperfect, all that remains of the legend being:—

. . . ILL' . ABBATIS VE.

Fig. 4 is a private seal used by Jordan de Villa, Abbot A.D. 1203–1223. It represents the Virgin seated on a throne, holding a lily, and nursing the Child on the right knee. In the base under an arch is the half-length figure of the Abbot, facing to the left. The legend reads:—

SIGILL' . IORDANI . A ATI ORENTVN.

The seal is found appended to Harleian Charter 45 A. 4.†

Figures 5 and 6 are the seal and counterseal of William Lincoln, Abbot A.D. 1257–1273, and are appended to Harleian Charter 44 G. 56.§

The larger seal (Fig. 5) represents the half-length figure of the Virgin, under a trefoiled arch and canopy, crowned, with the Child on the left knee. In the base (as is usually the case with Abbots' private seals) is represented the half-length figure

* Harl. Ch. 45 A. 3.

† Harl. Ch. 54 G. 16.

‡ The charter, which is not dated, consists of certified copies of certain Charters granted to the Priory of Elsham, county Lincoln, the Abbots Jordan of Thornton, Richard of Grimsby, Alkarius of Barlings, and Walter, Prior of Thornholm, certifying that they had inspected, read, and touched the original charters, of which copies were set out.

§ This deed is dated 11th June, 1263, and is an agreement—between the Abbot and Convent of Newhouse of the one part, and the Convent of Thornton, the Lord Walter de Kyvingholm, knight, and Robert Martel of the other part—to refer to arbitration the claim of the Abbot of Newhouse to common of pasture in the South Marsh of Kyvingholm, between the ditch [*fossatum*] and the Humber, as against the Abbot of Thornton and the two other parties named, and also the claim of the Abbot of Thornton to a road between Cressey and Limber Magna.

of the Abbot, facing to the right and holding a pastoral staff. The legend:—

S' . WILL'I . ABB'IS . DE . THORNTON.

The small counterseal (Fig. 6) represents the Virgin, seated, with the Child. In the base, under an arch, the Abbot, facing to the right, kneels in prayer. The legend:—

AVE . MATER . CVM . FILIO.

The plate illustrating this note has been prepared from casts, taken by Mr. Robt. Ready, of original impressions of the seals in the British Museum.

E. L. G.

212. TRIAL BY BATTLE.—The accounts of the Sheriff of Lincolnshire for the year 1190 (when the office was held by Gerard de Camville, the husband of the redoubtable Lady Nicholaa, who so stoutly defended the Castle against the Barons in 1217) contain the following curious entries relating to "trial by battle." (N.B. I copy from a translation.) "Item in payment of Adam Godechap the 'probator' (approver) 15s. 10d. from Pask (Easter) till the Feast of St. Michael, viz., one penny per diem. It. for armour for three duels for the same Adam, 6s. It. in the hiring of carts to convey the hostages, prisoners, and probators from Lincoln to London and divers places, 38s. 6d." Three years later, 1193, we have the somewhat similar entries:—"It. in costs for the armour for Arnald the Queen's 'probator' (approver), who was captured in St. Botolph's (Boston) fair, and for the Justiciar in passing judgment on him 6s. It. in the cost of conveying two probators from Lincoln to London 2s. 6d. It. for conveying William Maltravers and his associates from Lincoln to Stamford 4s. 6d."

The term "probator," or in English law "approver," properly belongs to one who being indicted for treason or felony, acknowledges his guilt but implicates others, whom he "appeals" or accuses as his accomplices in the crime, being bound to "prove" the truth of his charge by "duellum" or battle. Each party was allowed to have a champion to do battle for him, and the frequency of these appeals—nominally to the judgment of God, but actually to the superior strength or skill of the champions hired—bred a class of bravos, often outlaws, who held themselves ready to do battle for any person or prove the truth of any charge, provided he was sufficiently remunerated for his work. Adam Goodchap (evidently

(evidently a nickname by which he was popularly known at Lincoln) was one of these ruffians, who had to be secured by a kind of "retaining fee" and maintained by one party lest he should be secured by the other party, until the time for the trial by battle arrived, and then furnished with armour and weapons for the combat. It would seem from the notice of "the hire of carts" to convey the parties to various places that, though the appeal might be made at the place where the person was arraigned, the actual "duellum," which was to test the truth of his appeal, had to be held in the place where the alleged offence had been committed.

The following example of a doughty "probator" and his doings appears in Ducange (*sub voc*), extracted from the "Placita" of Edward III. A champion who was able to defeat five adversaries in succession, must have been well worth any price he might choose to ask. (Mich., anno 39°):—"Duellum percussum fuit cum omnibus et probator devicit omnes quinque in duello, quorum quatuor suspendebantur, et quintus clamabat se esse clericum et allocatur, et probator perdonatur." According to Bracton, the "probator," if victorious, was allowed his life, but was compelled to leave the country.

EDMUND VENABLES.

213. THOMAS LISTER, M.P. FOR LINCOLN CITY IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—He was elected on the 24th May, 1647, in the place of John Broxholme, deceased, and sat till the forced dissolution by Cromwell in April, 1653, being afterwards returned for the County to the two Cromwellian Parliaments of 1654 and 1656. On the trial of the King he was appointed one of the Commissioners, but was present only at one sitting of the Court, and that on the first day, his signature not appearing to the Warrant for Execution. He was Lieut.-Colonel in the Parliamentary army, Deputy-Governor of Lincoln, and a member of the Council of State in its third year, from February, 1651, to February, 1652, and also in its fifth year, from December, 1652, until the establishment of the Protectorate a few months later, after which event he does not seem to have held office of any kind, so that we may infer that while a Parliamentarian he was no Cromwellian. Upon the return of the Rump, in May, 1659, he came back to Westminster and continued sitting through both the first and second restorations of that assembly until the overthrow of the Commonwealth and the return of the King, his name frequently

frequently appearing as one of the Tellers on Division. In consideration, doubtless, of his early withdrawal from the High Court of Justice, although he was included among the exceptions to the Act of oblivion, he suffered no further inconvenience than that of being placed under the ban of perpetual incapacitation from holding office. After 1660 he disappears entirely from the historic platform.

So far as I am aware the identity of the foregoing has not heretofore been regarded as a problematical matter. That he was Thomas Lister, the then representative of the Listers of Westby, in Yorkshire, who married Catherine daughter of Sir Richard Fletcher, of Hutton, nearly every pedigree of that family so states. (*Vide Burke's History of the Commoners, Landed Gentry, &c.*) Yet I venture to believe that this identity is altogether erroneous, and that the M.P. was a totally different person, namely, Thomas Lister, of Coleby Hall, near Lincoln, the then representative of a branch of the Listers which was located at Coleby from the year 1625 until 1734. By the courtesy of Mrs. Tempest, of Coleby, I have been favoured with the following particulars of the last-named Thomas Lister, based upon original deeds in Coleby Hall, and which I think go far towards substantiating the supposition here put forth.

Thomas Lister, of Coleby, succeeded his father, Thomas Lister the elder, in the Coleby Hall estate in the year 1641. On the 2nd July, 5 Charles I., when he was about 33 years of age he had a commission given him, signed by Robert, Earl of Lindsey, to command, as captain, a company of foot soldiers. In 1644 he served as High Sheriff of Lincolnshire. He owned a house or "mansion," with court-yard, garden, stables, &c., in Lincolns Inn Fields, in 1654, and certainly survived the Restoration, being still living in 1664, but was dead in or shortly before the year 1668.

These details tend strongly to the belief that he, and not his namesake and contemporary at Westby was the Parliamentary Member for Lincoln. And when, in addition, we learn that the wife of Thomas Lister, of Coleby, was Margaret, one of the daughters of the well-known Parliamentary officer, Sir William Armyne, the elder, of Osgodby, and that besides his residence six miles outside Lincoln, he held considerable property in the city itself, the supposition becomes an almost certainty.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

214. THE CONY ESTATE BOOK, 1564-1596 (iv.)

In my Lord Wraies Chamber.

It'm a ffeild Bed	It'm a fflag matt
It'm a paire of valance & testure of red tafetie w th red silke fringe	It'm v peces of Tapestry hanginges
It'm v curtins of red tafetie & iij curtin rodde	It'm ij Pictures the one of Quene Mary and the other of Quene Eliza- beth
It'm a case of red Buckeram for the said Bed	It'm ij small cheares
teasture & valance	It'm a grene cheare
It'm ij ffether Beddes	It'm a paire of brasse andyrans
It'm ij Bolsters	It'm a paire of creepers
It'm a covert* of Imagerie	It'm a capp pan †
It'm iiij white Blankettes	It'm a ffire shovell
It'm ij Pillowes	It'm a paire of tonges
It'm a blew Blanket	It'm a curtin of grene & red sey for the windowe
It'm a red mantell	
It'm ij mattrises	

In the Bordered Chamber.

It'm a ffeild Bed	It'm a Coverlet of tapestry
It'm a Tensture & a paire of valance of blew & red changeable carrel† and knobbes appendant	It'm a mattresse
It'm v curtins of like car'ell	It'm a fflag matt
It'm iiij curtin rodde	It'm ij Blankettes
It'm a ffether Bed	It'm v peces of Hanginges of yelowe & grine Dornex
It'm a Bolster	It'm a great grene cheare
It'm ij Pillowes	It'm a little grene cheare
	It'm a Wainescot cheare

In the Paynted Chamber.

It'm a Standing Bed	It'm iiij white Blankettes
It'm a paire of grene sey valance & v curtins embred, w th iij curtin rodde	It'm a blew blankett
It'm ij ffether Beddes	It'm a Coverlet of Tapestry
It'm ij strawe beddes	It'm a Rugg of yelowe & blew
It'm ij Bolsters	It'm a grene cheare
It'm ij Pillowes	It'm a Table w th a frame
	It'm a Canepie Bed w th a Canepie of sackclothe
	It'm a Cov'let of Imagerie

* Coverlet

† I do not understand this.

‡ Fustian.

It'm iij Windowe Clothes	It'm a Wainescot cheare
It'm a Jack of iron for a towell	It'm a paire of Andirons

In the Presse In the great chamber.

It'm a Carpet of Imagerie w th the staple armes* and others	It'm iij curtins of grene and red sey
It'm vj Tapestry Quicions	It'm a paire of valance of blew & yelow se
It'm iiij Quicions of red and yelow	It'm a white linin Quilt
It'm ij Longe Quicions	It'm a paire of fustian blankettes
It'm ij carpettes of Dornex	It'm a new fether bed Tike & a bolster
It'm ij carpettes of Dornex	It'm a Bankercloth † of grene sey
It'm ij carpettes	It'm a Black rugg
It'm a cowbard clothe	It'm a small black mantell rugg
It'm iiij nedle worke quicions	It'm a Waggen clothe of blew clothe lined w th blew bockeram and fringed with white and blew
It'm iiij red velvet quicions	
It'm vj grene quicions	
It'm ij cowberd clothes for the parlor	
It'm ij carpettes of Dornix for the rounde table	
It'm ij Pillowes	
It'm a paire of valance and v curtins of grene	

In the Hyghe Garrett.

It'm ij Standing Beddes	It'm iiij Blankettes
It'm a Trundle bed	It'm iiij Coverettes
It'm iiij fether Beddes	It'm a paire of Valance of grene & red frenge
It'm iiij Bolsters	It'm a ffirm
It'm a Mattresse	

In the Maydes Garrett.

It'm ij Bedstedes	It'm ij coverlettes	It'm a Cowbard
It'm ij mattresses	It'm ij Bolsters	It'm a fforme
It'm ij Blankettes	It'm a Presse	It'm ij old chestes

(To be continued.)

* The Merchants of the Staple were incorporated by Edward III. Their arms were Barry of six, nebulee ar. and az. on a chief gules a lion passant guardant or. Crest, a ram arg. armed and unguled or. Supporters, Two rams ar. armed and unguled or. Motto, God be our friend.—Burke's *Armory*.

† A covering for a bench or chair.—See Murray's *Dict*.

215. THE FAMILY OF METCALFE OF GLANDFORD BRIGG (i.)—The eyes of all Christendom have in these latter days been specially fixed on *Blessed* Sir Thomas More, whose canonization as a martyr is nigh at hand, and as his living representative, Mr. Thomas More Eyston (the present squire of East Hendred in Berkshire), is so from the fact of his ancestor, Peter Metcalfe of Glandford Brigg having married Bridget, daughter of Thomas More, of Barnborough, in Yorkshire (seventh in descent from Lord Chancellor More), it seems worth while to give some account of this Lincolnshire race of Metcalfe, and, specially so, as their right to bear arms has been questioned, and, in consequence, the late revered squire of Hendred—Charles John Eyston, of more than happy memory—could never be induced to quarter the arms of Metcalfe, which, had he had a right to do, would have enabled him to quarter the arms of More, &c., &c.

Five heraldic seals of the family of Metcalfe of Brigg exist at East Hendred.

I. Silver seal of Peter Metcalfe of Brigg, who died 1757. On it are engraved the arms of Metcalfe of Nappa in Yorkshire, namely:—Argent, three calves passant Sable.

II. Seal of Bridget More, wife of Peter Metcalfe. On it are engraved the arms of Metcalfe impaling the arms of More, namely:—Argent, a chevron engrailed Sable, between three moor-cocks proper.

III. Seal of Thomas Peter Metcalfe, of Bath, who died 1793. On it are engraved the arms of Metcalfe impaling Throckmorton, namely:—Gules, on a chevron Argent, three bars gemels Sable.

IV. Widow's seal of Teresa Throckmorton, relict of Thomas Peter Metcalfe. On it, in a lozenge, are engraved the arms of Metcalfe impaling Throckmorton.

V. Seal of Thomas Peter Metcalfe More of Barnborough Hall, who died 1838. On it are engraved the arms of More only.

At present the descent of the family of Metcalfe o Brigg from the old Yorkshire stock (whose arms they undoubtedly used) has not been ascertained, and this account is written with the fond hope that our Lincolnshire antiquaries, who would fain know the past history of our county—where life's labour lingers long—will not neglect the evidences yielded in any Metcalfe deeds chancing to come in their way.

It is more than probable that Peter Metcalfe of Glandford Brigg, whose will is dated 1st September, 1691, and proved in London,

London, 23rd June, 1692 (113 Fane), is one and the same person as Peter Metcalfe, third son of Anthony Metcalfe, of Stanwick, Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, who died in 1639. This Anthony occurs over and over again as a *Popish recusant* and his estates were under sequestration for recusancy at his death. If this descent could be proved, the Metcalfes of Brigg would undoubtedly descend from James Metcalfe, of Nappa, a Captain at Agincourt in 1415, and from Thomas Metcalfe, his second son, who was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster 1483-5, and have a right to bear Argent, three calves passant Sable, quartering Hertlington (Argent, a lion rampant Gules) and also the quarterly coat of More of Barnborough and of Cresacre. This would be no slight gain to the achievement of the house of Eyston, of East Hendred, as what Englishman is there who would not feel proud to quarter the arms of *Blessed* Sir Thomas More the Martyr?

Peter Metcalfe of Brigg, who died in 1691-2 had a token. On the obverse is:—

PEETER METCALFE
1666

On the reverse is:—

IN BRIGG
HIS HALF PENY

He mentions in his will three sons, William, James, and Nicholas, and two daughters, Hannah, and Anne wife to John Bristowe.

I. William Metcalfe, the eldest son, lived at Brigg, and his will is dated 8th March, 1694, and was proved at Lincoln, 12th April, 1695. By his wife, who was a daughter of Stephen Caister, Gentleman, he had three children, William, Peter, and Mary, all of whom were under age 8th March, 1694. William Metcalfe, the eldest son, had two wives, Mary and Jane. By the first marriage he had a son, Thomas, who was buried at Brigg in 1714, and by the second, Peter, buried at Brigg 27th April, 1718; Peter, baptized at Brigg 1719, and Jane baptized at Brigg in 1716.

II. James Metcalfe, the second son, was in the East Indies in 1694, and on his return lived in Staple Inn, Holborn, London. Before 21st June, 1703, he had married Katharine, daughter of John Scarlett, by Katharine, daughter of Sir William Humble, Baronet, by whom he had a son, Matthew Metcalfe, who lived at Portsmouth. (*Vide* Wotton's *English Baronets*, 1727, vol. ii., p. 35.)

III.

III. Nicholas Metcalfe, the third son, lived at Kirton-in-Lindsey, and at Brigg. He was under age 1st September, 1690, and his will is dated 19th January, 1750-1, and was proved at Lincoln, 13th March, 1750-1. By his wife who is said to have been Anne, daughter of Marmaduke Morley (*vide* Peacock's *Church Furniture*, 1866, p. 242, &c.) he had four children, Peter, Nicholas, "of weak wits, and died unmarried, who left the Church for a time," Marmaduke, and an only daughter, who became the wife of Mr. Shuttleworth, of Hodsock Park, near Blyth, in Nottinghamshire. Marmaduke Metcalfe married first a Miss Penithorne, by whom he had an only daughter, Jane Metcalfe, born in 1735. She became the wife of Robert Cliffe of Broughton Hall, near Brigg (descended from Sir Richard Cliffe), and died at Thelveton Hall in Norfolk, 27th November, 1817, aged 82 (*vide* *Gent. Mag.*, vol 87, part ii., p. 571), leaving three daughters and co-heiresses, namely:—

I. Anne Cliffe, wife to John Darell, Esquire, legatee, with her sisters, of Elizabeth, widow of John Garmston, by will dated 3rd January, 1798. (*Vide* *Charity Comm. Report*, county Lincoln, p. 369).

II. Elizabeth Cliffe, wife to Thomas Havers of Thelveton Hall in Norfolk, Esquire, and had issue. (*Vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1843, under "Havers.")

III. Henrietta Maria Cliffe, wife to John Manby of Bracebridge, county Lincoln, Esquire. She died *sine prole*.

Peter Metcalfe, of Glandford Brigg (eldest son of Nicholas Metcalfe), built for himself a very substantial house in Brigg in which he died August 1757, and his ghost is said to have appeared on the nights of 27th November and of 9th December following. He died intestate, and letters of administration were granted 27th September, 1757. He married Bridgett, daughter and eventually sole heiress of Thomas More of Barnborough in Yorkshire, Esquire, by Catharine, daughter of Peter Gifford of White-Ladies in Staffordshire. She was born in Ghent, and re-married 1st November, 1759 to Robert Dalton, of Thurnham in Lancashire, Esquire, by whom she had issue William Dalton, aged 16 in 1780, Bridget Anne More Dalton, wife to Sir James Trant Fitzgerald of Castle Ishen, in county Cork, Baronet, and Constance Dalton, who died unmarried. Mrs. Bridgett Dalton died 7th May, 1797, and her will is dated 7th May, 1795, and was proved 17th May, 1797. By her first husband, Peter Metcalfe, besides a daughter who died young, she had

one

one son, Thomas Peter Metcalfe of Bath in Somersetshire, who died there 21st October, 1793. He married Teresa, daughter of George Throckmorton of Weston Underwood in Buckinghamshire, Esquire, and sister of Sir John Courtenay Throckmorton of Coughton Court in Worcestershire, Baronet, and by her had issue Thomas Peter Metcalfe, who assumed by Royal license, 24th June, 1797, the name and arms of More only. He lived at Barnborough Hall in Yorkshire, the old seat of the More family. His portrait is now at East Hendred. He was born 25th April, 1794, and he died, unmarried, at Birmingham, and was buried at Coughton, 20th July, 1838, leaving his estates to his only sister and sole heir, Maria Teresa Metcalfe, who was born 6th February, 1791, and who, on the 13th October, 1814, became the wife of Charles Eyston, of East Hendred, J.P., High Sheriff of Berkshire, 1831. She died 19th March, 1848, at Leamington in Warwickshire, was buried at Kemerton in Gloucestershire, and her will was proved in London 2nd February, 1849. Her eldest son, the late Charles John Eyston, of East Hendred, was a man of great parts, for besides being a keen sportsman and all a country squire should be, he was also an accomplished antiquary, as pages and pages of *Notes and Queries* in past years shew. He seldom or ever signed his name, but only his well-known initials, "C. J. E.," and probably as a liturgist, rubrician, genealogist, and herald, he has had few equals in our age.

EVERARD GREEN, K.S.S., F.S.A.,

Reform Club, London, S.W.

216. OBSOLETE LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS (ii).—

Chark, a word too much in use in Lincolnshire as is the practice itself; it is said of the wort of beer exposed for some time to the air in an open vessel, until it acquires some degree of acidity, by which it is rendered clearer and more quickly fit for drinking.

Chattle, to Chat is called in Lincolnshire to Chattle.

To *Coath*, a familiar word in Lincolnshire, to faint or fail in spirit.

Cock-apparel, a very common term in Lincolnshire, meaning pomp, or great pride, in a little matter.

Cocket, we say, *He is very cocket*, of a sick man who begins to be a little better.

Dares,

Dares, Dace (the fish) in Lincolnshire are called Dares.

Dabler, given by Skinner as the Lincolnshire pronunciation of what is written "Doveler" in the English Dictionary, meaning a large-sized wooden dish.

Eln, so Lincolnshire people more correctly call an Ell.

An *Emps Piece*, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire, signifying a choice portion of food.

Finkel, so Lincolnshire people call fennel.

Frim folks, in common use in Lincolnshire for Strangers or Foreigners.

To *Gly*, a word in common use in Lincolnshire, is explained as to look askant, or with distorted eyes. (Here *Gleg* is used in this sense.)

Gool, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire, meaning a ditch or puddle (*Lacuna*).

Gound, by this name the gummy matter that collects in the eyes is very commonly called throughout the whole of Lincolnshire. (In this part the word is *Gowl*.)

A *Grove*, a very common word in Lincolnshire for a ditch.

To *Grove*, to dig.

A *Keal*, a familiar word in Lincolnshire for a cold.

Meath, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire, as when we say "I give thee the meath of the buying," i.e., "*tibi optionem et plenariam potestatem pretii seu emptionis facio*."

A *Mort*, a great quantity, in very common use in Lincolnshire.

Oskin, Lincolnshire for an oxgang.

To *Rejumble*, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire, as "it rejumbles upon my stomach." French, *il regimbe sur mon estomac*, i.e., *Calcitrat; sic autem dicimus upi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat et nauseam facit*."

Scath, Harm, loss, a word still in use in Lincolnshire.

Shan, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire for shame, disgrace. (The word seems to be now used only as an adjective, meaning shy.)

Shotten Milk, milk curdled from being kept. (Perhaps not quite obsolete.)

Slam, Lincolnshire for Lam, to beat, crush with blows.

Slim, a word in very common use in Lincolnshire, meaning depraved, perverse, deceitful.

A *Snithe Wind*, a very elegant word very commonly used in Lincolnshire, for a very cold and searching wind.

To

To *Sob one*, in Lincolnshire dialect to terrify, confute.

Thirl, a very common word in Lincolnshire, to perforate.

Thraue, a very common word in Lincolnshire, to urge.

Threshel, a frequent word in Lincolnshire, a threshing-floor, *Tritorium*.

Tuel or *Tewel*, "*nobis Anus seu Intestinum rectum*." French, *Tuyau*.

Walsh, the Lincolnshire pronunciation of *Wallowish*, meaning having a faint, sickly taste. (*Wallow* or *wallowish* is the form used here.)

Whewls or *Wewls*, so Lincolnshire people call weevils. (Here called *wivellers*.)

R. E. COLE.

217. INQUISITIONS P.M. CO. LINC., *temp.*, HENRY VII.—

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 89.

Joan, who was the wife of Sir Richard Fenys, of Dacre, knight, widow.

Inquisition taken at Holbech,* on the Tuesday next before the Feast of All Saints, 3 Henry VII. [30th October, A.D. 1487], by the oath of William Chircheyerd, William Bryde [and other] jurors. Who say that a certain Sir William Dacre, knight, father of Thomas, late Lord Dacre, was seized of the manor of Holbech, &c., and he gave the manor aforesaid, &c., to the aforesaid Thomas, late Lord Dacre, and to Philippa daughter of Ranulph, late Earl of Westmorland, and to the heirs of the bodies of the said Thomas and Philippa, &c. By virtue of which gift the aforesaid Thomas and the aforesaid Philippa, late wife of the said Thomas, were seized thereof in their demesne as of fee tail, &c. And afterwards the aforesaid Thomas and Philippa, his wife, died. After whose death the right of the manor of Holbech aforesaid, &c., descended to Joan, who was the wife of Sir Richard Fanis, of Dacre, knight, as kinswoman and heir of the said Thomas and Philippa, that is to say, daughter of Thomas, son of the aforesaid Thomas and Philippa. By virtue whereof the same Joan entered on the manor aforesaid and thereof died seized. And moreover they say that the same Joan was seized of all those lands, &c., which at any time were of the aforesaid Thomas, Lord Dacre, or of Sir Humphrey Dacre, knight, in Holbech aforesaid, in her demesne as of fee tail, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, 6th November, 12 Edward IV.

* Holbeach.

The manor of Holbech, &c., is held of the King by the third part of one knight's fee.

The aforesaid Joan died 8th March [A.D. 1486].

Thomas Fenys, Lord Dacre, is kinsman and next heir of the aforesaid Joan, that is to say, son of John, son of the aforesaid Joan; and that Thomas Fenys, Lord Dacre, is of the age of 16 years, &c.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 102.

Sir Richard Fitz Hugh, knight.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln Castle, 19th April, 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1488], &c., by the oath of Thomas Swynford, John Kyme, John Messyndyne, Richard Waslin, John Shefeld, Michael Aungevyne, Esquires, &c. Who say that Sir Richard Fitz Hugh, knight, was seized of the lordship and manor of Wyntryngham. By his charter, 21st May, 21 Edward IV. [A.D. 1481], he gave, granted, and confirmed the said lordship to James Charleton and Richard Ripley. To have and to hold, &c., forever. The aforesaid James Charleton and Richard Ripley, by their charter, 30th May, 21 Edward IV. [A.D. 1481], surrendered to the aforesaid Sir Richard Fitz Hugh, knight, and to Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burgh, knight, the aforesaid lordship, &c. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Sir Richard and Elizabeth his wife, and to the heirs of the body of the same Sir Richard lawfully begotten, &c. The aforesaid Sir Richard Fitz Hugh, knight, died 20th November [A.D. 1487]. After whose death the aforesaid Elizabeth held herself in the aforesaid lordship, &c., by right of increase. The said lordship, &c., is held of the King in socage, by rendering to the said King, by the hands of the Sheriff of the county aforesaid, 20s. by the year, at the Feast of S. Michael, by the name of frankfarm, for all service, &c. George Fitz Hugh, aged one year, is son and next heir of the same Sir Richard.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 3 Henry VII., No. 119.

Sir Robert Constable, knight.

Inquisition taken at Glaunforthbrig [Glandford Brigg], 22nd June, 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1488], by the oath of Thomas Bard, Esquire, &c. Who say that the same Sir Robert was seized of the manors of Somertby, Scrembly, and Waynflet, &c., and of 4 messuages, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture, &c., in Cumberworth; 2 messuages, 40 acres of land, 4 acres of meadow, and

10 acres of pasture, &c., in Mumby; 30 messuages, 6 oxgangs of land, 300 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, and 40s. of rent, &c., in Seuerby, Clixby, Lymbergh, Hoggisthorp, Aynderby, Thirlby, Gayton, Sotby, Borew-in-le-Marsh, Agthorpe, and Thedilthorp. He gave, granted, and confirmed the same manors, &c., to Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight, by the name of Marmaduke Constable, son and heir apparent of the same Sir Robert, and Sir William Euers, knight, Sir Walter Griffith, knight, and William Constable, clerk, now deceased. To have to them and to their assigns forever, &c.

The aforesaid Robert died 23rd May last past [A.D. 1488]. Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight, aged 31 years, is son and next heir of the same Robert.

(To be continued).

W. BOYD.

218. ROMAN PAVEMENTS AT LINCOLN (No. 172, p. 162).—A Pavement found under a house in Monson Street, Lincoln, should have been mentioned in the List of Roman Pavements hitherto discovered in Lincolnshire. The Pavement was described by The Bishop of Nottingham in his *Handbook to the Excursions proposed to be made by the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society*, 1857,* and a coloured lithograph from a very careful drawing by the Author is also contained in the Handbook. In comparing this Pavement with others found at Lincoln a marked similarity of design, especially with regard to corner ornamentation, is at once observable.

E. L. G.

219. LINCOLN, OCTOBER, 1536.—Transcript of the portion of Moyne's Deposition,† relating to the proceedings in the Chapter House of the Minster, during the Lincolnshire Insurrection, October, 1536.

"Upon the Teusday [10th October] the morowe after at afternoon wee beyng in the Chapter house wyth diverses of the Commons, there came unto us a companye of the Commons to the number of ccc and broghte with thym Sir Edwarde Madyson's servant, who broghte with hym the Kynges letter directed to Sir Robert Tyrwhit, Sir William Ascue, Sir William Skipwith, and Sir Edward, and also a letter from the Duke

* Sleaford, 1857, 8vo.

