

LINCOLNSHIRE
NOTES & QUERIES.

A Quarterly Journal

(Illustrated)

DEVOTED TO THE ANTIQUITIES, PAROCHIAL RECORDS, FAMILY
HISTORY, FOLK-LORE, QUAINC CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF THE COUNTY.

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PREFACE.

WITH the completion of a second volume the Editors of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* again tender their thanks to the contributors and subscribers of this now well-established quarterly serial. It is evident that the continued support which the Editors have received is a sign that *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* fills a useful place in the antiquarian annals of the county. But there still remains a want which is much felt by the Editors. This is the general lack of Replies to the somewhat numerous Queries. Is it too much to ask of our readers that whenever they notice a Query, the Reply to which they could without much difficulty give, that they would without loss of time write it down and forward it to the Editors? We therefore venture to hope that our readers will look through the two volumes of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, and if they can assist the Editors by favouring them with a Reply to any unanswered Query they would be doing a kind service.

Of the contributors to this volume of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* none deserve more hearty thanks than our highly respected Lincolnshire worthy Mr. Edward Peacock, of Bottesford, who is ever ready not only to supply the Editors with real valuable antiquarian information, but also with much-needed Replies to Queries. To the Rev. Precentor Venables, Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A., Dr. E. Mansel Sympson, Mr. W. E. Foster, F.S.A., Canon Pennington, Major Welby, the Rev. W. H. Jones, the Rev. J. A. Penny, Mr. C. J. Caswell, and others who have so kindly taken the trouble to send us information worth recording, they are especially grateful.

The Editors have always endeavoured to present to their subscribers a suitable illustration with each number, many of which have never been published before. This is a feature,
which

which although it has been of an unremunerative kind, yet places our serial in the fore front of the various County *Notes & Queries*.

For a few of these illustrations the Editors have to thank Major Welby and Dr. E. Mansel Sympson. They trust that this good example may be taken up by other contributors. Indeed, our spirited local publisher Mr. W. K. Morton deserves not only the thanks of the subscribers for his careful press-work, but also encouragement by offers (through the Editors) of gifts of suitable illustrations, so that the work may be carried on in the same high-class style.

For the carefully-compiled Index and Analytical List of Contents, &c., the Editors are indebted to Mrs. Hudson. The labour connected with such a task was by no means a light one.

The Editors cannot sufficiently thank the Rev. G. E. Jeans for his useful List of existing Lincolnshire Brasses, still in course of publication as a supplement to *Lincs. N. & Q.* The time and trouble devoted to this List, only those who have had to work with Mr. Jeans can know. When the List is completed it is hoped that there will be sufficient support found not only among our subscribers, but among antiquarians generally, to enable our publisher to re-publish them in a book form, with additions and corrections, and possibly illustrations. If the necessary interest in such a work can be raised, then the Editors think that they will have been, in an indirect way, the means of the publication of one of the most important Antiquarian Works on the County.

There is still much Antiquarian Lore relating to the County which is yet unpublished, it only remains therefore for our contributors and subscribers to continue their ever acceptable support, and so enable *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* to continue the Antiquarian Magazine of the County, an effort the Editors have endeavoured and will ever endeavour to fulfil to the best of their ability.



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FACSIMILE OF A PAGE OF THE CALENDAR OF THE
BUSSY FAMILY PSALTER.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



THE BUSSY PSALTER.—The MS. from which the accompanying facsimile page is taken is a small quarto volume of the fifteenth century, beautifully written in Church text on 168 leaves of vellum, with illuminations in gold and colours (some of which however have unfortunately been cut out). It commences with the Calendar; then comes the Psalter, beginning at Psalm II., verse 3, one or two leaves being apparently missing: and at the end are the Canticles, the Athanasian Creed, (which, by the way, is, I believe, very rarely found in old service books,) and part of the Litany of the Saints, concluding with an unfinished Declaration of Faith, and three blank leaves.

The volume has evidently been one of the service books used in the private chapel of the knightly family of Bussy, of Hougham, and the chaplain at first appears to have merely entered in the Calendar a note of the family obits which he had to celebrate; but after the Reformation (which is emphasised by the writer, whoever he was, by crossing out the word "Pope" wherever it occurs in the Calendar), the births and deaths of the family are all recorded in it, the last entry being dated 1609.

About sixty years ago, when Creasey's *History of Sleaford* was written, the MS. was in the possession of Mr. E. J. Willson, of Lincoln, at whose sale last year it was purchased by its present owner, Mr. E. L. Grange, of Grimsby.

There are a few inaccuracies in the extracts from the Calendar printed in Creasey's *Sleaford*, and seventeen entries not given in that work at all. It may be useful to take this opportunity of setting these right:—

- 1453. Hic natus est Hugo, &c., VIII. Id. Nov.
- 1460. Dame Katherine's obit. Creasey has 1456 in error.
- 1487. "Dicitur Johannes obiit apud Scotter." This should be
Scotton, a manor which came with the Nevill
heiress.
- 1558. Nata erat Elizabetha, &c., VII. Id. Oâ.
- 1559. Henry Poolle; not St. Poolle.
- 1565. Bridget Bussy filia Johannis &c. After this entry, is
"Nupta Rich: Waldram de Eston quarto die
Maij an'o d'ni 1595."
- 1570. "Obiit Edmundus Bussy, apud Willow." Should be
Willowbe.

The seventeen entries omitted are as follows:—

S.D. On the fly-leaf (evidently written after the birth of a child and before its baptism):—"....Bussy was borne uppon Sundaye the Xth of Nouember abut fue of the clock in the after none."

1559. XVIII Id. Jan. Isto die obiit Edwardus Bussy apud Haydor f. S. Antonii in A°. Do.: 1559.

✓ 1561. Edmundus Bussy filius Johannis Bussy natus fuit apud Haydor decimo quinto die Martij anno domini 1561.

S.D. Non. Junij. Obitus Laurencii Berkeley militis.

1562. Secundo die Julij natus erat Brudenall Bussy filius Johannis Bussy apud Haidor anno domini 1562.

1462. Non. Julij. Obitus Magistri Georgii Cumburworth vicarius (*sic*) de Cotom a°. d'ni M°. cccc°. LXII°.

1569. Richardus Bussy filius Johannis Bussy natus fuit apud Haidor vicesimo quarto die Julij anno domini 1569.

S.D. III. Id. Sept. Obitus domine Cecilie Bussy.

✓ 1593. Johannes Pate filius Henrici Pate de Kettlebye natus fuit sexto die Septembris a° d'ni 1593.

S.D. XVII. Id. Nov. Obitus Johannis Cumberworth.

1592. Edwardus Pate filius Henrici Pate de Kettlebye natus fuit xvii^o. die Augusti a^o d'ni 1592.
1591. Eliz: Pate filia Henrici Pate nata fuit apud Haydor. xxv^{to}. die Augusti Anno d'ni 1591.
- S.D. Brigitta Pate filia Johannis Bussy.
1593. Johannes Pidssy (?) clericus de Haydor obiit apud Haydor xxvii die Decembris a^o d'ni 1593.
- S.D. John Bussy, Edmund Bussy, Fransis Bussy, George Bussy, Edward Bussy, sonnes to Edward Bussy, per me Edwardum Bussy.
- S.D. John Bussy, Edmund Bussy, Fransis Bussy, George Bussy, Edward Bussy, Brutinal Bussy, Thomas Austin.
- S.D. John Bussy, Edward Bussy, Fransis Bussy.

There are also in Creasey's account a few mis-spellings, perhaps slips of the printer; but these, being obvious or not material, I have not thought it worth while to mention.

When Gervase Holles visited Hougham and Haydor Churches before the Civil Wars, he saw several windows there emblazoned with the Bussy arms,—Arg. 3 bars Sable; but now I believe the only visible trace of their ever having lived in Lincolnshire consists of a shield of their arms, and the mutilated effigy of a knight, in Hougham church.

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. GIBBONS.

2. ARCHBISHOP LAUD AND BISHOP WILLIAMS, OF LINCOLN.—The document, a transcript of which is given below, may be considered of some historical interest, inasmuch as it indirectly concerns the two most conspicuous Prelates of the reign of Charles I., William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, and John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord High Chancellor and subsequently Archbishop of York. The lives of these two eminent men are part and parcel of the history of England in those troublous days, and it will be only necessary to give now a very brief outline of facts. In 1621, Dr. Williams, from not purely disinterested motives, had recommended Laud's promotion from the Deanery of Gloucester and a Canonry of Westminster to the Bishopric of St. David's, but shortly after he began to view him with suspicion and dislike, chiefly on account of Laud's superior influence with Buckingham. The aversion no doubt was mutual, and it seems to have reached a culminating point when Dr. Laud, as Archbishop of Canterbury,

by

by virtue of his Metropolitan authority, visited the Diocese of Lincoln for the correction of offences against Ecclesiastical order and for the enforcement of discipline against the Puritans. Hereupon Bishop Williams openly countenanced their irregularities, and both by action and writings commended himself to the good offices of the country party, which zeal contributed in great measure to his disgrace at court. He was mulcted on his trial chiefly on political charges*, with very heavy fines, and condemned to imprisonment in the Tower in July 1637, where he remained till 1640. The downfall of his rival secured his promotion. In 1641, with the view of conciliating the popular party, he was made Archbishop of York, but by that time the very name of Bishop was odious to the mob, and he was the direct cause of the impeachment by the Commons of the twelve Prelates, who claimed that, as mob-clamour prevented them from attending the sessions of the House of Lords, their absence should make the proceedings of that house invalid. He was of course deprived of the emoluments of his office on the abolition of episcopacy. At first he sided with the King when the civil war broke out, afterwards he went over to the Parliament, and in 1650 he died in retirement. A man of very high abilities, and only too great versatility, he was sadly wanting in sincerity and straightforward policy, which his rival, whatever else were his faults, possessed, and he is perhaps now chiefly remembered as the last ecclesiastic who ever held the great seal of England.

The date of Mr. Whatton's suspension may be fairly considered to be synchronous with Archbishop Laud's visitation of Lincoln Diocese.† Its cause is stated to be the non-payment of procurations due to the Archdeacon of Lincoln. The date of his absolution is May 24th, 1638, he having been meanwhile appointed to the Vicarage of Grantchester in the diocese of Ely. This, it will be noticed, was during the earlier part of Bishop Williams' confinement in the Tower, so that one cannot suppose the absolution due to any pressure on the part of his former Diocesan. Perhaps it was in response to some application on the part of the patrons, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, or

* Gardiner says "On the ground that he had betrayed State secrets, coming to his knowledge as Privy Counsellor." *History of England*, viii., 251. [Eds.]

† This visitation was made for the Archbishop by Sir Nathaniel Brent, vicar-general. He seems to have been in Lincolnshire in 1634. Brent, as Warden of Merton College, Oxford, incurred Laud's displeasure for maladministration, and appeared as a hostile witness to the Archbishop at his trial in 1641. See Leslie Stephen's *Biog. Dict.*, vi., 263.

of Bishop Wren, of Ely, since it would be contrary to ecclesiastical order for a man under sentence of excommunication and suspension to be preferred to a benefice. An examination of the Diocesan Registers* would perhaps throw some light on the facts of this particular case, and the original of the document now printed ought to be preserved at Lincoln, with other papers, doubtless of the like import. But though our Cathedral Archives contain far greater treasures, there may be some excuse for the owner of a few waifs and strays of this type printing the same as his humble contribution to the history of those stirring times, which we certainly study far too little. The paper on which this document is written is now soiled and discoloured, the ink faded, the latin contracted, and the forms obsolete, but the vivid memory of those days with their influence of good and evil has survived for 250 years, and we are now at length becoming fit to examine impartially the conduct and principles of those who were the chief agents in the struggle between king and parliament.

[Endorsed].

Copia absolucionis magistri Whatton vicarii de Grancester
[Grantchester] nuper Rectoris de Howell.

Guilielmus providentia divina Cantuariæ Archiepiscopus
totius Angliæ Primas et Metropolitānus ad quem omnis
et omnimoda Jurisdictio spiritualis et Ecclesiastica quæ
ad Reverendum patrem dominum Johannem Lincolnensem
Episcopum ante suspensionem suam ab officiis et beneficiis
suis pertinebat iam eo suspenso et durante suspensione
sua predicta notorie dignoscitur pertinere Universis
et singulis Rectoribus vicariis Curatis ministris Clericis
et Literatis quibuscunque per totum † Comitatum
Lincolniensem vel etiam comitatibus meis alteris ‡ vobis
conjunctim et divisim committimus et mandamus quatenus
magistrum Thomam Whatton Clericum nuper Rectorem
Ecclesiæ parochialis de Howell Archidiaconatus Lincolniensis
a quibuscunque sententiis quam Excommunicacionis tam
suspensionis contra eum ex officio nostro mero latis in non
solvendo procuraciones venerabili viro domino Archidiacono
Archidiaconatus Lincolniensis debitis absolutum fuisse et
esse in Ecclesiis vestris parochialibus et Capellis diebus

* Unhappily the Episcopal Registers of this period are missing. [Eds.]

† Totam, so the MS. but Comitatus should be of the masculine gender.