† No. 971 of *Calendar of Letters, foreign and domestic, of Henry VIII.*, July—October, 1536. Vol. XI.

of Suffolk directed unto the sayd persons; and after the letters by their resayvyde, we thought to have redd theym secretly amongst our selves, but as we were redyng of them the Commons cryed that they wolde here theym redd or else put them from us, and thereupon I redd the kynges letter openly and by cause there was a lyttyl clause therein that we feared wolde styr the Commons* I did leav that clause unredd whiche was persayved by an Chanon beyng the parson of Snelland, and he sayde there openly that the letter was falsely redd be cause whereof I was like to be slayn, and then the Commons were in a newe furye for goyng forwards and about cc of theym did drewe theym from us into the closter to counsall amonges they selves in this matter, and there it was sayd amonges theym that we intendyd clerly to deceyve theym; Wherefor they thought to kyll us all there in Chapter House where we colde not flye from theym; whereupon they were in effect agreyd and were turnyng towards us to that intent. And then there was some of theym sayd that it were not best to kyll us until the next mornyng and then if we wolde not go forward with theym to kill us, and thereupon after long debaytyn of this matter they departed to the entent to lett us alone for that nyght; and as they were goyng from us at the west dore of the mynster they remembered themselves and did stay their determynyng clerely to defare [defer] the tyme no longer, but then and there to kyll us at our comyng out of the same dore; whereof we havynge knowledge called our servants unto us and did open unto theym what case we stode in and desyred theym to styke to us, and so they conveyd us out at the Southe dore unto the Chauncellor's house, and when the Commons persaved that wee were gone from theym another way they departed to ther lodgings in a gret furye determynyng to kill us the morowe after onles wee wolde go forwards with theym."

* We can hardly doubt that the "lyttyl clause" referred to above, which Moyne and his friends were desirous to omit, was the nervous sentence in which the king expresses his amazement at the presumption of the "rude commons of one shire, and that one of the most brute and beastly of the whole realm and of least experience, to take upon them to rule their prince whom they were bound to obey and serve." Such plain speaking was only too likely to "styr the commons."

Froude, often more eager for picturesqueness of effect than for accuracy of statement, makes several mistakes in his version of this part of the narrative. He writes (vol. iii., p. 117) "There was a debate. The two hundred went out again, again changed their minds and returned; but by this time the intended victims had escaped by a private entrance into the house of the murdered chancellor." It will be seen that the would-be murderers did not return to the Chapter House to find it empty, the gentlemen, as has been supposed, having escaped by the side door on the south side of the vestibule (till recently blocked up) but that they were lying in wait at the great west door of the Minster for their victims, who in the meantime had left the Church by the south portal, and run across the Minster Yard to the Chancery. Mr. Froude in pardonable ignorance of the constitution of a Cathedral (of the old foundation) has confounded the Chancellor of the Church, Dr. Christopher Maddison, with the Chancellor of the Bishop, Dr. Raynes, who had been killed by the insurgents on the heath near Horncastle, on the previous Tuesday, October 3rd.

EDMUND VENABLES.

220. LINCOLNSHIRE COURT ROLLS (Second List).

MANOR.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION OR CUSTODY.	DATE.
Coleby-by-Lincoln, North Hall and South Hall	Amongst the Tempest Muniments at Coleby Hall	1640-1697
Croyland, Abbatis	Messrs. Beaumont, Coggeshall (Stewards)	
Donnington, Meeres	Benj. Smith, Esq., Horbling (Steward)	
" Wikes	" "	
Dunston	Amongst Tempest Muniments at Coleby	1671
Fleet, Dominorum	H. H. Harvey, Esq., Spalding (Steward)	From 1676
" Fitzwalter	Messrs. Maples, Spalding (Stewards)	
" Harrington	Messrs. Maples, Spalding (Stewards)	
Gedney, Abbot's	Messrs. E. F. & E. Jackson, Wisbech (Stewards)	
" Burleu	Messrs. Mossop, Long Sutton (Stewards)	
" Paulet	Messrs. E. F. & E. Jackson, Wisbech (Stewards)	
" Welby	Messrs. Mossop, Long Sutton (Stewards)	
Gosberton, Monks' Hall	Benj. Smith, Esq., Horbling (Steward)	
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MANOR.	IN WHOSE POSSESSION OR CUSTODY.	DATE.
Holbeach, Abbatis	R. Caparn, Esq. (Steward), <i>Esfranchised</i>	
" D'Acre	No Courts held	
Moulton, Beausolats	Reputed Manor. No Rolls or Courts	
" Goddard's	" " " "	
" St. John of Jerusalem	" " " "	
" Paulet	" " " "	
" Dominorum	W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A., Alder-shot (Steward of a moiety)	
" "	Messrs. Beaumont, Coggeshall (Stewards of the other moiety)	
" Fitzwalter	W. E. Foster, Esq., F.S.A., Alder-shot (Steward)	
" Harrington	Messrs. Beaumont, Coggeshall (Stewards)	
Rippingale	Amongst the Tempest Muniments at Coleby Hall	Compotus for Rippingale, Dousby Brunne, Morton, Hinethorpe, Steynthwayt & Haconby 5-8 Hen. vi. Court Rolls and Court Books. 1669-1686.
Spalding-cum-membris	C. F. Bonner, Esq., Spalding (Steward)	
" cum-Croyland	C. F. Bonner, Esq., Spalding (Steward)	
" Town End	No Courts.	
Steeping, Great, Monks-thorpe in: cum membris in Firsby, Hogthorpe, Friakney, Halton Hologate, Thorpe, Wainfleet, Northolme and Skendleby	— Maddison, Esq., of Partney (Lord)	Temp. Car. 2 1719-20 1724
Sutton, Holland	Goddard Jackson, Esq., Wisbech (Steward)	
" Granock	Very small Manor. No Courts	
" Cranwell	" " "	
Whaplode, St. John of Jerusalem	Reputed Manor. No Courts	
" Abbatis	Messrs. Beaumont, Coggeshall (Stewards)	
" Kirk Fee	C. F. Bonner, Esq., Spalding (Steward)	
" Kevitts	C. F. Bonner, Esq., Spalding (Steward)	

W. E. F.

221. ARMS ON BRASS AT GUNBY (No. 191, p. 184). I fear I am responsible for the error that the arms on this brass, impaled with those of Judge Lodyngton, belong to the family of Saltmarsh. I so attributed them in the notice of the brass in the Cambridge Camden Society's *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*, p. 200, many years ago. But they are clearly those of the family of Umfraville. One cinquefoil within an orle of crosslets belongs to Umfraville; while Saltmarsh bears Semeé of crosslets, three cinquefoils. Papworth's *Ordinary* was not printed in those days. I am not able to refer to the Umfraville pedigree, published by the Harleian Society, to see if the match with Lodyngton is there.

C. R. MANNING.



QUERIES.

222. RYGGESTHORP.—In the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 458, Wapentake of Trehon, this place is mentioned between the names of Barkstone and Syston, and is marginally noted "alias Ryggeston." Can any correspondent tell me the situation of it? I believe it to have been a hamlet of Barkstone, but cannot find any tradition of it in the name of field, of wood, or of farm. This Inquisition was probably made about 1327.

13, *Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.* A. E. WELBY.

223. JOHN KNYVET, KNT.—I find that in 1381 (2 Ric. II.) John Knyvet, Knight., and Alianora his wife held a messuage and four bovates of land in South Ormesby, besides land at Stamford, and considerable properties in Northumberland. Can anyone inform me how he acquired his lands at Ormsby, and what became of the property? Dugdale, in his *Baronage*, mentions a John Knyvet, who was Keeper of the Great Seal 46 Edw. III.; and another John Knyvet, who, in 10 Henry IV. (1409), by Alianora his mother, daughter of Ralph, Lord Basset, of Weldon, county Northumberland, became possessed of a fair inheritance. Can the lands at Ormsby have been Basset property? I can discover no other trace of either Bassets or Knyvets having land in Ormsby or the neighbourhood.

W. M.

224. MONUMENTAL TOMB IN WELLINGORE CHURCH.—In the N.E. aisle of Wellingore Church stands a large tomb, on which lie effigies in alabaster of a knight in armour and a lady. Around the neck of the former is the Lancaster (S.S.) collar with jewel pendent. Three shields on the south side bore, when Hollis's *Church Notes* were taken, the arms of Dymoke, Disney, and "Sable, 3 Bars argent" (probably Houghton). There have been two other shields, one at each end of the tomb. The armour and costume are plainly of the first half of the fifteenth century. The only published conjectures as to whom these alabaster figures represent known to me are Marrat's, that "the tomb is supposed to be of John de Navenby," and Mr. Saunders', that "Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe and his wife, Isabella St. George, are thus commemorated." Neither conjecture is satisfactory; the former is most vague; the latter is disproved by the date of this Sir Richard's death, 1325-6. I shall be very grateful for any reliable information or suggestions about the tomb.

Wellingore Vicarage.

J. FERNIE.

225. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s, 1553-1589.—Is anything known of the following Lincolnshire M.P.'s?

George Forster, gent., M.P. for Boston, 1553-1558.

John Fenton, gent., M.P. for Stamford, 1554-1555.

Peter Evers (or Eure) Esq., M.P. for Lincoln, 1588-1589.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

226. NAME OF WHITSHED.—Can anyone tell me whether the name of Whitshed has at any time been known in Lincolnshire; if so, will they tell me when and where, or refer me to any registers in which the name occurs? In 1661, William Whitshed was Sheriff of Dublin. On one occasion it was spelt Whitshead, and on another Whittshed. I do not think it varied in any other way.

R. POLLARD.

227. FRAUNTON MANOR.—In *Parliamentary Writs* appears the following: "Thomas de Welleby accused of having made a forcible entry upon Hugh le Despenser the Younger's manor of Fraunton, in the county of Lincoln. Renewed Commission for the trial of the offenders, tested at Greenhow, 28 Aug.,

17 Ed. II." (1323). I cannot find in Dugdale's *Baronage* any mention of the gift of this manor to the Despensers; I suppose it to have been the manor of Frampton, near Boston. Is anything known further about this incident, which occurred three years before the execution of Hugh the Younger?

A. E. WELBY.

228. TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, 1715.—Are there any local records of the total eclipse of the sun which, on the 22nd April, 1715, passed over the whole of Lincolnshire, Spalding and Holbeach being very near the central line of the moon's shadow.

C. J. C.

229. PARISH REGISTERS.—Have any Lincolnshire Parish Registers been printed? If so, I should be glad to know which.

BIBLIOGRAPHER.

230. SPALDING FAMILY, COUNTY LINCOLN.—I shall be glad to receive information with regard to any family of the name of Spalding in the county, and reference to any printed pedigrees relating to this family.

Syracuse, N.Y., U.S.A.

GEO. B. SPALDING.



REPLIES.

231. THE RIVER WITHAM (Nos. 54, 102, pp. 53, 93).—In your number for April last year you were good enough to insert a note from me as to the original course of this river, which I then suggested had its outfall by a junction with the Trent. In the following number there was a note from Mr. Drury, expressing a contrary opinion and contending that the outfall of the Witham was always, as now, through the Fens to Boston. I have since been further investigating this matter, and all I can learn tends to strengthen my original idea, and for the following reasons. The land lying west of Lincoln towards the Trent is all very low and beneath the level of the flood water in the Trent. On the occasion of the breaking of the bank at Spaldford, in 1795, the flood level was ten feet above the level of this land, and the water reached

up

up to the city. There can be no doubt that previous to the time of the Romans and before they banked out the Trent this area was nothing more than a swamp, and looking at the geological ordnance map of the district it seems perfectly natural that the water of the upper Witham should discharge into this swamp, the overflow from which would go into the Trent by an old watercourse, now the Fosdyke. The peat land from Washingborough to Chapel Hill was the site of a large mere, into which the numerous watercourses from the higher lands poured their contents. The overflow of this mere was by the tidal creek which ran through Boston, and also by a connection with the East and West Fens to Wainfleet Haven. These two lakes, one above and one below Lincoln, were separated by the comparatively high land extending from the edge of the peat, near Greetwell, to Lincoln. The Romans probably constructed works for draining these lakes or swamps; the land west of Lincoln being improved by banking out the Trent and cutting the Fosdyke. As the latter was connected with the Cardyke and used for purposes of navigation, the water would have to be held up above the height desirable for the drainage. Another cut was therefore made from Brayford Mere to Short Ferry, about two miles below Fiskerton, and thence along the edge of the high ground until it joined the tidal outfall from Boston. This cut is the course of the present river. The evidence in favour of this theory is the fact that the present course of the Witham between these points is almost a straight line, and below Short Ferry it is too direct to be the course of a natural stream. Down to Lincoln the river is tortuous and winding, and it was the same below Chapel Hill, there being no less than 30 bends in a length of 12 miles between Boston and Chapel Hill. I have not been able to find any record of improvements of any magnitude having been made in modern times in the river, previous to those carried out in the last century, and it is most improbable that between these points a natural course would assume the direct lines which the channel has.

Mr. Drury quotes the statement that ships used to come up to Lincoln, *via*. Boston, on the *tidal* wave as recently as the reign of Richard II. I think this would not be possible. No doubt ships navigated the river and came from the sea past Boston up to Lincoln. This was only practicable, however, after the Romans had cut the new channel. But I doubt if the tide coming past Boston ever reached Lincoln. Before the

erection

erection of the Grand Sluice the tide seldom or ever went beyond Dogdyke or Chapel Hill. The bed of the river could never have been as low as it is now, as the soil excavated for the deepening of the old channel was hard clay, the surface of which, at Kirkstead, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the sill of the Grand Sluice.

An average spring tide rises 13·34 feet above ordnance datum at Boston. The surface of the land at Lincoln on the side of Brayford Mere is 20·30 feet above ordnance datum, so that the surface there is considerably above the line of high water. It would therefore be impossible for the tide to travel over the 30 miles between Lincoln and Boston and reach the city during the short interval of high water at the latter place, even allowing for the effect of the tidal wave due to its continuing to flow upwards after the ebb had commenced at Boston. Again, by Grundy's survey of the Witham, made in 1743, as nearly as I can trace the levels from his "primary point" and fix the datum as compared with the ordnance survey, it appears that the surface of the land near Stamp End was 15·38 feet above ordnance datum; at Fiskerton 14·54 feet, and at Washingborough 14·00 feet, at Nocton 13·39 feet, Blankney 10·20 feet, and Chapel Hill 8·21 feet. The bed of the river at the High Bridge was 15·59 feet, at the Fosdyke 14·43 feet, at Washingborough 11·04 feet. The land in the Fens is not likely to have risen since the Roman period, and if the above levels are correct, the tide could not have flowed over it or up the river. The surface of the Fens at the present time is only from 9 to 10 feet above datum, the surface being from 4 to 5 feet lower than in Grundy's time is owing to the shrinkage of the peat, due to improved drainage. This result has occurred all over the peat land of the Fens, and the rate of subsidence along the Witham is not greater than in other places.

If the tide had flowed up the Witham and over these Fens, as it must have done to reach Lincoln, and been met by the downward flow of the Witham, the peat would have become covered with a deposit of alluvial matter, as it has all along the coast, and on the lands below Chapel Hill, from which place to Boston the surface is covered with an alluvial deposit of considerable depth. The lands between Lincoln and the Trent are also covered with deposit and I have no doubt this is due to the alluvium brought down by the Witham and the Trent, which, during countless ages, poured their water

into

into this great swamp. The sand, which in places at Lincoln is 20 feet thick, might be due partly to river action, but principally, no doubt, to the torrents caused by the melting of the glaciers, during the glacial period.

For these reasons I am still of opinion that before the time of the Romans the Witham discharged into Brayford Mere, a little to the west of its present course; that the channel from Lincoln to Fiskerton was a new cut made by the Romans; from there to Chapel Hill it was a natural run straightened and deepened; and below this a natural tidal creek.

Can any of your readers assist in giving further information that will tend to throw more light on this matter?

Boston.

W. H. WHEELER, M.I.C.E.

232. FRIEZELAND. (No. 159, p. 150).—It is less likely that "Frieze" in Friezeland (*sic*. W. H. Duignan) is by transposition "Furzeland" only, however common that principle is, and even though in some cases the place so called may be on a boundary, and thus presumably only *relictæ jugera ruris*, or even an ancient farm; than that it preserves an etymological trace or element, of which we have some scarcely doubtful instances in Lincolnshire, viz., the kindred Teutonic tribe of the "Frisii; our English Boniface, the 'Apostle of Germany,' did travaille in the conversion of the people of Friezeland," says old Verstegan: "he went back againe to Freizeland to prosecute his former worke, and was there murdered." But we need not "murder" their memory, nor extinguish the name traces among us.

Bigby.

T. F.

233. FAMILY OF PYNCHEBEK (No. 178, p. 173).—In the *Rotuli Hundredorum* of 1275, Wapentake of Ellowe, appears the name of Walranu' de Pinchebek; at p. 383, vol. 1, William de Pincebek and the heirs of Nigell de Pinceb' appear. Richard de Pynchebeck is mentioned in the will of Roger de Welby de Multon, 1410; and Richard Pynchebeck in Fuller's *Worthies*, 1434.

A. E. WELBY.

234. A FEN DRAIN (No. 184, p. 181).—Your correspondent "E. S." will find mention of Maud Foster's drain in Thompson's *Boston*. That writer states the first mention of the drain in the Boston Corporation records occurs in 1568, when it was stated "the new cut to Cowbridge was made;"

and

and it was ordered on 1st November, 1568, "that the dykinge of the new cut (drayne) to Cowbridge shall be done with such spede as may be convenientlie, and for the charge thereof it is agrede that the Mayor shalle disbourse of the towne's money the sum of twentie marks till further orders be taken."

In 1569 "the surveyors of the high-waies" were ordered to attend to the completion of the "new dryne" and the repairs of the highway adjoining.

Thompson states he took "a good deal of trouble to ascertain how this noble canal received the name which it has long borne," but did not succeed. "Tradition," he states, "asserts that Maud Foster was the owner of the land through which the new cut would pass, and that she gave her consent to its passage upon very favourable terms, one of which was that it should bear her name."

The Boston Corporation records show Maud Foster, in 1568, took two cellars and one cottage and 3 acres of pasture of the town for her life for 49s. 8d., she to do all repairs, &c. In 1570 she was ordered to give an obligation with sufficient security to the Mayor and Burgesses to pay £10 to the Corporation immediately after her decease. In 1580 she appears to have given up the property. By the parish register we learn Maud Foster was buried 10th November, 1581.

Aldershot.

W. E. F.

235. NEW HOLLAND (No. 185, p. 181).—There is no doubt that New Holland is a modern name. I have searched with some care, and can find no trace of the name before the present century, and quite accept the "gin" theory.

Barrow-on-Humber Vicarage.

J. E. SAMPSON.

As to the name of New Holland, although a native of Hull, I cannot demonstrate the alleged fact that the smugglers invented the name, but I do not think it is an old name. I have a map of Lincolnshire, published in 1778—from surveys made by Captain Andrew Armstrong in 1776-7-8—on which the place names are tolerably numerous, but there is not the name of New Holland, and no name given on the part of the map where New Holland is situated.

Louth.

T. W. WALLIS.

236. CALCEBY CHURCH (No. 192, p. 184).—The church of St. Andrew, Calceby, is mentioned by Archdeacon Churton in
his

his *Early English Church* as in existence before the Conquest (p. 235), and, according to the opinion of those best qualified to judge, there are some small remains of Saxon work in the present ruins. In the earliest *Register of Institutions* at Lincoln, that of Bishop Sutton (1280-1300), Hugo de Calceby is mentioned as being presented by the Prior and convent of Kyme to the church of Calceby, vacant because William de Hundleby has been presented to the church of Croft. A Calceby register, dating from 1622, is still preserved. In 1750 Calceby Vicarage was united with Ormsby Rectory. In 1756, under the authority of a faculty from the Bishop, some of the materials of the dilapidated church of Calceby were sold, and the proceeds used to carry out certain alterations in Ormsby church.

W. M.

237. THE LEVERETT FAMILY (No. 195, p. 185).—Among my MS. collection of local wills, &c., I have one relating to a member of this family, and so the following extract will show, the testator was a man of substance and position: "The 16th day of June, 1596, I Edmund Leverett, of St. Martins parish nigh Stamford, co. Northampton, Gent. My body to be bur. in the parish church of St. Martin, to the poor 6s. 8d.; towards the repair of the church, 5s. To my wife Jane, £100 in money and £100 in goods the best that I have. To my son Edward £100 to be put out by his guardian (Mr. Robt. Meadows, Mercer) till he attains the age of 23 years (he was then under 16). To my son, Robert, £100 under the same terms as his brother Edward, Mr. Robt. Leese of Stamford, my well beloved friend appointed guardian. Rest of goods &c. to my wife Jane, sole extrx. Witnesses, Robert Meadows, Rich. Snowden, Clk. (rector of the parish), Laurence Wylsby. Pd. in P.C.C. 5 Nov. 1596 (Reg. Drake 86)."

The parish of St. Martins nigh Stamford is the modern St. Martins, Stamford Baron, or that part of the borough situated on the south side of the river Welland, and is now, as anciently, within the liberty of Peterborough.

In the parish registers is recorded the burial of Edmund Hentwell (? Leverett), gent., 18th June. A Jane Levitt, was buried in this church, 10th August, 1669, but whether Leveritt was meant I do not know, spelling in the 17th century was not a point of excellence or strictest accuracy.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

REVIEWS.

REVIEWS.

The Homes and Haunts of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. [By G. G. NAPIER.] Printed for private circulation by James Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow. 1889. Pp. xi. 55.

Any book treating of the great poet of the county must interest the natives of Lincolnshire. But when that book is beautifully printed and illustrated, with a pleasant stream of comment running through some fifty wide-margined pages, as the Laureate's own *Brook* meanders through the idyll of Katie Willows, it becomes a delightful book. And if its praise approach one degree nearer perfection, and it be stated that the book is written by an enthusiastic Northern devotee of the poet's, and that only one hundred copies have been printed, then is it nothing less than a joy of joys to every patriotic book-lover. And here the critic's ill-fortune is to be pitied. The more he commends, the more evil spirits of envy and covetousness must he raise. Only a hundred happy men, hugging their own felicity, will support him, while the rest of the county, aggrieved and annoyed, is ready to tear him to pieces and straightway resolves to disapprove all he writes. Such is human nature, even in Lincolnshire. In justice, however, to both author and critic, the utterance of the loved name Tennyson will probably prove the most powerful oil to allay the threatened storm.

The book is a pictorial record of the Laureate's life. The author made a pilgrimage last summer from Glasgow to Somersby, Cambridge, and Lincoln, and thence to the Isle of Wight, diverging to Clevedon, and so to Aldworth, the summer home of Lord Tennyson. One sentence of his ought at once to put him on good terms with his readers—"The memory of Lincolnshire is sweet." Most men know Somersby Church with its pre-Reformation cross, and all who have read the late Mr. Brimley's charming essay have learnt how the scenery of the wolds, passing into the illimitable expanse of sand, sea, and sky beyond, indelibly coloured the poet's imagination. Full details and views will be found here of the Laureate's early home. Cambridge naturally introduces Arthur Hallam, Trinity College, and Clevedon Church, where rests all that is mortal of a deathless name ;

"In Vienna's fatal walls
God's finger touched him and he slept."

Passing over subsidiary notices full attention is paid to the
homes

homes of the poet's renown, Farringford and Aldworth. If much has been written about the Lincolnshire scenery associated with its minstrel, little is generally known, thanks to the poet's love of retirement, of these two homes of his manhood. The Author describes them in detail and to many this will prove the most interesting part of the book. Farringford, it is easy to imagine from the Laureate's inimitable word-painting of it in his "Invitation" to the Rev. F. D. Maurice, but there is still room for a further description of the beautiful country and wide-spread scenery round Haslemere. No one will look for this in vain in the pages of the Glasgow pilgrim. He displays an appreciation of the poet and his poetry everywhere, that should give him the literary freedom of Lincolnshire. More particularly does he dwell upon the poet's study at Aldworth and every reader will be pleased to know in what surroundings the favourite poet works.

Fourteen photo-gravures of houses and haunts connected with Tennyson, adorn this dainty book. The illustrations of the poet's Aldworth study and of Somersby Church are especially good. It were easy to suggest many passages in his verses which might have produced other pictures, such as one or two in the "Palace of Art," which were evidently drawn from nature. Where too, it might be asked is the special scenery depicted in the "The Dying Swan"? Above all many would have been grateful for a view which at once arises before the mind's eye of all who know Lincolnshire from those words of "The Gardener's Daughter,"

"Not wholly in the busy world, nor quite
Beyond it, blooms the garden that I love."

Most people know 'the windy clanging of the minster clock,' the 'league of grass washed by a slow broad stream,' and the other features of the familiar description. Above all that deserted and dismal house, the prototype of Locksley Hall, with its endless waste of sand and mud, backed by a plunging red sea on the one hand, looking over equally melancholy red plough-lands on the other, the acme of sorrowful desolation as we saw it on a dreary October day, would have formed a fine subject for a painter's inspiration. The intensity with which these and the like landscapes are regretted, proves the value of what this book contains. The Laureate's poetry is of so pure and moral a character, and the services he has performed to natives of Lincolnshire in teaching them the beauty of their homely and somewhat monotonous scenery so signal, that a

cordial

cordial welcome will be accorded to anyone who, like this Northern worshipper, helps men better to understand and appreciate how much it is indebted to local colour ;

"It springs on a level of bowery lawn,
And the mountain draws it from heaven above,
And it sings a song of undying love."

Letters and Papers, foreign and domestic, of the reign of Henry VIII. [July-Dec., 1536] preserved in the Public Record Office, the British Museum, and elsewhere in England. Arranged and catalogued by JAMES GAIRDNER. Vol. XI. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode. 1888. Roy. 8vo., pp. xlvii. 719.

The publication of Vol. XI. of the Calendar of the Public Documents of the reign of Henry VIII. throws much light on the Lincolnshire rising in 1536. This has also been well described by Mr. Gasquet in the second volume of his *History of Monasteries*, though the writer had not the opportunity of seeing the Calendar before he wrote. The first thing which strikes one in the detailed notices furnished by the Calendar is that the rebellion was not due to anger at the suppression of the smaller monasteries. This is thrown in as an item in the grievances, but it was not the principal or moving grievance. It is well remarked by Mr. Gasquet that there were at this time three Commissions at work simultaneously, either of them enough to excite the people to anger. There were the King's Commissioners to recover the second half of the subsidy granted by Parliament in 1534. There were the Bishop's Commissioners to assess the benefices for the subsidy, to publish the "Ten Articles," and to enforce Cromwell's Injunctions of 1536. There were the Commissioners employed in the suppression of the smaller abbeys. The spark which set the flame going was kindled at Louth on Sunday, October 1st. The confession of George Huddyswyll testifies to the riot beginning at Louth "for the jewels of their church." John Browne deposes "The same Sunday after evensong Nicholas Melton, shoemaker, and others went with an armed company to the church and took the keys from the Churchwardens because it was said William Asby chief constable would deliver the jewels next day to the Bishop's chancellor at his coming. The Church was watched all night." The Vicar of Louth, Thomas Kendal, deposes that it was said "Let us have all the crosses before us this day (in the procession on Sunday), for we cannot tell when we shall see them again."

Nicholas

Nicholas Melton (Captain Cobbler) deposes that it was said "The King's Council had ordered all gold to be diminished, and every man to pay the King's touch for it, and also that all jewels and ornaments of parish churches should be taken away." Sir Robert Tyrwhit writes that the disturbance took place "because the report went that all jewels and goods of the churches were to be taken away to your Grace's Council." It was also said that the King was going to leave only one church in every five miles, and one report ran that he was going to leave only four churches in all England. The people at Louth continued in great excitement through Sunday night, occupied in seizing any gentry they could lay hands on and making them swear to be faithful to God, the King, and the Commonwealth. On Monday morning (October 2nd), they assembled early and rang the common bell. Then they awaited the Commissioners who were to assess the subsidy. "The first that came, Mr. John Hennyge, they took 'rigorously' and swore. Then came Mr. Frank, registrar to the bishop of Lincoln, from Dr. Raynes, with writings for assessment of benefices. They made him burn his books, except the king's writings, at sight of which they put off their caps and bade 'God save the King.' Then came Sir William Skipwith whom they took and swore. Some went to Legbourn Abbey and fetched two of my Lord Cromwell's servants whom they laid fast in the moot-hall. All priests both of the town and country, of whom there were 80 or 100 in Louth, were sworn and charged to ring their common bells, and bring all their parishioners with them to a hill eight miles towards Caistor." (Deposition of Vicar of Louth.) The scene was now changed to Caistor on Tuesday, October 3rd. Here the King's Commissioners on their arrival found about 20,000 assembled, and in a very savage humour. They were seized and forced to take the oath. Lord Burgh escaped on a fleet horse, but his servant was killed. They carried the Commissioners back to Louth, and here they seem to have vented their fury upon Cromwell's servants who had been employed at Legbourn. "They have hanged Mellesent, Cromwell's servant, and baited Bellowe to death with dogs, with a bull skin upon his back with many rigorous words against Cromwell." (Sir Christopher Ayscough to Cromwell.)* On the same day that this was going on at Caistor and Louth,

* This appears to have been a mistake, though it is stated in several of the letters. Richard Cromwell says that the two men escaped, though they had been in great peril of their lives.

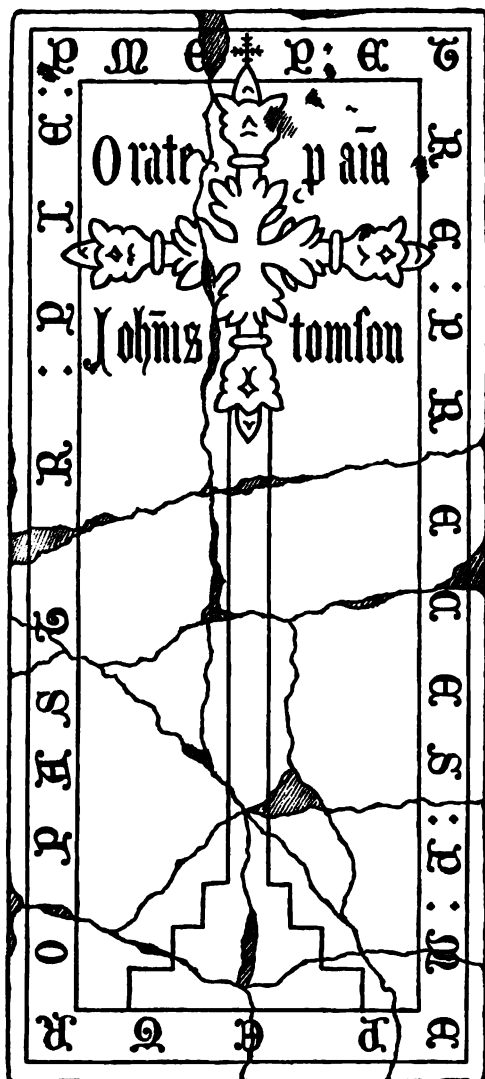
a rising took place at Horncastle. Philip Trotter, mercer, deposes that on Tuesday after Michaelmas day, about nine o'clock in the morning, the common bell was rung, by command of William Leache, by one Davy, a weaver. They then fetched from Scrivelsby Sir Robert Dymoke and his son and several other gentlemen, and made them take the oath. "They then went to Bullingbroke for the Bishop's Chancellor (Dr. Raynes) whom they found in a chantry priest's house and swore him lying sick in bed. In the morning (Wednesday) the Sheriff and other gentlemen were in Horncastle with the commons, who sent for the said Chancellor and another priest called the Surveyor."* The deponent was then sent to Louth, and on his return found that "the assembly had killed the chancellor and hanged Wolsey." The manner of the death of Dr. Raynes may be supplied from a document quoted by Mr. Gasquet. "At his coming into the field," writes Brian Staines, "the rebels, whereof were many parsons and vicars, cried out with a loud voice 'Kill him, kill him,' and upon that William Hutchinson of Horncastle, and William Balderstone, by the procurement of the said parsons and vicars, pulled him violently off his horse, kneeling upon his knees, and with their staves they slew him, and being dead, this deponent saith, the priests continually crying 'Kill him, kill him,' he also struck the said chancellor upon the arm with a staff" (Gasquet, ii., 63.) Sir William Sandon nearly shared the same fate. "Thomas Daye of Braytofte smote Sir William Sandon's horse on the head so that both he and the horse fell, and Daye cried out 'let us kill him.' The clergy were excited to perfect fury by the dealings of Dr. Raynes with them at Bolingbroke. They exclaimed 'they would not be so ordered nor examined in their learning.'" Simon Maltby, "parson of Farforth," declared "that he and other priests had determined to strike down the said chancellor and trusted in the support of their neighbours." In all this there was not much question of the suppressed monasteries, though numbers of the ejected monks had joined the mob. Horncastle now appears as the headquarters of the rebellion. Philip Trotter "clothed himself in the coat armour of Sir Lyon Dymoke and carried the standard in his hands." Borrowby, a monk of Louth Park, drew up "a bill of demands" and carried it to Louth. Emissaries were sent out and contingents rapidly came from all directions

*Francis Stonor, Surveyor to Lady Willoughby, from whom they extracted £100.

—Gainsborough,

—Gainsborough, Rasen, Sleaford, Stamford, and many villages. All were directed to press towards Lincoln, carrying with them any of the gentlemen they could capture. By Friday, (October 6th), they were 100,000 strong, "and came on to Lincoln that night and 25,000 lay in the town and the rest round about." They were very anxious to get Lord Hussey as a leader, but he temporized and evaded it. "The men of worship of Louth and Horncastle met at Mile Cross towards Netlame and reformed somewhat the articles made by Horncastle, for they were 'wondrous unreasonable and foolish.' These were fair written, signed by the gentlemen at Mile Cross and sent to the King." On Tuesday afternoon the King's reply came. The gentlemen were in the Chapter-house and Thomas Moigne read the letter, and "as there was a little clause in it which might stir the commons he omitted it; whereupon a Canon, the parson of Snelland, said the letter was falsely read, and Moigne was like to be slain." (The "little clause" was no doubt King Henry's well-known description of Lincolnshire as the most "brute and beastly of the counties.") "Some 200 of the Commons withdrew into the cloister where they said the gentlemen intended clearly to deceive them, and after much debate agreed to kill deponent and his fellows as they came out of the west door,* but their servants conveyed them out by the south door to the Chancellor's house, and the commons put off killing them to the morning." The gentlemen now prepared to arm themselves and their servants and defend the Minster Yard. But happily for them "in that night came Mr. Lancaster a herald of arms and used himself so wisely with the Commons, that after much persuasion they agreed to go home, leaving the gentlemen to sue by letter for their pardon." (Moigne's deposition.) This is but a bare outline of the vast mass of interesting matter on the Lincolnshire Rebellion brought together in this volume of the Calendar. The Yorkshire rising, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, is illustrated even more fully. A general sketch of these movements and of the measures taken to put them down will be found in Mr. Gairdner's able preface to the volume, which is quite a mine of wealth for illustrating the state of this county in the year 1536.

* In the Calendar it is said the "West door of the *Minster*," but this is evidently an error. The Commons were waiting in the Cloisters at the west door of the Chapter-house. The gentlemen escaped by the little door in the Chapter-house wall and made their way to the Chancery.



M. PEARSON & SONS

DESIGNED BY

INCISED SLAB AT CROWLAND ABBEY.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



INCISED SLAB AT CROWLAND ABBEY.—

The tower of this Abbey has been steadily giving way through much the same cause that imperilled the safety of the west front, so ingeniously straightened and underpinned in 1860 by Sir Gilbert Scott, set to work by the late Canon Edward Moore.* The original builders of the Abbey got their foundation by throwing stones pell-mell into the peat; a little further excavation would have given them a bed of gravel, upon which the tower is now being made to rest, by underpinning its foundations bit by bit. When the tower was built in 1427 any stone ready to hand was seized and thrown into the peat; several caps and fragments of Norman date were thus used, and with them, thrown in whole, was the incised slab, of which an illustration appears on the opposite page.† It was found, as Mr. Thompson, the contractor, tells me, lying east and west, about four feet below the surface, amongst the rough foundation, right under the west wall of the tower, close to the south corner; the weight of the materials above had broken it into fragments. It

* *Vide Associated Architects, Soc. Reports*, vol. vi., pt. i., p. 20.

† Drawn by Mr. Matthew Pearson, of Frisby-on-the-Wreake.

has been taken out, pieced together, and set up on end in the nave, against the west wall. The more ancient of its two inscriptions is a little out of the common, and has been read thus :

+ "PETRE : PRECES : P : ME PETRO (:) PAST(O)R : PIE : P ME."

"Peter! offer prayers for me, Peter. Tender shepherd pray for me." The "o" in "Pastor" has probably been broken off the slab. The Peter who appeals to the Apostle Peter for his prayers was perhaps a monk of the Abbey who died about the end of the 13th century. About two hundred years later a certain John Tomson died, when his friends buried him in the grave of Peter and placed on the slab the more conventional inscription: "*Orate p a'ia Joh'nis tomson,*" "Pray for the soul of John Tomson," incising at the same time the floriated cross. Probably the slab was taken away from the grave of Peter; in any case it could not have rested very many years over the remains of John Tomson. His friends were dead, and so his slab was a tempting morsel to throw to the hungry peat.

Edith Weston Rectory.

ANDREW TROLLOPE.

239. INQUISITIONS P.M. CO. LINC., temp. HENRY VII.—

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 5 Henry VII., No. 89.

Margaret Brown, widow.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln, 16 May, 5 Henry VII. [A.D. 1490], before George Portynton, Escheator, etc. Who say, etc., that a certain William Brown, formerly the husband of the aforesaid Margaret, some time before his death was seized of the manors of Swafeld and Northwythom, in the County of Lincoln, with their appurtenances, and also of one tenement in Wilsthorp, and of one tenement in Barghome, 12 tenements in Stamford, and 60 acres of arable land, and 8 acres of meadow in the fields and meadows of Stamford, etc. And he gave and granted all the aforesaid manors, etc., to Thomas Stokes, clerk, Henry Wikes, etc. To have to them, etc., forever. And further the jurors aforesaid say that Henry Wikes, chaplain, was seized of the manor of Swynestede, and also of five tenements, etc., in Witham, and of one tenement or inn, in Stamford, called "Le Swans," and of one tenement, called "Le Bell," of one tenement situate in Stamford aforesaid, upon "Le Clement," and of 80 acres of arable land and 12 acres of meadow, etc., in the vill and fields of Stamford, etc. And he gave and granted the aforesaid manor of Swynestede, 5 tenements in Witham, 3 tenements and 80 acres of land, and 12 acres of meadow

meadow in Stamford, etc., to the aforesaid William Brown and the aforesaid Margaret, his wife. To have to them for the term of the life of the same; and, after the decease of the aforesaid William and Margaret, all the aforesaid manor, etc., remain to John Elmes and Elizabeth his wife. To have to them for the term of the life of the aforesaid Elizabeth; and after the death of the aforesaid Elizabeth, to remain to William Elmes, son and heir of the aforesaid John and Elizabeth. To have to them and to their heirs of their bodies, etc., to remain to John Elmes, brother of the aforesaid William, etc., to remain to the right heir of the aforesaid Elizabeth, etc. The aforesaid William Brown died, and the aforesaid Margaret out-lived him, etc. Afterwards the aforesaid Margaret died. After whose death the aforesaid John Elmes, and Elizabeth his wife, as in right of the same Elizabeth, entered, etc.

And they say that the aforesaid Elizabeth is yet alive, etc.

The aforesaid Margaret died on the 28th day of October last past [A.D. 1489], and that Elizabeth, wife of John Elmes, is daughter and next heir of the same Margaret; and she is of the age of 48 years, etc.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 5 Henry VII., No. 119.

Sir John Cheyne, Knight.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln, 20 Sept., 5 Henry VII. [A.D. 1489], after the death of Sir John Cheyne, knight, etc. Who say, etc., that Thomas Rempston, and Alice his wife, were seized of the manor of Bykerynge, etc.; which manor extends into Hawton, Weststrincton, Herwyke, Helythorp, Lyndwode, Howton-super-Humbre, and Collingraunge, in the said County of Lincoln, and of the manor of Brande Browghton, etc., in Browghton, etc. And so being seized, they thereof enfeofed Thomas Burgon and John Ansty. To have, etc., forever, to the use and profit of the same Thomas Rempton and Alice, for the term of the life of the same Thomas and Alice; and after their death, then to the use of the within-named John Cheyne and Elizabeth his wife, and of the heirs of the bodies of the said John Cheyne and Elizabeth, etc. The aforesaid John Cheyne died 14 July, 4 Henry VII. [A.D. 1489], and Thomas Cheyne, Esquire, is son and next heir of the aforesaid John; and he is of the age of 40 years, etc.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 6 Henry VII., No. 46.

Sir Ralph Babthorp, Knight.

Inquisition taken at Burton, in the County of Lincoln, on Monday the last day of Feb., 6 Henry VII. [A.D. 1491], etc.,
by

by the oath of John Fodirby, Esquire, Thomas Wastenesse, Esquire, etc. Who say, etc., that Sir Ralph Babthorp, Knight, was seized of one messuage, 3 tofts, and 8 oxgangs of lands, etc., in Golby, etc. The said Ralph died 5 March last past [A.D. 1490]; and Isabella, the wife of Sir John Hastings, knight, is daughter and next heir of the same Ralph; and she is of the age of 16 years, etc.

(To be continued.)

W. BOYD.

240. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO LINCOLNSHIRE (i.)—

Wisbeach, St. Peter and St. Paul. Here lyeth interred y^e body of Nicholas Sanford | Gent: descended from the antient & religiovs hovse of | Sanford Hall in Shropshire, who departed this life | the 14th. of Feb: 1638 aged 75 yeares. | Also here lyeth y^e body of Alice his first wife y^e | eldest Davgther of Reignold Hall of Pinchback | Holland in the County of Lincolne Gent: who died | the 16th of Septemb: 1599. they had issve 3 Sonnes | and 3 Davgthers, at his decease only two survived | viz: Reignold and Mary. | He was | A patterne for Townefmen whome we may enrole | For at his owne Charge, this Towne hee freed of tole |

[Capitals, except last two lines. Arms: Party per chevron— and ermine, two boars' heads coupéd in chief; impaling on a chevron between three lions' heads erased, an estoile. Crest: out of a ducal coronet, a boar's head.]

Lynn, St. Nicholas. DEBORAH BAYLEY the Last of the Rev^d. | Mr. JOHN RASTRICK's Family May 1st 1779. | H.S.E. | JOHA'NES RASTRICK A.M. Heckingtoniae Juxta | Sleaford in Agro Lincoln^a. natus & in Coll. SS. | Trin: apnd Cantab: educatus Olim annos 14—Vicari' de Kirkton in Hollandia in Agro Jam | dicto, & deniq (quoniam Ecclesiae Anglicanae | Praeceptis quibusdam conscientia illaesa ob | temperare nequibat) Gregi Christiano ab | Ecclesia publica feparati in hoc Oppido | Annos 26 Evangelij praeco indefessus | Vir eximiae Pietatis Charitatis ac Modestiae | spectatae Integritatis Studii & Industriae sin | gularis omniq fere Doctrinae Genere | Instruetus Mathematica vero imprimis peritus | comes audit facetus, Theologus verè | Christianus Concionator faecundus & | acer, Pastor vigilans & fidelis, Vitii Re- | prehensor intrepidus, atq Virtutis fautor | amicissimus | Peraeto demum Vitae Cursu Erumnis | cheu! non paucis obsito, Spiritum Deo | reddidit

reddidit Aug. 18. 1727 Ætat: 78 | Ad Pedes Jacet JANA KNIGHT
uxor quondam | JACOBI HORN de Sutton in Agro Lincoln^a. &
Mater | Eliz^aae Relicta JOH^a. RASTRICK quae Obijt Jan. 27. |
1713 Ætat: 73 | Et ad Septentrionem ad Basu' Columnae |
Jacet JEREMIAS Filius natus min^a. ejusd' JOH^a. RASTRICK | qui
Obijt Apr. 30. 1722. Ætat. 12. | H.S.E. | * * [Rest
covered. Nave floor.]

Ufford, Northamptonshire. Here lyeth buried the body of
Dame Bridgett Lady Carre | widdowe daughter of S^r John
Chaworth of Wiverton in the | County of Nottingham Knight
late wife to S^r William | Carre of Olde Slesford in the County
of Lincolne Knight | who served the late Qveene Elizabeth
of most famous memory, beinge one of the Gentlewomen of
her Maiesties pryve chamber for the space of five and twentie
yeares | and afterwards served the most renowned Qveene Anne
| wife to ovr most gratiovs soverayne Kinge James for the |
space of 14 yeares, beinge the residue of her life! And |
dyed the 18 day of April beinge of the age of 79 yeares | The
which said Lady Carre ovt of her love to her deare sister |
Katherine the wife of George Qvarles of the Towne of
Ufforde Esquire hath cavsed her body to be here interred
1621.

[North Wall of Chancel, with recumbent figure and arms.]

Whittlesea St. Mary, Cambridgeshire. (i.) Celaestia seqvor
terrestria sperno | Here Lyeth Bvried the Bodye of Thomas
Hake Esqvier | sonne and heire of Symon Hake of Depinge in
| the countie of Lyncolne Esqvier and of Alice | his wife
doughter of Thomas Lynham Esqvier | somtyme President of
Walles which Thomas | Hake died the first of March
An^o Dni. 1590. | Who married Anne Doughter of Roger
Wylson of Govsner in the covntie of Lancaster Gent. | and
of Jane his wife Doughter of John Wallis which | Thomas
and Anne had yssve 5 sonnes and 3 dovgh- | ters which died
all yonge Bvt William Hake the | yongest ther only sonne
and heire now living | [Capitals. in two panels. N. Wall
of Sacrarium.]

(ii.) Spe resurgendi | Iuxta hic depositum quod mortale fuit,
| GVLIELMI VNDERWOOD Ar' è familiâ ejusdem | nominis de
Weston in agro Harf^a: Armigeri | ELIZABETHÆ, etiam ux:
ejus GVLIELMI | HOBSON Lincolniensis Ar': filiae unicae | qvi
vitarum suarum decurrere tramitem | hic die 7^o Junij Anno
Dni'. 1683 Illa 24 Sept^{bris}. 1703 cœlestem patriam admigrans |
GVLIELMVS UNDERWOOD Ar.' filius moerens | Parentib^a.
Charissimis

Charissimis officioſae pietatis | et memoriae ergô hoc monu-
mentum poſuit | Tho: Cartwright Fecit |

[Arms: 7 ſhields. N. wall of Sacrarium.]

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington.

R. H. EDLESTON.

241. THE CONY ESTATE BOOK, 1564-1596 (v.)

In the Parlor in the Court.

It'm ij Standing Beddes	It'm iij Coverlettēs
It'm iij ffether beddes	It'm a paire of valance of
It'm iij Blankettes	grene & red ſey w th
It'm ij Bolsters	v curtins
It'm a Pillowe	

In the Buttry Chamber.

It'm iij Standing Beddes	It'm v Blankettes
It'm iij ffether beddes	It'm iij Coverlettēs
It'm a matresse	It'm a Trundle bedd
It'm iij Testers *	It'm a Standing preſſe
It'm iij Bolsters	It'm a Bord w th ij treſſelles

In the Yomens Chamber ats the larder Chamber.

It'm ij Bedsteddes	It'm iij Coverlettēs
It'm a ffether bed	It'm ij Testers, the one of
It'm iij mattresses	old ſey, the other of
It'm iij Bolsters	painted clothe
It'm iij Blanketes	

In the Bruehouse Chamber.

It'm a Bedstede	It'm a Coverlet
It'm ij Mattress	It'm a Black bill
It'm ij Bolsters	It'm a fforme
It'm ij Blankettes	

In the Hyndes Chamber.

It'm iij Bedsteddes	It'm iij Blankettes
It'm iij Matresses	It'm iij Coverlettēs
It'm ij Bolsters of ffethers &	
ij of flockes †	

In the Shepherdes Chamber.

It'm a Bedstede	It'm ij Blankettes
It'm a Mattres	It'm a Coverlett
It'm a Bolster of fethers	

* In 1572 there were "ij Testers of painted clothes," canvas painted with devices and mottoes, frequently used instead of tapestry, which was much more costly.

† A flock-bed is, at the present day, one stuffed with tailors' clippings or inferior wool.

In the Stable.

It'm a Bedstede	It'm a Blanket
It'm ij matreses	It'm a blew Coverlet
It'm a bolster of fethers & one of flockes	

In the Kytchen.

It'm a Barr of Iron with vij Houkes	It'm iij chopping knives
It'm iij greate Spittes	It'm a clever
It'm ij small Spittes	It'm a brasse benche †
It'm a paire of iron Rackes *	It'm a Coope §
It'm a ffire ffirke	It'm a Dresser borde
It'm an iron for a dripping pan †	It'm a shelve for vessell[s]
It'm iij dripping pannes	It'm ij Trevettes
It'm ij Gridirons	It'm ij ffrying pannes
It'm iij paire of pott houkes	It'm a stone mortar and a wodden pestell
It'm a ffeſhe axe	It'm a grater
It'm a brason mortar in a stock and an iron pestell	It'm a paire of bellowes

Brasse in the Kitchin.

It'm ix brasse pottes	It'm a chafing dishe
It'm ij copper kettles	It'm ij latten pales
It'm v hanging kettles	It'm iij pannes ij basens
It'm ij brasse chafers	

In the Drye Larder house.

It'm ij Tables	It'm ij hanging shelves

In the West Larder house.

It'm a powdring lead ¶	It'm ij Shelves
It'm a breade byn	It'm a hanging shelve
It'm a Table	It'm a powdring troughe

* The racks were irons used for suspending the pans and spits in an open fireplace. They are often mentioned in inventories and occasionally in literature. Cartwright, in the *Lady Errant*, 1651, as quoted in Nares' *Glossary*, says:

"*Pan.* What store of arms prepar'd?

Mach. The country's layd;

Spits, andirons, racks, and suchlike utensils

Are in the very act of metamorphosis."

† This was, I think, a low iron stool on which the dripping pans stood when in use.

‡ A shelf on which the brazen cooking utensils were arranged.

§ A cage, probably of wicker-work or laths, in which poultry or other birds were secured previously to being killed.

|| A trivet is an iron stool with three legs, used for supporting things near the fire.

¶ A vessel of lead in which to salt meat.

It'm

It'm ij Treas*
It'm ij trene † platters

It'm a Mustard Querne †

In the Mylke House.

It'm iij Pannes
It'm i deepe Bason
It'm xij Boles
It'm xij Panchins §
It'm viij earthen pottes
It'm a Butter tubb
It'm v Pales
It'm iij Kimnelles ||
It'm ij Soes ¶

It'm x chese fatter
It'm a sileing dishe**
It'm iij Churnes
It'm a Chese prese with a
greate stone ††
It'm ij wollen whiles
It'm iij Linen whiles
It'm a Trevett
It'm iij Shelves

In the ffarr Kitchin.

It'm ij Bordes
It'm iij Kymnelles

It'm a Bucking tub ††
It'm a Bucking stole

* I do not understand this. Many things of wood are called *trees*. The use of the word *tree* to indicate the cross on which our Lord suffered is familiar to all. A butcher's gambrel is, according to Halliwell, called a *tree* in Suffolk; and the handle of a spade goes by the like name in the west. In Lincolnshire we call the piece of wood to which horses are attached when yoked to harrows a *swingle-tree*.

† Wooden.

‡ A handmill for grinding mustard.

§ Earthenware vessels glazed on the interior surface. The word is still in use, pronounced as if spelt *panshion*. It was spelt *panshin* by the late Charles Kingsley, *Hereward*, vol. ii., pp. 171, 172. Bishop Trollope uses the form *pancheon*, *Hist. of Seaford*, p. 268.

|| A large tub made of upright staves hooped together in the manner of a cask. *Kimling* is now the common form of the word. An old man told me in 1875 that the difference between a kimling and a tub is that the former is made by a cooper, the latter by a carpenter.

"He goeth a geteth him a kneading trough,
And after a tubbe, and a kemelon."

Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*.

"On led & kemnel & a pair of musturd werns," *Invent. of Ric. Allile of Sculthorpe*, 1551. *Kimling* in Lincolnshire, or a *kimmel*, as they say in Worcestershire; "*was coquenda cervicis*," Adam Littleton's *Lancs. Dict.*, *sub voce*.

¶ *Soe*, *Soa*, or *tub*, commonly used for a brewing tub only, but sometimes for any large tub.

"He kam to the well, water updown,
And filde ther a michel so."

Hovelock, l. 932.

"A lead, a mashefatt, a gylfatt with a sooe xv." *Invent. of Roland Slaveley of Gaimburgh*, 1551. Danish *saa*, a pail; Icelandic *sár*, a cask.

** A *sile* is a wooden bowl with a linen bottom, used for straining milk. When it rains very fast in Lincolnshire, folk say "it *siles*," or "it *siles* down."

†† I have known four or five instances in which the stones of cheese-presses have been formed of a portion of the mullion of a Gothic window.

‡‡ A wash tub.

In

In the Nurserye.

It'm ij Kneding Kymnelles	It'm an Ashe tupp †
It'm a Hemp Stock *	It'm a Capon coope
It'm a greate Stone mortar	

In the Brwe House.

It'm a standing Leade to	It'm ij smaler gile fatteres
brewe in	It'm a keeler §
It'm a greate Mashe fat	It'm ij Soes
It'm ij greate gile fatteres ‡	

In the Buttrye.

It'm a Bord w th a frame	It'm an old Candle case
It'm a double hanging shelve	It'm ij Stooles
It'm ij other shelves	It'm a Chest
It'm a pair of voider knives	

In the Seller.

It'm ij Hanging Shelves	It'm iiij frames for Hogges-
It'm a Table w ^t tresselles	heddes
	It'm xxvj Hoggsheddes
	By me thom's Cony
	1578.

242. THOMAS LISTER, M.P. FOR LINCOLN CITY IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (No. 213, p. 196).—Permit me to supplement my remarks at the last reference. It has been pointed out to me that, according to Dugdale's *Visitation* of 1664-5, Thomas Lister, of Westby, died in 1642, leaving, it is true, an elder son of the same name, who survived until 1660. But judging from the age of the second son, John, who was 24 in August, 1665, it is clear that Thomas, junior, was but a child when the Long Parliament met.

A reference to Thomas Lister the M.P. in the Seventh Report of the *Historical MSS. Commission* throws some further

* I conjecture that this means a hemp-heckle, *i.e.*, a machine for dressing hemp. I never met with the word elsewhere.

† So spelt probably in error. It is "Ashe Tubb" in the Inventory of 1552.

‡ Brewing tubs. The word is still in use.

§ *I.e.*, a cooler, a vessel in which the wort is cooled in brewing. Chaucer uses the word *kele*, to cool.

"Than down on knees ful humbly gan I knele,
Beseeching her my fervent wo to *kele*."

Court of Love, l. 775.

|| Halliwell explains *voiding knife* to be "a knife used for taking off remnants of read, &c., to put in the *voider*," which was a bushel or tray used in waiting at table.

light upon him, and indirectly lends support to the view here put forth as to his identity. Thomas Lister was nominated one of the King's judges, but was present at the trial once only, and that on the first day. In consequence, however, of this one sitting on the Commission, his name was included among the exceptions to the Act of Pardon and Oblivion. On the 24th July, 1660, Thomas Lister petitioned the House of Lords that he might receive the benefit of the Indemnity. The Petition is as follows:

"To the right honor^{ble} the Lords Assembled in Parliament.

The humble Petic'on of Thomas Lister Esq^r.
Sheweth

That your Petic'ono^r maketh bold in all humility hereby to represent the truth of his Case. That he was not in the howse, nor in the towne, but one hundred myles distant from it when the members of Parliament were pulled out of the Howse by the Souldiers, as likewise when the order was made for his late Maiestyes Triall. That imediately vpon his returne he was sum'oned to appeare att the high Court of Justice. and went thither to vnderstand the Cause, where finding it was for the Triall of the King he altogether disliked the same, and Came away leaueing the Court sitting, and neuer was there but that one tyme, yett euey day after sum'oned to appeare, though he hearith he is represented to haue bene the same day in the Paynted Chamber, w^{ch} he doth denye, and is much afflicted and heartily sorry that he was there that one tyme, which proceeded through his weaknesse and Inadvertancy. For w^{ch} he humbly Craueth the mercy & fauo^r of this hono^{ble} Howse.

And he shall ever pray &c

Tho: Lister.

[Endorsed] 24. Juli 1660.

Thomas Lister Esq^r Petic'on.

Bill of Indemnity. Kings death."

It may be fairly surmised that the "one hundred myles distant" whither the Petitioner was in December, 1648, was his house at Coleby.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

243. THE FAMILY OF AMBLER OF KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND.
—The founder of the Ambler family was Richard Ambler of Kirton-in-Holland, yeoman. He was son of Thomas Ambler of Keddington in Lindsey, husbandman, where he was baptized 26th October, 1587. He married, on 16th October 1617, Cicily, daughter and heiress of William Sybsey of Boston, by Anne, daughter and heiress of John Lessington or Leppington of Frieston, by Isabel, daughter and heiress of William Thorpe of Thorpe in Lincolnshire.

Richard Ambler died before 4th April, 1637, on which day his widow made her will, which was proved at Sleaford, 2nd June, 1637, and in it she mentions five children, namely, I. John, II. Richard, III. William, IV. Thomas, and Anne.

I. John Ambler lived at Kirton, was a yeoman, and by his will dated 20th April, 1644 (proved at Lincoln, 1644) is yet a benefactor to the poor of Kirton every Lady-day, when 20s. is given to twenty poor people of the parish.

II. Of Richard, nothing is known.

III. William Ambler of Kirton, who made his will 23rd April, 1661, and which was proved at Lincoln, 27th September, 1661, is the first of the race who styles himself *Gentleman*. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Harris of Kirton, by Bridget, daughter of Humphrey Walcot of Walcot, Esq., and her will, which is dated 1666, was proved at Lincoln in 1667. She certainly survived her son Joshua Ambler of Kirton, gentleman, whose will is dated 16th March, 1663, and which was proved at Lincoln, 6th May, 1664, and she probably survived her second son, William Ambler of Kirton, whose banns were published in Boston Church in October, 1654, but whether he married Mary Tiffin of Rockland in Norfolk, whose name is coupled with his, is not known.

IV. Thomas Ambler of Kirton, yeoman, made his will 11th April, 1640, which was proved at Alford, 2nd July, 1644. By his wife Susannah, he had two sons who were under age in 1640, and who both were legatees of their uncle, John Ambler, in 1644.

Anne, the only daughter of Richard and Cicely Ambler, became the wife of William Sybsey of Frieston, and they both are legatees in the will of John Ambler in 1644, and their son, Anthony Sybsey, was certainly living in 1680.

Joshua Ambler, who died in the spring of 1664, left a widow and two children, William and Anne. Anne lived at

Sutterton,

Suttern, and was a single gentlewoman. In 1673 I find her a legatee of her great-uncle, John Harris of Kirton, and her own will is dated 17th July, 1680, and was proved at Lincoln, 10th December, 1680.

Her brother, William Ambler, lived at Spalding. He was a Justice of the Peace for the Parts of Holland, and was sometime head-master of the two grammar schools of Spalding and Moulton. He was, from 3rd November, 1712 one of the first *extra regular* members of the Spalding Society (founded by his son-in-law, Maurice Johnson, *the antiquary*, in 1710-12), and he was buried in Spalding Church, 22nd October, 1727. In his will, made in 1727, he styles himself *Esquire*, which will was proved at Lincoln in 1733.