‡ Both reading and sense here are very doubtful and the correctness of two or three other words is not guaranteed.

dominicis festivis post recepcionem presentium immediate sequentibus inter divinorum Solemnia dum major ibidem ad divina audienda adfuerit populi multitudo palam et publice denunciatis et declaretis cum effectu. Datum apud *Lincolniam* Vicesimo Quarto die mensis Maii Anno D'ni 1638.

Pet. Walter Surrogatus.

43, *Church Street, Brighton.*

CECIL DEEDES.

[The Editors acknowledge with thanks some notes contributed by Precentor Venables.]

3. THE GENTRY OF LINCOLNSHIRE OF 1634.—The Heralds' visitation of the County of Lincoln made in the year 1634, exists alone in the Library of the Heralds' College. In the catalogue of that Library it is known as C. 23. The whole MS. had been copied by the late venerable Richmond Herald, my excellent friend of happy memory, Mr. Arthur Staunton Larken, and from his copy this list was first made.

This only perfect copy, with additional evidences from wills, parish register entries, monumental inscriptions, charity reports, etc., etc., was purchased in 1886 by the Chapter of the Heralds' College, and is now placed in their library.

The printed list of the gentry of the county of 1634 as given below has been checked with the original MS. of 1634, and from it, for the first time, some idea of the extraordinary wealth of information in the visitation of 1634, may be gleaned, as nearly every name means a signed pedigree of at least three generations, as well as a trick of the coat of arms the family had a right to use.

The original MS. of 1634 is divided into three parts, and each part has a separate index, and the volume contains over three hundred and fifty signed visitation pedigrees. Nearly all who entered had a right to arms, and only a few are "respired to London for proof," as for example William Welby of Denton, who was using the arms of the family of Welby of Moulton. However between 1634 and 1801 proof would seem to have been made, as the Heralds' College allowed the arms to the first Baronet in 1801.

A list of Disclaimers to the right to bear arms has been added, as Disclaimers were people who socially were qualified to use arms, but who had no right to do so, as for example my ancestor, Richard Toller of Billingham, from whom descend—Sir Richard Sutton, Baronet, Mr. Everard de Lisle, of Garendon and Grace Dieu, Mr. Frederick Methold, of

Thorne

Thorne Court, Suffolk, the Rev. John Henry Green, Rector of Mowsley, in Leicestershire, Mr. Robert Edmund Chester Waters, and the late Lord Howden, etc., etc.

Oftentimes it happened, that in the next Heralds' visitation of a county, the Disclaimers of the previous visitation had obtained from the crown, through the Heralds' College, the right to use arms, and from that day, the family became a *visitation family*.

If this list should incite Lincolnshire folk to hunt up the monumental inscriptions of the *visitation families*, etc., etc., in in the churches of their own neighbourhood, and to print them in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, the labour of making this list will not be "love's labour lost," and it will be patent then to all that in Lincoln's lowland levels all Lincolnshire gentlemen are cousins.

My good friend, Mr. George William Marshall, *Rouge Croix* of the Heralds' College, tells me that probably one quarter of the Heralds' visitation of Lincoln of 1634 has, here and there, been printed, and it may be well to add that beside the Visitation of 1634, there is in the Library of the Heralds' College a MS. volume of Church Notes, etc., of the same date.

A

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>William</i>	ADAMS	Tydd S. Mary
<i>Timothy</i>	ALLEN	Hundleby
<i>Berkeley</i>	ALLEYN	Wilsford
<i>Richard</i>	ALLEYN	Skillington
<i>Vincent</i>	AMCOTTS	Langton
<i>William</i>	AMCOTTS	Astrop
<i>Edmund</i>	ANDERSON	Broughton
<i>Robert</i>	ANDERSON	Casthorpe
<i>John</i>	APPLEYARD	Ulceby
<i>Thomas</i>	APPLEYARD	East Halton
<i>John</i>	ARCHER	Great Ponton
<i>Sir William</i>	ARMINE	Osgodby
<i>Edward</i>	ARMSTRONG	Corby
<i>Henry</i>	ASHE	Wyberton
<i>John</i>	ASHFIELD	Caythorpe
<i>Peter</i>	ASHTON	Grantham
<i>George</i>	ASHTON	Minting
<i>John</i>	ASSERBY	Saltfleetby
<i>Sir Edward</i>	AYSCOUGH	Kelsey
<i>John</i>	AYSCOUGH	Fulstow
<i>John</i>	AYSCOUGH	Thornton

Thomas

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>Thomas</i>	AYSCOUGH	Towes
<i>Thomas</i>	AYSCOUGH	South Thoresby
	Disclaimers, 1634.	
<i>Edward</i>	ANSELL	Gosberton
<i>Alexander</i>	ARCHER	Welton
<i>Thomas</i>	ARMSTED	Obthorpe
<i>Thomas</i>	AYSTROP	Kirton
	B	
<i>Charles</i>	BAGSHAW	Bourn
<i>James</i>	BALDWER	Sutton
<i>Peter</i>	BALDWIN	Winterton
<i>John</i>	BALGUY	Stamford
<i>William</i>	BALLET	Woolsthorpe
<i>Robert</i>	BARBER	Ruskington
<i>James</i>	BARDESLEY	Little Gonerby
<i>Edward</i>	BARKER	Tealby
<i>Thomas</i>	BARKER	Steeping Magna
<i>John</i>	BARNARD	Caistor
<i>Robert</i>	BARNES	Grimsby
<i>Peter</i>	BARON	Boston
<i>John</i>	BASSET	Keal
<i>Maurice</i>	BAWDE	Somerby
<i>Clement</i>	BENSON	North Kelsey
<i>Christopher</i>	BERESFORD	Leadenham
<i>Nicholas</i>	BESTOW	Holton-le-Moor
<i>Thomas</i>	BETTS	Barlings
<i>Edward</i>	BEVERLEY	Cherry Willingham
<i>Joseph</i>	BILLCLIFF	Usselby
<i>William</i>	BINGHAM	Market Stainton
<i>John</i>	BIRKILL	Garthorpe
<i>Thomas</i>	BISHOP	Hemswell
<i>William</i>	BLANCHARD	Tetford
<i>William</i>	BLUNDESTON	West Keale
<i>William</i>	BLYTHE	Stroxton
<i>John</i>	BOLLE	Biscathorpe
<i>Sir Charles</i>	BOLLE	Haugh
<i>Sir John</i>	BOLLES	Scampton
<i>Henry</i>	BOOTH	Goxhill
<i>Holcroft</i>	BOOTH	Sleaford
<i>John</i>	BOOTH	East Halton
<i>John</i>	BOOTH	Wootton
<i>William</i>	BOOTH	Killingholme
<i>Richard</i>	BOWNDE	Louth

Francis

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>Francis</i>	BOWYER	Bottesford
<i>John</i>	BRADLEY	Louth
<i>Thomas</i>	BREWSTER	Burwell
<i>Thomas</i>	BRIGGS	Scremby
<i>William</i>	BRIGHAM	Market Stainton
<i>William</i>	BRIGHOUSE	Coleby
<i>Edmund</i>	BROWNE	Stamford
<i>Leonard</i>	BROWNE	Pinchbeck
<i>Sir Valentine</i>	BROWNE	Croft
<i>Nicholas</i>	BROWNE	Holton-on-Bain
<i>Nathaniel</i>	BROWNLOW	Belton
<i>William</i>	BROWNLOW	Humby
<i>John</i>	BROXHOLME	Lincoln
<i>Edward</i>	BROXHOLME	Lincoln
<i>Edward</i>	BROXHOLME	Stixwold
<i>Edward</i>	BROXHOLME	Nettleham
<i>Richard</i>	BROXHOLME	N. Kelsey & Grimsby
<i>Robert</i>	BRYAN	Bolingbroke
<i>Richard</i>	BRYAN	Bolingbroke
<i>Peregrine</i>	BUCK	Syston
<i>John</i>	BURDETT	Brandon
<i>John</i>	BURGESS	Creeton
<i>John</i>	BURGH	Kirton & Grimsby
<i>Richard</i>	BURNEBY	Barholm
<i>John</i>	BURRELL	Dowsby
<i>John</i>	BURTON	Boston
<i>William</i>	BURY	Grantham
<i>Anthony</i>	BUTLER	Coates by Stow

Disclaimers, 1634.

<i>Thomas</i>	BATEMAN	Raithby
<i>John</i>	BENSKIN	Brough
<i>John</i>	BOLT	Edlington
<i>Francis</i>	BOOKY	Temple Brewer
<i>William</i>	BROWNE	Gainsborough
<i>William</i>	BRUGH	Horncastle
<i>John</i>	BURKILL	Garthorp

C

<i>Thomas</i>	CABORNE	Saltfleetby
<i>George</i>	CALDECOT	Berling Grange
<i>John</i>	CALVERLEY	Gosberton
<i>Robert</i>	CAPLAND	Hatcliffe
<i>Sir Robert</i>	CARR	Sleaford

John

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>John</i>	CARTER	Coningsby
<i>John</i>	CATER	Langton by Wragby
<i>Norris</i>	CAVE	Grantham
<i>Robert</i>	CAWDRON	Hale
<i>David</i>	CECIL	Stamford
<i>William</i>	CECIL	Stamford
<i>Thomas</i>	CHAPMAN	Edlington
<i>John</i>	CHILD	Harmston
<i>John</i>	CHOLMELEY	Kirkby Underwood
<i>Matthew</i>	CLERKE	Creeton
<i>Francis</i>	CLINTON	Sturton-Parva
<i>Richard</i>	CLIPSHAM	Cadeby
<i>Richard</i>	COGDALE	Flixborough
<i>William</i>	COLDWELL	Thorganby
<i>John</i>	COLTHURST	Aunsby
<i>George</i>	COLUMBALL	Gainsborough
<i>John</i>	COLUMBALL	Blyton
<i>William</i>	CONEY	Sturton-Parva
<i>Sir Sutton</i>	CONEY	North Stoke
<i>Richard</i>	CONEY	Grantham
<i>Francis</i>	CONEY	Gedney
<i>William</i>	CONEY	Sutton S. Mary
<i>Marmaduke</i>	CONSTABLE	Bottesford
<i>Phillip</i>	CONSTABLE	West Rasen
<i>Thomas</i>	COPLEDYKE	Harrington
<i>Richard</i>	CORBET	Croft
<i>Thomas</i>	CORNWALLIS	Lincoln
<i>Thomas</i>	CORDWAYE	Normanby
<i>George</i>	CRAYCROFT	Burgh
<i>Robert</i>	CRAYCROFT	Westby
<i>Thomas</i>	CRESSEY	Fulsby in Kirkby-on-Bain
<i>Samuel</i>	CULVERWELL	Cherry Burton
<i>Samuel</i>	CUST	Hacconby
Disclaimers, 1634.		
<i>Edward</i>	CHAMBERLAIN	Pinchbeck
<i>Thomas</i>	CHAMBERLAIN	Bolingbroke
<i>John</i>	CLARKE	Searby
<i>John</i>	COGHAN	Haxey, I. of Axholm
<i>John</i>	CRESWELL	Apley

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

4. WAINFLEET: CHARTER OF INCORPORATION, 1457.—A most interesting discovery has lately been made by Mr. Walter Martin, of this place, whilst searching the archives of the Governors of the Bethlehem Hospital, to whom a very considerable property was left in the parishes of Wainfleet All Saints, and S. Mary's, by Edward Barkham, Esqr., in 1732, he being the last remaining member of his family.

This discovery is nothing less than the original Charter of Incorporation of the town of Wainfleet, as a Royal Borough with high Bailiff, Corporation, Freemen, Common Seal, &c.; with perpetual succession, and sundry liberties duly set forth in the Charter.

By the kind permission of Mr. Martin I append a translation of the Charter below, and shall be very grateful to any of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* who may be able to throw any further light upon the subject, and especially as to when the Charter lapsed, or was withdrawn. It would appear from a casual reference in Oldfield's *History of Wainfleet, and the Wapentake of Candleshoe*, that the first High Bailiff was that Lord Sudley who in the following reign was attached, and as he was led away to London exclaimed "Sudley Castle, thou art the traitor, and not I." He was originally Sir Ralph Botellir, and was created Lord Sudley by Henry VI., to whom he was treasurer, chamberlain, and steward of the household; he was also standard bearer, and chief butler of England. Being a devoted follower of the house of Lancaster, he not unnaturally fell into trouble on the accession of King Edward.

On his death in 1461, John le Eure and others gave to John, Abbot, of the Monastery of S. Alban's, the fair days of the town named in this Charter, with all the perquisites customary and appertaining to these fairs, and also the market days. Perhaps something might be discovered further about it in the S. Alban's records.

It will be seen that one of the witnesses to the Charter was the great William of Wayneflete, by whose influence it was no doubt obtained from Henry VI. A special interest attaches to this Charter as being probably the last granted by that king, as he must have been in the Tower within a very short time of its execution. The Charter runs as follows:—

"Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Barons, Justices, Reeves,

Reeves, Sheriffs, and other Bailiffs, and his faithful (subjects), greeting.

Know ye, that whereas We on the humble petition of our believed tenants of Our Duchy of Lancaster residing in Our Town of Wainfleet in the County of Lincoln have received information how an ancient port of the sea for all the friends of our realm of England formerly existed there, and now seems about to become an easy and ready place of call for the ships of Our enemies, which is to be feared*:—How also as much on account of the falling off of the concourse of the ships of Our friends who for a long time have called and gathered together very little at that port, as on account of many other causes, and the great losses, which are, from day to day, happening to and befalling the aforesaid tenants and residents;—Our aforesaid town being already in great ruin and as it were deserted by the inhabitants seems to be coming to a complete destruction and perpetual desolation, unless Our Royal relief be speedily bestowed on this place; We, considering the premises and being willing to bestow Our relief after this sort on the tenants and residents in this place, Have of Our special grace granted, and in this Our present Charter have confirmed to the same tenants and residents that they be in fact and in name Our body and Our perpetual corporation, and that the same corporation be able to choose and make of itself every year Our high Bailiff for superintending, ruling, and governing the same corporation and all men and matters thereof, and that the same Bailiff and corporation shall have perpetual succession, a common seal† shall serve for the business of the aforesaid corporation; and of Our further favour we have conceded, and in this Our present Charter have confirmed to the same Bailiff and corporation, that they and their successors be for ever free from taxes on imports, ‡ pannage,

* The French and Bretons ravaged the English coast in 1457-8, plundering Sandwich, Aug. 28, 1457.

† Can anyone describe the seal?

‡ *Pannage*, the privilege of feeding swine in the woods. *Pontage*, Bridge tolls. *Kaiaage*, a wharfage due. *Terrage*, exemption from all uncertain services. *Murage*, money paid to keep the walls in order. *Passage*, a tax on passengers. *Priage*, an aid demandable of demesne lands at the will of the lord. *Laitage*, a custom exacted on ships lading. *Stallage*, payment for stalls in the market. *Tallage*, an aid demandable on demesne land at the will of the lord. *Carucage*, a tax levied at so much per plough. *Priage*, or butlerage, a custom whereby the Prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, two tons, at his own price. A pontage,

pontage, kaiap, tenage, murage, passage. priage, lastage, stallage, tallage, carucage, prisage, picage, and scot and lot, and all other customs of this kind throughout Our whole realm of England, and each and every one of them be for ever free; and further We have conceded, and in this our present Charter have confirmed to the aforesaid Bailiff and corporation and their successors, that they for ever have three fairs to be held at Our aforesaid town of Wainfleet to last nine days every year, namely the first fair to be held there for the three days nearest to and immediately following the 21st of June*, and another fair to be held there for the three days nearest to and immediately following the 21st of August, and a third fair to be held there for the three days nearest to and immediately following the 10th of October, with all the liberties and free customs belonging or appertaining to fairs of this kind, provided that these fairs be not a nuisance to the fairs of neighbours. Being unwilling that any providers, buyers, or takers, or other servants of Us or of Our heirs should take any hurt in those fairs, either in coming to them or in returning from them in any way, or that anyone should make exactions in the same against the wish of the aforesaid Bailiff and corporation, or of the men congregating at those fairs.

And similariy We have conceded and in this Our present Charter have confirmed to the aforesaid Bailiff and corporation and their successors that they have for ever their Market to be held at Our said town of Wainfleet every week on the Saturday with all the liberties and free customs pertaining to a market of this kind or in any way belonging thereto, provided that that market be not a nuisance to the markets of the neighbours [two lines follow here that are illegible, but from the context we judge them not of great importance] according to the form of the statutes in such case made and provided, any other statutes or ordinances made and provided or injunctions not being to the contrary.

custom, curiously enough referred to by Mr. Bradlaugh in the late debate on the grant for the Royal Princess. *Pricage*, money paid in fairs to the lord of the soil for breaking the ground to set up booths or stalls.

* There are now only two fairs held in Wainfleet. The first beginning on the third Saturday in May, and the second on October 24th. But in old almanacs one finds two others named which have long been in desuetude, viz.: July 5th and August 24th.

These

These being witnesses :—The venerable Fathers, Thomas [Bouchier] of Canterbury, and W[illiam Booth] of York, Archbishops. *William of Winchester Our Chancellor; and L[Laurence Booth] of Durham the keeper of Our Privy Seal, Bishops. And Our most beloved cousins Richard of York and Humphrey of Buckingham, Dukes. Richard of Salisbury and John of Shrewsbury our treasurer, Earls. Henry de Beaumont and Henry de Bourghchier, Viscounts. And Our faithful [subjects] John Beauchamp, the Steward of Our Household, and John of Dudley, Knights; and others.

Given by Our hand at Westminster the 20th of March in the 36th year of our reign.

By the King himself and in virtue of the aforesaid authority, and for 2 marks paid in consideration."

Mr. Walter Martin informs me that there are a large number of other ancient documents in the same chest from which this Charter was taken, and that he hopes to overhaul them at the earliest convenient time. Perhaps some of them may throw some light on the seemingly strange loss of these very definite and full privileges to the town of Wainfleet, which amongst the many historic places of Lincolnshire is by no means the least important. It was the old Roman station of Vainena, and the salt works used by the Romans are still to be traced in the Parish of S. Mary's, as is also the old Roman road (Saltersgate) that led across the Fens towards Bolingbroke and Tattershall.

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

5. FALSIFICATION OF HISTORY AT GRANTHAM.—Some time ago I addressed the following letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette* (January 18, 1889), to which there was no reply. Perhaps some Grantham reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* may be able to defend the "passive obedience" of that town, so I venture to repeat the indictment.

"Sir,—Lord Dysart, as you justly remark, has his fads, but one of them, though shared by many commoners, is, in my opinion, much worse than disparagement of Handel, or the

* This is of course the great William of Wainfleet, some time Lord Bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of all England, Pattyn surnamed Master of Winchester College, First Provost of Eton, Founder of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, and of the Grammar Schools at Brackley in Northamptonshire, and at Wainfleet.

introduction of a homœopathist to Grantham—namely, the deliberate falsification of local history.

In the centre of Grantham market-place once stood a venerable market cross, which has had a curious history. It (or so much of it as then remained) was pulled down by Mr. John Manners, lord of the manor—another Conservative who would not conserve—in 1779; but he was compelled by *mandamus* to restore it next year, on the ground that ‘Royal Proclamations were wont to be made from it.’ In the place of this cross now stands an ugly, stumpy little obelisk, much like a pillar letter-box, only that it is white; on which is an inscription put there by the Earl of Dysart, the present lord of the manor, to his own honour and glory.

So far, this is, unhappily, a common enough experience; but what follows is absolute falsehood. The ugly little obelisk unblushingly states that ‘Queen Eleanor’s body rested on that spot,’ and that its predecessor (the market cross) was there erected on that account. Now Queen Eleanor’s body really did rest on the second night of that famous journey at Grantham, and a cross was erected to commemorate the fact. But this cross was on St. Peter’s Hill, nearly in front of the present Town Hall, as is rightly stated in every record of Grantham, ancient or modern; while the cross in the market-place, which is mentioned with equal accuracy in all the older records, is a market-cross pure and simple. All this must have been known to every one of the inhabitants of Grantham who cared for its local history at all. How on earth is it that they allowed Lord Dysart not only to disfigure their picturesque market-place, but to falsify their local history?”

Shornell Vicarage, I.W.

G. E. JEANS.

6. INQUISITIONS P.M. CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—

Chancery Inq., *post mortem* 6 Henry VII., No. 51.

Sir John Conyers, knight.

Inquisition taken at Kyrton in Lyndesay, in the County of Lincoln, 26 July, 5 Henry VII. [A.D. 1490], before George Portyngton, Escheator, &c. [The jurors] say that Sir John Conyers, knight, late of Hornby, &c., did not hold any lands, &c., in the County aforesaid, on the day on which he died, &c. Because they say that the aforesaid John Conyers and Margery his wife, in right of the same Margery, were seized in their demesne as of fee of the manors of Knaith and Suthorp, &c.

and

and of one messuage, 4 tofts, 20 acres of arable land, 8 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, &c., in Kesby, also of certain lands, &c., in Upton, Dunstall, Ganesburgh, and Gatebureton, also of the advowson of the church of Knaith cum Suththorp aforesaid, &c. On the 20th day of March, 9 Edward IV. [A.D. 1469], &c., they granted to Sir John Pikryng, knight, Thomas Tunstall, William Tunstall, Richard Conyers, of Cowton, Cuthbert Lightfote, clerk, and others, now deceased, the aforesaid manors, &c. To have, &c., to the intent that they should fulfil the last will of the aforesaid John, &c.

And afterwards the aforesaid Margery died, and the said John survived her, &c. And further the jurors say that the aforesaid Sir John Conyers, knight, was seized of the manors of Ryby, Alesby, Swalowe, Kelstren, Wathe and Brigesley, and of a moiety of the manor of Malberthorp, &c.; also of one messuage, 23 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, &c., in Thredilthorpp, &c., and of one waste messuage and 5 acres of land in Caburne, 4 acres of land in Laceby, 2 messuages, 3 tofts, 40 acres of meadow, &c., in Stainyngburgh and Malberthorp, &c. On the 20th day of March, 9 Edward IV., he granted to Sir John Pikeryng, &c. [as before] all the above-said manors, &c. To hold [as before].

The aforesaid John was seized of a rent of assize of 4s issuing annually from one messuage, &c., in Lincoln, late in the tenure of Emma Dixon, and of a rent of 6s issuing annually from one messuage, &c., in Ritforth, and of a rent of assize of 2s 6d issuing annually from one toft, &c., in Stowe.

On the 20th day of March, 9 Edward IV., he gave and granted to Robert Conyers, his son, the rents above written, &c. To hold for the term of his life. By virtue of which gift the same Robert was, and yet is seized of the aforesaid rents, &c. The aforesaid John died 14 March, 5 Henry VII. [A.D. 1490].

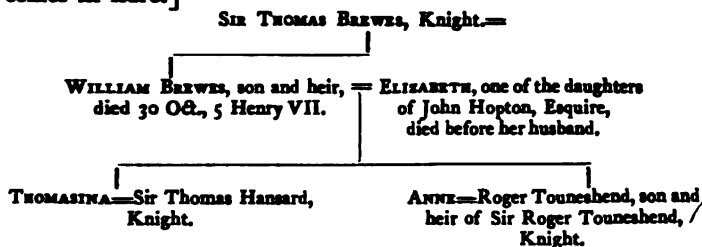
William Conyers, Esquire, is kinsman and next heir of the aforesaid John, and of Margery his wife, that is to say, son of John, son and heir of the aforesaid John and Margery, and he was of the age of 21 years in the Feast of S. Thomas the Apostle last past.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 6 Henry VII., No. 61.

William Brewes.

Inquisition taken at Lowth, 19 Oct., 6 Henry VII. [A.D. 1490], &c. [The jurors] say that William Brewes held no lands,

lands, &c. But, Sir Thomas Brewes, knight, was seized in fee tail of the manor of Ludburgh, &c. [The following pedigree comes in here.]



The aforesaid Thomasina and Anne are next heirs of the aforesaid William . . . Thomasina is and was of the age of 30 years at the time of the death of the aforesaid William; and the aforesaid Anne is and was of the age of 15 years, &c.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 6 Henry VII., No. 63.

William Conyers, of Sokburn, Esquire.

Inquisition taken at Great Carlton, &c., on the Friday next after the Feast of S. Luke the Evangelist, 6 Henry VII. [20 Oct., A.D. 1490].

[The jurors] say that William Conyers was seized of a third part of the manor of Great Carlton, &c.

Christopher Conyers is his son and next heir, and he is of the age of 22 years, &c.

(*To be continued.*)

W. BOYD.

7. ANCIENT BRITISH INTERMENT.—The Spurn, or Spurn Point, as it is now usually called, at the mouth of the Humber, is so closely connected with Lincolnshire history that it is unnecessary to apologize for recording in *Lincs. N. & Q.* an interesting sepulchral relic found there. This is a rude chest or coffin, roughly hewn and squarely hollowed, probably with stone implements, from the trunk of an oak, recently exposed by the action of the sea on the beach at Kilnsea. The total length overall of the chest is 5½ feet, the interior (it was much decayed and fallen when I saw it) little, if anything, over four feet. In this space the skeleton, presumably of an adult male was found doubled up. Most unfortunately the original finders (labourers) scattered the bones, which subsequently were washed away. A thigh bone alone being recovered, and this is suggestive of a man probably a little below the average height.

From oral evidence collected in the neighbourhood, I came to the conclusion that the body must originally have been buried with the head bent forward on the chest, and the legs tucked up like a trussed fowl, the knees near the chin. No corresponding lid or covering was found on the coffin, it had been placed in an excavation in the red or chalky boulder clay, and tenacious blue clay placed on it. The locality on the coast where it was found represents the Pit Marshes—that is before “the sea gat ‘em”—their position was about one-hundred and fifty yards south of the first sea-groin on Kilnsea beach. It is not improbable that a barrow or tumulus, either of earth or piled stones, at one time covered the interment, until levelled and dispersed by the sea’s encroachments on the land. Not far from this place on the beach, a small, simple, flat-sided celt, about four inches long, was picked up. It may or may not have borne some relation to the occupant of the oak coffin. When the foundations of the enlarged Chancel of St. James’ Church, Grimsby, were dug, a similar coffin or chest was exposed, partly within and partly without the line of the north chancel wall. I remember it was conjectured at the time, from the comparatively small interior, that it had been used for the interment of a child. It is more probable, however, that it had once contained an adult packed away in the manner indicated at Kilnsea.