Sometime before 1686, William Ambler had married Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfeild of Spalding, Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Gresham of Titsey Place in Surrey, Knight. Mary Oldfeild was baptized at Spalding, 8th October, 1664, and she was buried in Spalding Church, 23rd January, 1725-6. She had seven children, viz., William, John, Joshua, Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, and Gresham.

William and John died infants and were buried in Spalding Church, William on 31st August, 1686, and John 28th January, 1688-9.

Joshua Ambler, the third but only surviving son, lived at Garton House in Spalding (now Holyrood House). He was baptized at Spalding, 3rd November, 1694; was one of twelve *original members* of the Spalding Society, being admitted 3rd November, 1712; and he died, without leaving issue, at the age of 40, and was buried at Spalding, 3rd January, 1734-5. His widow Alice, daughter of — Hatcher, or Hather, married secondly at Spalding, 11th January, 1738-9, Lot Mael of Spalding, gentleman, and she died, aged 48, in 1742-3, and was buried in Spalding Church on the 12th of February. Lot Mael also joined the Gentlemen's Society, Spalding, and was admitted 2nd January, 1724; and to them both there is in Spalding Church a monumental inscription.

Joshua Ambler died, as has been said, without issue, so his three surviving sisters became the co-heiresses of the family of William Ambler of Kirton and Spalding.

Elizabeth, the eldest, was baptized at Spalding, 4th September, 1690, was there married, 5th January, 1709-10, to Maurice Johnson, *the antiquary*, of Ayscoughfee Hall, in Spalding, and she was buried in the Johnson transept of Spalding Church, 4th

December,

December, 1754, having been the mother of twenty-six children, sixteen of whom lived to grow up.

Mary, the second daughter, was baptized 7th January, 1696-7, and was living a single gentlewoman 27th July, 1727.

Anne, the third daughter, was born in 1698, and died in the same year.

Gresham, the fourth daughter, was baptized 1st March, 1699-1700, and was married at Spalding, 25th April, 1732, to John Jackson of Spalding and Bicker, gentleman; and from this match the two Spalding families of Jackson and Dinham descend; whilst from the match of Maurice Johnson and Elizabeth Ambler the families of

Johnson of Ayscoughfee
Green of Spalding
Moore and Marsden of Spalding, and
Wingfield of Tickencote

descend.

William Ambler of Spalding, in 1686, used a seal on which is a shield charged with *Sable, a cross ermine, in dexter chief a leopard's face Argent*: (AMBLER) impaling *Or, on a pile Vert three garbs of the field*: (OLDFEILD).

Maurice Johnson, the antiquary, in 1731, impaled with his own coat the arms of Ambler as above, with the following three Ambler quarterings:

Argent, on a bend Azure six crosses formee Or: (SYBSEY).

Quarterly Argent and Gules, over all on a bend Vert three roses Argent seeded Or and barbed Vert: (LESSINGTON or LEPPINGTON).

Sable, an estoile between three crescents Argent: (THORPE).

Amongst the Family Portraits at Ayscoughfee and Blundeston are three Ambler portraits, namely:—

- I. William Ambler, 1686.
- II. Mary, wife of William Ambler, and daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfeild, of Spalding, Baronet, 1686.
- III. Elizabeth, wife of Maurice Johnson, and daughter of William and Mary Ambler, 1712.

In conclusion it may be well to state the difference between a *husbandman* and a *yeoman*.

Halliwell, in his *Life of Shakespeare* (1848, page 120), says: "A *husbandman* was a small landowner cultivating his own land, as distinguished from a *yeoman* or tenant farmer."

Mr. Robert Edmund Chester Waters, in his monumental book, *The Chesters of Chicheley* (1878, vol. ii., page 624), writes:

writes: "In the Civil Wars collectively, the yeomanry were a more powerful class than the small landowners, and political influence is so quickly followed by social precedence that in the course of time the rank of the two classes has been inverted in public estimation, and the husbandman is now only one degree in rank above the labourer."

Reform Club, London.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

244. STOW GREEN FAIR (No. 128, p. 123).—Mr. Edward Peacock asked in one of your former numbers for some explanation as to this fair, why it was held at this spot, where there was neither town, nor even village, nor any commercial centre to account for the gathering of so many people at the time of the summer solstice. I have not noticed any reply to his query. I do not wonder at it, for I believe this annual gathering is one of those strange survivals of that "nature-worship" which prevailed universally (for its temples are found everywhere) through many many ages in the prehistoric past.

I have searched for "traditions" in the neighbourhood about the Fair, and the only one I have met with is the one that assigns its origin, not to a "charter," but to the "gipsies," for the saying is "that it came with the gipsies and will go with the gipsies." Behind this may lie a dim recognition of its long lost origin.

We have then to account for the gathering of multitudes of people to a spot which in itself has no present attractions. And we have to look for this power of attraction in the far distant past, and from the motives that then moved the people. In the rude state of nations there are but two, the religious instinct and self-defence. For the latter Stow Green offers no advantages. We are thus driven to the religious instinct as the motive which for long ages has gathered multitudes at Stow Green.

It may be objected that in the fair at Stow Green, as now and for two centuries it had been known, there is no element of religion or even superstition in it. We have, however, to remember that the gathering of people together would, at first and in the simple conditions of uncivilized life, be from the pure instinct of worship; but as men advanced in civilization, and wealth increased, these gatherings were made the occasion of exchange, when, from absence of coin, barter was the only means of exchange. Thus the fair was grafted on to the
worship,

worship, and as in the instance of Stow Green, and in others which I shall advance, the fair out-paced the worship, by reason of the purer faith which superseded the "native worship."

Then if it be granted that the religious instinct brought thousands together at Stow Green, the time of the summer solstice marks what that worship was. It was the spot on which the great Baal-fire was kindled and kept up for several days, by which the people greeted the nearest approach of their great beneficent Sun-God. The sacred "ring" in which the sacrificial fire was kindled is still marked by a low irregular mound, on which are a few stunted thorns keeping guard, as it were, of the holy enclosure.

In proof of all this I bring forward two similar instances of fairs or gatherings on spots which present no advantages, or reason why they should be held there, except the survival of the ancient worship, changing into that of commercial barter, with the old element however of the first purpose, in the pleasure fair or rejoicing of the assembled crowds once for the joy of the presence of their great benefactor, their Sun-God—now for the holy day they make in meeting one another.

In Wiltshire, on the 6th of August (I would ask some Astronomer to explain that date) there is held a great fair on Tan Hill. It is a high point in the North Downs, remote from any town without a road to approach it, and having no reason for its existence as a place for a fair, except as an old shepherd told me "cos it always was." This same shepherd corrected me when I called it St. Anne's Hill, by assuring me "it was long afore them saints." For it is to be noted here and especially in Brittany that the name Tan, that is fire, offered a tempting facility for change into St. Anne, when the first Christian missionaries had to lead away a rude people from their inherited prejudices to the purer faith.

Tan Hill stands within view of the great Sun-temple of Avebury, and its Baal fire kindled on that hill-top would signal its worship, not only to the crowds assembled in their numberless thousands on the high bank, that like the seats of a Roman amphitheatre surround the temple—but also to all Wilts., and even to that other temple of the south, Stonehenge. The situation of Tan Hill and its name, Tan or fire, distinctly connects it with Sun worship or religious rites which link, except in one particular I shall mention, is wanting at Stow.

The other instance I give is in Brittany. There also, on the 6th of August, they hold what they call a "pardon," which is
similar

similar to an English fair in the time of Chaucer. Here the religious element predominates over "business and barter," though that is not wanting either. It is held on the lonely hill-side of a most desolate district, with but one farm house in view from the brow of the hill. There is a small chapel erected there, and again dedicated to St. Anne, but a little below it on the slope there is a large menhir or upright stone, standing as the "pointes" does at Stonehenge, and once directing all eyes to the spot where their great God would first show his face as he came up and kissed the horizon. When I was present at St. Anne de Palue there were more than 6,000 people in tents on the hill side; and there I saw a real survival of the ancient worship. I noticed that the Breton peasants crowded round the menhir, and chanted their charms as they applied the diseased limb to the stone and then proceeded to bathe it in the sacred well that was within a few yards of it. When the chapel bell summoned them they left what was to them the more sacred spot and joined in the long procession, and Christian priests with chant and psalm made the same round which ages ago the priests of the ancient religion had trod, blessing the land and the sea which lay below the cliffs.

In these three instances we have the same facts only explicable by the one supposition, that they are survivals of the ancient faith of our far-off fore-fathers.

I said there was one link which connected Stow Green with its religious origin. The first Christian missionaries wisely placed the Christian Church where the people had been accustomed to assemble for their ancient religious rites. So many a Church stands on the hill-top where the Baal fire blazed. So at Stow Green there is distinctly traceable the foundations of a Christian Church just outside the Baal circles. It could only have been put there for the purpose as I have said of weaning the people from the old faith, as the Chapel of St. Anne de Palue is trying to do at this day.

Another fact I would mention, which shows that the Romans found this centre of worship at Stow, for according to there plan of military occupation of the country, wherever they found the people habitually assembling they ran a military road past the spot. They did this at Avebury in the Roman road from Marlborough to Bath, and they have done the same in the Mareham lane here.

The very name Stow, Saxon for "place," also marks it out with special distinction as "the place," and I think it will be

found

found that that name has generally some connection with a religious site or building, or worship.

Silk Willoughby.

W. H. S. McKNIGHT.

245. CROWLAND ABBEY.—The knowledge that the beautiful remains of Crowland Abbey (part of which building is still used for the parish church) are in danger of falling, cannot fail to excite the sympathy of every Lincolnshire man who recognises, that the once mitred Abbey of St. Guthlac has played a most prominent part in the early religious history of our shire. Not only in this county will sorrow be felt at the sad state of this shrine, but we may be assured the children of the Pilgrim Fathers, who have always displayed such love for the ruins in our fatherland, would be touched with pity if they knew that the historic Abbey of St. Guthlac is in danger of falling, and one cannot but believe they would show their pity, in a practical manner, by sending contributions towards the restoration. The Rector and Churchwardens have appealed for outside help to enable them to preserve the building under their charge from falling, and as they have called in the well-known architect, Mr. Pearson, of London, to their aid, all may safely rely on any restoration work being carefully carried out.

What pleasure will those Lincolnshire antiquaries receive who have been sorry to see so much doubt thrown on Ingulph and the other early historians of Crowland when they view the work of repairs; though they will be prepared to admit the Saxon charters of Ingulph are spurious, they will be able to point the critics to the verification of many statements of the chroniclers concerning the Abbey. They will point out the burnt stones, witnesses of the destruction of the Abbey by fire, as recorded by Ingulph. They will point to the remains of the piles driven into the soft peat, which supported the fabric, giving the seal of truth to the early records, though long doubted by more recent historians. They will show the remains of the beautiful Norman doorway that led into the north aisle of the Early Norman church, but too badly bonded into the more modern building. They will show the exposed foundations of one of the pillars of the ruined nave, built of the remains of the previous pillars of the Early Norman Abbey. They will point to some of the carved stones, which have for centuries been hid underground, still retaining traces of colouring. They will also show the remains of the Saxon

or Early Norman font, until recently hid under the foundations. They will be able to discover in the work remains, far too numerous for me to recount here, confirming the early historians. The work already done, to a great extent, consists of underpinning the tower of the present church, the well-known west front, the ruined arch of the central tower and its supports, and the pillars of the ruined nave. That grave mischief is actively going on, from the great weight of the groined roof and the faulty foundations of the north aisle (the present parish church) is patent to everyone who inspects the building. The large and constantly widening cracks, which are too plainly seen, clearly show no time is to be lost if the building is to be preserved. That the remains of the Abbey which has done so much for "the Danelage" should be completely restored, must be the wish of all who see it in its present condition.

Moulton, Spalding.

W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

246. THE FAMILY OF METCALFE, OF GLANDFORD BRIGG (No. 215, p. 200).—Thomas Swan, Alderman of Hull, and more than once mayor of that town, died 1629, leaving, amongst other children, a son, Thomas, and two daughters, Anne and Faith.

Faith married Nicholas Denman, Alderman and twice Mayor of Hull. He was one of the Committee for the defence of that town after the arrest of Sir John Hotham. He died 1656, leaving, amongst other children, a daughter, Elizabeth, who by her marriage with one Christopher Goulton (for her second husband) became a direct ancestor of mine.

Anne married Henry Metcalfe, a Hull man, possibly of the same family as Edmund Metcalfe, whose name occurs in the Calendar Inquisitions *post mortem* (published by the Record Commissioners) 4 Edward IV., No. 48. This Henry Metcalfe and his wife Anne had five children: Alexander, Henry, Ambrose, Anne, and Elizabeth.

Nicholas Denman made his home at one time at Cadney, near Brigg. He and his brother-in-law, Thomas Swan, purchased the hamlet of Walcot, in the parish of Alkborough, some sixteen miles north of Brigg. Walcot had then only recently belonged to Thomas Bristow, whose wife, Elizabeth, was sister to Nicholas Denman. This Thomas Bristow was, I have little doubt, brother to John Bristow, who married Anne, the daughter of Peter Metcalfe. The names of Thomas, John, and James Bristow are to be found amongst
the

the Walcot title deeds. In 1639, Thomas and John both sign their names as witnesses to the execution of the same deed.

The names of Peter Metcalfe and Elizabeth, his wife, and their children, Peter, Anne, and John, occur in the Alkborough parish registers early in the last century. From 1742 to 1765 the name of the Vicar of Alkborough was William Metcalfe.

There can be little doubt that the Metcalfes of Brigg and the Metcalfes of Hull were one and the same family, though up to the present I fail entirely to connect them with the Metcalfes of Nappa.

Walcot, Doncaster.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

247. LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCHES, *temp.* HENRY VIII.—I send translations of three entries from the *Catalogue of Chantries and their Possessions in the County of Lincoln*, taken in the reign of Henry the Eighth, preparatory to their suppression and confiscation. (Public Record Office, 33, Nos. 12, 13, 14.) Two of the entries refer to chantries at Burton-by-Lincoln, and one to a stipendiary at Edenham, who evidently occupied the position of an endowed perpetual curate of the present day. The whole of the catalogue is full of interest and deserves to be printed.

"*Edenham.*—A Stipendiary or Secondary land, with 100s. a year left by persons unknown for the sustenance of one chaplain, called 'a seconderie,' to take the place in the parish church (*supportabis vicem*) of the Vicar or Curate, when absent or sick, both in administration of the sacraments and in divine worship. Present Incumbent, John Buck, 40 years of age, who has no other provision than the profits of the chaplainry. Parishioners, 340.

Mem^d. that it is presented by the parishioners that the said sum of 100s. is yearly paid unto the said priest out of the parsonage of Edenham, for the only consideration that the said secondary should be assistant to the Curate therein in the manner and form, as is above disclosed."

"*Burton-by-Lincoln.*—Two chantries. (1) One called Skelton's chantry, founded by William Skelton and others, that two chaplains should perpetually celebrate divine offices for the souls of the founders and others. Income from land, £6 per annum; goods, chattels, and ornaments worth 6s. 8d. Served by John Hanley, 36 years old, and Robt. Norton, 70 years old, neither of whom is at all fit to undertake a cure (*ad curam sumendam minime idoneus*)."

"(2)

"(2) Glentham chantry. Foundation and purpose unknown, for it was taken into hand and possession of John Tournay Esq. about 19 years since, during which time there has been no incumbent, but Tournay enjoys all the profits (*sed quo jure ignoratur*). Worth £4 6s. 8d. No goods or chattels. The number of parishioners, 128."

EDMUND VENABLES.

248. GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY AT SPALDING.—Since the death of Canon Moore, F.S.A., the members of this Society have met and appointed Dr. Perry, of Spalding, president. The names of several gentlemen have been proposed as new members, and a committee has been formed to draw up rules, for the future guidance of the Society. It is proposed to have quarterly meetings, at which papers will be read, and it is hoped all who take an interest in the past of the fens will come forward to join the society, as there appears to be a general wish expressed by the members to revive the Society, and not only greatly add to its numbers, but also to open its valuable library and collection. There is a good local field for labour open for the Society if the work is only taken well in hand.

Aldershot.

W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

249. LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE (*continued*).—"When Maud was a young 'un, she was amazin' badly," said one of my parishioners, not long ago, "the doctors could do nowt for her; she was all skin and bone. Doctors said it was a decline; but I didn't believe it, for she did squeal amazin'. It was all an owd woman that used to sell pins and needles." It appears that a certain old woman was in the habit of coming round selling little things, and she always insisted upon giving Maud something, and thus suspicion pointed her out as having "witched" the child, and the next time she came she was ordered off "in quick sticks," and then the witched one recovered: the same old woman is said to have witched another child in the parish about the same time. I have come across a few other cases of a like sort in the neighbourhood. Maud is now a fine healthy girl, and vows vengeance on the witch if ever she comes across her. This is an example of the wide-spread group of superstitions which declare that things given to and accepted by any person give the witch power over that person. In Hungary it is said that if the birds get hold of the hair, that an unceasing headache will be the result so long

as the hair remains in their nest. In connection with this idea, we may note the common superstition that, if you give a lock of hair to anyone you will quarrel with that person (let lovers take warning), and that the hair of the dead must not be kept, unless it is "made up."* A relation of my own, in the days of old, was said to be able to cure ague, and this was done by taking a lock of the afflicted one's hair to a thorn and hanging it there, at the same time shaking the tree and exclaiming "shake, good tree, shake for So-and-so."† The Magyar peasants have a strange spell for inducing love, the chief part of which consists of something stolen from the one to be operated upon, and so, as it were, taking his or her place; with which we may compare the numberless examples of knives, handkerchiefs, &c.,‡ which, by some change in their appearance, tell of the fortune or misfortune of their owners. We see the same thing again in the making of wax images to represent certain people, who were said to waste away as the images did, or to suffer untold tortures when their waxen counterparts were stuck full of pins.§ It will be remembered how important a part the name plays in folk-lore, cf. Rumpelstilkin, and the

* Cf. p. 168, *ante*; Napier, *Folk Lore*, p. 114; and Henderson, *Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties*, p. 112.

† Cf. Black, *Folk-Medicine*, pp. 37, 58.

‡ Cf. Grimm, *The Two Brothers*; and the *Golden Children*. In Russian, Afanassiëff, ii., 24 and 30, viii., No. 8; and in Ralston's *Russian Folk-Tales*, pp. 67, 88, 102. Denton's *Serbian Folk-Lore*, p. 273. *Sagas from the Far East*, p. 107. *Sun, Moon, and Morning Star* in Hahn, *Griechische Märchen*, and a Curious Egyptian Variant, in *Records of the Past*, vol. ii., pp. 144. *Malagasy Folk-Tales*, *Folk-Lore Journal*, 1884, p. 130. These few scattered variants will show how common the lore is, and how widespread.

§ A story from the neighbourhood of Waltham says that one day when the butter would not churn because it was "witched," the woman got a pigeon and taking out its heart stuck it full of pins, the witch then walked in to see what was the matter, and the butter came at once. If a toad be buried very deep, as it decays and wastes away, so will the person it is done for, do. (Hogathorpe.) In the same parish, old M—— is said to have made a cake at midnight, and having stuck it full of pins, put it on the fire in a frying pan and burnt it, and thus compelled the old witch to come in. A similar tale is current in Yorkshire. Not very long ago, a woman in Transylvania got tired of her husband. An old Wallachian woman was summoned, and the two retired to the garret, where they laid out a clay image to represent the husband, and surrounded it with burning tapers, whilst they prayed for his quick and sudden departure from this life. Unfortunately he appeared. The charm was broken. In Hungary, it is said that if a rag is saturated in milk, or a horse shoe which has been made hot in a clear fire, is placed on the threshold and beat with the head of a hatchet, the witch that has bewitched the cows will appear. Severe illnesses are produced by planting certain magic plants in secret in the selected person's ground. The illness will last till the plants are removed. Cf. Henderson, *ib.*, p. 228. Napier, p. 77. Black, pp. 19 and 64, *Aubrey*, p. 61. Gregor, *Folk-Lore of North-East Scotland*, p. 34.

Magyar variant, "The Lazy Spinning Girl who became a Queen." "Jatten Finn och Lunds domkyrka," a Swedish story. "The Wild Jager," in *Tales from the Land of Hofer*, Winterkolble & Kruzemügeli, in the *Land of Marvels*. Henderson's *Folk-Lore of the Northern Counties*, p. 258. Cf. Tylor's *Early History of Mankind*, pp. 124, 129; and Lubbock's *Origin of Civilization*, p. 245. Witches are said to be able to assume all sorts of forms, the hare* being the favourite one. A parishioner of mine tells me that one night in our churchyard she saw a white rabbit, which she chased round the church till it ran into the south porch, where she thought it was "safe to be caught," but when she looked for it, lo! it was gone. In Hogsthorpe, there was a hare no dogs ever could catch; they could get hold of her down, but never any more; and one day when passing a house where a reputed witch lived, they heard a great noise, and it was the old woman being chased about the house by dogs. "One night," said one of our servants, from Kirton Lindsey, "my father and brother saw a cat in front of them. Father knew it was a witch, and took a stone and hammered it. Next day the witch had her face all tied up, and shortly afterwards died." I have heard several examples of hares being hurt and next day the witch appeared hurt in a like manner. The following I took down in Goxhill: "An old witch had a cow, a haystack, and a servant girl, and she witched an old woman (my informant's grandmother), so that she was bedridden for seven years. Now this old woman had also a cow and a haystack, and one night the witch said to her servant, "Go and get me a bit of hay from Mrs. W——'s stack, and tie it to a broom." The girl went and got some hay, tied it to a broom, and on it rode round the house crying "Proo! Proo!" (the word still used by some old folks to drive the cattle along). Next morning, behold the *witch's* cow was

* In many parts for a hare to cross your path is accounted most unlucky. I have asked many in this parish, but have not received any satisfactory answer, perhaps this is due to the fact that about here we have not many hares, and the only example of the sort I have come across is attributed to a rabbit, as here noted. A story of a wizard taking the form of a hare and being slain was told to me a few miles west of Alford. In Hungary there are numberless stories of witches taking the form of Horses, in which form they were shod, and afterwards died in great agony. Similar tales are current in Finland and Flanders, &c. The most marvellous transformations occur in the Indian tales. See *Deccan Days*, Stokes' *Indian Tales*. Cf. also Hardwick, *Traditions*, pp. 96, 113, 228, 243. Gregor, pp. 72, 128, 129, 189. Aubrey, pp. 26, 109. Black, p. 154. Napier, p. 117. Henderson, pp. 201, 204. Gubernatis, *Zoological Mythology*, "Hare."

dead! "Where did you get the hay from?" cried the old witch. "Out of our own stack," replied the girl. "Great heavens, then," exclaimed the witch, "we've killed our own cow." A little later on the old bedridden woman got some wicken* tree, and had it boiled, whereupon the old witch was so tormented that she came to see what was the matter. The old woman then got up and recovered her health. It is said that once upon a time a witch lived at Grasby who had a lover, and he married another woman, so, out of revenge, the witch "witched" her old lover's cattle. The crowning act was when a fine cow was found with its horns stuck in a dyke side, drowned, although there was scarcely any water there. The man then got some wicken tree and boiled it, whereupon it walked a cat. Knowing that it was the witch, the man began to chase it round the house, till at last in desperation the cat flew up the copper chimney. The man would not be done, so he lighted a fire, which scorched the cat terribly. The narrator of this story told me that the old woman who laid the witch out at her death said that she was marked, &c., in the very places where the cat had been injured. A resident in Hogsthorpe told me that he remembered an old man who kept a cow, which cow was seized with a sudden illness, so bad that no doctor could cure it. One day, as the old man was leaving his house, he saw old Sally standing at the stable door, so

* Many stories are told about this tree, e.g., in Thornton, in Yorkshire, I was told that one Peg was the chief of a band of robbers and murderers. One day she came to a stable-boy as he was feeding the horses, and made him promise that he would leave the stable door unlocked that night, and that he would not tell his master. When the master came round the lad wished to tell him, but dare not do so, so he began talking to the horses, saying "How sorry, he was that this was the last night that he should feed them, for they were going away that night," and so conveyed to the master the news of the intended robbery, the consequence of which was that they found the door locked. Some time after, the witch found the lad alone in a field and at once skinned him alive. At last she was caught and sentenced to be hanged, but rope after rope broke, and they could not tell what to do, until a little bird was noticed flying past, crying "Willow! Willow!" They then got a willow twig and hanged her on it, as she had no power over it. The place of the execution is still called "Gallows Hill." Cf. *Henderson*, pp. 184, 200, 219, &c. *Napier*, p. 79. *Black*, pp. 39, 197. *Aubrey*, p. 247. *Gregor*, p. 188. *Hardwick*, "Aah." *Wagner*, *Northern Mythology*, "Yggdrasil." *Jones*, *Credulities Past and Present*, p. 332. *Goblin Tales of Lancashire*, p. 261. In this parish, a piece of wicken carried in the pocket, was said to effectually protect the bearer from all witchery. One day a witch, who had a spite against a man, caused his waggon to stick fast in a lane, and no power could move it, till at last a man came up who had a whip with a wicken stock, as soon as he came he said "Gee up!" and away they went, the witch meantime shouting over the hedge.

"Drive on, my bonnie lad,

I can't stop thee with thy wicken tree gad."—(*Yorkshire*.)

he whipped up a fork and hit the old woman in the leg. She at once vanished, but the old woman was laid up for weeks with a bad leg.

A Bardney man related how that a witch who lived in that neighbourhood could take all sorts of shapes. One night a man shot a hare, and when he went to the witch's house he found her plastering a wound just where he had shot the hare! The same man told me that one day he was standing by a lad, who was unloading a cart of potatoes, the old witch came up and touched one, saying "That's a fine potato, my lad!" When she was gone the lad wouldn't touch that potato, but threw it away with his scoop. Another tale is told here as to how a man was threshing, and that there was nothing but trouble and bother all day, till he went and got a certain old woman to come, when the machine went perfectly. I have been told this by more than one person now living, and who witnessed either that or some similar prank.*

There was once a wizard named C——, and one day he set a man to mend a road that led across a field to his house. The man was told to fill his cart with stones and put a rake in it and drive along the road, but on no account was he to look behind him.† So off the man set. As he drove on he heard a terrible noise behind. At last he got so frightened that, when he was nearly across the field, he looked round, and lo! there were hundreds of little devils at work, which vanished in a moment, and so that piece of road was left unmended. A

* Amongst various witch stories, I heard the following from near Kidderminster, which retains some of the older witch powers of transforming not only themselves but others. The witch's lover was faithless, so she changed him into a swan, and he rode down the village in a pig trough! The person who told this story knew the witch well and had been in her house, where she kept six black cocks in a pen in her room. She had also six black cats; and the cocks and the cats could say the Lord's Prayer backwards. She had eyes that "could fetch a duck off the water two miles off." (Of this eye power more anon.) The old woman was accidentally burnt to death in 1850.

† According to a wide-spread superstition, it is very unlucky to look (or go) back. Once a lady in North Lincolnshire set off to church, to attend the baptism of her child, and having forgotten something, went back. When she entered the house the servants begged her to sit down before she went out again, avowing that if she did not do so, something terrible would happen. The same superstition is to be found in Holderness, Finland, Hungary, Algeria, Sweden, and among the Zulus and Russians. Cf. the Magyar story of Fairy Elizabeth, *Krisa*, xv. The Lapp, Jaetten og Veslegutten, *Friis Lappiske Eventyr*. Rink, *Tales of the Eskimo*, p. 300. Hofberg, *Svenska Sgner*, "Soasa-frun." Stokes, *Indian Fairy Tales*, pp. 140, 283. Gregor, p. 91. Tylor, *Primitive Culture*, vol. ii., p. 147; and at p. 377 *ib.* he shows the same idea is current among the Khonds of Arissa: and may one add, how all this recalls Lot's wife.

labourer told me the next. "My grandfather and another man were at Goxhill, and there was an old witch there. The men teased her till she shouted out 'I'll make you repent of this.' Off the two went and got their cart loaded with hay, and they got on first-class till they got past her cottage, when over went the cart. After a good deal of bother they got it all up again, but over it went a few yards further on, and that happened three or four times. So they half filled the cart next time, but it was all no good, they couldn't get on that day, and the old woman had her revenge."

As perhaps someone might like to know how to see a real witch, I give a charm which must act according to the the Magyar peasant tradition. "Dye the first egg of a black hen and take it with you to church in your pocket on Easter Sunday, then watch the people as they go into church, and you will see that some will have great difficulty in getting through the door, on account of the length of their horns." "Them's them, Sir!" Be sure, if you see any, be out of church before them, and lay down your egg, or else get to two cross roads, or away you will go to the "Seventh country, and seven times beyond that."

Mumby Vicarage, Alford.

W. HENRY JONES.

(To be continued.)

250. LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH RESTORATION BRIEFS.—The following notes of Briefs for the Collection of money for the restoration of Churches in Lincolnshire are taken from a MS. collection of Notes on Lincolnshire Topography and Family History, now in my possession, supposed to have been compiled (circa 1760) by Ralph Bigland, *Somerset Herald*.

"*Great Grimsby*.—The Parish Church of Great Grimsby in this county, being a very large and ancient structure of above five hundred yeares standing, is by length of time very much decayed, and in the year 1707 there happened a violent clap of thunder which struck off several stones from the steeple and rent the same in two in several places and very much weakened the whole body of the said church, which is now, from the many great Breaches, Decays, and Defects therein, in great danger of falling. The charge of Repairing and Rebuilding the same will be upon a moderate computation, besides the present materials, the sum of 1757 pounds.