Great Cotes, Ulceby.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

8. THE OUSTEBY BRASS, CAISTOR.—Inscription:

ORATE PRO ANIMABUS JOHANNIS OUSTEBY QVI OBIIT
DECIMO OCTAVO DIE NOVEMBRIS ANNO DNI MILLIMO
CCCCX. PRIMO ET JOHANNE UXORIS SUE QUE OBIIT....

The above brass is in the Chancel of Caistor Church in the centre of a large flat stone, at each corner of which stone are the symbols of the four evangelists on brass. The west end of the slab runs nearly to the steps separating the Chancel from the Nave. In several directories the name is given Dusteby, but this is a mistake in the first letter.

The date of the wife’s death has not been inserted on the brass, for she was not buried at Caistor, as the following entry, recently discovered by Mr. Gibbons, of Lincoln, in Bishop Chedworth’s Register, Folio 54 (Bishop of Lincoln, 1452 to 1472), will shew.

“xx^o die Septembris anno dni. MCCCCLXI * in capella

* Sic in the register; though, according to the brass, the husband only died in November, 1461.

infra manerium de Bukden dominus Thomas Limiricen' episcopus pontificalibus indutus munus benedictionis viduis dari consuetum Johanne Osteby de Castre Lincoln' dioc' vidue intra missarum sollempnia que idem episcopus celebravit facta professione sequente quam legebat auctoritate Reverendi in Christi. patris ac Domini Johannis dei gratia Lincoln' sibi commissa impendebat. In the name of God Amen I Johan Osteby of Castre of the diocese of Lincoln a wydow and not wedded nor to no man enseured behote and make a vowe to God and to oure Lady and all the company of heven in the presense of you Reverend Fader in God Thomas Bushopp of Limiryk by th' auctorite of the Reverent fader in God John by the grace of God Bushopp of Lincoln geffen and comitted to you in this party for to be chaste of my body and trewly and devouteley shal kepe me chaste fro this tyme forward as longe as my lyff lastith after the rewle of Sent Powle and with my nowne hande I consigne and conferme this my profession."

Caistor Vicarage.

W. F. W. WESTBROOKE.

9. CHRISTMASTIDE.—Round this holy season, as might be expected, circles a mighty crowd of manners, customs, and superstitions. Many things that were practised in heathen days at this time of the year continuing, under new names and little-altered forms, to hold sway. Such an event as that we celebrate at this time has drawn to it, or mayhap even created, many curious ideas and ways. Scattered abroad, we find relics of the past in sundry places, interesting in themselves, and perhaps more interesting as variants, showing how much alike men are, even in far-distant places. In this neighbourhood one misses much that has been familiar since childhood, and in collecting the lore connected with this season great care has to be taken lest the narrator only tells what he or she has heard in other places, or of other places, and not what is (if I may say so) indigenous to the locality. Thus it is that in this article many stories, &c., I have heard find no place.

*Christmas Eve.** In former times a Yule block was to be found on every fire; whilst on the table the Yule candle (a big

* The Yule log, in many parts of Yorkshire, is solemnly placed in front of the dining-room fire, and each member of the household sits on it in turn, and wishes three wishes in silence, which *must* come true. In Holderness it is said all beasts

candle,

candle, shopkeepers used to give to their customers at this time) burned with, what was in the days of rushlights and farthing dips, a wondrous light. Cakes and hot spiced beer were served, the plum cake being cut into long strips and dipped into the beer. This is still done in some public houses. The churches were decorated with box and other evergreens stuck into holes in the pew tops. Several old people here remember this church being so decorated, and call it "sticking the church." Our bells still ring on Christmas Eve; years ago they commenced at 5 a.m. on Christmas Day, now it is 8 a.m. Frumerty lingers as a recollection, but seems to have been more connected with sheep clipping time. The carol singer is unknown, the only trace I can find so far, is the following, taken down from the lips of a very old man in the neighbourhood:—

All ye that are to mirth inclined,
Consider well, and bear in mind
What our good Lord for us has done,
In sending His beloved Son.

The night before the happy tide,
Our spotless Virgin and her guide
Were long time seeking up and down
To find some lodging in the town.

But mark how all things came to pass.
No resting place for them there was;
Nor could they rest themselves at all,
But in a hungry oxen stall,

That night the Virgin Mary mild
Was safe delivered of a Child,
According to Heaven's decree
Man's sweet salvation for to be.

kneel in the stables at 12 p.m. In Hungary, a little chair begun on St. Lucy's Day, worked at each day and finished on Christmas Eve, is said to have great power at midnight mass, inasmuch as the maker when sitting upon it can tell who are witches: such personages always turning their backs to the altar whilst the maker sits on the stool. Every hour of the day and night is pregnant with power for good or evil, and therefore an unlimited array of superstitions crowd round the day. A few may be found in *Notes & Queries*, vi. ser., x., 414. The Yule candle, in some parts of Yorkshire, still burns each night between the two Christmases; it must not be carried about, nor any other candle lighted at it. (*Cf. Notes & Queries*, vii. ser., ii., 506.) A curious idea that no light must be taken out of the house between these two days is still extant. Our old nurse told me a sad tale of woe, in Holderness, of her vain gropings to find a match in her house, and no neighbour could be persuaded to give or *lend* her one at this time. In some Finnish parishes it was said that if fire were taken out of the house on Christmas Eve, black ears would grow among the barley. It was also a common idea that if the farmer slept "crooked" in bed on Christmas Eve, the corn would be found all tangled at harvest time. It is curious to note that just as in Newcastle wonderful dough men (with currant eyes and called "Yule doos") are made at Christmas, so in Finland and Hungary strangely-shaped bread is always made at this season.

There

There were three kings all in the East,
Were tempted by a cheery star,
Came bearing down and made no stay
Until they came where Jesus lay.*

This clearly needs revision, but that is not the business of the folk-lore collector, and therefore I give exactly as reported to me.

The week before Christmas the morris dancers used to come round. There were several actors: 1st, Tom Fool, dressed in imitation rags and tatters, with big yellow letters T and F on his back; 2nd, the lady (or witch) a man dressed in hat and veil and gaudy sash round the waist; 3rd, a fiddler, generally dressed in a red coat; 4th, the farmer's son, a bit of a dandy; and two others, dressed "a bit comical." When the party came to a house they proposed visiting, Tom Fool went in and said:—

"Here comes I that's niver been yet,
With my great head and little wit.
A noä what my wife en me likes best,
En we'll hev it, too: a leg ev a lark, en the limb of a loose,
En cut a great thumpin' toast offen a farden loaf."

If Tom Fool saw that he was welcome, they all came in and sat down, Tom Fool taking care to be near the lady, whom he courted with much palaver and "dittiment"; their sweet converse was then stopped by the farmer's son, who began to court the fair dame, telling her "she mun nivver tek up wi' a critter like that," as he could never keep her, &c. So poor Tom Fool got the sack, and went and stood in a corner and openly bewailed his hard fate. After a bit the farmer's son moved off, and Tom Fool came back and declared if she would only have him she "sud ha' bacon fliks, and flour i' th' bin, en ivverything, if she wain't tek notice a' that chap wi' his ruffles en danglements." At last they agreed to marry, which ceremony was performed in a corner, one of the actors being parson. The wedding was then celebrated in dance and song; after that, bread, cheese, beer, &c., was given to the players, who then retired and went elsewhere to "say their piece." The songs I have not been able to get hold of, but appear to have been variable and dependent on the original actor's taste.

Our people, when they meet by the winter's fire, are still fond of telling stories; ghosts and goblins flourish, and I have

* Collected for me by Mr. Robinson, Glebe Farm, Mumby.

one case in my mind where a winter's meeting and a winter's talk about uncanny things had such an effect on one strong brawny young fellow that he vows he took his cap off on the way home to see if his hair wasn't standing straight up, and when he did get home he dare not "supper up" or ought else, but fled upstairs and jumped under the clothes.

Of such stories, more (Mr. Editor permitting) another day, for the present we will take another class. The following has a most comical effect when rattled off full speed, with the inimitable intonation of a real Lincolnshire voice:—"A young man went to see his sweetheart, en wen 'e got there 'e says, 'A've cum t' cum t' the', t' see the', to tell the' t' ask the' t' hem'ma. What saays th', sweetheart? Wilt th' hem'ma?' 'Noa, not I.' 'Nor I neyther; bud oor foäks wud hem'ma t' cum t' the', t' see the', t' tell the', to ask the' t' hem'ma.'" After this, another friend favoured as follows:—"Es aw sat i' mi titterty tatterty, lukking oot i' mi hazy-gazy. Aw sah a rueri run away wi' randy pipes. If aw'd had mi striddlestripes on, aw'd ha maade rueri put randy pipes doon;"* or, according to another variant:—

"Es aw looked out i' my asey-casey,
On a moonlight night,
Aw sah th' dead carrying the live.
Wasn't that a wonderful sight?"†

Of the rest I can select but one. "In olden days they used to fetch their servants home on horseback. One master, on the way, thus begins a chat with his new maid:—"What de ye caal me, Mary?" 'Meyster, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't caal me meyster, ye shud caal me Domine Sceptre.' Soä, as they was goin' home the' came to th' pit, soä he saays, 'What de ye caal that, Mary?' 'Watter, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't caal it watter, ye shud caal it absolution.' Soä when the' got home, he saays, 'What de ye caal that, Mary?' 'Hoose, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't call it hoose, ye shud caal it high top o' th' mountain.' Soä wen the' got inte th' hoose he saays, 'What de ye caal that, Mary?' 'Cat, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't caal it cat, ye shud caal it white-faaced Timothy.' Soä he saays, 'What de ye caal that, Mary?' 'Fire, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't call it fire, ye shud caal it Hococogloriam.' Es they wes goin' up-stairs, he saays, 'What de ye caal these, Mary?' 'Steps, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't

* That is; when I got up and looked out of the window, I saw a fox running away with a goose, and if I had my trousers on, I'd have made him put goose down.

† That's a ship, for sewer (sure).

caal them steps, ye shud caal them wudden upps.' Soä wen they got upstairs, he saays, "Whaat de ye caal this, Mary?" 'Bed, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't caal it bed, ye shud caal it Ashedecree.' Soä he took off his slippers, en saays, 'What de ye caal these Mary?' 'Slippers, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't caal them slippers, ye shud caal them groond tredders. Whaat are these, Mary?' 'Trousers, sor.' 'Ye shuddn't caal them trousers, ye shud caal them smaal clothes.' Soä next mornin' she goäs agen th' steps en saays [or beäls oot, or squeäls] 'A', Domine Sceptre, get oot i' yer ashedecree, en put on yer smaal clothes en groond tredders, en cum down th' wudden upps te me; for white-faaced Timothy hes got sum hococogloriam on his back, en withoot th' help of absolution, th' high top o' th' mountain will be soon one mass of hococogloriam.'**

"Them's real owd isrums!" quoth one of my Lincolnshire friends, when I read them over to him to see if they were correct. The rest of the "isrums" must find place another day.

Mumby Vicarage, Alford.

W. HENRY JONES.

10. SOCIETIES OF THE TITYRIES AND BUGLE, 1623.—The following extract throws light on an allusion in one of Herrick's finest poems, which has long puzzled his readers:—

December 19. 1623. Transcript of the examination of Michael Constable, of West Rasen, Lincolnshire.

"He and five or six others, supping at the Bugle in Newport, Isle of Wight, on their voyage to Spain, formed themselves into a friendly society called the Bugle, and on their return met with another society called Tityre Tu, with whom they had friendly intercourse; 40 more joined their company. They have officers, colours, and a general fund, but no articles of agreement."†

The friendly society called "Tityries" was formed in the low countries by the Roman Catholics in Lord Vaux's regiment. The English Government first became aware of its existence in December, 1623. It is alluded to by Herrick in his "New Year's Gift to Sir Simeon Steward."

"No news of Navies burnt at seas,
No noise of late-spawned Tityries,
No closet plot or open vent
That frights men with a Parliament."

* This latter part must be said full speed ahead.

† No. 56 of *Calendar of State Papers*, Domestic Series, 1623-5 (vol. clv.)

The Spanish match was broken off November 25, 1623, and there was much excitement throughout the following month. About the middle of December, a treason against the King, the Prince, the Lady Elizabeth, and her children, was discovered, and rumours were given out for firing the navy. A Parliament was summoned to be held on the 12th of February following.*

The West Rasen branch of the illustrious family of Constable, was descended from Sir Robert (No. 217, page 205) the father of John Constable, dean of Lincoln (1514-38), and grandfather of Sir Marmaduke, the younger, who fought with his father at Flodden, and afterwards took a leading part in the "Pilgrimage of Grace." Sir Marmaduke married Barbara, daughter of Sir John Southwell, of West Rasen, and was the grandfather of Henry Constable, the poet (1562-1613).

The above-named deponent was probably the Michael Constable stated by Castlemain to have been a Lieut.-Colonel in the Royal Army, and slain at Hopton Heath; brother to Sir Philip, the well-known Royalist, created a baronet in 1642.

Gussage Rectory, Dorset.

J. HEALD WARD, M.A.



QUERIES.

II. SURGEONS AND THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF BISHOP WILLIAMS, 1641.—In a quarto tract, *Articles to be enquired of within the Diocese of Lincoln in the Generall and trienniall Visitation of the right Reverend Father in God, John, By Gods providence, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to be held in the year of our Lord God 1641.* London: Printed by M. F., 1641., the following paragraph occurs:—

"How many Physicians, Chirurgians, and Midwives have you in your parish? How long have they used their severall sciences or offices, and by what authoritie? and how have they demeaned themselves therein? and of what skill are they accounted to be in their profession?"

Had the Bishop of Lincoln any jurisdiction or censorship with regard to surgeons at this period?

M. B.

* See *Court and Times of James I.*, vol. ii., pp. 437-442; *Yonge's Diary*, p. 71; and Professor Palgrave's note in his beautiful edition of *Herick* in the Golden Treasury series. Dr. Grosart, in his recent edition of *Herick*, proposes to read "Titularies" for "Tityries"; supposing reference to be made to the new titles (e.g. Baronets) created by James I.

12. WROOT CHURCH: SMYTH AND WHITELAMB BRASS.

—In Wroot Church there is a brass with the following double inscription:—"Near this place lie y^e remains of Sam^l. Smyth, son of Barn^s and Frances Smyth, late Rector of Panton, Lincolnshire. Departed ye 4th of October, 1765, aged 55. Also Mary Whitelamb, wife of y^e late Rector of Wroot." Can anyone say whether, and in what way, the above Samuel Smyth and Mary Whitelamb were related? Mary Whitelamb was a sister of John Wesley. G. M.

13. HUGUENOT REFUGEES.—Can any reader kindly give

any information as to the settlement of French Huguenot refugees or their descendants in Lincolnshire? The Huguenot Society of London is printing the registers of all the Huguenot Churches formerly existing in the United Kingdom, and also inserts in its *Proceedings* other information, historical and genealogical, relating to the strangers. Communications will be gladly received by the Hon. Secretary of the Society, R. S. Faber, Esq., 10, Oppidans Road, Primrose Hill, N.W.

R. S. FABER.

14. BOUCHER FAMILY.—Can any correspondent kindly

inform me whether there is any trace of the Bouchiers or Bouchers having lived and held lands in the parishes of Sibsey or Leverton, or close by there, some centuries ago? Is there anything about them in the parish records or monuments? I believe they came from Normandy with William the Conqueror and were granted estates by him in one or both of the parishes beforementioned, and it is supposed they were the original holders of the Barony of Berners, now in the hands of the Tyrwhitts. I know that Bouchers were in that neighbourhood at the end of the last century, but I want confirmation of the tradition that they were there some centuries previous.

E. E. F.

15. THE LINCOLN MINT.—When did the Lincoln Mint cease to strike coins?

A paper in the Archæological Institute, 1848, "Upon the Ancient Mint of Lincoln," states that later than the reign of Edward the First "we have not any certain evidence of the existence of a mint at Lincoln."

A few days ago, a labourer brought to me a coin he had found in Frampton, and upon examining it, I discovered it to be a silver groat of Edward II., struck at Lincoln. The

legend

legend is very clear and distinct, and the coin altogether coincides with those of Edward II., and is different to those of the I. and II., viz.: round the effigies of the king "EDWR. ANGL. DMS. HYB.," and on the reverse "Civitas, Lincol."

Are other coins of this kind struck at Lincoln known in the county? and is there evidence of any of Edward III. having been then struck?

Frampton Hall.

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

16. HENRY SAPCOTE.—I find from Peck's *Desiderata Cariosa* that this man was twice Mayor of Lincoln, that he and his wife Jane are both buried in Lincoln Cathedral, that she died May 24, 1546, and he died June 28, 1553. I have a copy of his will which is dated June 21, 1553. In it he speaks of his wife Alice (then alive), his sons Thomas, Henry, Nicholas, George, Jerom, Edward, and John; his daughters Amy Hollingworth, Jane (wife of John Dowman), Dorothy Wallis, Winifred Goodricke, Mary, and Ann; his brother-in-law George Chippingdale, a public notary; his godson John Chippingdale, and his cousin Ann Shaw.

From the Exchequer Depositions P.R.O., I gather the fact that Margaret Sapcote, daughter of George, the son of Henry married Thomas Wood, a clerk and public notary, who lived at Lea, near Gainsboro.

I am anxious for any information that anyone can give me about Henry Sapcote and his belongings, especially his son George, and his relations, the Chippingdales. How did George Chippingdale come to be his brother-in-law?

Walcot, Doncaster.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

17. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN 1662, CO. LINCOLN.—Can anyone of your readers throw any light on the present whereabouts of the Returns which were presumably made to Bishop Sanderson's Visitation Questions, in 1662, as to the state of the churches of Lincolnshire, and the inscriptions then existing therein? The Returns appear not to have been treated as Diocesan records; at any rate, they are not now known to exist at Lincoln. I am preparing a work on the Monumental Inscriptions of Lincolnshire (both ancient and modern), and should be very grateful for any copies of inscriptions, or list of inscriptions now or formerly in any Lincolnshire churchyard.

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. GIBBONS.

18. RICHARD WYNNE (OR WINN) OF FOLKINGHAM, had three daughters:—(1) Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Fremantle, father of present Lord Cottesloe; (2) Eugenia Josephine, married Robert Campbell, of Skipness, N.B. (1806); (3) Justine. I should be glad of any information or extracts from the Folkingham Parish Registers relating to Richard Wynne or his daughter Eugenia. Richard Wynne's wife was, I believe, French, and her maiden name Royat, but this requires confirmation. I have in my possession an oil painting of Richard Wynne, by Gainsborough, and also a seal on which the arms of the family are represented as being: Ermine, on a fesse vert, three eagles displayed.

Castle Rising, King's Lynn.

A. E. CAMPBELL.



REPLIES.

19. THE RIVER WITHAM (Vol. I., No. 231, p. 213).—Mr. Wheeler's theory—that the natural outfall of the Upper Witham was by the Trent Valley—appears somewhat inconsistent with the facts. This is exemplified by his first statement, "that the land lying west of Lincoln is ten feet below the flood level of the Trent." Surely that is a reason why the Trent waters might have flowed eastward, rather than the Upper Witham waters should have flowed westward and climbed up the 10 feet to the Trent flood level; especially also when it had an easy outlet through the Lincoln Valley Gullet—here the upper surface of the sand bed of the ancient water-course is 15 feet below the existing surface of High Street—yet the Trent flood of 1795 rose to the level of High Street—hence if the Trent had (as we believe was the case in pre-Roman days) free course to Lincoln, it would flow 15 feet deep in the centre of the basin, and form a noble stream fully a mile wide. Mr. Wheeler also states that the average spring tide rises 13·34 feet at Boston, and that the land at the side of Brayford Mere is 20·30, and hence declares the impossibility of the Boston tide reaching Lincoln, but if the Valley Gullet was in its pristine state (freed from that extraneous accretion of made soil, the actual result of human agencies) its level would only be 5·50, so that the tidal current from Boston might easily rise 8 feet at Lincoln. Against this possibility, there is only one fact, that the bed of the river at Kirkstead when deepened was found to be hard clay, but the ancient course of the river

was very indefinite. Any mass of hard clay would, at low tide, shew as an Island amidst the far-spreading lagoons of the Fen County. M. D.

20. STONE COFFINS FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Vol. I., No. 253, p. 250).—Col. Moore mentions the fact that stone coffins have been found filled with cockle shells; in Upton Church a stone coffin has been utilised to make a tympanium over the church door. In Springthorpe Church, I believe that the like has been done, the tower of the church is Saxon, the entrance was to the west; the nave of the church was burnt by Knut, a new one was built, of which the only remains is a very fine Norman doorway, removed when the south aisle was built to its present position. When this was done the original doorway in the tower was built up. It was then—apparently—that the tympanium was built into the tower, which has the appearance of having been a stone coffin. Would these coffins be Roman or Saxon? Is there any other instances of this use?

Springthorpe Rectory.

E. LEATON-BLENKINSOPP.

REVIEWS.

The Parish Church of St. Mary, Whaplode. By W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock. 1889. 8vo., pp. viii., 120.

This is an interesting and painstaking little work of a kind which we hope to see continually extended, and on which our future county history will have one day largely to depend; namely, a collection in reasonable size and popular form of nearly all that is known or worth recording about a single church or parish. And Mr. Foster is fortunate in his subject in which he has a patriotic interest. No stretch of a dozen miles of country road in all England can rival for architectural display, the one from Spalding to Long Sutton. Running like a backbone between two vast flanks of fen, it seems to have been selected as a stage for the display of the building powers of the rival monastic houses which had possessions in the fens, Whaplode and Gedney being the work of Crowland Abbey, Long Sutton of Castle Acre Priory, and Moulton and Spalding of Spalding Priory. Weston, Holbeach, and Fleet, Mr. Foster thinks

thinks were due to the gifts of laymen, though the first two were certainly carried out under the direction of the Priory of Spalding. Of this magnificent line of churches, Mr. Foster thinks (p. 25) that "Whaplode can fairly claim to be the most interesting," a place which, in our opinion, it must decidedly yield to Long Sutton; though we entirely agree with Mr. Edmund Sharpe's verdict that as a means of the comparative study of the late Norman and late Transitional work it is invaluable (Lincoln Excursion 1870, p. 94). It has suffered much more than any other from neglect and positive barbarity, and Mr. Foster generously gives, we believe, the proceeds of this monograph to the absolutely necessary though perilous work of restoration.

We have noted a few misprints. On (p. 19) "William Harecroft" appears a few lines below as "Hartoft." Holles' *Church Notes* (pp. 45, 46) are very incorrectly given, "Betony" should read "botany," "tres roses" should be "tres rosas," "ejusdem insigniis" should be "iisdem insigniis," "ferias fenestras" should be "feri has fenestras." The arms of Venables and Porter are not correctly copied, the tincture of the field in each case should have been "azure" not "argent." The family name "Ettys" should of course have been printed "Ellys," and on the bottom of p. 46, "uxorem" should be "uxorum." A "ring" of bells is wrongly throughout called a "peal." The date of Sir Anthony Irby's death, which is not inserted on his monument, should be given as 1684.

The Register Book of the Parish Church of Saint James, Great Grimsby. For Marriages, Christenings, and Burials, beginning in 1538 and ending in 1812. Edited by GEORGE SKELTON STEPHENSON, M.D. Great Grimsby: [Printed by Albert Gait, Market Place]. 1889. Pp. xvii., 435. Eighty copies privately printed.

The inhabitants of St. James', Grimsby, as well as all those who take an interest in the preservation of Parish Registers, are to be congratulated upon having in Dr. Stephenson such a capable editor of the interesting Register Books belonging to the Parish. So far as we have been able to test his work, he has faithfully re-produced the original text, omitting only the tautology, but this very omission throws upon the editor the duty of rendering the text so that searchers may appeal fearlessly to the book for information, bearing in mind that all are not experts in genealogy nor will every reader necessarily read the

the prefatory remarks. For these reasons we should have preferred that the older portion of the Register had been punctuated, and that the contractions in the manuscripts had been printed with a denoting symbol which probably exists in the original, or that the omitted letters had been supplied within brackets and thus have avoided the risk of a mis-quotation, for instance on page 197 at a period when a double christian name might be found, we find two entries thus "Elizabeth daughter of William Wood Clerk and Susanna his wife" and "David son of George Clayton Alderman and Dorothy his wife," as these entries are printed without any pointing there is the liability of Clerk and Alderman being taken as the surname, which a point in each cases would have prevented, again on pages 73 and 94 are instances where denoting marks are required in the cases of "Pnell" and "Willingha," where full points would have served to warn the reader that the names were contracted.

The Bishop's transcripts have been diligently used, and variations and omissions in the original supplied as far as possible.

In the preface, the editor calls attention to the absence of any certificates of burials in woollen. In a large parish such as Grimsby it is more than probable that a separate register for the affidavits was kept, and that this book has been either lost or is still hidden away in some corner; it would be interesting to search the Churchwarden's accounts—if they have been preserved—to see whether any fines for the privilege of being buried in linen were paid to the Churchwardens for the use of the poor in accordance with the A&C. Among the words in this volume which specially attract attention, two are new to us; at page 76 will be found "Widdiaman" and more frequently "Aldresse," we presume denoting respectively widower and either the wife or widow of an Alderman; the term "Aldresse" appears to have been used in either sense. During the Commonwealth, the Register was kept with more precision than usual, except the too frequent hiatus among the marriages from 1642–1650, and another between 1661 and 1671, the record is almost unbroken, a few months only being wanting in the christenings and burials, and in one or two instances where leaves of the original have been lost. There is no record among the burials of any deaths by the plague, indeed during the period the visitation was depopulating London, the death-rate of Grimsby increased but nominally, and then only
during

during the latter period of the scourge. As is usual during the years 1653 to 1658, the publications of marriages are set out in full, and in one of them (page 155) the entry states that the usual form of publication took place without exception being made "yet excepted against by the Register as a very unfit marriage leaving it to the consideracon of the Justices," who married the couple notwithstanding the protest of the Register. The Editor has supplied a very complete description of the several Register Books as well as the Monumental Inscriptions and Heraldry in the Church (*circa* 1640, from Holles' Notes in the Harl. MS. 6829, and lastly, although not least worthy of mention, a full index of names.

A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire. Second edition, revised and considerably enlarged. By EDWARD PEACOCK, F.S.A. London: published for the English Dialect Society by Trübner & Co., Ludgate Hill. 1889. 8vo. Pp. xvi., 636.