Vide Brief dated 9th April, 5 Geo. 1 [1719].

South

South Thoresby.—The Parish Church of South Thoresby is by length of time become so ruinous and decayed that notwithstanding the constant care and expense the Parishioners have been at to keep up and support the said church, and prevent its falling the same is no longer capable of being repaired but must be wholly taken down and rebuilt, it being in so dangerous a condition, that the congregation cannot without manifest danger of their lives assemble therein for the public worship of Almighty God. The charge of rebuilding the said Parochial Church upon computation amounts unto 1000*l.* and upwards.

Vide Brief dated 7th March, 8 Geo. II [1735].

(*To be continued.*)

E. L. G.

251. ROMAN PAVEMENT AT LINCOLN (No. 172, p. 162).—The pavement described in the list of Roman Pavements at p. 162 as "Lincoln II.," is, I find, the same Pavement as "Lincoln I.," and *has* therefore been engraved in Mr. Morgan's *Romano-British Pavements*. My statement that these were two separate pavements is an error, which arose through hasty observation and the published engraving not being a *facsimile* of Mr. Hewitt's coloured drawing.

E. L. G.



QUERIES.

252. SIMPSON EFFIGY.—Can any Lincolnshire correspondent supply the name of the church, believed to be near Stixwold, in the chancel of which there is (or was) a large monument with the recumbent effigy of a lady named Simpson?

R. E.

253. STONE COFFINS FILLED WITH COCKLE SHELLS.—In excavating the soil which has been brought in to heighten the floor of the transitional portion of Frampton Church, several stone coffins were discovered, which must originally have had their lids level with the floor. The lids are all gone, but the bones, remain in the coffins, each has been filled with cockle and other shells and sand. It is evident from their being filled up to the top, and shells not being found elsewhere, that this was done by design and not by accident. The effect appears to have been to preserve the bones, which are perfectly fresh, although they must have been buried six hundred years, and before the level of the ground line was raised and made to

correspond

correspond with the second or Decorated portion of the church. Is there any other instance known of sea shells being used for such a purpose?

Frampton Hall, Boston.

C. T. J. MOORE.

254. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s, temp. 1542-1558.—*Henry Lacy*, generous, M.P. for Stamford, 1542 till 1547; and *Robert Lacy*, generous, M.P. for Stamford in 1553. Who were these?

Francis Kempe, Esq., M.P. for Lincoln City in the last Parliament of Queen Mary, 1558. Is anything known of him?
Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

255. BARONY OF DE ROS.—Can any one of your readers kindly inform me whether it is a fact that Mrs. Cliffe, who, as mentioned in *Gentleman's Mag.*, vol. 87, part ii., p. 369, died at Thelveton Hall, in Norfolk, 27 Nov., 1817, aged 82, was really the "undoubted heiress to an ancient Barony." She was Jane, the daughter of Marmaduke Metcalfe, who was son of Nicholas Metcalfe by his wife, who was "said to have been" Anne, daughter of Marmaduke Morley (see *Lincs. Notes & Queries*, p. 202).

By the courtesy of the family of Havers, of Whitehill, Herts., her descendants, I have been informed that the Barony was that of de Ros.

At the beginning of this century this was in abeyance between the co-heirs of the two sisters of Francis, sixth earl of Rutland, viz.:

(1) Bridgett, wife of Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.

(2) Frances, widow of William, third Lord Willoughby, of Parham. It was given in favour of Charlotte Boyle-Walsingham, granddaughter of first Earl of Shannon. Was this Jane Metcalfe (Cliffe) the direct descendant of the above Bridgett Tyrwhitt? Marmaduke was a family name of the latter family and of that of the Lords Lumley, their ancestors. In what way did the claim to the title arise, and does the reason further given in the *Gentleman's Mag.*, as above, truthfully account for the fact that the abeyance should not have been terminated in favour of the line of the elder co-heiress?

20, Oriental Place, Brighton.

EDWARD METCALFE.

256. FIRE AT SCOTTER.—A gentleman, who was born in 1793, in a village very near to Scotter, and who spent his life in

in the immediate neighbourhood, told me that "a very long time ago" nearly one half of the village was burnt down. The fire, I understood him to say, begun in the most southern house in the village and swept everything before it, except the church, until it reached the market place. I do not think that a brief was issued for a collection for the sufferers. I have made many enquiries and cannot hear of one.

I am anxious to know when this accident occurred and to see a full account of it, if such be in existence. "A very long time ago" is a vague statement. The person who made it was not ignorant of chronological sequence, as so many people are. I should conjecture that he meant by it one of the latter years of the seventeenth century, or very early in the eighteenth.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

257. FIRE AT METHERINGHAM.—I quote the following from *The Journals of the House of Commons*. Is anything known as to this catastrophe beyond what these paragraphs disclose?

"The humble Petition of Edward Shore and Wm. Dickenson, on the behalf of themselves and divers other distressed Inhabitants of the Town of Metherringham in the County of Lincolne, for a publick Contribution for their Loss by Fire; and a Certificate under the Hand of Several Justices of Peace of the said County; were this day read.

Ordered, That a Patent be granted, in usual Form, for a Collection of the Charity of well-disposed Persons for the Relief of the Petitioners in the County of Lincolne, and County and City thereof, in the City of London and Suburbs thereof, and in the Six next adjacent Counties to the County of Lincolne: And that the Attorney-General do prepare the said patent; and the Commissioners for Custody of the Great Seal do pass the same under the Great Seal of England, accordingly."—Vol. vii., p. 680.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

258. DISBANDING OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—I should be glad to be referred to any printed account of the disbanding of the Lincolnshire Yeomanry Cavalry, which I believe took place about forty-five years ago.

E. L. G.

259. ALKBOROUGH.—I send a few specimens of the various spellings of the name of this parish from early times to the year 1869. Since then the almost invariably accepted spelling has been as above.

I want someone to tell me the probable meaning of the name. I imagine it is of Saxon origin and that the second syllable refers either to its situation at the top of a hill overlooking the Trent and the Humber, or to its vicinity to a camp or earthwork (said by Stukeley to be Roman), which exists close to the village. Granted this is so, the question still remains what does the first syllable mean?

DATE.	CIRCUMSTANCE.	SPELLING.
1050	Askyl, about this time, gave Peterborough Abbey lands in	Alcheburn
1052	Thorold, the Sheriff, gave Spalding Priory tythes in	Alkebarge
1070	William Mallet possessed the Manor of	Alchebarge
	A few years later, Ivo Tailbois appointed a man to collect the tythes in	Altobaro
1105	The Abbey of Peterborough had land in	Alchebarua
1146	The Bishop of Lincoln settled a controversy about the church of	Haltbarge
1177	The Priory of Spalding possessed tythes in	Alkebarwe
1294	A return of the possessions of Spalding Priory in	Hautbarge
1297	Hugh Despencer had property in	Alta Barga
1309	In the <i>Hundred Rolls</i>	Hautbarge
1329	The King had lands in	Akeberwe
1341	John de Swynnerton had property in	Alk Berwe
1348	Philip Despencer had property in	Alkbaroun
1390	John de Hastings had property in	Alkbarowe
1424	Philip Despencer held the Manor of	Alkbarough
1479	Margaret Wentworth held the Manor of	Aukebergh
1531	Henry Sapcote leased the Rectory of	Alkbarowe
1566	Returns made by the Churchwardens of	Awkeborowe
1606	Randall Manning bought the Manor of	Aukeborow
1633	A conveyance of the Manor of	Aughbrough
1786	In the <i>Gentleman's Magazine</i>	Aukborough
1818	The living of Whitton united with	Aukborough
1869	Exchange of glebe lands in	Alkborough

Walcot, Doncaster.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

260. BOOTHBY-GRAFFOE, WAPENTAKE or HUNDRED.—In the new edition of his excellent *Glossary of Manley and Corringham Words*, Mr. Peacock gives a list of the Wapentakes of Lincolnshire, as at present recognised. Five, however, of these divisions, including Boothby-Graffoe, he states to be rightly called Hundreds. It would be interesting to learn the grounds for this distinction. Boothby-Graffoe does not appear to be expressly mentioned in *Domesday*, either as Hundred or Wapentake, but the Jurors who testify as to the properties and claims in its various parishes are uniformly styled "the Wapentake-men."

Wapentake-men." In the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, 3 Edward I., it is called "Wapentak de Grafhow"; in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, "Wappen' sive Decanat' de Graffoo." What are the preponderating reasons for pronouncing it to be rightly a Hundred?

Boothby-Graffoe, meaning of the name. What is the meaning of this double name which is now applied both to the Wapentake or Hundred and to one parish situated within it? As applied to the parish of Boothby, is the Graffoe a distinctive title having the meaning of Boothby in Graffoe, as Kirton Lindsey for Kirton in Lindsey, or does it mean the Boothby at which the Graf-how was situated, the burial mound or tumulus which gave its name to the district, and perhaps formed the meeting-place of its inhabitants? Or, as applied to the Wapentake or Hundred, is it a dual name signifying the union of the two districts of Boothby and Graffoe? This would seem to be indicated by the fact that the rural deanery of Graffoe, which consists of the lower division of Boothby-Graffoe, has always been known as Graffoe only, while Boothby appears as "Boby" in the rural deanery of Longoboby, which is formed out of the upper division of Boothby-Graffoe and the adjoining Wapentake of Langoe; this is evident from the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas IV., 1291, in which Longoboby is written as "Langhou et Boby." When did the double name Boothby-Graffoe first come into use?

R. E. C.



REPLIES.

261. THORNTON ABBEY GATEWAY—S. ANTHONY (No 142, pp. 140, 188).—It may be well to place on record in your pages that over the porch entrance to Tilbrook Church, Bedfordshire, is a sculptured figure of S. Anthony's pig, with the bell. The Church, it may be added, is just about two miles distant from the principal entrance (locally known as the Iron Gates) to Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdonshire. When the carriage of a visitor reaches that entrance, it has long been the custom for the lodge-keeper to ring a handbell, by way of notice to the servants at the Castle. This is always called "ringing the Tantony."

A. C.

262.

262. FIELD NAMES. "Warlot" (No. 164, pp. 152, 192).—I find this word used in the parish accounts in the middle of the last century. It occurs year after year, without offering any clue to its meaning.

Springthorpe Rectory.

E. LENTON-BLENKINSOPP.

263. MORTALITY AT FRAMPTON (No. 162, pp. 151, 191).—In the parish register of Springthorpe, in the year 1559, nine burials are entered, with a marginal note, *peste perierunt*. There can be little doubt that this *pestis* was the sweating sickness which wrought such havoc in this country in the sixteenth century. A full account of it, both medical and historical, will be found in Hicker's *Epidemics of the Middle Age's Sydenham Society*. Hicker mentions four great outbursts of this epidemic, between 1486 and 1551, besides many local outbreaks.

Springthorpe Rectory.

E. LENTON-BLENKINSOPP.

264. LEVERET FAMILY. No. 195, p. 185.—The parish register (vol. 1) of St. Michael's, Stamford, has this entry:—"A marriage—1594, Mr. Edmund Leuerit and Misstress Jane Couston, O&A. ix." The burial also is recorded in the same book of Mr. Anthony Couston, 7 June, 1593. Whether "Misstress Jane" was the widow, or a daughter of Anthony, I am unable to say, as his will is not at Somerset but most probably at Lincoln, and if so the question is easy of solution.

J. S.

265. NAME OF WHITSHED (No. 226, p. 212).—I have a relative living in Louth, widow of the late John De Key Whitsed. He was born at Crowland, and lived for many years at Postland, where he died. If Mr. Pollard thinks Whitsed has anything to do with Whitshed, I shall be glad to give him further information.

Louth.

HERBERT KIDDALL.

266. PARISH REGISTERS (No. 229, p. 213).—The only Lincolnshire Parish Register yet printed is that of Stubton (1577 to 1628), twelve copies of which were privately printed for Mr. F. A. Crisp, of Denmark Hill, S.E. The Grimsby Parish Register (1538–1812) is in the press, but not yet published. The Horncastle Parish Register (1559–1812) is in progress of publication, through the medium of the Horncastle Parish Magazine, published by Mr. W. K. Morton.

EDS. *Lincs. N. & Q.*

REVIEWS.

REVIEWS.

Abstracts of the Deeds and Charters relating to Revesby Abbey, 1142—1539. Horncastle: W. K. Morton. 1889. 4to. 44pp. [Privately printed.]

Although the original charter of William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, founding Revesby Abbey is lost, numerous abstracts of confirmations by his descendants appear in this volume, amongst the grants from other pious benefactors to the Abbey. The names of the grantors and the witnesses are very carefully set out, and afford a great deal of important information to the genealogist.

A curious tenure is created by an undated deed,* *temp.* Richard I. William, clerk of Hameringham, makes a grant of land to the monks of Revesby in consideration of their providing him and his heirs annually, at Michaelmas, a *pair of spurs*. Two instances of similar tenure of land are given by Blount† as formerly existing in Nottinghamshire and Kent, but this is the first example we have met with in Lincolnshire. There are several conveyances to the Abbey of bondmen. Henry Smerehorn "gave Robert, son of Colvan, his home born servant, with all his chattels,"‡ and undertook to make no further claim on the said Robert. The price seems to have been one silver mark. The Earl of Chester also gave his servant Roger "with all his property and chattels."§

Several very useful foot notes have been supplied by the Rev. F. Besant of Sibsey, identifying the property under the old descriptions and field names with the modern names.

There is an appendix containing a list and description of the Abbey Seals, and also a Glossary of terms of measurement used in the abstracts. One hundred and fifty copies of this interesting publication have been privately printed for the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P. The printing and get up of the book leave nothing to be desired.

A List of Civil War Tracts and Broad-sides relating to the County of Lincoln. Compiled by Ernest L. Grange, M.A., LL.M. Horncastle: W. K. Morton. 1889. 4to. 20 pp.

Seventy-five copies of the above contribution to Lincolnshire bibliography have been privately printed.

* Pp. 15, 16.

† *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors.* Ed. Hazlitt. London. 1874. pp. 115, 237.

‡ No. 53, p. 16.

§ P. 15.

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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 6, lines 7, 8, and 9, *for* dipthong *a* *read* *æ*.
" 6, line 13, *for* Bacchal^r *read* Bacchal^l.
" 15, line 35, *for* W. Boucherett *read* M. Boucherett.
" 21, line 37, *for* David *read* Daniel.
" 21, line 37, *for* 1764 *read* 1674.
" 31, line 7, *for* secluded *read* excluded.
" 50, line 24, *for* 1651 *read* 1561.
" 50, line 25, *after* Aldermen *insert* Com-burgesses.
" 72, line 41 (note), *for* London 1640 *read* London 1642.
" 89, line 8, *for* Stamford-in-the-Vale *read* Stanford-in-the-Vale.
" 89, line 9, *for* Oxfordshire *read* Bedfordshire.
" 93, line 14, *for* Edward Hutchinson's Will *read* William Bornett's Will.
" 115, line 7, *for* xxx^o *read* iiij^o
" 122, line 21, *for* Grantham *read* Lincoln.
" 124, line 4, *for* has *read* have.
" 124, line 8, *for* seems *read* seem
" 128, line 17, *for* proscribed *read* prescribed.
" 129, line 17, *for* MILLINO *read* MILLMO.
" 129, line 18, *for* AMIME *read* ANIME.
" 129, (note) *for* Lam. MSS. *read* Harl. MSS.
" 172, line 32, *for* Crool *read* Crod.
" 197, line 25, *for* Thomas Lister the elder *read* William Lister, &c.
" 211, line 33, *for* Northumberland *read* Northampton.
" 225, line 24, *for* Somerset *read* Somerset-House.
" 227, line 33, *for* Rempton *read* Rempston.
" 230, line 18, *for* ats *read* als.
" 231, line 13, *for* firke *read* fiorke.
" 232, line 6, *for* Churnes *read* Chernes.
" 232, lines 8 and 9, *for* whiles *read* wheles
" 232, line 10, *for* Rimmelles *read* Kimmelles.
" 239, line 4, *for* native *read* nature.
" 240, line 9, *for* "pointes" *read* "pointer."
" 240, line 37, *for* there *read* their.





A LIST OF THE EXISTING
SEPULCHRAL BRASSES
IN LINCOLNSHIRE.



ALFORD. Pavement, central passage of nave.

William Key and family, 1753-1765.

On a gray slab, brass plate, with inscription:—

“Here and nigh unto this place lieth the body of
Mr. Will^m. Key, who died May y^e 7th, 1753,
aged 61. Also Mrs. Elizth. Key, his wife, who died
Dec. 20th, 1761, aged 67. Also Mr. Thos. Key,
son of the above Will^m. and Eliz. Key, who died
Feb. 27, 1764, aged 47. Also Mary Key, daughter
of Thos. and Dorothy Key, who died May y^e 30th
1765, aged 2 years.”

North Lincolnshire Monthly Illustrated Journal, Aug. 1869.

ALGARKIRK. On a slab, W. end of nave.

Nicholas Robertson, merchant of the staple of Calais, 1498,
with two wives, Isabella and Alice.

“He appears with his feet on a mound, in a gown opened at
the bottom to show the fur lining corresponding with that of
the cuffs. From his girdle depend a gypciere or purse, an
anelace or dagger, and signet attached to a chain. One wife
is represented in the butterfly head-dress of the time of
Edward IV., and a gown with fur-lined cuffs turned back; the
other in a lappeted bonnet, and a gown with enlarged cuffs
half covering the hands, and both have a long end pendent
from their girdles.”—*Linc. Arch. Rep.*

On a separate plate the legend, with half effigies of Virgin
and Child (two lines continuous):

Sis testis x're quod no' iacet hic lapis iste corpus ut ornatur set sp's ut memoretur
Quisquis er' q'i t'asier' sta p'lege plora Su' quod eris fuera' q'e quod es p' me p'cor ora.

This extended reads:

Sis testis christe quod non iacet hic lapis iste, Corpus ut ornatur sed spiritus ut memoretur. Quisquis eris qui transieris, sta, perlege, plora; Sum quod eris, fueramque quod es: pro me precor ora.

Haines, ii., p. 116; *Linc. Arch. Rep.*, 1870, p. 197; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lii.

ALTHORPE. Now fixed on the back of the sedilia, formerly on the altar-tomb of dark marble, S. side of chancel, which now forms the seat of the sedilia.

William de Lound, Rector, c. 1370.

Effigy of a priest, in wide flowing chasuble, the collar richly diapered with a four-leaved ornament; hands raised in prayer; crown of the head showing a large tonsure, surrounded by thick waves of hair.

Below, the legend:—

“Hic iacet Will's de Lound, quondam clericus cancellarie d'ni Regis, cui' a'i'e p'piciet' Deus.”

William de Lound was presented to the Rectory of Althorpe by Joseph Panely, Prior of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, 1355. (Stonehouse, *Isle of Axholme*, s. v. Althorpe.) He was probably of the neighbourhood, the township of Butterwick belonging to a family of this name.

This interesting brass, though happily quite perfect, was so covered by coats of paint that its existence was unknown until the restoration of the church in 1868. The chancel was built in 1483 by the Neville family, when the altar tomb was used to form the seat of the Perpendicular canopies to the sedilia.

Figured in *Illustrated London News*, 1875; and in *An Amateur's Sketch Book*; *Linc. Arch. Rep.*, 1875, p. ix.; *Antiquary*, May, 1883, p. 213.

ASGARBY-BY-SLEAFORD. Against S. wall of chancel.

Charles Butler, 1603.

A brass plate inserted in a monument, with arms and crest and this legend:—

“Carolus primogenitus Johannis Butler de Baketon* obiit xvii^o die Maii MDIII Ætatis suæ viii.”

Trollope, *Hist. of Sleaford*, p. 331.

ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUDE. On E. face of N. pier of chancel-arch.

* Now called Boughton, in this parish.

Edward King, 1617.

Small brass plate, much injured, with this legend:—

“Here lyeth Edwarde Kinge Esquier who died the xxiii of July, 1617. He married two wives the first being Mary Clopton one of the daughters of Richard Clopton of Ford Hall in the county of Suffolke, Esq. by whom he had issue two sonnes and foore daughters: the second wife was Elizabeth Colly late wife of Anthony Colly of Glaston in the county of Rutland Esq. and one of the daughters and coheires to Henry Keeble son to S..... Keeble by whom he had issue one

Then follow four Latin verses of which the only words legible are the beginning:—“Quis situs hac sub mole.....”

Trollope, *Hist of Sleaford*, p. 207.

ASHBY PUERORUM. Two brasses, both set on slabs affixed to S. wall of nave; formerly in the pavement.

1. Richard Lytleburye, died 1521.

A knight in armour, about nine inches long, with wife and ten children.

Inscription: “Richard Lytleburye, Esq., of Stanesbye, 1521, and his wife Elizabeth, who was daughter of Sir Edmund Jenney of Knodishall in the countye of Suffolke, and their ten children, Humphrey, Thomas, William, John, Robert, Edmund, Elizabeth, Jane, Anne, Mary.”

Stainsby is a small manor-house in this parish. According to Haines, this brass was not cut till about 1560, probably at the same time with the following one. In 1848 it was exhibited by E. J. Willson, Esq., at the meeting of the Archaeological Institute, at Lincoln, but was afterwards restored to the church.

2. A knight in armour, c. 1560, resembling the preceding one. No inscription.

This was probably the son of No. 1.

Haines, ii., p. 262; *Arch. Inst.*, 1848, p. 41.

In the chancel pavement there is also a fine foreign incised slab of blue marble, representing a priest in eucharistic vestments with chalice on breast. The head, hands, chalice, apparels, and three small figures in the canopy were formerly of brass.

Figured in Haines, ii., p. 256.

BAG ENDERBY. Three small plates with inscriptions, all in pavement of central passage of nave.

1. Thomas Enderby, c. 1390.

Legend: "Thomas Enderby et Loues * sa femme gysonn
y cy, dieux de lour almes p^r sa grace eyt mercy.

2. Albin de Enderby, 1407.

Legend: "Orate p'ai'a Albini de Enderby,† qui fecit fieri
istam ecclesiam cum campanili, qui obiit in vigilia s'ti
Matthiæ ap't'i A.D. mcccvii."

3. Heare Lyeth John Gedney Esquire and Issabell His wife, daughter of Edward Grauntham of Dunham. John died an. 1533.† Issabell died anno 1536.

Haines, ii., p. 263; *Linc. Arch. Rep.*, 1865, p. 51; 1876, p. 173.

4. On a monument with effigies in the chancel.

Heare Lyeth Andrew Gedney Esquire and Dorithe His wife. They had issue Richard John Mary and Katherine. Dorathe Died the 7 of June 1591 and Andrew Died the 7 of.....

BARROWBY. Two brasses, both in chancel pavement.

1. Nicholas Deene and wife, 1479.

A civilian in gown, with purse and anelace suspended from his girdle; his hat hangs behind him. His wife, Katharine, daughter of Walter Pedwardine, wears a butterfly head-dress. Below, a group of nine sons.

Inscription from Holles.

Under this monument lye buried the bodyes of Nicholas Deen and Catharine his wife [daughter and heyre of Walter Pedwardyn] who died the eleventh day of O&tober An'o D'ni 1479.

5. James Deene, 1498, and wife, 1500.

Male effgy lost (apparently before Holles' time).

The wife in a mantle emblazoned with the family heraldic bearings, and lappedet cap. Below, a circular wreath with intertwined label and legend: "Agnus Dei qui tollis peccata mundi miserere nobis"; within, a shield charged with the arms of Deene and (the wife's) Armine.

Hic Jacent Jacobus Deen de Barrowby armig: et Margareta

* According to Holles, *Agnes*.

† Probably the son of the preceding; but the title "de" was now assumed.

‡ According to *Haines*, engraved c. 1600.

uxor ejus. Obiit ille 29^o die Aprilis An'o D'ni 1498.

Illa 19^o die Januarij An'o D'ni 1508. Quor' a'i'abus &c.

Three matrices of brasses also remain in this church: a knight with lady in butterfly head-dress, c. 1470, and two civilians with their wives.

Linc. Arch. Rep., 1867, p. 18.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ST. MARY'S. 1. In pavement, N. side of chancel.

Simon Seman, Vintner, and Sheriff of London, 1433.

A civilian, in long gown with full sleeves, hands raised in prayer; feet on two vintners' tuns; round his head a scroll with the legend: "Credo qd rede'ptor meus vivit et in novissimo die de t'ra surrectur' su' et in carne mea videbo deu' salvatorem meum." Escutcheons at the four corners, with vintner's mark. At corners of the verge, Evangelistic symbols; at head, eagle and man; at foot, lion and ox. Round the verge the legend:—

"+ In gracia 't misericordia dei | hic iacet Simon Seman
quonda' Civis 't vinitari' ac Alderman' London' Qui
obiit xr^o die mens' Augusti | Anno domini Mill'imo
cccc^o | Tricesimo Tertio Cuius anime et omnium
fidelium defunctorum deus propicietur amen AMEN."

Two of the escutcheons and a portion of one foot have been lost since 1873; the rest is perfect. This is one of the best brasses in the county, the merchant's gown being a particularly good example.

"Simon Seman was Sheriff of London in 1424 (*Baker's Chronicle*, p. 201) but his name is not found in any of the lists of Aldermen of London at the Guildhall, and it is very probable that the description 'Aldermanus' is a mistake, and should have been 'Vicecomes.' His arms were 'Barry wavy, a crescent.'"

Figured in *Linc. Notes & Queries*, Jan., 1889; *Haines*, i., pp. 129, 200, 210; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 233.

2. Pavement, W. end of nave.

Half effigy of a lady, c. 1380.

Inscription lost.

Haines, ii., p. 262.

BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ST. PETER'S.

Kelly's *Directory of Lincolnshire*, 1885, says: "There is a mutilated brass effigy, with inscription, to Robert Barnetby, of

Barton, Esq., 1440; and other brasses to William Garton, of Barton, 1505; and Edward Trippe, yeoman, 1619." None of these are now known to exist. There was a brass Latin inscription, in nave pavement, to William Cannon, 1401. (Allen's *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 233.)

Allen also mentions an incised slab in the pavement, the head and hands of which had been of brass.

Information about any of these brasses is requested; Holles describes Robert Barnetby's monument, but not any of the others.

BECKINGHAM. 1. On S. floor of nave.

Dr. Thomas Williamson, Rector, 1639.

Plate, with inscription only:—

"Thomas Williamson Sacrae Theologiae Professor
Roberti Williamson Sacrae Theologiae Professoris
filius natu maximus et Rector Ecclesiae de Becking-
ham resurrectionem hic expectat. Obiit anno aetatis
suae XLVIII et salutis nostrae MDCXXXIX."

2. On N. floor of nave.

Robert Hacket, Rector, 1733.

Plate, with inscription only:—

"Near this place lies the Body of Mr. Robert Hacket A.M.
of the Society of Magdalen College in Oxon and
Rector of this church. He was a decendant [*sic*]
of that worthy and learned Prelate of the Church
Dr. John Hacket, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry.
He died December the 19th, 1733, aged 29 years."

BIGBY. 1. Chancel pavement (on slab moved from the N. side of chancel).

Elizabeth Skypwith, c. 1520.

A lady, in rather peculiar pedimental head-dress with lappets; feet not shown. Below, the legend:—

"Here lyeth Elizabeth Skypwith late the wyf of Will'm
Skypwith Esquier Son & heyre to Sr John Skypwith
of Ormesby in the Comite of Lincol'n knyght &
daught' unto Will'm Tyrwhyte of Kettlyby in the
sam Comite knyght."

2. Affixed to the central niche of sedilia; formerly on the N. wall.

Edward Nayler, Rector, and family, 1632.

Husband, with moustache and pointed beard, in gown and

ruff; wife in wimple and ruff, kneeling at a prayer-desk; two sons and five daughters. Above, four verses:—

Quis tumulo hoc tegitur? vatum celeberrimus ille
 Qui modo divinæ buccina laudis erat.
 Cuius linguae, artes, pietas, prudentia, mores,
 Illius in laudem qui dedit usque vigent.

Below, the inscription:—

“Heere lieth y^e body of Edward Nayler a faithfull and
 painefull | Minister of Gods word & sometime
 Rector of this Church who | after 16 yeares godly &
 learned labours in y^e 25 day of May | 1632 changed
 this miserable mortalitie into blessed æternitie.”

This is a good example of the date, with unusually clear lettering.

Haines, ii., p. 118.

BLYTON. On S. wall of chancel.

Plate with this inscription:—

“Memorize Sacrum. In expectance of the Resurrection |
 Here quietly sleepe the little bodyes of William and
 Elizabeth two of the children of S^r | John Wray of
 Warton Kn^t & Bar^t and the | Lady Grisselda his
 wife having | only seen the world and left it.
 “Obiit { ille Nov. 17 } A^o dⁿⁱ { 1613 { mense ætat } prima
 { illa Mart. 3 } { 1615 { { sexta”

Hæu! vix ostensam terris, cur pallida sexus
 Funere crudeli mors utriusque rapit
 Progeniem? Cœlis ut pignus utriq^{ue} parentum
 Filia sit matri filius arrha patri.

Whom scarce the world yet saw, say cruel death
 Why didst of each sex one deprive of breath?
 That either parent might in heaven have one,
 To be their pledge till they in person come.

Mentioned in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1866, but erroneously described as “a brass commemorating *one* of the *Cecil* family, dated 1614.”

BOSTON, ST. BOTOLPH'S.

This church possesses by far the largest collection of brasses in the county, owing to the former commercial importance of the town and its trade with Flanders. The first two are the finest.

1. Within the sacrarium, N. side of altar; formerly in the chapel of SS. Peter and Paul, afterwards in the N. aisle.

Walter Pescod and wife, 1398.

A very fine large brass of a merchant, but imperfect; the lower part of male effigy, the wife's effigy, marginal inscription, and upper figures of the canopies lost.

Under a square super-canopy are separate triple canopies for each figure, with fourteen niches in the outer shafts. The central figures above (apparently our Lord between two angels, not "Holy Trinity," as *Haines*) are lost; those which remain in the niches are SS. Peter, John Evang., James the Greater, Matthew, Philip, Simon, Thomas, Bartholomew, James the Less, and Jude.

The merchant in a gown, mantle fastened on right shoulder, and hood; various parts are adorned with the rebus of a peascod, sometimes set triply in form of a W. "One indication only perhaps occurs on brasses of the parti-coloured dresses so much in fashion in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the tunic of Walter Pescod has his rebus *on the left side only*." (*Haines*.)

When Col. Holles took his notes, *c.* 1640, this brass was "*in choro S'c'orum Petri et Pauli ad Boream*." This choir, or chapel, seems to have been the W. part of the chancel, which was divided by steps from the eastern part.

He gives the inscription as follows:—

Ut referunt metra Mercator olim vocitatus
Pescod sub petra Walterus hic est tumulatus
Qui quinto Iulii discessit ab orbe kalendas
MC ter octo cui nonageno mage prenda
Multa Petri Gildae bona contulit ex pietate.

Haines, i., pp. 131, 137, 164, 165; ii., p. 116; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1870, p. 183; *Old Lincolnshire*, p. 51; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lii.; *Churches of Holland*, Boston, p. 49; *Holles' Notes*, (Harleian MSS. No. 6829), given in Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 193.

2. Within the sacarium, S. side of altar; formerly at W. end of nave.

A Priest, *c.* 1400.

This fine brass is of the same period and character as the preceding. In alb, cope, and stole; on the orphreys eight figures of saints: Virgin and Child, John Evang., Peter, Paul, James, Andrew, Bartholomew, and Jude (?). Inscription lost. Probably John Stransgill or Strensall, Rector of Boston, 1381-1408. "Rector of Boston, according to the Subsidy Roll of 1381. He is called Strensall in the Register of the Corpus Christi Guild of 1385 and 1398. He was assessed in the

Subsidy 51 Edward III., 1377, as a beneficed clerk, and was also a member of the Guild of the Holy Trinity in Boston, and died in 1408." (Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 170). His successor was the famous Richard Fleming, Bishop of Lincoln, 1420-1431, and founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, to whose lot it fell, as bishop of the diocese, to execute the infamous decree of the Council of Constance, 1425, for the exhumation and burning of the ashes of Wycliffe, at Lutterworth.

Haines, i., pp. 28, 105 (the statement that there were twelve Apostles originally on the orphreys is erroneous); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1870, p. 183; *Old Lincolnshire*, p. 51; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.; Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 314; *Churches of Holland*, Boston, p. 53.

3. S. aisle, third bay from W.

Civilian and two wives, 1400-1410.

A bracket brass with canopy; the stem, inscription, shields, whole of male effigy except its feet and the head of one wife are lost; hands held apart (a sign of provincial work).

Haines, i., pp. 137, 171; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1870, p. 183 (incorrect).

4. In the library over the porch.

A Palimpsest: a widow, c. 1390, and, on reverse, a lady, c. 1460.

Head, inscription, and portions of the figures lost.

Haines, ii., p. 45; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1870, p. 183.

5. S. wall of Cotton chapel, formerly in pavement of S. aisle. Civilian and wife, c. 1480.

With the Evangelistic symbols; much worn.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1870, p. 184.

6. S. aisle, near pulpit; almost covered by seating.

Seven children, c. 1490.

Given in *Haines* and *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.* as "two sons, seven daughters"; but the two are lost, and the seven seem to be sons, being on left hand lower corner of slab.

Haines, i., p. 22; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1870, p. 184.

7. Central passage of nave, close to lectern.

Portions of large canopy, c. 1500. (?)

Three effigies of mourners in the shafts, with diapered backgrounds, showing Flemish workmanship; much worn.

Haines, i., p. 22.

Nave pavement, partly covered by the font.

Portion of another canopy, c. 1500. (?)

Two small effigies from shaft, with two entablatures and portions of triple canopy; of the same date and character as the preceding.

Haines, i., p. 22.

9. Loose in the library, over the porch.

Three small shields, c. 1500. (?)

Each with a small figure, bearing a blank scroll.

Haines, i., p. 23, mentions "two hands from a slab, c. 1500," of which nothing is now known; possibly a confusion with these shields.

10. S. aisle, on wall.

Robert Townley, Alderman, 1588.

Shield of arms: arg. a fesse in chief, three mullets, sa. a crescent for difference, sa. three goats salient arg., *Dinley* quartered with *Townley*.

The inscription is new, and made from Col. Holles' notes.

"Robtus Townley, Contrarotulator Portus et Aldermannus Boston obiit 8^o die Martii Anno 1588. Johanna uxor eius, relicta Rici Skepper de East Kirkeby, sepulta iacet apud East Kirkeby."

Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 192; *Churches of Holland*, Boston, p. 46 (given as 1585).

11. S. aisle, on wall.

Richard Bolle, 1591.

Shield of arms, and inscription.

"Holles gives the inscription which then existed in Latin, as a memorial of Richard Bolles, Esq., of Haugh (near Alford), but he does not notice a most brilliant coat of arms upon a brass plate, with real metals and tinctures enamelled, as old as the reign of Elizabeth. This has probably been renewed since Mr. Holles made his collections (c. 1640), the inscription in memory of Mr. Bolles being now in English, whereas Mr. Holles gives it in Latin. The coat of arms contains 16 quarterings, as follows:

Quarterly	{	1. Sa. three lamps or., flame ar.
		2. Ar. three * * * sa.
		3. Ar. a chevron between ten crosslets, sa. <i>Kyme</i> .
		4. Sa. a chevron between three bells or.
Quarterly	{	1. Barry of six ar. and sa. in chief, three bezants.
		2. A chevron between three escallops in chief, and a cross fitchée.
		3. Party per-pale dancettée, sa. and or.
		4. Sa. a chevron ermine, between three wings ar.

- Quarterly {
1. Ar. three foxes passant, sa.
 2. Chequéé or. and sa. a chief ermine.
 3. Fretty ar. and sa.
 4. Ar. a chevron between three cross crosslets, sa. on a bordure of the second entoyer of bezants.
- Quarterly {
1. Fretty sa. and ar. a canton of the last.
 2. Ar. three chevronels sa. in chief a fleur-de-lis, or.
 3. Sa. a chevron between three crosslets or., in chief a lion passant of the second.
 4. Ar. two bars engrailed sa.

Crest: a demi-boar armed and enguled or., vulned in the breast with a boar spear ar. and imbrued."—*Thompson*.

Inscription: "Here lieth Richard Bolle of Haugh in y^e countie of Lincoln Esquire, Sone and Heire of Richard Bolle of Haugh Esquire and of Marria his Wife, Daughter and Heire of Jo. Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe Esquire. He had Yssu by Jane his first wife daughter to Sr Willm Skipwith of Ormesbie Knight Charles Bolle his Sone and Heire apparrant, who died in his Life-tyme, Marrie married to Anthonie Tournay of Cavenbie, Anne married to Leonard Cracroft, Gent. Gertrude married to Leonard Kirkman of Kele, Gent. and Ursula married to John Kirkman, Gent. He had no Yssu by Anne his second Wife. He had Yssu by Margaret his third Wife Richard John and Jane. He died on ye sixt Daie of Februarie 1591, and in y^e 85 yere of his Age, after he had sundrie tymes had charge in France, Scotland, and yis Realme and had bene twice Sheriff of y^e said Countie."

The original inscription, as given by Holles, was:

"Ricus Bolle de Haugh filius Rici et Mariannae uxoris suae filiae Johis Fitz-William de Malberthorp, bis vicecomes comitatus Lincolniae, saepe provinciam gerens in Scotia et Anglia obiit 6^o die Februarii Ano Dⁿⁱ 1591. Jana filia Willi Skipwith Militis prima uxor, per quam Carolus, Maria nupta Antonio Tournay de Cavenby, Anna Leonardo Cracroft, Gertruda Leonardo Kirkeman de Keale, et Ursula Johi Kirkeman desponsatae. Anna secunda Uxor, per quam nullus exitus; Margareta, tertia Coniux per quam Ricus Johes et Johanna."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1873, p. 59; Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 197; *Churches of Holland*, Boston, pp. 46, 59.

This Richard Bolle was the grandfather of the famous Elizabethan captain, Sir John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, Louth, the hero of the legend of the *Spanish Lady* (Percy's *Reliques*, iii., p. 234). See a paper by Bishop Trollope, *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1873, p. 56.

12. E. end of S. aisle.

William Dinley (or Dingley), 1626.

A skull and cross-bones, with a shield of arms (ar. a fesse sa. in chief three mullets; motto: *Honora Patrem et Matrem*), and inscription:—

"Gulielmi Dinleii | Ex agro Lancastrensi Mariaeq. |
Lectissimae coniugis quidquid in coelis non est sub
hac terra conditur. | Una in Domino requiescunt qui
vitam totam duxerunt sine querelâ. | Epitaphio non
indigent: | Resurgere mallent quam nosci. | Sed in
eorum memoriam Ioannes utriusque Fil. adhuc
maerens | ac tam piis genitoribus reddi cupiens |
Hoc posuit parentavit. | Anno post pa. obitum xx
post ma. 14 Dominique | Nati MDCXXVI.

Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 197; *Churches of Holland*, Boston, p. 58.

This son, Sir John Dingley, Kt., of East Sheen, Surrey, left by his will (Corporation Records, May 18, 1686) £200 to the Corporation of Boston, "to be expended in the reparation of the church, the market cross, and the bridge for ever."—Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 197, note. [The market cross is swept away, and the bridge is a modern iron one.]

13. On wall of Cotton Chapel (S.W. chapel of nave.)

Thomas Lawe, 1657.

Half effigy, in skull cap, ruff, and braided gown; with flowing hair, moustache, and "goatee" beard. Below, inscription, in capitals:—

"Memoriae Sacrum | Thomas Lawe, Senator Bostoniensis.
| Postquam ter praefecturam huius burgi ornaverat |
et LXXI annos in vivis compleverat Naturae vestigal
exolvit | Anno Salutis MDCLVII, 3^o die Octobris. |
Mortalitatis suae spolia, Resurrectionis et | Immortal-
itatus pignora hic deposuit | Thomas Lawe, filius
eius natu maximus adhuc maerens | Hanc Ceream
paterno sepulchro accendi curavit | A^o Stis. MDCLIX
x^o die Aug^{ti}.

Epitaphium.

Dum iusta percoluta sunt huic funeri,
Tenebat omnes unus atq. idem dolor;
Nec miror. Animos omnium devinzerat
Inopum benignus, hospitalis divitum."

Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 196 (figured); *Churches of Holland*, Boston, p. 57.

"Thomas Lawe was Mayor of Boston, 1635, 1645, and 1652. He is said to have been a member of Parliament during the Protectorate, and to have been a great opponent of Cromwell. We do not, however, find the name of Lawe in the lists of the Parliaments held during the Protectorate; nor is the name mentioned in Burton's *Diary*."—Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 196, note.

14. Over the door in N. aisle.

Dr. Obadiah Howe, Vicar, 1682.

Arms (a fess between three wolves' heads) and inscription:—

"Abdias Howe, SS.T.P. | Ecclesiae Bostoniensis Praepositus
| In elucidandis S. Scripturis peritissimus | In
adstruenda pura Evangelii | doctrina eximie pollens,
| In revincendis Erroribus solide acutus; | Hanc
postquam Ecclesiam | xxii anos salutifero | Dei
verbo fidissime pavit | Vitæ probitate spectatissima
erudivit | Morum gravitate et autoritate | Colen-
dissima Decoravit | Summa deniq. prudentia moderatus
est, | Morte tandem non opinata | sed nec immatura
ereptus est; | In coelestis ecclesiae sortem cooptatus |
Luctuosum sui desiderium | bonis omnibus relinquens
| Et Relicturus | Desiit esse mortalis Feb. xxvii |
A.D. MDCLXXXII.—Ætat. suae LXVII. | Hoc quidquid
Monumenti | dilectissimo suo coniugi | Uxor mæstis-
sima posuit."

Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 194; *Churches of Holland*, Boston, p. 51.

"Dr. Howe was Vicar of Boston 1660–1682. He was a learned controversialist, and author of many Puritan theological works. He was Minister of Stickney at the date of the battle of Winceby, 1643, and is said to have entertained the Parliamentary leaders."—Thompson, p. 171.

15. Pavement of nave, S. of the font, formerly in chancel pavement.

John Tooley, 1686.

Arms in a lozenge above (ar. on a chevron gu. three escallops; crest, a stork with escallop in bill), and inscription:—

"Johannes Tooley, Armiger, | Integer vitæ scelerisq.
 purus | Coniux Fidissimus | Pater Charissimus |
 Amicus Certissimus | Comes Suavissimus | Propin-
 quorum Delicium | Egenorum Præsidium | Bonorum
 Desiderium | Non eget Monumento ære perenniori. |
 Bona Pietatis et Charitatis opera | Beatam nominis
 memoriam | Æternitati consecrarunt. | Obiit Julii 25
 | Anno Dom. 1686. | Ætatis suæ 64."

Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, 194; *Churches of Holland*, Boston,
 p. 50.

16. In altar-tomb recess in S. aisle.

Robert Wilby, 1791.

Small copper plate with inscription:—"Robert Wilby, 1791."

Robert Wilby was Mayor of Boston, 1757 and 1768.

17. Loose in the library, over the porch.

Small plate with inscription:—"Kerchever Thompson, Esq.,
 1791."

Broken in two, and a part missing.

18. There is also loose in the library a small plate of
 Elizabeth Thompson, 1810.

There are a large number of matrices of brasses in the nave
 and aisles, apparently mostly foreign, and generally on slabs of
 blue marble with incised figures, the head, hands, sword, &c.,
 being of brass. One of these, near the S. porch, is apparently
 of a man with four wives, two on each side, and six children.
 There are fourteen of these slabs in the central passage of nave,
 of which only one (No. 7) has any brass left. In the Additional
 MSS. by Kerrick (British Museum, No. 6732, pp. 20, 21) are
 notices of other brasses lost.

This church has also a fine series of modern brasses, of
 which the most interesting are (in Cotton Chapel) a tablet
 to John Cotton, 1652, erected by citizens of Boston, U.S.,
 1855; (in S. aisle) Henry Hallam, the historian, d. 1859;
 and (on chancel S. wall) Professor Conington, 1869.

BROUGHTON. Chancel pavement.

Sir Henry Redford and wife, c. 1370.

A fine large brass, 4ft. 9in. long, of a knight, probably
 Sir Henry Rydford, or Redford, in helmet, camail, epaulières,
 vambraces, coudières, jupon with elegantly embroidered
 bawdric, cuisses, genouillières, jambarts, sollerets, spurs, and
 cuffed gauntlets; sword with ornamented sheath; feet on lion:
 and lady in lunar head-dress with veil pendent behind, flowing

robe, mantle with shoulder ornaments fastened in front triangularly with a cord having pendent ends with tassels and beads; beaded sleeves; hands ungloved; at feet a dog with belled collar; both holding hearts in their hands; under triple canopy, of which only the central part remains; inscription lost.

Haines, i., pp. 107, 130; *Boutell, Brasses and Slabs*, pp. 56, 124; do., *Monumental Brasses*, p. 30 and plate; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.

BURTON COGGLES. S. wall of nave.

Three small effigies and three shields of arms fixed round a stone tablet with an inscription to Robert Cholmeley, 1590.

1. A knight in armour: figure in three-quarters profile but face nearly full; with flowing hair, moustache, and pointed beard; hands in prayer; in large collar, mail with gorget, epaulières, coudières, cuisses, greaves, genouillères, jambarts, and sollerets; feet on a mound, on which is a tilting-helmet with plume. This is probably *Robert Cholmeley*, 1590, on whose tablet it is fixed.

2. A civilian in three-quarters profile; in ruff and rich furred robe; hands in prayer; feet visible.

3. A lady, three-quarters profile, with hands in prayer; in ruff and robe embroidered down the front. These two are said to be *Sir Humphrey Cholmeley* (son of No. 1) and wife, 1620.

Of the three shields of arms two bear Cholmeley quarterly, and one Cholmeley impaled with another.

Arch. Inst. Rep., 1848, p. liii. (only mentions 2 and 3, and very inaccurately).

BURTON PEDWARDINE. 1. On altar-tomb in N. chantry chapel.

Alice (Longchamp, wife of Roger) de Pedwardine, 1330.

Half effigy, flanked by two shields, with incised Lombardic border legend, formerly filled with brass; effigy, shields, and part of legend lost. Inscription:—

“ Dame Alis de Pettewardine gist icy
File de Longchampe S. Henri
Deu de sa alme eyt merci.

Haines, ii., p. 117; *Trollope, Sleaford*, p. 350.

The original inscription on the tomb stated that she rebuilt the church, except the S. aisle and chapel of St. Nicholas, which were rebuilt by the parish.”

Haines, ii., p. 117, quoted from Harleian MSS. 6829.

2. Pavement of N. chantry.

Thomas Horsman and wife Mary, 1631.

Male effigy and two shields of arms lost. The lady in prayer, with veil over her head falling behind, and in a cloak, having a thickly pleated short cape round her shoulders.

Inscription (in capitals):—"Here lieth interred the bodie of Thomas Horsman | Esquire who was Lord of this towne. He took to | wife Mary the daughter of John Treadway of Easton | in Northamptonshire. He departed this life the 2 of | Aprill in the Yeare of our Lord 1631. Whose wife in | her pious memorie erected this memoriall."

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 351; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.

In this chapel was formerly also "the effigy of a lady, with angels supporting a cushion beneath the head, and a dog at the feet, but this had disappeared previous to 1815. There still remains an ancient slab in the floor that once had a brass border legend with the evangelical symbols at the angles."

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 351.

BUSLINGTHORPE. On the S. wall of nave; discovered buried in 1707.

Sir Richard de Buslingthorpe, c. 1300 or earlier.

A coffin-shaped slab with marginal inscription in Lombardic letters: small half effigy in "coif" (a hood fastened by a strap across the forehead), chain mail, "bliaus," (a surcoat,) and ailettes; the gauntlets scaled, and holding a heart; head resting on two pillows. Beneath, a shield of arms lost. Inscription round the slab, somewhat mutilated:—

"+Issy . gyt . Sire . Rychard . le . fiz . Sire . Iohn . de .
Boselyngthorp . del . alme . de . ky . Deus . eyt .
mercy."

Haines, i., pp. 107, 146, 148; figured, p. 150; Boutell, *Brasses*, pp. 6, 22, 30, 33, 53, 124; figured, p. 113; Boutell, *Christian Monuments*, figured, p. 146; Waller, *Brasses*, pl. x.; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.; *Historic Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. x., 1858.

[N.B.—The Brasses at Addlethorpe and Barholm will be described in the Supplement.]



MATERIALS FOR A COMPLETE LIST

OF

Lincolnshire Topographical Books.

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STAMFORD.

BUTCHER, RD. *The Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford*, in the County of Lincolne, with its Ancient Foundation, Grants, Priviledges, and severall Donations thereunto belonging, also a List of the Aldermens names, and the times when they were chosen, with the names of 10 Lord Majors (of the Hon: City of London) borne in the foresaid County of Lincolne. Written by Richard Butcher, Gent: sometimes Towne Clarke of the same Towne. *Caput & membra sunt una persona.* Thom: Aquinas. London: Printed by Tho: Forcet, dwelling in Old Fishstreet, in Heydon Court. 1646. 4^{to}.

The Honorable Ensignes of Stamford—Plate—The Story of this Scutchion (to face Title Page)—Title Page—Epistle Dedictory, pp. 2—Dedicatory Verses, pp. 2—A Table shewing the Heads of every Chapter, p. 1—12 Chapters, pp. 47. A large paper copy has sheet B wrongly imposed.

BUTCHER, RD. *The Survey and Antiquity of the Towns of Stamford*, in the County of Lincoln, and *Tottenham-High-Cross*, in Middlesex, together with the Turnament of Tottenham, or the Wooing, Winning, and Wedding of Tibbe, the Reeu's Daughter there. London: Printed for W. Meares, at the Lamb; J. Brown, at the Black Swan; and F. Clay, at the Bible and Star, without Temple Bar. 1717. 8^{vo}.

Title Page of History of Stamford—Epistle Dedictory—The Honourable Ensigns of Stamford (with engraving)—Dedicatory Verses and Contents of Volume, pp. 13—Survey of Stamford, 12 Chapters, pp. 95—Title Page of History of Tottenham (by Wilhelm Bedwell) and Dedication, pp. 3—Description of Tottenham, pp. 101 to 119—The Turnament of Tottenham—Title Page—Dedication—Preface and Dedicatory Verses, pp. 7—The Turnament, pp. 145 to 158. There are large paper copies.

[PECK, FRANCIS.] The *History of the Stamford Bull-runings*, containing the original and progress of that elegant Diversion, wherein justice is done to the memory of the Founder, and the whole Town made acquainted to whom it is oblig'd for this uncommon Benefaction. *Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis Amici. Hor. Ars. Poet.* Stamford: Printed by T. Bailly and W. Thompson. 12^{mo}. [No date, c. 1720.]

Rude Woodcut to face title page—6 chapters, pp. 17. Only one copy of this publication is known to be extant, and is in the possession of Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Stamford.

HOWGRAVE, FRAS. An *Essay of the Ancient and Present State of Stamford*, its Situation, Erection, Dissolution, and Re-edification; Ancient and Present Sports, Endowments, Benefactions, Churches, Monuments and other Curiosities, Monasteries, Colleges, Schools, and Hospitals; some account of a Monastick Life; when the Monks first appeared in the world; what Orders of them were settled here, and the time of their coming into England. The whole gathered from the best printed accounts, as well as Original Manuscripts, particularly the Registers of Durham and Peterborough, the Rolls in the Tower and the Cotton Library, old writings belonging to Brown's Hospital, the Corporation books, Mr. Foster's papers, Stevens's *Supplement to Dugdale's Monasticon* and many other private Repositories. By Francis Howgrave. Stamford: Printed for John Clarke, at the Bible, in Cornhil, London; and William Thompson, Bookseller, in Stamford. 1726. 4^{to}.

Title Page—Dedication, pp. 4.—Preface, pp. viii.—Contents, in 12 Chapters, pp. 108. (See letter from M. Tyson to Rd. Gough. Nichols' *Lit. Anecdotes*, vol. viii., p. 573.)

PECK, FRAS. *Academia tertia Anglicana*, or The Antiquarian Annals of *Stanford*, in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires, containing the History of the University, Monasteries, Gilds, Churches, Chapels, Hospitals, and Schools there; with Memoirs of the Lords, Magistrates, Founders, Benefactors, Clergy, & other antient Inhabitants; interspersed with many new & curious particulars touching the Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes, French, Jews, Church History, Parliaments, Councils, Pleadings, Occurrences in the Barons Wars, Wars between the two Houses of York & Lancaster; as also the Acts & Ancestry of divers Lord Chancellors, Knights of the Garter, Knights of the Bath, Abbats of Peterborough, Priors of Durham, Bishops of Lincoln, & sundry other famous Persons & antient Families. Being not

only a particular History of Stamford & several other old Towns, but an uncommon series of Civil & Ecclesiastical Affairs under each Reign: Gathered from the best Accounts, Print & MS., with a large Chronological Table of Contents & Variety of Sculpture. In XIV. Books. Compiled by Francis Peck, Rector of Godeby-by-Melton, in Leicestershire. London: Printed for the Author by James Bettenham, in the year MDCCXXVII.

View of Stamford, Frontispiece—Title Page—Dedication (to the Duke of Rutland) pp. i. to vi.—Preface, pp. vii. to xii.—Subscribers' Names and Advertisement, pp. 4—Book I.: Plate, pp. 26—Book II.: pp. 48—Book III.: pp. 36, 1 Plate—Book IV.: pp. 26, 2 Plates—Book V.: pp. 18—Book VI.: pp. 22—Book VII.: pp. 24—Book VIII.: pp. 56, 4 plates—Book IX.: pp. 58—Book X.: pp. 24—Book XI.: pp. 68, 2 plates (there are no pp. 7 and 8 to Book XI.)—Book XII.: pp. 43—Book XIII.: pp. 14—Book XIV.: pp. 66, 4 Plates—5 Plates—The Close, pp. 67 to 74, 7 plates—Chronological Table, pp. 24.

Added to the above History is:

The *Survey and Antiquitie of the Towne of Stamford* with its Antient Foundation, Grants, Privileges, and several donations thereunto belonging. Written by Richard Butcher, Gent., sometime Towne Clerke of the same. *Caput & membra sunt una persona.* Tho: Aquinas. London: Printed by Tho: Forcet, dwelling in Old Fishstreet, in Heydon Court. 1646. Since continued by the Author to 1660, & much enlarged, as being intended to have been reprinted, first by himself and then by his son, but now first published from two M.S. copies compared with each other; wherein all the additions may be seen at one view, as being here printed in Italic. To which are added two Letters about the Original & Antiquities of Stamford, by the late Reverend William Forster, A.M., sometime Rector of S. Clement Danes—the one to the Reverend Thomas Tanner, D.D., author of the *Notitia Monastica*; the other to Mr. John Stevens, author of the two additional vols. to the *Monasticon Anglicanum*; now first published entire from the Originals. The whole (both Mr. Butcher's book and Mr. Forster's letters) illustrated with notes written by the Publisher. London: Printed by J. Bettenham, for the Editor. 1727. Folio

Title Page, with Engraving—The Epistle Dedicatory and Verses, pp. iv.—Contents, pp. 31, 2 Plates—Forster's Letters, pp. 17, 4 Plates—Errata.

There are large paper copies of this work. A copy with a castrated leaf was sold by auction in Stamford on 28th October, 1841, and was purchased by A. R. Brown, Esq., M.D.

HARROD, WM. The *Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin's*, compiled chiefly from the Annals of the Rev.

Francis Peck, with Notes; to which is added their Present State, including Burghley, by W. Harrod. Stamford: Printed by and for W. Harrod, and sold by W. Lowndes, No. 77, Fleet Street, London. 1785. 12^{mo}.

Intended to have been published in one volume, but issued in two volumes.
Vol I.: Speed's Map of Stamford, Frontispiece—Title Page—Dedication, pp. i. to vi.—Preface, pp. vi.—Contents of vol. i., p. 1—Chapters i. to x.—The antient part, pp. 307—7 Plates and Folding Sheet, Table of Mayors. P. 308 is pasted up. No pp. 15 and 16.

Vol. II.: View of Town Hall, Frontispiece—Title Page—Contents of vol. ii., p. 1—The Present State of Stamford and St. Martin's begins again with p. 307 to 309—Chaps. i. to viii. from pp. 310 to 511—3 Plates—(there are two pages numbered 384 and no page 392)—Appendix pp. 512 to 534—Abstract of Acts of Parliament—16 pages unnumbered, the last page pasted up—Notes on the Appendix, pp. 549 to 552—Index, pp. 553 to 572—Addenda, pp. 573 to 576—Notes on the Addenda, pp. 577 to 578—Errata, 1 page.

BLORE, THOMAS. *An Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations in the Borough of Stamford, in the Counties of Lincoln and Rutland.* By Thos. Blore, of the Society of the Middle Temple, and F.S.A. Stamford: Printed by J. Drakard, at the *News Office*. 1813. 8^{vo}.

Introduction, pp. xiii.—Errata, pp. 1—Contents, pp. 2—Account pp. 336. A few copies on large paper, 4^{to}.

[Anonymous.] *Supplement.* Stamford and Rutland Infirmary. Stamford: Published by S. Wilson, High Street. 1833. 8^{vo}.

Pp. 16—Frontispiece—Monument to Henry Fryer—Woodcuts: Infirmary on p. 1, White Friary Gateway on p. 14.

DRAKARD, JOHN. *The History of Stamford, in the County of Lincoln, comprising the Antient, Progressive, and Modern State, with an Account of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, and Great and Little Wothorpe, Northamptonshire.* Stamford: Printed by and for John Drakard. 1822. 8^{vo}.

A few large paper copies, 4^{to}. Preface and Contents, pp. xiii.—Reference to Engravings, p. 1—The History of Stamford, chapters i. to xiv., pp. 536—St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, pp. 537 to 588—Great and Little Wothorpe, pp. 589 to 601—Additions and Corrections, pp. 603 to 621—General Index, pp. 14—Engravings—Frontispiece—Vignette on title page—8 plates.

BURTON, GEORGE. *Chronology of Stamford, compiled from Peck, Butcher, Howgrave, Harrod, Drakard, Parliamentary Reports, and other important Works.* By Geo. Burton. Stamford: Printed and published by Robert Bagley. 1846. 12^{mo}.

Preface, pp. 2—List of Subscribers, pp. 4—Chronology, pp. 314—Pedigree of the family of Cecil, folding sheet—Charities, pp. 1 to 63—Appendix to Charities, pp. 64 to 70—Index, pp. 71 to 76—Engraving, All Saints Church, frontispiece—Folding plate, St. Michael's Church, at p. 287—3 Woodcuts in letterpress at pp. 80, 146, and 236—Music of Bull Running Song, p. 68. The Charities and Appendix are published separately.