The Scandinavian when he comes to our county, feels he is in no strange land; as the train rolls on, names familiar to his eye stand on the stations. Killingholme, lies amongst the islands of the Finnish Archipelago, as well as in North Lincolnshire. Skegness in the Baltic looks across the waters to its Lincolnshire namesake, and all our "bys" sound home-like. A Finnish friend who knew not one word of English, once remarked, as we walked down a country lane, where some hens ran clucking by, "At last I hear a language I know, they speak the same as ours do." The Scandinavians who visit us need not go to the farmyard for a common tongue. He knows what "forelders" are, and what "to lig in bed" means, and ever and anon, is the conversation of the people, he catches sounds strangely like his own. Some folk when they visit us in our country places, talk with scorn of the bad English our people talk, fortunately there are those who knowing more, see in the rugged folk speech the rock from which our own noble tongue has been digged, and not content with a passing notice, go down into the quarry, and note the old stones. Note them, before they are broken up, carted away, and lost for ever. Therefore each glossary of our Folk words is of supreme interest to those who care to know, who they are, and whence they came, and more; for it is like some great moss grown tower, that, though it be ruined, tells of struggles through which was moulded the then Great Unborn, our Present. The Glossary
before

before us bears on every page the work of the scholar who loves his work, and spares no pain to make it as perfect as he can. Not only is it rich in words and phrases, but the examples given as to how the words are used are invaluable. Here we find examples of folk wit, and insight: "a velvet tongue," "full o' slaapeness as a lawyer," &c.; pathos as when it's said "he was call'd hoām," that breathes of old English home-love in its deepest sense; turn over the pages, and the Lincolnshire folk will be found to be as good at manufacturing a compound as the most learned German Professor, *e.g.*, when the pansy appears as "Meet-her-e'-th'-entry-Kiss-Her-e'-th'-buttery"; but the book must be bought and perused, and used before its merits can be known. Many a valuable bit of Folk Lore will be found in its pages, and many a bit of old home life, with little pictures of our cottage homes. It is of interest too, to note, how the words change in our county, or even disappear. On the east coast, "The roads is squaddy" and "foäks maake a straange dittiment about it," more than "won chep is a straange dunkleheed," and many "as bug as Hector"; we possess some "yawnecked things," and we've got many "greet rammen things," and more than one who stands "peedodddling about, isted i, gotten on wi ther work, and rammen right strite into it." Several of our words do not appear in Mr. Peacock's book as might be expected, dealing as it does with another part of the county, in other cases the pronunciation is modified. One word full of untranslatable vigour, one certainly expected to find amongst our North Lincoln friends. A story will best show the word. In a neighbouring parish, a preacher in one of the chapels gave out his text in great form; "Behold the bridegroom cometh." Just then, in walked a newly-married couple, in all the glory of their wedding attire. They were of course, beheld of all beholders, the whole thing so upset the orator, that quoth he "Well mi brethren I'm clean blutherbunded!" and sat down.

Mr. Peacock's book ought to be on the shelves of everyone who cares for Lincolnshire Folk. To the word collector it is invaluable in its suggestiveness. Take it and ask some old man if he knows that word "Lork," how his eyes twinkle, and a smile ripples over the wrinkles, as he says "Ey sor, that I do!" or tells how we are not quite right in our "taalk," crowning all with some story full of lore, or pathos, of the days "wen ah was a little oud boy." Many thanks Mr. Peacock for your scholarly work! Many thanks for what you have done to teach men about our homely folk!



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH, OF VIRGINIA.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



APTAIN JOHN SMITH, OF VIRGINIA.

—The reprint of the collected works of Captain John Smith, President of Virginia, and Admiral of New England, by Prof. Arber, in *The English Scholar's Library Series*,* will do much to dispel the popular ignorance with regard to the adventurous life of one of the bravest of Lincolnshire Worthies. Hitherto Captain John Smith has been popularly known as the hero of the Pocahontas story, which Prof. Arber very aptly describes as “a mere incident in a life which till then and for some time afterwards was replete with similar desperate hazards of all kinds.” Captain John Smith (whose portrait† at the age of 37 appears on the opposite page), the son of George Smith, of Willoughby, near Alford, was born at Willoughby in the month of June, 1579, and educated at the Grammar Schools of Alford and Louth. His parents died when he was thirteen years old, and his guardians apprenticed him to one Thomas Sendall, of Lynn, a merchant of considerable local repute. This employment does not seem to have

* *The English Scholar's Library*. Vol. 16. Birmingham. 1884. 8vo.

† This portrait is reproduced from the one appearing in the corner of the map of New England, which is found in *A Description of New England*. London: 1616. 4to.

been agreeable to Smith's tastes, as a few years later (1596) we find him a soldier in the French army, and still later serving under Captain Duxbury in the Low Countries. He returned to England in 1600, after a perilous sea voyage, during which he suffered shipwreck at Holy Island. After a short stay in Lincolnshire he went abroad, visiting many continental towns and cities. At Grätz he made the acquaintance, in 1601, of Baron Kisell, General of Artillery to the Archduke of Austria, and also of Earl Meldritch, Colonel of a cavalry regiment, in which Smith accepted a commission as captain, and shortly afterwards distinguished himself by the important tactical services he rendered at the sieges of Ober Limbach and Stühlweissenberg, in Hungary. In the battle between the Duke de Mercœur and the Turks, on the plains of Girke (?) he had a horse killed under him. In 1602, Earl Meldritch having determined to assist Prince Sigismundus against the Turks in Transylvania, Smith accompanied him, and whilst engaged in hostilities before Regall (?) greatly distinguished himself by slaying successively three Turkish officers in single combat in the presence of the two armies, an event which was afterwards commemorated by the Prince Sigismundus granting him the right to use a coat of arms bearing three Turks' heads.*

After Prince Sigismundus had surrendered his country to the Emperor Rudolph, Smith accompanied Earl Meldritch into Wallachia. Here the tide of his fortunes for a time was reversed, Earl Meldritch's army defeated, Smith left wounded on the field and taken prisoner by the Turks. As soon as he had recovered from his wounds he was sold as a slave and sent with others in chains to Constantinople, and subsequently to Nalbrits in Tartary, where he was treated with cruelty, which he himself describes as such that "a dog could hardly have lived to endure." After about a year's slavery he at length found means of escape. Whilst thrashing corn in a grange some distance away, the Bashaw came to inspect his work, and finding fault with it proceeded to beat Smith as he was wont to beat his other slaves. Smith resisted, killed his assailant, and escaped to the desert disguised in the Bashaw's clothes. After wandering for sixteen days he arrived at Æcopolis, on the River Don, where the Governor received him kindly and aided him with letters, commending him to the care of the

* This coat appears quartered in a coat of arms registered to Captain Smith by Sir William Segar, 19th August, 1625, at the Heralds' College. *Vide* Captain John Smith's *Works*, Ed. Arber, pp. xxiv., 807 and 843.

Governors of other cities, which eventually enabled him to travel across Russia to Transylvania. After passing through Hungary in December, 1603, he arrived at Leipsic, where he again met with Prince Sigismundus and his Colonel, Earl Meldritch, and was handsomely rewarded by the Prince for his services. He then travelled through Germany, France, and Spain, to Gibraltar, and from there to Saffi in Africa, where he made the acquaintance of Captain Merham, commander of a French man-of-war, with whom he put to sea, and engaged in a desperate sea fight with two Spanish war ships. Captain Merham, after having his ship boarded three times and receiving one hundred and forty shot in his vessel, beat off the Spaniards, and eventually brought back Smith to Saffi, from which place he returned to England in 1604. With this return to England the most adventurous part of Smith's life passed away, and henceforth we find him devoting his attention to colonising America.

(To be continued.)

E. L. G.

22. GERVASE HOLLES AND SIR LEWIS DIVES' REGIMENT, 1642.—Hitherto I have never seen it recorded that Gervase Holles ever served, during the Civil War, in Sir Lewis Dives' Regiment, and in Mr. Peacock's list* of the officers of this regiment Holles' name does not appear. According to Collins,† Gervase Holles, when with Charles I. at Oxford, in November, 1642, had the rank of Sergeant-Major [*i.e.*, Major], but it is not stated in what regiment he was then serving. That Gervase Holles was at one time serving under Sir Lewis Dives, the original Commission, now in my possession, and of which I give a copy below, seems to establish beyond doubt.

“Robert Earle of Lindsey Lord Willoughby of Willoughby Beke and Eresby Lord Great Chamberlayne of England Kn^t. of the most noble order of the Garter, one of his Ma^{ties} most hoble Privy Counsell, and Lieut. Generall of all his Ma^{ties} Forces &c.

To Gervas Holles Captayne

By the authority and power given me from o^r Sovraign Lord King Charles under the Great Seale of England as Lieut-General of his Ma^{ties} forces, I doe constitute and appoint you Captaine of one

* *Army List of the Roundheads and Cavaliers.* London. 1874. 4to. P. 17.

† *Historical Collections of the Noble Families of Cavendish, Holles, &c.* London. Fol. 1752. P. 72.

Company of one hundred foot under the Regim^t of S^r Lewis Dives K^{nt} and Colonel of one thousand foote which Regim^t by vertue of his Ma^{ties} Commission is to be imprested and retayned of such as will willingly and voluntarily serve for the defence of his Ma^{ties} Royal p^{er}son, the two houses of Parliam^t, the protestant religion, the lawes of the land, the liberty and propriety of the subject, and priviledges of Parliam^t Theis are therefore to require you with all diligence and expedicon to raise, leavy, and bring yo^r said company of one hundred foote unto the Rendezvous at Nottingham, to take them into yo^r charge, and to cause them to be duly exercised in Armes, Commanding all inferior Officers and Soldiers of the said Company to obey you as their Captaine according to this Comission given you And you are likewise to obey observe and follow such orders and direcons, as you shall from tyme to tyme receive from myself and the superior Officers of the said Regim^t and Army according to the discipline of Warr.

Given under my hand and Seale at Yorke the 13th of August 1642 In the Eighteenth year of his Ma^{ties} Raigne.

Lindsey"

[Seal gone.]

E. L. G.

23. INCISED SLAB AT CROWLAND (Vol. I., No. 238, p. 225).—In the second continuation of Ingulph's *Chronicle** under the date 1423, it is stated that the new works of the lower part of the church towards the West were built from the foundations by William of Croyland, master of the works, in the time of Abbot Richard. The historian states that this Abbot received many gifts towards the works from his neighbours, and the names of some of the donors are recorded. In this list of donors John Tomson appears as a contributor of ten marks.

It seems probable that this is the same John Tomson, to whose memory the incised slab referred to in Vol. I., page 225, was placed.

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. B. Wood.

* Bohn's edition, pp. 392-3.

24. THE GENTRY OF LINCOLNSHIRE OF 1634 (*continued.*)

D

<i>William</i>	DALLYSON	Greetwell
<i>Thomas</i>	DARBY	Leake
<i>Marmaduke</i>	DARRELL	Horkstow
<i>Peter</i>	DICKENSON	Woodhouse and Gainsborough
<i>William</i>	DISNEY	Norton Disney
<i>William</i>	DOLEMAN	Uffington
<i>Edmund</i>	DOUGHTY	Worlaby
<i>Charles</i>	DYMOCK	Scrivelsby
<i>Edward</i>	DYMOCK	Kyme
<i>Edward</i>	DYMOCK	Lincoln
<i>John</i>	DYMOCK	Halham-on-Bain
Disclaimers, 1634.		
<i>John</i>	DARNELL	Sutton
<i>George</i>	DAWSON	Temple Brewer
<i>William</i>	DAY	Gunby
<i>Anthony</i>	DEWICK	Winterton
<i>John</i>	DRAKE	Habrough on Humber
<i>John</i>	DRAWT	Mawthorpe
<i>Richard</i>	DRAPER	Boston

E

<i>Sir Richard</i>	EARLE	Stragglethorpe
<i>Edmund</i>	ELLIS	Lincoln
<i>George</i>	ELLIS	Wyham
<i>William</i>	ELMES	Sutton
<i>Gervase</i>	ELWES	Gainsborough
<i>Thomas</i>	ELY	Utterby
<i>Alexander</i>	EMERSON	Cadney
<i>Michael</i>	EMERSON	Searby
<i>Francis</i>	EMPSON	Boston
<i>John</i>	ERESBY	Somercotes
<i>John</i>	ESTOFT	Estoft
<i>Maurice</i>	EVINGTON	Spalding
<i>Ralph</i>	EVRE (EURE)	Washingborough
<i>John</i>	EWART	Bail in Lincoln

F

<i>John</i>	FARMERY	Heapham
<i>Roger</i>	FAWNE	Skendleby
<i>Robert</i>	FITCHE	Market Rasen
<i>William</i>	FITZ WILLIAM	Clixby

Robert

<i>Robert</i>	FOLKINGHAM	Sleaford
<i>Francis</i>	FORDHAM	Barholm
<i>Thomas</i>	FOSTER	Lincoln
<i>Robert</i>	FRIESTON	Thimbleby
<i>Richard</i>	FRISKNEY	Bennington
<i>Richard</i>	FYLKYN	Langton

Disclaimer, 1634.