SHARP, SAMUEL. *Stamford Compendium and General Advertiser* for 1847. Stamford: Printed by and for S. Sharp, High Street. 1847. 12^{mo}.

Introduction pp. 2—Stamford, its History, pp. 50—Engraving, frontispiece—Arms of Cecil, pp. 18—Arms of Stamford, pp. 20—Engraving, pp. 42.

WALCOTT, MACKENZIE E. C. *Memorials of Stamford, Past and Present*, by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., of Exeter College, Oxford. Stamford: Henry and James Johnson. 1867. 8^{vo}.

Dedication, p. 1—Preface, pp. 2—Contents, pp. 2—vii. chapters, pp. 60—Notes, pp. 2—List of Engravings, p. 1—Index, pp. 3. 13 Engravings, of which 11 appeared in Drakard's Stamford, 1822.

SHARP, SAMUEL. *The Stamford Mint*. Communicated to the Numismatic Society of London by Samuel Sharp, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S. London. 1869. 8^{vo}. 42 pp.

NEVINSON, CHARLES. *History of Stamford*, by the Rev. C. Nevinson, M.A., Warden of Brown's Hospital. Stamford: Henry Johnson. 1879. 8^{vo}.

Dedication, p. 1—List of Subscribers, pp. 8—Preface, pp. 2—Reference to Map, pp. 2—Folding Map of Stamford—Contents, pp. 126—Appendix, pp. viii. Index, pp. 4—Reference to Illustrations, p. 1. 5 Plates, photographed—1 Plate, etched.

BURTON, GEORGE HENRY. *Rambles Round Stamford*, a handy Guide for Visitors. By George H. Burton. Stamford: W. P. Dolby. 1879. 12^{mo}.

Preface, pp. 2—Contents, p. 1—Historical Jottings, pp. 1 to 8—Rambles, 1 to 4, pp. 8 to 54—Miscellanea, pp. 55 to 63—Jaunts in the Neighbourhood, pp. 64 to 69—Index, pp. 70 to 72.

WATERFIELD, ARTHUR J. *The Annals of Stamford: a Diurnal of Events, Social and Political, from the Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20, 1837, to the Jubilee Celebration, June 23, 1887*. By Arthur J. Waterfield. Stamford. 1887. 12^{mo}.

57 pages (not paged)—Addenda, 1 p. Reprinted from the *Stamford Guardian*.



SLEAFORD.

[YERBURGH, RD., D.D.] *Sketches illustrative of the Topography and History of Old and New Sleaford*, in the County of Lincoln, and of several places in the surrounding Neighbourhood. Embellished with engravings. Sleaford: Printed and published by James Creasey. 1825. 8^{vo}.

Title Page—Dedication, 1 p.—Address to the Reader, 2 p.—Subscribers, 6 p.—Additional Subscribers, 1 p.—List of the Embellishments 1 p.—Contents, New Sleaford, p. 1 to 86—Holdingham, p. 87 to 90—Old Sleaford, p. 91 to 102—Antiquities, p. 103 to 107—Genealogy and Biography,

p. 108 to 122—Folding Page—Pedigree of the Hussey Family at p. 108—Pedigree of the Carr Family at p. 112—Ancaster, p. 123 to 132—Anwick, p. 133 to 138—Ashby de la Laund, p. 139 to 146—Pedigree of the Lords of Ashby, at p. 140—*Aswarby*, p. 137 to 154—Billinghay, p. 155 to 162—Walcott, p. 163 to 169—Dogdike, p. 170—*Bloxham*, p. 171 to 174—Burton Pedwardine, p. 175 to 182—Cranwell, p. 183 to 188—Digby, p. 189 to 192—Dorrington, p. 193 to 196—Evedon, p. 197 to 202—Ewerby-with-Authorpe, p. 203 to 208—*Folkingham*, p. 209 to 222—Haydor, p. 223 to 233—*Culverthorpe*, p. 234 to 236—*Heclington*, p. 237 to 252—Helpingham, p. 253 to 260—Howell, p. 261 to 266—Kirkby Laythorpe, p. 267 to 272—*South and North Kyme*, p. 273 to 290—Pedigree of the Barony of Kyme at p. 274—Leasingham, p. 291 to 299—Roxham or Roxholm, p. 300 to 302—Quarrington, p. 303 to 308—*North and South Rauceby*, p. 309 to 318—Rowston, p. 319 to 324—*Ruskington*, p. 325 to 336—*Temple Brewer*, p. 337 to 346—*Threckingham*, p. 347 to 355—Stow, p. 356—Silk Willoughby, p. 357 to 362—Agricultural and Geological Survey of the District, p. 363 to 377—Rare Plants, p. 378—General Index, pp. 6.

N.B. Places illustrated are in *italics*.

OLIVER, GEO. The existing *Remains* of the *Ancient Britons* within a small District lying between Lincoln and Sleaford. Described and illustrated in a letter to Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, Bart., by the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D., Vicar of Scopwick. London. 1846. 12^{mo}.

Title Page—Letter, pp. 57.

TROLLOPE, EDWARD. *Sleaford*, and the *Wapentakes* of *Flaxwell* and *Aswardhurn*, in the County of Lincoln. By the Venerable Edward Trollope, M.A., F.S.A., Archdeacon of Stow. Sleaford: Printed by William Fawcett. 1872. 8^{vo}.

Title Page—Dedication, 2 p.—Preface, 5 p.—List of Illustrations 2 p.—List of Subscribers, 3 p.—Errata, 1 p.—*Sleaford*, p. 1 to 179—Holdingham, p. 180 to 181—Old Sleaford, p. 182 to 185—*Anwick*, p. 186 to 192—*Ashby de la Launde*, p. 193 to 207—*Bloxholm*, p. 208 to 212—Brauncewell, p. 213 to 216—Cranwell, p. 217 to 222—*Digby*, p. 223 to 227—Dorrington, p. 228 to 233—Dunsby, p. 234—235—Evedon, p. 236 to 241—Haverholme, p. 242 to 248—*South Kyme*, p. 249 to 262—*North Kyme*, p. 263 to 264—*Leasingham*, p. 265 to 274—*North Rauceby*, p. 275 to 286—*South Rauceby*, p. 287—*Rowston*, p. 288 to 292—*Roxholm*, p. 293 to 294—*Ruskington*, p. 295 to 306—*Temple Bruer*, p. 307 to 319—*Wilsford*, p. 320 to 324—Handbeck, p. 325 to 326. The Wapentake of Aswardhurn, p. 327 to 328—*Asgarby*, p. 329 to 332—*Aswarby*, p. 333 to 337—*Aunsby*, p. 338 to 342—Burton Pedwardine, p. 343 to 352—*Mareham*, p. 353—*Culverthorpe*, p. 354 to 356—*Dembleby*, p. 357 to 359—*Ewerby*, p. 360 to 366—Ewerby Thorpe, p. 367 to 368—*Great Hale*, p. 369 to 374—*Little Hale*, p. 375—Haydor, p. 376 to 383—*Heclington*, p. 384 to 396—*Helpingham*, p. 397 to 403—Thorpe Latimer, p. 404 to 405—*Howell*, p. 406 to 411—*Kelby*, p. 412 to 413—Kirkby Laythorpe, p. 414 to 418—*Oubourby*, p. 419 to 425—*Quarrington*, p. 426 to 432—*Scredington*, p. 433 to 437—*Spanby*, p. 438 to 441—*Swarby*, p. 442 to 444—*Sutton*, p. 445 to 451—*Welby*, p. 452 to 455—*Scot or Water Willoughby*, p. 456 to 458—*Silk Willoughby*, p. 459 to 467. Parishes beyond the Boundaries of the Wapentakes of Flaxwell and Aswardhurn, p. 468—*Ancaster*, p. 469 to 488—*Billinghay*, p. 489 to 500—*Dogdyke*, p. 501 to 502—*Walcot*, p. 503 to 504—*Folkingham*, p. 505 to 514—*Threckingham*, p. 515 to 523—*Stow*, p. 524 to 525—General Index, 8 p. This work was issued in numbers.

N.B. Places illustrated are in *italics*.

ANCASTER.

TROLLOPE, EDWARD. *Ancaster* under the *Romans* and *Mediæval Ancaster*. By the Venerable Edward Trollope, Archdeacon of Stow, F.S.A. Sleaford. 1868. 8^{vo}. Pp. 18.



HECKINGTON.

LEWIN, STEPHEN. *Lincolnshire Churches*. The Church of St. Andrew, Heckington. Boston. 4^{to}.

Title Page—Dedication, 1 p.—List of Illustrations (6 in number), 1 p.—Description, p. 5 to 59.



HORBLING.

SMITH, HY. *Horbling* and Neighbourhood in olden times. A Lecture read before the Billingborough and Horbling Mutual Improvement Society. By Henry Smith, Esq., of Horbling. Grantham. 1866. 8^{vo}.

Title Page—Preface, 1 p.—Contents, pp. 42.



K Y M E.

KIRK, CHAS. *Kyme* and its Tower. A paper read at the meeting of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society, at Sleaford, June 16th, 1881. By Charles Kirk, M.A. Architect. Reprinted from the *Sleaford Gazette*. Sleaford. 1881. 8^{vo}.

Title Page—Contents, pp. 7—4 Illustrations (photographs).



RIPPINGALE.

COOPER, W. The parish of *Rippingale*, in the County and Diocese of Lincoln. Some account of its past and present History. By the Rev. William Cooper, M.A., Rector of the Parish. Lincoln: James Williamson, Printer, High Street. 1878. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Rippingale Church (photo.)—Title Page—Dedication, 1 p.—Authorities, 2 p.—Contents, 49 p.



CASTLE BYTHAM.

WILD, J. The History of *Castle Bytham*; its antient Fortress and Manor. Its Feudal Lords. Vaudey Abbey, &c., &c. By the Rev. John Wild, B.A. Stamford: Henry Johnson. 1871. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Castle Bytham—Title Page—Dedication, 1 p.—Preface, 1 p.—List of Subscribers, 2 p.—Contents, 2 p.—Chaps. i. to xii., p. 1 to 130—Addenda, p. 131 to 135—Index, p. 137 to 139. Illustrations: The Castle Hill, p. 40—Folding Plan of the Castle Hill, p. 72—The Church, p. 81.

THURLBY.

GROOME, WM. The History and Architecture of the Church of St. Firmin, *Thurlby*, Lincolnshire. A Lecture delivered by Mr. William Groome, St. John's College, Cambridge, in the School-room, Thurlby, on the evening of Thursday, April 6th, 1865. Thurlby. 1865. 12^{mo}. Pp. 36.



GRANTHAM.

TURNOR, EDMD. Collections for the *History of the Town and Soke of Grantham*. Containing authentic Memoirs of Sir Isaac Newton, now first published from the original MSS. in the possession of the Earl of Portsmouth. By Edmund Turnor, F.R.S., F.S.A. London. 1806. 4^{to}.

Title Page—Dedication—Advertisements—Addenda and Corrigenda—Directions to the Binder—Collections for the General History, xvi. pp.—Collections for the Particular History—*Grantham*, p. 1 to 65—Gonerby, p. 66 to 70—Londonthorpe, p. 71 to 73—Braceby, pp. 74–75—Saperton, p. 76 to 79—Barkston, p. 80 to 86—Belton, p. 87 to 104—Harlaxton, p. 105 to 114—Denton, p. 115 to 126—Great Paunton, p. 127 to 132—*Stoke Rochford*, p. 133 to 150—Easton, pp. 151–152—Colsterworth, p. 153 to 156—*Woolsthorpe*, p. 157 to 186—Appendix, p. 187 to 198—Index to Monumental Inscriptions, p. 199—General Index, pp. 199–200—Map, to face Title Page—2 Vignettes—2 Engravings.

A few large paper copies were published, also a few copies with six additional engravings, from the plates prepared for Mr. Howlett's work, "A Selection of Views in the County of Lincoln." 4^{to}. London. 1805. A list of these plates is given on p. viii. of introduction.

N.B. Places illustrated are in *italics*.

STREET, B. *Historical Notes on Grantham and Grantham Church*, by the Rev. B. Street, B.A., Curate of Grantham. Grantham: S. Ridge & Son, High Street. 1857. 8^{vo}.

Title Page—Table of Contents, 2 p.—Introduction, p. 1 to 4—*Grantham*, p. 5 to 162—Appendix, p. 163 and 164. Engravings: St. Wolfran's Church, Grantham (to face Title Page)—Window, &c., p. 51—The Angel Inn, p. 52—Ground Plan of Church, p. 137.



HUNDRED OF AVELAND.

MOORE, J. Collections for a Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive Account of the Hundred of *Aveland*. By John Moore. Lincoln: Printed by A Stark. 1809. 4^{to}.

Title Page—Dedication—Preface—Introduction, pp. xxviii.—Collections for the History of Aveland, 1 p.—Bourn, p. 3 to 20. Engravings: East View of the Church and Abbey (to face Title Page)—West Front of Bourn Church, p. 19.

This work was intended to be issued in numbers, but one number only was published, of which there were large paper copies.

CROWLAND.

GOUGH, RICHARD. *The History and Antiquities of Crowland Abbey*, in the County of Lincoln. London: Printed by and for J. Nichols. 1783. 4^{to}. [Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XI.]

Plate of Croyland Abbey, frontispiece—Title page—Preface, pp. v. to xvi.—Plate—Text, pp. 1 to 112—After p. 75, are pp. *76 and *77—One leaf with woodcut to face p. 88 inserted—Plan of Bridge on letter press of p. 108—Appendix, pp. 1 to 161—Directions for placing plates—After p. 130 are pp. *131 to *142—One leaf inserted to face p. 25 of Appendix and another between pp. 26 and 27—7 plates—2 woodcuts.

ESSEX, J. *Observations on Croyland Abbey and Bridge; and other Additions to the History of that Abbey*. London: Printed by and for J. Nichols. 1784. 4^{to}. [Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XXII.]

Title page—pp. 163 to 204—2 plates—1 woodcut on letterpress of p. 178.

GOUGH, RICHARD. *A Second Appendix to the History of Croyland*, illustrated with Ten Plates of the Legendary History of St. Guthlac. London: Printed by and for J. Nichols. 1797. 4^{to}.

Title page—pp. 205 to 298—Ten plates, contained on five folding sheets—one woodcut in letterpress of p. 178.

The History of Croyland Abbey forms No. XI., and the First Appendix No. XXII., of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica. The Second Appendix was published as a separate work, and was reprinted in 1815, the impression being limited to 25 copies. To this reprint there was prefixed a view of the West Front of Croyland Abbey, drawn by J. Carter, F.S.A., and engraved by Basire. These three works are usually found bound up together. When No. XXII. was issued, pages *76, *77, *135, *136 were added as additional leaves to the History (No. XI.) and pp. xv. and xvi. of the Preface to that No. were reprinted, and the separate plate facing p. xvi. substituted for the two woodcuts originally appearing on the letterpress at the end of the preface.

HOLDICH, BENJ. *The History of Crowland Abbey*, digested from the materials collected by Mr. Gough, and published in quarto in 1783 and 1797, including an Abstract of the Observations of Mr. Essex respecting the Ancient and Present State of the Abbey, and the Origin and Use of the Triangular Bridge, to which is added an Appendix concerning the Rise and Progress of the Pointed Architecture, from the Essays collected by Mr. Taylor. Stamford: Printed and Published by J. Drakard. 1816. 8^{vo}.

Title Page—Advertisement by Benj. Holdich—Errata and Introduction, pp. xvi.—The History of Crowland Abbey, Chap. i. to ix., pp. 123—Of the Bridge, p. 125 to 142—Appendix—Title Page, 1 p.—Notice, 1 p.—Appendix p. 145 to 182. Engravings: West View of Abbey (to face Title Page)—East View, p. 111.

The Visitors' *Guide* to and *History of Crowland Abbey*, compiled from Gough and other authors: with an Appendix, containing Essex's Observations on the origin and use of the Triangular Bridge, &c. Crowland: Printed and Published by W. Tomlinson, 1839. 12^{mo}.

Plan of Abbey (frontispiece)—Title—Contents, 1 p.—Errata, 1 p.—Text 104 pp.—1 plate (frontispiece), and 1 woodcut at p. 85.

STUKELEY, WM. Some *Account of Croyland Abbey*, Lincolnshire, from the MSS. and Drawings of the Rev. William Stukeley, M.D., F.R., and A.S., sometime Rector of All Saints, Stamford, and of St. George's, Queen Square, Westminster, read at the General Meeting of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, Sept. 10th, 1855, by the Rev. John M. Gresley, Rector of Seile, Leicestershire, and Domestic Chaplain to The Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers. Ashby-de-la-Zouch. 1856. 4^{to}.

Title page—Preface, p. 2—De Croylandia Memorabilia pp. 15; 14 lithographed engravings—200 copies, 4to, and 10 copies, folio, published.

ENGLISH, H. S. A Light on the *Historians* and on the *History of Crowland Abbey*, with an Account of *Burgh* (now Peterborough) in the time of the History which is called the Ingulphus. By Henry Scale English. London: John Russell Smith, 36, Soho Square. 1868. 8^{vo}.

Title page—Preface and Contents, p. 1 to 16—Chaps. i. to xli., pp. 232—End of Vol. I.

BIRCH, WALTER DE GRAY. *Memorials of St. Guthlac of Crowland*, collected from the original Manuscripts. Wisbech: Leach & Son. 1881. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Title—Dedication—List of Subscribers—Contents—Introduction, pp. liv.—Text, pp. 1 to 74—Index, pp. 75 to 80—Illustrations, 3 woodcuts and 9 Autotypes. A list and description of these is given on p. xxxv. of Introduction. 100 copies only printed.

PERRY, GEO. G. *Croyland Abbey: an Historical Sketch*. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. 12^{mo}.

Frontispiece—Title—Preface, 1 p.—Text, pp. 1 to 142—4 plates.



HOLBEACH.

MACDONALD, GRANT W. A brief *Account* of the Parish of *Holbeach* and its *Church of All Saints*, compiled with the object of giving to the parishioners some facts in detail about the past work of the Church Restoration. Mitchell, Holbeach. 8^{vo}.

Title—Preface—Text, 64 pp.

SPALDING.

NICHOLS, J. *An Account of Gentlemen's Society at Spalding*, being an Introduction to the Reliquiæ Galeanæ. London: Printed by and for J. Nichols, 1784. [Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. XX.]

Title—Advertisement, 2 pp.—History of The Spalding Society, pp. i. to xxiv. —Appendix, lxi. pp. Pages xxxv., xxxvi., xli., and xlii. are repeated with asterisks. Introduction, pp. 1 to 115.

MOORE, W. D. D. *The Gentlemen's Society at Spalding: its origin and progress*. London: William Pickering. 1851. 8^{vo}.

Dedication by William Moore, 1 p.—The Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, pp. 61. 2 Engravings.

HARMSTONE, ROBERT. *Notices of Remarkable Events and Curious Facts*, with various and interesting Scraps connected with the History and Antiquities of *Spalding*, in the County of Lincoln, and the places adjacent. Collected and treasured in memory by "Old Robin Harmstone." Spalding. 1846. 12^{mo}.

Dedication, 1 p.—Acrostic, 1 p.—Notices, p. 5 to 72. A second edition appeared in 1848.



TATTERSHALL.

WEIR, GEO. *A Topographical Account of Tattershall*, in the County of Lincoln, collected from the best authorities. Horncastle: Weir & Son. 1813. 8^{vo}.

Engraved title page with vignette (South-East view of Tattershall Castle) —Advertisement, 1 p.—Text, pp. 1 to 23—4 plates and 4 vignettes.

This publication went through two editions, and was subsequently, in 1820, included in the same author's "Sketches of the Town and Soke of Horncastle."

REED, F. H. *Illustrations of Tattershall Castle*, Lincolnshire, from measured drawings made by F. H. Reed, to whom was awarded the Silver Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. London: Published by the Author. 1872. Imp. folio.

Title page with vignette—Dedication, 1 p.—List of Subscribers, 1 p.—Text, 10 pp. (printed on one side of paper only). 15 plates and 1 vignette.

NICHOLSON, W. A. *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Tattershall Castle*. By W. A. Nicholson, F.R.I.A. With several illustrations. Lincoln: W. & B. Brook. Sm. 4^{to}.

Frontispiece—Title—Contents, p. 1 to 23—Description of plates, p. 24 to 26—4 plates.

Reprinted from the Lincolnshire Topographical Society's publication.

ULCEBY.

FLETCHER, W. G. D. *Notes on Ulceby*, North Lincolnshire. By the Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A. Stamford: Printed at the private press of George Henry Burton. 1885. 8^{vo}.

Title page—Contents, 1 p.—Notes on Ulceby, pp. 44—Engraving of Ulceby Church (to face title page). Reprinted from "Old Lincolnshire."



GRIMSBY.

OLIVER, GEORGE. *The Monumental Antiquities of Great Grimsby*: An Essay towards ascertaining its Origin and Ancient Population. Containing also a brief account of the two magnificent Churches and the Five Religious Houses which were once the grace and ornament of the Town; an abstract of the Charters and Privileges of the Borough; biographical notices of eminent natives of Grimsby; lists of High Stewards, Members of Parliament, &c. By George Oliver, Vicar of Clee, &c. Hull: Printed by Isaac Wilson, Lowgate. 1825. 8^{vo}.

Plan of British Remains (frontispiece)—Title—Dedication—Preface—List of Subscribers and Table of Contents, pp. i. to xix. Part I. contains vi. chapters. Part II. contains iv. chapters, pp. 123—Plates—Seals of Grimsby at p. 83—Effigy of Sir Thos Haslerton at p. 99.

There are large paper copies.

OLIVER, GEORGE. *The History and Antiquities of the Conventual Church of Saint James, Great Grimsby*, with Notes illustrative and explanatory. By the Rev. G. Oliver, Curate, Domestic Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Kensington. Author of "The Monumental Antiquities of Grimsby," &c. Grimsby: Printed by W. Skelton, The Market Place. 1829. 8^{vo}.

Title—pp. 52—Addenda, p. 53 to 60. The Addenda was published afterwards, circa 1831, and consists of 8 pp. On the last page there is a small woodcut of the Churchyard Cross.

WALKER, ROBERT. A Succinct but Copious Abridgment of Various *Charters* granted to the Town of *Grimsby*, with some account of its Origin, elucidating also a variety of its ancient and present Customs with the Oaths, As well taken by the Municipal Officers, as by the Burgesses in admission to their Freedom. By Robert Walker, with kind aid. Great Grimsby: Printed by and for the author. 1833. 12^{mo}.

Title—pp. 2 to 119.

DAVENPORT, J. B. *Illustrated Guide to Cleethorpes and Visitors' Handbook to Great Grimsby*, to which is added a Description of the Celebrated Docks, with an historical account of Thornton Abbey. Rochdale: Printed and Published by J. B. Davenport. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece, View of Cleethorpes—Title—31 pp. Two plates.

A *Description of the New Docks at Great Grimsby*, situated at the mouth of the great estuary of the Humber; and of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and other railways in direct communication. With a Plan of the Docks and a Map of the Railways in connection. Manchester. 8^{vo}. 24 pp.

OLIVER, GEO. *Ye Byrde of Gryme*. An Apologue. By the Rev. G. Oliver, D.D., rector of South-Hykeham, vicar of Scopwick; late rector of Wolverhampton, and Prebendary in the Collegiate School there; and Honorary Member of many Literary Societies at home and abroad. Grimsby: Printed and Published by A. Gait, 13, Market Place. 1866. 12^{mo}.

Title—Dedication—Contents, pp. iv. and 282.

DOBSON, EDWARD. *A Guide and Directory to Cleethorpes*, with an Historical Account of the place, to which is appended a Perpetual Tide Table, showing the proper time for sea bathing according to the moon's age; also a Description of Great Grimsby and the neighbouring villages of Clee, Scartho, Bradley, Laceby, Waltham, Humberstone, Tetney, North Coates, and Marsh Chapel. By Edward Dobson. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece, Seals of the Town of Grimsby—Title—Preface—Contents—41 pp.



WINTERTON.

ANDREW, W. *The History of Winterton and the adjoining Villages in the Northern Division of Manley, in the County of Lincoln*, with a notice of their Antiquities. By W. Andrew. Hull: A. D. English. 1836. 8vo.

Frontispiece—Title page, with vignette—Dedication, 1 p.—Preface 4 pp.—Subscribers, 11 pp.—Index, 1 p.—*Winterton*, pp. 1 to 37—*Appleby*, pp. 38 to 48—*Roxby-cum-Risby*, pp. 49 to 56—*Flixborough*, pp. 57, 58—*Burton-upon-Stather*, pp. 59 to 65—*West Halton*, pp. 66 to 73—*Albborough*, pp. 74 to 81—*Whitton*, pp. 82, 83—*Winterringham*, pp. 84 to 114—Errata, 1 p.—8 plates.

There are large paper copies.

N.B. Places illustrated are in italics.

LOUTH.

PADLEY, J. S. *Louth Canal*. A description of the Locks, Bridges, &c., on the Canal, from Tetney to Louth. Printed to accompany Mr. Padley's Plan of the Canal, as surveyed by him. 1828. Louth: J. & J. Jackson. 1832. 8^{vo}. 21 pp.

PADDISON, R., and F. WILSON. *The Charters of the Corporation of the Town of Louth, and Free Grammar School of Edward the Sixth, the four first charters being translations from Latin; and the whole of the five documents being carefully examined with the originals.* By R. Paddison and F. Wilson. Louth: Printed and sold by H. Hurton. 1831. 8^{vo}.

Title and 43 pp.

ALLISON, EDWARD. *Exposition of the Charter of King Edward VI. and the other Four Charters, granted to the Warden and Six Strostants of the Town of Louth, and Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Louth, as Trustees and Guardians of the said School.* By Edward Allison. Louth: W. Edwards. 1832. 8^{vo}. 30 pp.

[BAILEY, R. S.] *Notitia Ludæ, or Notices of Louth.* Louth: William Edwards. 1834. 8^{vo}.

Map of Louth (to face title page)—Title page, with vignette—Preface and errata, 4 pp.—Contents and list of plates (5 in number), 2 pp.—Verses, 1 p.—Part the first, pp. 5 to 112—Part the second, pp. 115 to 196—Part the third, pp. 196 to 247—Biography, pp. 248 to 272—Natural History, pp. 273 to 287—Miscellanea, pp. 288 to 290—Appendix, pp. 291 to 298—List of Subscribers, pp. 299 to 303.

There are large paper copies.

WILSON, JAMES WM. *Sketches of Louth.* By James William Wilson, Esq. Louth: Published by J. & J. Jackson, Market Place. MDCCCXL. Folio.

Title—Dedication—Preface—List of Sketches—12 plates.

Sketch of the History of Louth, traced from its earliest period to the present time. Including notices of its Ecclesiastical and Public Buildings, Charitable and Education Institutions, Military Records, and Antiquities, &c., &c. Louth: W. Shepherd. 1864. Foolscap 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece (St. James' Church)—Title—Preface, iv. pp.—Text 66 pp.

ESPIN, T. *A short Account of Louth Church*, with an introductory Account of the Progress of Architecture in England. By T. Espin. Louth: Printed by Jackson & Snaggs. 1807. 8^{vo}. 16 pp.

Ground Plan of Church with reference.

[ESPIN, T.] A short *Account of Louth Church*, preceded by an introductory Sketch of the Progress of Architecture in England. [Motto.] Louth: Printed and sold by J. & J. Jackson, 1808. Price One Shilling, or with an engraved Plan of the Town, 1s. 6d.

Frontispiece (Louth Church, O. Jewitt, sc.)—Introductory Sketch, pp. iii. to iv. Louth Church pp. 5 to 16—Engraved Plan of Louth “from a Drawing and Survey made by T. Espin, Master of Dr. Mapletoft’s School, Louth,” published by John Jackson, May 1st, 1808.



HORNCASTLE.

WEIR, GEO. *Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Town and Soke of Horncastle*, in the County of Lincoln, and of several places adjacent. Embellished with engravings. By George Weir. London. 1820. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Title page—Preface, 2 pp.—Contents—Plates and Vignettes, 2 pp.—*Horncaule*, pp. 1 to 42—The Soke of Horncastle, pp. 43 to 54—Baumber, pp. 55 and 56—*Edlington*, pp. 57 and 58—*Somersby*, pp. 59 to 61—*Scrivelsby*, pp. 62 to 66—*Bolingbroke*, pp. 67 to 75—*Revesby*, pp. 76 to 79—*Kirkstead*, pp. 80 to 82—*Tattershall*, pp. 83 to 95—*Tower-on-the-Moor*, pp. 97 and 98—Geology and Natural History of the Soke and Neighbourhood of Horncastle, pp. 99 to 106—8 plates—14 vignettes—Appendix, pp. 107 to 119—Additions, pp. 1 to 12—Vignette of Topholme on p. 3—Corrections, 1 p. Large paper copies were published.



WAINFLEET.

OLDFIELD EDMD. A *Topographical and Historical Account of Wainfleet* and the Wapentake of *Candleshoe*, in the County of Lincoln, with Engravings. By Edmund Oldfield, London. 1829. 8^{vo}.