<i>John</i>	FOSTER	Holbeach

G

<i>John</i>	GAMLYN	Spalding
<i>Robert</i>	GANNOCK	Sibsey
<i>William</i>	GARNON	Broughton
<i>Henry</i>	GEDNEY	Ancaster
<i>John</i>	GEDNEY	Swarby
<i>Lyon</i>	GIBSON	Walmsgate
<i>Thomas</i>	GODFREY	Grantham
<i>William</i>	GODFREY	Thonock
<i>Thomas</i>	GODSALVE	Barton-on-Humber
<i>Barnaby</i>	GOOCHE	Alvingham
<i>Robert</i>	GOODHALL	Holywell
<i>William</i>	GOODHAND	Kirmond-le-Mire
<i>Lawrence</i>	GOODMAN	Threckingham
<i>John</i>	GOODRICK	Stickney
<i>Thomas</i>	GOODWYN	Sleaford
<i>William</i>	GOWER	Grimsby
<i>Thomas</i>	GRANTHAM	Golto
<i>Godard</i>	GRAVENOR	Messingham
<i>William</i>	GREGORY	Mexborough
<i>Anthony</i>	GROOME	Bitchfield
<i>John</i>	GUIBON	Tealby
<i>Francis</i>	GUAVARO	Stenigot
<i>Robert</i>	GUILLIM	Swayfield

Disclaimers, 1634.

<i>William</i>	GRAIVES	Algarkirk
<i>William</i>	GREVE	Grasby
<i>Richard</i>	GYLBY	Goxhill

H

<i>Charles</i>	HALL	Kettlethorpe
<i>Edmond</i>	HALL	Gretford
<i>Reynald</i>	HALL	Spalding and Boston
<i>Francis</i>	HAMBY	Tathwell

Nicholas

<i>Nicholas</i>	HAMERTON	Walcot
<i>William</i>	HANSARD	Humberstone
<i>Sir William</i>	HANSARD	Gayton-le-Wold
<i>John</i>	HARBOTTLE	Baston
<i>John</i>	HARRINGTON	Wykeham in Spalding
<i>Thomas</i>	HARRINGTON	Boothby
<i>Christopher</i>	HART	Boston
<i>Paganell</i>	HARTGRAVE	Wilksby
<i>Philip</i>	HASTINGS	Bilsby
<i>Thomas</i>	HATCHER	Careby
<i>John</i>	HATCHER	Careby
<i>Thomas</i>	HEALEY	Burringham
<i>Sir George</i>	HENEAGE	Hainton
<i>Thomas</i>	HERENDEN	Graby in Aslackby
<i>Sir Edward</i>	HERON	Cressy in Surfleet
<i>Edward</i>	HERON	Burton Coggles
<i>John</i>	HEWITT	Ingoldsby
<i>Willoughby</i>	HICKMAN	Gainsborough
<i>John</i>	HOBSON	Boston
<i>Richard</i>	HOBSON	Spalding
<i>Richard</i>	HODGSON	Raithby
<i>Benjamin</i>	HODSON	Gedney
<i>Michael</i>	HOLLINGWORTH	Lincoln
<i>Gervase</i>	HOLLIS	Grimsby
<i>John</i>	HOPKINSON	Alford
<i>Francis</i>	HORNSEY	Fiskerton
<i>Thomas</i>	HOUGHTON	Boston
<i>George</i>	HOW	Sudbroke-Holme
<i>Roger</i>	HOWSON	Wigtoft
<i>William</i>	HUMBERSTONE	Upton
<i>Edward</i>	HUNSTON	Leake
<i>Thomas</i>	HURST	Barrowby
<i>Sir Charles</i>	HUSSEY	Dunholme
<i>Sir Edward</i>	HUSSEY	Honington
<i>Thomas</i>	HUTCHINSON	Theddlethorpe
Disclaimers, 1634.		
<i>William</i>	HALL	Winthorpe
<i>Alexander</i>	HARISON	Boston
<i>Robert</i>	HARRISON	Mareham
<i>James</i>	HARRISON	Sutton
<i>Thomas</i>	HOLLAND	Friskney
<i>Edward</i>	HOPKINS	Algarkirk
<i>Robert</i>	HUNGATE	Brigg

Sir Anthony

I

<i>Sir Anthony</i>	IRBY	Whaplode
<i>John</i>	IRBY	Sutton
<i>James</i>	IRONMONGER	Boothby
<i>Leonard</i>	ITHELL	Braytoft
<i>Richard</i>	ITHELL	Braytoft

J

<i>Robert</i>	JENKINSON	Wickham
<i>William</i>	JENKINSON	Sothery in Bardney
<i>John</i>	JESSOPP	Revesby
<i>Richard</i>	JOHNSON	Raithby
<i>Isaac</i>	JOHNSON	Claxby
<i>John</i>	JULYAN	Lincoln

Disclaimers, 1634.

<i>John</i>	JACKSON	Bicker
<i>John</i>	JACKSON	Langworth
<i>Roger</i>	JAMES	Glenham
<i>Thomas</i>	JOHNSON	Gainsborough
<i>Robert</i>	JOHNSON	Lea

K

<i>William</i>	KAY	Holbeach
<i>William</i>	KELKE	Barnetby
<i>Andrew</i>	KENT	Langton by Horncastle
<i>Richard</i>	KING	Ashby-de-la-Laund
<i>John</i>	KIRKTON	Grimsby
<i>William</i>	KYNDE	Coleby

Disclaimers, 1634.

<i>Richard</i>	KELE	Dalderby
<i>George</i>	KENT	Kirton

L

<i>John</i>	LACON	Tetney
<i>William</i>	LACY	Gainsborough
<i>Samuel</i>	LAMBERT	Pinchbeck
<i>Joseph</i>	LARKE	Gainsborough
<i>William</i>	LANGTON	Langton
<i>John</i>	LANGTON	Keadby, Isle of Axholme
<i>George</i>	LANGTON	Mareham
<i>Francis</i>	LAW	Candlesby
<i>Peter</i>	LAWSON	Revesby

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

25. LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—As a natural consequence of the belief in witches and wizards being so widely spread, there is a mass of charms still to be found amongst the people.

"A girl I knew," said one of my people, a few weeks ago, "took a pigeon's inside out while it was *alive* and put it over the house door. Before very long her lover, who lived some distance away, walked in and asked what she wanted. The young fellow said he felt he must come, and he knew she'd been up 'te summat.'" This abominable superstition shows how deeply-rooted old-world beliefs are even now-a-days, spite of schools, &c. It is part and parcel of the same set as those previously noted on pp. 168, 245, in which certain things can be made to represent absent people, and to compel them to do as the charmer wishes. * Another curious charm was given to me a short time ago. It is written in an old copy book, and is a strange medley of religion and superstition. The following is an exact copy, so far as I can make it so. "Gods Message from heaven. A copy of a letter found under a stone as it is said, written by the hand of God in a village named euerkall(?), near to the town of Jasardy in the year 1603, this letter by the commandment of Jesus Crist, was found under a stone broad large, it was at the side of a cross, 18 miles from Jasardy, in the said village upon the wich was graven the words, Blessed is he that turneth me, the people that saw this writing endeavored to turn the stone but in vain they laboured, for it was immovable, and when they could not turn it they prayed. And they desired of god that they should understand the meaning of this writing, and there came a child between six and seven years old turned the stone to the great admiration of the beholders, and when it was turned, there was found under it a letter written in golden letters by the verry hand of Jesus Crist wich letter was carried to Jasardy to be read wich town belongeth bethsaida and there was the commandments of Jesus Crist sent by the Angel Gabriel in the year 1603 it was as followeth you say that they that work on the Sabbath day shall be excommunicated and cursed of Jesus Crist but I say and command you to go to Church and keep that day holy and that you earnestly desire me to forgive you your sins and offences my commandments you shall faithfully keep and serve me steadfastly believe

* I am indebted to Mrs. James Johnson, of Helsey, for this.

that this was written by my own hand you shall go to church and take your children with you and keep my commandments and leave off working on Saturday at five o'clock in the evening and so continue till Monday morning and I wish you to fast five Fridays in the year in remembrance of the five wounds that I received for your sins you shall take no gold nor silver unadvisedly but keep my commandments you shall cause them that are not baptized to go to church and repent and in so doing I will bless you and give you manifold gifts and long life and your cattle shall be replenished and fruitful to bring abundance and my blessing shall be upon you but he that doth contrariwise shall be accursed and not blessed their goods and cattle shall be unfruitful and I will send upon them lightning and thunder and want of food until I have destroyed them especially that witness against this writing and believe not that it was written with my own hand and that I have not spoken it with my own mouth they shall be accursed and shall be the confusion of hell. REMEMBER that you keep holy the Sabbath day without any occupation for I have given six days to labour in and have taken the seventh to myself and as many do write a copy of this writing and cause it to be published he shall be blessed and if he have sinned as oft as there are stars in the sky if he heartily sorry for them asking forgiveness of me contrariwise if a man do write a copy of this writing without published to others he shall be accursed and again if he doth not things and keep my commandments I shall upon black storms and showers which shall both destroy you and your cattle your goods and whatsoever you have also if a man do write of this writing and keep it in his house no evil spirit shall hurt him and if a Woman be with child and have a copy of this writing about her she shall be delivered of her burden and now you shall know no more till the day of Judgment all good shall be to that house were a copy of this writing shall be found in the name of Jesus Christ this place is called bethsaida South West by East 236y* miles from London." Of this strange medley, for our present purpose, there is no interest saving at the end, where the charm is stated.

Even to the present day the feeling that others may harm you still exists in this parish, *e.g.*, a resident told me that if a woman she suspects to be a witch comes to the door selling

* This y may be 7.

hemp she will not take anything from her as then she has no power. If by any chance the old woman says "Mrs. X. is born under a lucky star," she at once gets very frightened and gives the old woman a copper "to get shot of 'er." Black books and written charms are rare in our county, if not unknown*—still we have remains, such as the horse shoe over the stable door, the wicken tree carried in the pocket to keep off the witches, the chestnut or potato carried by some to ward off "rheumatiz." I know two people in this parish who still wear a mole's foot round their necks to cure fits to which they are subject.

One of the most curious remnants of old belief I have come across was related to me by a young friend† in the parish, who told me that when she was confirmed and went to her first communion she was told that if she kept half of the consecrated bread in her pocket she would become a witch and have marvellous powers. I am glad to say she never dreamt of doing so. But the belief that the altar and all surrounding it has wondrous power is known to exist in our midst, just as it does in the lore of the Finns, Magyars, Swedes, &c., e.g., a properly prepared egg is sewn in a bag by Magyar peasants and laid in secret under the altar until three masses are said over it, it is then worn by the afflicted one for nine days; and has great power over those ill with jaundice. Again in some Finnish parishes there is a wonderful little sprite, which is of great use to the household where he dwells, that is if the owner does not care how riches come, so long as they do come, for the "bijero" is an arrant robber. If he does not appear there is a

* A great number of such charms are in existence in all lands, e.g., in a Black Book I got from a Swedish parish the following are to be found. *To cure toothache.*—Take a pen and pick the teeth with it till they bleed, and write on a scrap of paper, God the Father and this X, and with another pen pick the teeth till they bleed, and write with the pen and the blood, on another scrap, God the Son and these X X, and on a third scrap, God the Holy Ghost and these X X X. Amen. Wrap each piece on the pen with which it has been written upon, then the pens are to be burnt together with the paper wrapped upon them, saying, "I burn up all thy toothache, NN, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen." AMERAMBOR. *To put out a fire.*—Write these letters on a chip, T Z Q P O N S A S A X E B A C X E B R A D X E R O V T a r f m m; throw the chip into the fire, and it will put it out. *To make a young lady love you.*—Write this on your right hand, when you shake hands, and then thank her for the pleasure she has given you in honouring you with her company, I K ' i z r p t y u q q 2 2 s. There are many others for all manner of things, but I dread the printer's wrath if he saw the wonderful characters depicted therein, and so must allow the above to suffice.

† I feel I ought to acknowledge the great help I have received from "Maud," and her kindness in collecting what I never could have obtained without her aid.

way to manufacture him: a wafer spared (I fear this is an euphonism for stolen) from the communion, some wool stolen from seven cart horses on Maundy Thursday night, and a drop of blood from the little finger of the left hand, are the necessary ingredients. The wool must be spun on Easter Sunday while the sun dances,* the wafer is wrapped in the thread so spun † and placed in the churn, and the churning begins, the would be manufacturer singing,

"Milk and butter, thou must bring to me.
I shall burn in hell for thee."

In one course the little demon full grown spring forth and cries, "What will you give me to eat?" The old woman answers, "Raisins and almonds," and the bargain is complete. There are many other such, but this will quite suffice to illustrate a class of superstition which it is earnestly to be hoped will ere long be things of the past.‡

There is another class of superstition, still very common, connected with the church, and these charms only act on certain days, *e.g.*, if you fast on S. Mark's eve you will dream of your lover when you go to bed. Mrs. H. and another girl made a dumb cake. Both of them had to do each part of the performance; both went to the dairy to get the materials; both took hold of the bowl; both helped to get the flour; both got some water and rinsed the bowl; both helped to make the cake and roll it. A line was then drawn across the cake and the initials of each girl placed on the cake on opposite sides of the line. During the whole time strict silence was maintained (a well-known rule in all incantations), and while the cake was being made the two girls stood upon something never stood on before. Just when they had done a sudden gust of wind swirled round the house and put the two to an ignominious flight. One of them feels sure if they had but held out her future husband would have appeared at the open door.