Title page—Dedication, 1 p.—Preface, 2 pp.—List of engravings (21) 1 p.—Subscribers 7 pp.—Preliminary observations, pp. 9 to 18—The Wapentake of Candleshoe, pp. 19 to 22—Wainfleet All Saints, pp. 23 to 72—Wainfleet St. Mary’s, pp. 73 to 80—Wainfleet St. Thomas, pp. 81 to 86—Burgh, pp. 87 to 102—Addlethorpe, pp. 103 to 115—Ashby, pp. 117 to 120—Bratoff, pp. 121 to 126—Candlesby, pp. 127 to 132—Croft, pp. 133 to 147—Dalby, pp. 149 to 154—Dexthorpe, pp. 155—Fotherington, pp. 156—Driby, pp. 157 to 161—Firaby, pp. 163 to 166—Friskney, pp. 167 to 192—Gunby, pp. 193 to 207—Ingoldmells, pp. 209 to 216—Irby, pp. 217 to 222—Orby, pp. 223 to 229—Partney, pp. 231 to 239—Scremby, pp. 241 to 244—Grebbeby, pp. 244, 245—Skegness, pp. 247 to 254—Skendleby, pp. 255 to 263—Steeping Magna, pp. 265 to 270—Sutterby, pp. 271 to 273—Welton, pp. 275 to 280—Winthorpe, pp. 281 to 291—Thorpe, pp. 293 to 302—Agricultural view, pp. 303 to 310—Biography, pp. 311 to 364—Remarkable occurrences, pp. 365 to 368—Coins, pp. 369, 370—Appendix, pp. 1 to 17—Addenda, pp. 19, 20—Index to names of persons, pp. 21 to 33—General index, pp. 34 to 38.

There are large paper copies.

BARTON-UPON-HUMBER.

[BALL, HY. WM.] The social *History* and *Antiquities* of *Barton-upon-Humber*. Barton-upon-Humber: Printed by W. Ball. 1856. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece:—Title page, with vignette—Preface, 1 p.—The History of Barton, pp. 72; part second, pp. 22—Engravings (7 in number)—Index—Errata and Addenda, pp. 23 and 24.



SCAMPTON.

ILLINGWORTH, REV. C. A *Topographical Account* of the *Parish of Scampton*, in the County of Lincoln, and of the Roman Antiquities lately discovered there; together with *Anecdotes* of the *Family of Bolles*. First edition privately printed. 1808. 4^{to}.

Title, with vignette—Preface, 1 p.—Explanation of the plates, 1 p.—2 maps—63 pages—13 plates (including vignette on title, and folding pedigree between pp. 50 and 51).

Second edition. London. 1810. 4^{to}.

Map—Title, with vignette—Second title—Advertisement, 1 p.—Advertisement to the former impressions, 1 p.—List of plates, 1 p.—Text 95 pp.—15 plates.

In this edition plates Nos. 10 and 11 are added, but the folding pedigree of the Bolle Family, issued with the first edition, was not reprinted.



MESSINGHAM.

MACKINNON, JOHN. *Account of Messingham*, in the County of Lincoln. By John MacKinnon, M.A. Edited by Edward Peacock, F.S.A. Hertford: Printed by Stephen Austin & Sons. 1881. 8^{vo}.

47 pp.



BOSTON.

An *Abstract* of the *Charter* granted to *Boston* in the Thirty-ninth year of Henry VIII., and confirmed in the First of Edward VI., with Extracts from the Charters of Queen Elizabeth and King James; also the Bye-laws of that Corporation, made by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, on the 30th day of July, in the Twenty-ninth year of the reign of Charles II. London: W. Hughes. 1804. 8^{vo}.

41 pp.

A short *Account* of the late *Inundation* in the Neighbourhood of *Boston* occasioned by a violent gale of wind, an extraordinary *High Tide* and breaking of the Sea Banks: with a statement of the *Loss* and *Damage* occasioned thereby; and of the relief obtained by public subscription, and distributed among the poor sufferers distressed by the said Inundation. To which are added, an occasional *Prologue* and *Epilogue*, to a Play acted at the Theatre in Boston, in aid of the said public subscription. By the Vicar of Boston; assisted by several gentlemen. Third Edition. Boston: Printed and sold by J. Hellaby. London: Rivington. 1811. 16^{mo}.

21 pages.

THOMPSON, PISHEY. Collections for a *Topographical* and *Historical Account of Boston*, and the *Hundred of Skirbeck*, in the County of Lincoln. With Engravings. London: Printed by and for J. Noble, Boston. 1820. Royal 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece (St. Botolph's Church)—Title Page—Dedication, with Vignette of Revesby Abbey and Arms of Sir Joseph Banks—Preface, 4 pp.—Advertisement and List of Embellishments, 1 p.—Subscribers, 10 pp.—History of Boston, pp. 1 to 272—Geological History of the District, pp. 273 to 302—Historical Account of the Parishes of Skirbeck, pp. 317 to 309—Fishtoft, pp. 311 to 316—Friston, 317 to 334—Butterwick, pp. 335 to 338—Bennington, pp. 339 to 344—Leverton, pp. 345 to 350—Leake, pp. 351 to 356—Wrangle, pp. 357 to 366—Natural History, Botany, &c., pp. 367 to 370—An Agricultural View of the Hundred of Skirbeck, by Thomas Morton, Skirbeck, pp. 371 to 382—Appendix, pp. 1 to 69—Index to Boston, chronologically arranged, pp. 71 to 79—General Index, pp. 77 to 84—Errata slip [85].

Large paper copies were published.

CLARKE, H. *Charters* granted to the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of *Boston*, by King Henry the Eighth, 1546. Confirmed by his son, Edward the Sixth, 1547; King Philip and Queen Mary, 1554; Queen Elizabeth, 1573; King James the First, 1605; and the Ordinances, By-laws, and Constitutions founded thereon, confirmed and ratified at Lincoln, in the reign of King Charles the Second, 1677; &c., &c. Stamford: Printed by Drakard and Wilson, at the "News" Office. 1825.

Title and Introduction, iv. pp.—Text, 68 pp. (pp. 69 to 72 wrongly paged)—Index, 5 pp., unnumbered.

QUAINT, ROGER. (Traditions of Lincolnshire—first series). *Boston in the Olden Times*; a series of Legends and Tales, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Boston and its neighbourhood. By Roger Quaint. Boston: Printed and published by John Noble. [1841]. 8^{vo}.

Title—Contents—Introduction, xii. pp.—Text, 252 pp. 2 woodcuts.

THOMPSON, PISHEY. *The History and Antiquities of Boston, and the villages of Skirbeck, Fishtoft, Frieston, Butterwick, Benington, Leverton, Leake, and Wrangle*, comprising the Hundred of Skirbeck, in the County of Lincoln. Including also a History of the East, West, and Wildmore Fens, and Copious Notices of the Holland or Hauthuntre Fen; A History of the River Witham; The Biography of Celebrated Persons, natives of, or connected with, the neighbourhood; sketches of the Geology, Natural History, Botany, and Agriculture of the district; a very extensive collection of Archaisms and Provincial Words, Local Dialect, Phrases, Proverbs, Omes, Superstitions, &c. Illustrated with one hundred engravings. Quotation, four lines from Sir Francis Palgrave. Boston: John Noble, Jun. London: Longman & Co.; Simpkin & Co. Boston, Massachusetts: Samuel G. Drake. 1856. Royal 8^{vo}, and folio.

Frontispiece (St. Botolph's Church)—Dedication—Preface, pp. i. to xii.—Contents, pp. xiii. to xviii.—List of Engravings, pp. xix. to xxii.—The History and Antiquities of Boston and the Hundred of Skirbeck, pp. 1 to 459—Topographical and Historical Account of the parishes of Skirbeck, pp. 460 to 477—Fishtoft, pp. 478 to 495—Frieston, pp. 496 to 523—Butterwick, pp. 524 to 532—Benington, pp. 533 to 548—Leverton, pp. 549 to 575—Leake pp. 576 to 592—Wrangle, pp. 593 to 613—Frith Bank, pp. 614 to 615—Cowbridge, pp. 616 to 617—The Fens, pp. 618 to 645—Sea Banks, pp. 646 to 648—Commissioners of Sewers, pp. 649 to 651—Geology of the District, pp. 652 to 673—Natural History, Botany, &c., pp. 674 to 690—Agricultural View of the Hundred of Skirbeck, pp. 691 to 695—Provincial Dialect, Archaisms, pp. 696 to 736—Appendix, pp. 737 to 768—Additions and Corrections, pp. 769 to 787—General Index of Subjects, pp. 789 to 803—Index of Names, pp. 804 to 813—Corrections, &c., in the account of Leverton, p. 814—List of Subscribers, pp. 815 to 824.

[ANON.] *Descriptive and Historical Account of St. Botolph's Church, Boston*. Published by J. Morton, Boston. 1842. Royal 8^{vo}.

Engraved Title, with view of Entrance to the South Aisle—Text, 88 pp. 13 plates. There are large paper copies.



ISLE OF AXHOLME.

The Case of the Tenants of the Mannor of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholm, in the County of Lincoln. November 18, 1651.

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28 pages.

The Case of the Commoners of the Manor of Epworth, in the Isle of Axholme, in the County of Lincoln. [London, 169-.] s. sh. fol.

The Case of the Mannor of Epworth concerned in the bill for an act for settling the level of Hatfield Chase. [London, 169-.] s. sh. fol.

PECK, W. *A Topographical Account of the Isle of Axholme*, being the West Division of the Wapentake of Manley, in the County of Lincoln. In two Volumes. Vol. I. By W. Peck, Author of "Topography of Bawtry," &c., "Veterinary Medicine," &c., &c. Doncaster: Printed for the Author by Thomas and Hunsley. 1815. 4^{to}.

Engraved Title—Advertisement, 1 p.—7 Plates, (3 in colours)—Text, pp. 281—Appendix No. 1, iii. pp.—Appendix No. 2, iv. pp.—Appendix No. 3, vi. pp.—Appendix No. 4, xviii. pp.—Appendix No. 5, xiv. pp.—Appendix No. 6, ix. pp.—Appendix No. 7, viii. pp.—Appendix No. 8, viii. pp.—Appendix No. 9, ii. pp.—Appendix No. 10, iii. pp.

Twenty copies were printed on large paper. Vol. II was never printed.

STONEHOUSE, W. B. *The History and Topography of the Isle of Axholme*: being that part of Lincolnshire which is West of Trent. By the Rev. W. B. Stonehouse, M.A. London: Longman, Rees, Orme & Co. Gainsborough: A. Stark. MDCCCXXXIX. 4^{to}.

Title, with Vignette—Preface, xviii. pp.—List of Subscribers and Directions to Binder, 4 pp.—Text, 456 pp.—Index, pp. 457 to 463—3 Maps—10 Plates—folding Pedigrees facing pp. 276, 426, and 446—32 Woodcuts in text.

FLETCHER, THOS. C. *Read's History of the Isle of Axholme: its Manors and Parishes: with Biographical Notices of Eminent Men*. Edited by Thomas C. Fletcher. Epworth: Read & Co. 1858. 8^{vo}.

Title—Dedication—Preface and Introduction, xii. pp.—Text, 452 pp.—Index, 2 pp.—Address, 1 p.—Erratum, 1 p.—12 Plates and 13 Maps—21 Woodcuts in text—2 folding Pedigrees.

THORNTON ABBEY.

GIFFARD, JAMES. *Some Account of Thornton Abbey.* Lincolnshire; Extracted from MSS. in the Bodleian Library, To which are added, extracts from authentic records concerning the *Benedictines*. By James Giffard, A.M., Vicar of Wootton. Barton: Printed for the Author by D. Greenwood, Market Place. 1818. 8^{vo}.

Title—Preface—Contents, x. pp.—Errata, 1 p.—Text, pp. 11 to 64.

GREENWOOD, J. *A Picturesque Tour to Thornton Monastery,* with notices of *Goxhill Nunnery, Barrow, New Holland,* and *British Remains* in the neighbourhood. Embellished with Thirty Etchings and Wood Engravings. By J. Greenwood. Hull: J. Greenwood, Bowlalley Lane. 1835. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Title, 1 p.—Text, 44 pp.—7 Plates (including Frontispiece) and 29 Woodcuts in text. The other 3 woodcuts referred to in the Title are in the Advertisements.
There are large paper copies.

[ANON.] *A Short History of Thornton Monastery,* with a description of the Ruins. Hull: Goddard and Lancaster. 1849. 16^{mo}.

15 pages.

[ANON.] *Handbook for Visitors to Thornton Abbey.* By a Member of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. London: Whittaker & Co. Hull: Joseph Lang, 15, Saville Street. 1851. 16^{mo}.

24 pages.



KIRKSTEAD.

An Architectural Description of Saint Leonards' Church, Kirkstead, published under the superintendence of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. With Illustrations by F. Mackenzie and O. Jewitt. Published for the Lincolnshire Architectural Society by John Henry Parker, Oxford; sold also by W. Edwards, Louth; W. and B. Brooke, Lincoln; Ridge, Grantham; T. N. Morton, Boston. MDCCCXLVI. Fol.

Text, pp. 1 to 19—List of Subscribers, pp. 21—followed by 8 plates.

BROCKLESBY.

TATHAM, CHAS. H. *The Gallery at Brocklesby** in Lincolnshire; the Seat of the Right Honourable Lord Yarborough, &c. By Charles Heathcote Tatham, Architect; Member of the Academy of Saint Luke at Rome, and of the Institute at Bologna. London: Printed for T. Gardiner, Princes-Street, Cavendish-Square; and Longman Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, Paternoster-Row; by I. Barfield, Wardour Street, Printer to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. MDCCCXI. Folio.

Title—Dedication, 1 p.—Introduction 1 p. 6 plates, including engraved second title.

ESPIN, T. *A Description of the Mausoleum in Brocklesby Park*, Lincolnshire. By T. Espin. Boston: Printed and sold by T. Hellaby. 1812. 12^{mo}.

Title—plate of Mausoleum—8 pp.

TATHAM, CHAS. H. *A Description of the Mausoleum in Brocklesby Park*, Lincolnshire, to which is added the *Genealogy* of the *Andersons* and *Pelhams* ancestors of the noble Family of Yarborough. Louth. 1832. 12^{mo}.



BAYONS MANOR.

BURKE, J. BERNARD. *Bayons Manor*, in the County of Lincoln. By J. Bernard Burke, Esq. London. MDCCCLII. 8^{vo}.

Title—Text, 14 pp. 3 plates.



GAINSBURGH AND STOW.

STARK, A. *The History and Antiquities of Gainsburgh* (Com. Linc.), together with a Topographical and Descriptive Account of *Stow*, principally in illustration of its claim to be considered as the Roman Sidnacester. By Adam Stark. London: 1817. 8^{vo}.

Map (to face title page)—Title Page—Preface, 4 pp.—Contents, 1 p.—Explanation of the Plates, 2 pp.—Dedication, 1 p.—Gainsburgh History, p. 17 to 315—Stow, the Roman Sidnacester—Dedication, 1 p.—Stow, p. 321 to 365—Memorandum, 1 p.—Subscribers' Names, 6 pp.—Folding Pedigree of the Hickman Family, p. 123. 4 engravings.

There are large paper copies.

* A Catalogue of the Pictures, Sculptures, &c., at Brocklesby Park, was printed in 1856 by Davy & Sons. London. 4^{to}.

EAGLE.

HUGO, THOMAS. The *History of Eagle* in the County of Lincoln, a commandery of the Knights, Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. Read at the General Assembly of the Order on St. John Baptist Day 1876. London: Harrison and Sons. 1876. Imp. 8^{vo}.

Pp. 24.



LINCOLN.

[WOOD, W.] An *Historical Account of The Antiquities in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Lincoln*. Abridged from William of Malmsbury, Matthew Paris, Prince, Sir William Dugdale, Rapin, Bishop Sanderson, and several other Authors in Manuscript. Compiled to gratify the curious Inspector of this Magnificent Pile of Building. [Motto.] Lincoln: Printed and sold by W. Wood. [1771.]

Pp. iv. and 5 to 55.

Names of the Mayors, Bailiffs, Sheriffs, and Chamberlains of the City of Lincoln, Since the Year of our Lord 1313, being the seventh Year of the Reign of King Edward the Second. Together with a concise Abridgement of the *City Charter*; also a compendious Account of the City and Town, and of the most remarkable Events that have happened therein for Six Hundred Years past. The whole forming a Complete History of Lincoln. Lincoln: Printed and sold by John Drury, opposite the Bank. 12^{mo}. *n.d.*

125 pp. Probably printed c. 1787. Another edition was printed in 1793. 8^{vo}.

A Copy of the *Charter of the City of Lincoln*, Granted by King Charles the First, In the Year of our Lord 1628. Lincoln: Printed and sold by John Drury, Opposite the Bank. 1793. 8^{vo}.

41 pp.

An *Historical Account of Lincoln and the Cathedral*, with a list of Remarkable Occurrences that have happened in Lincoln for upwards of 700 years, and the Number of Inhabitants in each Parish, &c. Lincoln: Printed and sold by John Smith, opposite the Corn-Hill. 8^{vo}. *n.d.*

First edition, 1793; second edition, 1802; other editions in 1807.

An *Historical Account of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, and the City, Bail, and Close of Lincoln.* Lincoln: Printed by John Drury, near the Stone-Bow. 1808. 8^{vo}.

58 pp.

The *History of Lincoln*: with an Appendix containing a list of the Members returned to serve in Parliament, as also of the Mayors and Sheriffs of the City. Lincoln: Printed by A. Stark. 1810. 8^{vo}.

Title—pp. vii., 312, 27. Numerous woodcuts.

The *History of Lincoln*: containing an account of the Antiquities, Edifices, Trade, and Customs, of that ancient City; an Introductory Sketch of the County; and a Description of the Cathedral. To which is added, an Appendix, comprising the Charter, and a list of Mayors and Sheriffs. Lincoln: Printed by and for Drury and Sons; and for Taylor and Hessey, 93, Fleet Street, London. 1816. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Engraved Title—Dedication and Preface, viii. pp.—Contents, 1 p.—Text, 223 pp.—Index, 9 pp. 4 plates.

The *History of Lincoln*: and Guide to its Curiosities and Antiquities. Lincoln: Printed for J. Cole, High Street. 1818.

Frontispiece (Plate of Coins)—Title and Contents, vii. pp.—Text, 160 pp.

WILD, CHARLES. An *Illustration of the Architecture and Sculpture of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln.* By Charles Wild. [Motto.] London: Printed by W. Bulmer and Co., Cleveland Row, St. James, and Published by the Author, No. 159, New Bond Street. 1819. Folio.

Title, 1 p.—Dedication, 1 p.—List of Subscribers, 3 pp.—Succession of Bishops, 1 p.—Text, pp. 3–38. 16 plates.

There are large paper copies.

The *Illustrated Hand Book Guide to Lincoln.* Lincoln: Printed and published by R. E. Leary, Strait. *n.d.*

46 pp. Frontispiece and 3 other plates, besides numerous woodcuts in the text. Folding plan of Cathedral and map of Lincolnshire.

An *Historical Account of Lincoln Cathedral* with a description of the various parts of the edifice, and of the chief objects of interest contained in it: a table of the succession of Bishops, etc.: with several illustrations. Lincoln: Printed and sold by W. and B. Brooke. 8^{vo}. *n.d.*

68 pp. 11 plates, 3 of which are double.
There are large paper copies.

BRITTON, JOHN. *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln*: illustrated by a series of engravings of Views, Elevations, Plans, Sections, and Details, of the Architecture and Sculpture of that edifice: with Biographical Anecdotes of eminent persons connected with the establishment: By Charles Wild. Second edition, with Additions and Corrections, new Tables, and an Index. By John Britton, F.S.A., &c. London: H. G. Bohn, York Street, Covent Garden. MDCCCXXXVII. Imp. 4^{to}.

Title—Dedication, 1 p.—Preface, 2 pp.—Text, 48 pp. 16 plates (folding).

GARVEY, RICHARD. *A Guide through Lincoln Cathedral*, with dates and other information necessary to an inspection of the edifice. Compiled for the use of Visitors, by the Rev.^d Richard Garvey, M.A., Minor Canon. Lincoln: Printed by W. and B. Brooke, High Street. MDCCCXLIV.

42 pp. Folding plan of Cathedral. There are two editions.

SANDERSON, ROBERT. *Lincoln Cathedral*; an exact copy of all the Ancient Monumental Inscriptions there, as they stood in MDC,XLI.; collected by Robert Sanderson, S.T.P., afterwards Lord Bishop of that Church; and compared with and corrected by Sir W. Dugdale's MS. Survey. [From *Desiderata Curiosa*, by F. Peck, M.A.] London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Lincoln: W. and B. Brooke. 1851. 8^{vo}.

52 pp.

The Illustrated *Strangers' Guide to Lincoln*, the Castle, Cathedral and Antiquities, Public Buildings, Charities, etc. With an Historical Sketch of the City. Lincoln: Printed and sold by George G. Lockyer, near the Stone Bow. 1852. 8^{vo}.

108 pp. Frontispiece and 4 other plates, besides numerous woodcuts in text.

There are numerous editions of this Guide, the seventh edition appearing in 1853, and the ninth edition in 1856.

BUCKLER, J. C. *A Description and Defence of the Restorations of the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral*, with a comparative examination of the restorations of other Cathedrals, Parish Churches, &c. By J. C. Buckler, Architect. Oxford: Rivingtons, High Street. Lincoln: Cousans and Gale. 1866. 8^{vo}.

Pp. viii., 286.

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Editorial Notice.

IN the present age of enquiry and research—when so much is being done to place on record by means of County “Notes and Queries” the immense store of antiquarian treasure that still remains hidden in documents which are perishing, in monuments that are being “restored” off the face of the earth, in provincialisms which are gradually being lost by the advance of education—it certainly seems that some endeavour should be made in Lincolnshire to preserve these memorials of the past by means of a publication similar to the various County “Notes and Queries” which are now so well established in their respective centres.

Much has already been accomplished in this direction by the valuable series of volumes published by the *Associated Architectural Societies* since the year 1849, and again in the periodical entitled *Old Lincolnshire*, which, after a brief existence, came to an end with its tenth number, much to the regret of its subscribers. Nevertheless the want of a regular and inexpensive means of communication among the large number who are interested in the subject of antiquarian research is increasingly felt. It is therefore with a view of facilitating the researches of the Historian, the Genealogist, the Student of Folk-lore, and the Antiquarian generally, that the proposal to establish *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* is brought forward. The success of such an undertaking can only be secured by the generous assistance of literary contributors and the enrolment of a large body of subscribers. The editors therefore, while promising to spare no pains to render the proposed magazine worthy in every respect of the support that may be anticipated for it, yet venture to hope that they might reckon on the co-operation of all who take an interest in the History and Antiquities of the County of Lincoln, and that such persons will generously supply for the benefit of the magazine and its readers any valuable information which they may happen to possess.

Any communication concerning the Antiquities, Local Customs, Families, Topography, and History of the County will be gladly welcomed. Questions on such matters, as well as replies to such questions from any persons qualified to deal with them, are especially invited. The names of those who contribute Notes, Queries, or Replies will be printed unless a wish to the contrary be expressed, but in all cases the name

and address of the writer must be sent to the editors to authenticate what is written.

It is particularly requested that all transcripts of records, inscriptions, &c. may be given exactly as they stand, the old spelling, and even errors being carefully retained. All original documents entrusted to the editors for perusal will be handled with great care and returned as soon as possible.

Extracts from Diocesan and County Records, Parochial Registers, Churchwardens' Accounts, Manorial Rolls, and similar documents, Copies of Inscriptions of interest from Churches and Churchyards, Biographical Notes of County Celebrities, Bibliographical descriptions of the Literature of the County, together with other similar matters, will find a place in *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, which will thus form a storehouse of information for all future local archæologists.



Lincolnshire Topography.

It is proposed in each of the forthcoming numbers of *Lincs. Notes & Queries* to devote a page to a List of Books that have been published relating to the Topography of Lincolnshire, to be classified under the following heads:—

1. Histories of the whole County—*ex. gr.*, Marratt, Allen, Saunders, &c.
2. Histories of Sub-divisions or Districts of the County—*ex. gr.*, Peck's Axholme, Trollope's Sleaford, Turnor's Grantham, &c.
3. Histories of separate Towns or Parishes, or subjects relating to particular Towns or Parishes—*ex. gr.*, Weir's Horncastle, Stark's Gainsborough, Sharp's Stamford Mint, &c.

The Editors request that Contributors to this List will write the particulars of each work on separate strips of paper, or on an entire sheet which can be cut in strips.

It is also requested that each work be accurately described and collated, and that where more than one parish is described a List of Parishes be given, and that in all cases a List of Plates be set out. By these means it is proposed that a perfect List of all printed books relating to the Topography of Lincolnshire may be obtained, and that a List of all Maps, Prints, and Plates relating to the County may follow, as well as a List of Articles relating to separate parishes which have appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the Reports of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archæological Society, and other works of a like character.

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p. iv., line 39, *for* Nurses' Institution, Lincoln, *read* Nurse Kate (Nurses' Institution), Lincoln.
 " 72, " 41ⁿ " London 1640 *read* London 1642.
 " 89, " 8 " Stamford-in-the-Vale *read* Stanford-in-the-Vale.
 " " 9 " Oxfordshire *read* Bedfordshire.
 " 93, " 14 " Edward Hutchinson's Will *read* William Bornett's Will.

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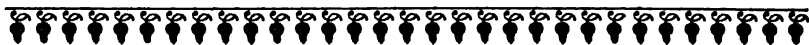
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THE Editors desire to call the attention of their subscribers to the two NOTICES enclosed in this number, and hope that both projects will be cordially responded to.

THE Editors much regret that they received a copy of Mr. Gibbon's *Early Lincoln Wills*, 1280-1547, too late to notice in their page of Reviews. They will certainly refer to it in their next number.

THE Editors understand that the collection of drawings, notes, recollections, original information, books, and manuscripts made by the late Mr. E. J. Willson, F.S.A., of Lincoln, for his intended work on the County and City, is about to be offered for sale by Messrs. Sotheby, at their Auction-rooms in London.

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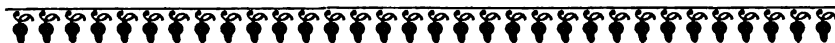
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WE desire to call the attention of our readers (1) to the illustrated article on Lincoln Cathedral, by Mrs. Van Rensselaer, which appeared in *The Century* magazine for August, 1888, pp. 583-599; and (2) to the illustrated article on Scrivelsby Court, in the *Illustrated London News* for July 20th, 1888 (No. 2571) which reflects great credit on the writer and engraver—both Lincolnshire gentlemen.

MR. W. K. MORTON, publisher of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, will be glad to re-purchase at the full price any copies of Part iii. (July, 1888), conditionally that such copies are perfect and unsoiled.

THE Editors have received two interesting Replies on "The Brides of Mavis Enderby" and "The River Steeping," signed "T., Mavis Enderby," but unaccompanied by the name of the contributor, consequently they have reluctantly held them back until "T" has forwarded his or her real name.

THE Editors desire to call the attention of Subscribers to *Lincs. N. & Q.* to the fact that although the first year's subscription closes with the present Part iv., yet the FIRST VOLUME will not be completed until the publication of Parts v., vi., vii., and viii. (Jan.-Oct., 1889), when a full index to the eight parts will be compiled, thus forming a substantial volume of antiquarian matters relating to our County.

WILL OF EDWARD HUTCHINSON (No. 52, p. 52; No. 101, p. 93).—I beg to tender to Mr. Peacock my best thanks for his reply to my Query touching the above Will. I am now informed, by the kindness of Mr. Alfred Gibbons, of Lincoln, that my ancestor, Edward H., who was buried at Alford in 1631, did not leave a Will, but that his widow Susanne, or Sussana, took out Letters of Administration.

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Materials for a Complete List of Lincolnshire Topographical Books. The Editors desire to express their thanks to those correspondents who have forwarded to them corrections and additions to the two Supplements to Parts iii. and iv. They will be grateful, however, for any further corrections to these quarterly Supplements, as it is their intention to print them in an Addendum on the completion of the List, and it is proposed, after a thorough revision, to reprint the whole in book form.

A review of *The Calendar of Letters, Domestic and Foreign, of Henry VIII., 1536*, Vol. xi., which contains much matter concerning the Lincolnshire Rebellion in that year, will appear in our next issue.

ERRATA.

PART IV.

- p. 115, line 7, *for* XXXX^o *read* iiij^o.
" 122, " 21, " Grantham *read* Lincoln.
" 124, " 4, " has *read* have.
" " 8, " seems *read* seem.
" 128 " 17, " proscribed *read* prescribed.

GREAT GRIMSBY PARISH REGISTER, 1538-1812.

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LINCOLNSHIRE SEPULCHRAL BRASSES. The Editors have received from the Rev. G. E. Jeans, Shorwell Vicarage, Isle of Wight, an almost complete list of the Sepulchral Brasses in existence in the County of Lincoln, with full descriptions and notes of reference to various authorities. This List the Editors propose to commence publishing in their next issue as an EXTRA SUPPLEMENT, but in order to ensure as much accuracy as possible, proofs will be sent to some responsible person in each respective place in which a Brass is to be found, and also to anyone of our Subscribers who will volunteer to revise the proofs if needed. Application should be made to the Rev. J. Clare Hudson, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle. The Sepulchral Brasses at the following places will be included in our first list, Addlethorpe, Alford, Algarkirk, Althorpe, Asgarby by Sleaford, Ashby-de-la-Launde, Ashby Puerorum, Barrowby, Barton-on-Humber, Beckingham, Bigby, Blyton, Boston, Broughton, Burton Coggles, Burton Pedwardine, Bualingthorpe.

A review of *The Calendar of Letters, Domestic and Foreign, of Henry VIII.*, 1536, vol. xi., which contains much matter concerning the Lincolnshire Rebellion in that year, has unavoidably been postponed until our next issue.

ERRATA.

PART V.

p. 129, line 17, *for* MILLINO *read* MILLMO.
" " " 18, " AMIME *read* ANIME.
" " " (note) " *Lens. MSS. read* Harl. MSS.

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