* I have heard that the sun dances on Easter Morn more than once in Lincolnshire.

† It appears that the whole operation must be accompanied by unintermitting cursing and swearing.

‡ Amongst the Petalaks (in Finland), a child born during mass on Sunday morning will see more than other folks. The black books above-named were so called because they were written in human blood on black leaves, and were obtained from the Evil One on All Saints' night before the altar. From the time it is received it cannot be got rid of; burnt or thrown into the river, it matters not, back it will come safe and sound. It is said, however, a truly penitent sinner if he creeps on his knees into church on a Good Friday and places it under the foundation stone can thus get rid of the terrible book.

Perhaps it will be as well now, as the reader knows how to raise witches, to know how to get rid of them. "Well," says the Finnish peasant, "if you do happen to be in company with the devil or any of his followers when you are walking, look over your left shoulder; if you are driving and can feel by the weight that is in your cart that there is an uncanny burden behind you, unfasten the horse's collar* and look through it, behind you. If you can summon courage to do this they will all vanish and you will be delivered from your danger."

Mumby Vicarage, Alford.

W. HY. JONES.

26. BUSSI AND LE POER.—The sight of the beautifully executed *facsimile* of a page of the Psalter once belonging to the Bussi Family, which now graces the commencement of the second volume of the *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, has recalled to my memory the record of a murder, in which one Ricardus de la Bussei is arrested and detained in prison at Gloucester, under suspicion of being implicated in the death of one Henry Le Poer, a member of a Family seated at East Budleigh, in the county of Devon. Bartholomew Le Poer, the first on record, occurs in the Cartulary of the Priory of Otterton about the year 1164: to him succeeded Roger, Roger, John, John, and Roger (*circa* 1272), who married Matilda, and their heiress Cecilia carried Poer Hayes, the family property, to her husband John or Richard Duke, then of Otterton. To these two latter succeeded Richard Duke, Richard, Richard (Sheriff 1562), Henry, John, Richard, Richard, Robert, Thomas, George, whose four co-heiresses sold the Manors of Budleigh and Otterton to the late Lord Rolle. Of these four ladies, two died unmarried. Elizabeth, the eldest survivor, married John Yonge, of Puslinch, near Plymouth, and carried the heirlooms along with her; and Sarah, the younger, married Colonel Taylor, whose daughter, Frances Duke Taylor, married Coleridge of Ottery St. Mary. I am indebted to the Yonge family for the above descent. Poer Hayes became known as Duke's Hayes, and now it is styled Haye's Farm. It is there that Sir Walter Raleigh was born. The heraldic bearing of Le Poer was—Per Pale Wavy, Or and Azure. No crest recorded. Duke bore—Party per fess, Argent and Azure,

* Finnish horses' collars are fastened with a piece of leather under the neck, and so can easily be opened.

3 Chaplets counterchanged. Crest—A demi Dragon, holding a Chaplet in its paws.

But to proceed. About the year 1200, one Henry, the son of Radulphus Le Poer, was murdered, presumably near Gloucester, and one Galfridus de Dacheforde, on whom suspicion first fell, was arrested in May of that year, and detained in Gloucester jail. He gave one mark to the King, then Henry III., that he should be held to bail by twelve good and lawful men of the county, until he should make himself right before the Itinerant Justices, and answer to Roger and William Le Poer, the appellants. I need not give the original. The entry is in the Fine Rolls, an. 4 Henry III.

Two months afterwards, namely, in July of the same year, suspicion had fallen upon Richard de la Bussei, for he was also taken and cast into Gloucester jail. He gave half a mark to the King that he might be bailed in the same way pending the arrival of the Justices, and answer to Richard Le Poer, the Appellant. Fine Rolls, an. 4 Henry III., then in the Tower of London, where I copied the entries.

That the murdered man was a member of the Devonshire family at Poerhayes seems assured by a few points of evidence which are at hand. It may be briefly observed, that before the Conquest the Manors of Otterton and Sidmouth had belonged to the Countess Ghida, the mother of Harold, who was killed at the battle of Hastings.* The year after that event the people of Exeter rebelled against the authority of the Conqueror, upon which William marched an army westward and besieged the city. Ghida, who was within the walls, collected her treasures, and escaped by water to Flanders.† Exeter submitted; and on William becoming possessed of everything, he gave the Manors of Otterton and Sidmouth to the foreign Abbey of St. Michaels Mount, in Normandy.‡ That religious House held them for three hundred and fifty years, and had a Prior and Monks at Otterton to look after the estates and the tenants upon them.

During the period of Richard, Vicar of Sidmouth—1200 to 1229—as we learn by a deed entered into the Otterton Cartulary, one Britellus Jowas made a cession of some of his lands situated on the banks of the river Otter, for which the Prior and Monks gave him four silver marks and a half. The

* *Exchequer Domesday*, f. 104, and 104b.

† Tindal's *Rapin* with Vertue's plates. 2 vols, folio, 1736, v. I., p. 170.

‡ *Testa de Nevill*, v. I., p. 836.

attesting

attesting clause at the end is as follows: "Hiis testibus. Willo de Lumine. Ricardo de la Bushee. S'lone de la Bushee. Bartholomeo le Poher. Rog'o de Dalediche. Joh'e de Cothes. Windone de Agenle. Richardo, Capellano de Sidemuhe [Sidmouth]. Phillipo, Cl'ico de Articumb [Yarcombe]. Ric'o de la Porte. Tholomeo, ffratre eius. Johe, cl'ico. ī multis aliis."

The intimate proximity in which two members of the Bushee, Bussei, or Bussi family stood with Bartholomew le Poher, or Poer, in a document of a private, yet important nature, between Britellus Jowas and the Monks, may suggest that they were persons of substance and of reputation in this part of Devonshire. I have not met with their names, except in this single instance, and therefore cannot say whether they held lands in this neighbourhood or not. The murder did not take place until about the year 1220, and possibly a decade or more subsequent to the execution of the above deed. The son and grandson of Bartholomew le Poer were both called Roger, and a Roger le Poer is one of the appellants against Dacheford, the King's writ being dated May 28, 1220. The writ issued against Richard de la Bussei bears date July 10, of the same year, being 43 days after the other, and in this case one Richard le Poer is the accuser, and he claims the deceased Henry as one of his "cognati," or kinsfolk.* Having regard to these scraps of evidence, it is hard to divest oneself of the conviction that the murdered man was a member of the family at Poerhayes, and that the acquaintance with the Bussis was not a new one. I regret that I am not able to give the particulars of the trial, or the nature of the sentences that may have been passed on the accused; for when I was engaged in making my researches, I was not pursuing that line of investigation. The Bussi Family seems to have been one of antiquity and position, and if a detailed Pedigree of it has not been made out, the undertaking is worthy of those who have the leisure and the opportunity.

Sidmouth.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

27. THE ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUDE BRASS.—Among the brasses mentioned on p. 3 in your list of existing Sepulchral Brasses in Lincolnshire, is one at Ashby-de-la-Launder. But the memorial in question is not a brass, but a marble slab, which has been shattered, and only partly put together again.

* "Illi soli, qui paterno genere nobis sunt conjuncti, *Agnati* vocantur; *Cognati* etiam qui materno." (From my old Dictionary. Author of passage not given.)

I have

I have managed to decipher some more of the inscription, which consisted of four elegiac lines, the following being left. The words in Italics are additional to those given in your extract from the Bishop of Nottingham's book.

"Quis situs hac sub mole *rogas?* . . .
Nunc decus in cælo nomini
Invida mors vitæ rapuit stat
Sed mors quid potuit no"

The "i" in *nomini* may be an "e", but I cannot detect any trace of a cross stroke, nor is there any sign of an "s," though there is room for one on the slab.

There is a modern brass in the Church so interesting that I send its inscription, though I should think it must have been published already. It is as follows:—

"In memory of Col. Edward King M.P. of Ashby Hall, Lord of this Manor, who in the time of the Great Rebellion espoused the side of the Parliament, and became a prominent Commander in the Parliamentary Army. Living to deplore its excesses, he sought to avert the danger that impended (*sic.*) his Majesty's person, and for these efforts was seized upon by Order of the House, October 21, 1648, as for an offence 'of dangerous consequence to the Army under Lord Fairfax,' and was cast into the Tower.

Refusing to acknowledge the powers that followed, he resisted payment of taxes during all (*sic.*) time of the Commonwealth. In January 1660 being returned to Parliament M.P. for Gt. Grimsby, he was (as related by the learned Dr. Calamy) the first in the House of Commons that moved for the Restoration of K. Charles II.

The evening of his life was spent in tranquillity here, receiving and befriending the ejected ministers until his death. He died A.D. 1680, and was buried with his ancestors in the Chancel of this Church. J.W.K.
 A.D. 1873."

Ashby-de-la-Launde.

W. T. WEBB.

28. HUSBANDMAN AND YEOMAN. (Vol. I, No. 243, p. 238.)
 —When such a learned authority as Mr. Everard Green states the difference between a "husbandman" and a "yeoman," it is with much diffidence that I venture to question his assertions. Though it is very probable that during the seventeenth century
 the

the terms were often used interchangeably, I think it must be admitted that they did to some extent at all events convey an indication of a different social status. So far as I have been able to form an opinion from a limited knowledge of seventeenth century documents, my view is exactly opposite to that expressed in your pages. When written in the latin tongue we find yeoman or husbandman as *firmarius*, *agricola*, and *colonus*. The latter seems to include the other two. *Firmarius* defined in the *Lexicon Manuale ad Scriptores mediæ et infimæ Latinitatis** as "Cui terra conceditur ad terminum annorum" is I take it equivalent to a husbandman or as we should now say a tenant farmer. So far as classical latin goes one would translate *agricola* as husbandman, but in the dog-latin of two centuries ago I think it is intended to convey, as Ainsworth puts it, "a country man having some land of his own," i.e., a yeoman. I have frequently found the younger sons of gentle houses called "husbandmen," but not often "yeomen." A yeoman was, I take it, a man who farmed his own land for his living; a husbandman, in the seventeenth century *parlance*, a man who rented somebody elses, and did the same thing. I should much like to learn the opinion of some of your correspondents whose local knowledge enables them to speak with more certainty than I can pretend to on this point.

G. W. M.

29. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO LINCOLNSHIRE (ii.)—

Barnack, Northamptonshire. Beneath Lie Interr'd the Remains of | KATHERINE MITCHELL (formerly Wife | of RICHARD CLAPHAM Esq^r. who | was also Interr'd near this place) | and late Wife to RENE MITCHELL | late of Spalding in the County of | Lincoln Gent. She Departed this life | the 24th of March 1740 in the 68th | Year of her Age | A pious Christian, a good Wife | Those pleasures which from Virtuous Deeds we have | Affords the sweetest slumber in the grave.— [Nave Floor.]

Peakirk, Northamptonshire. Hic | Sui quicquid mortale fuit | reponi voluit. | Ricardus Ric. F. Cumberland A.M. Eccles : Petri Burgo Lincolnensiq : Praeb : | Northamptoniae Archidiaconus | Hujusce Ecclesiae Triginta plus annos. | Pastor dignissimus. | Vir pietate erga Deum | liberalitate erga pauperes

* W. H. Maigne d'Arnis, Paris : chez J. P. Migne, 1866.

| Humanitate ergo omnes: Spectatissimus; | Obiit Decembris
die 24: A.D. 1737. | Suæq: Ætatis 63. | Monumentum hoc,
| Ipsius Elizaëq: Conjugis Idilectissimæ | Memoriae sacrum,
| Maerens posuit Filius, | Denison Cumberland | J: Hunt.
North^{ton}: Fecit | [Arms: a chevron, in chief 3 wolves'
heads erased. North wall of Sacrarium.]

Maxey, Northamptonshire. Here Lyes Interred the Body of
| M^{rs} ANNA MARIA AUSTIN | Relict of Charles Stamford |
of Church Hall Gent | and late Wife of the Reverend | M^r
Richard AUSTIN | Rector of West Deeping | who departed this
life | the 10 day of August | in the year of our Lord 1730 |
aged 63 years | [Floor of North Chapel].

Peterborough, St. John Baptist. Near this place lye the
bodies of | JOHN WYLDBORE Esq^r. | and ELIZABETH his Wife:
| he was for many years an able and | usefull magistrate of this
liberty | and died on the twenty seventh day | of Oct^r: 1755.
aged eighty one years. | he married Elizabeth, daughter of |
Noah Neale of Stamford in the | County of Lincoln Esq^r: | A
Woman of great piety charity and humility | who dyed on the |
third day of May 1748. | aged sixty seven years. | they had
several children | three of whom survived them | Frances wife
of Henry Southwell | of Wisbech in the County of | Cambridge
Esq^r: Elizabeth, wife of | Robert Curtis of Stamford Esq^r: |
and Matthew to whose memory the | opposite monument is
erected | [N. Wall of North Aisle, with Arms: a fess
between 2 wild boars passant, impaling at the top.]

Etton, Northamptonshire. Sacred to the Memory | of John
Edgson, | late of Stamford Gent; | uncle to Jane Sanderson of
this Place, | who died April the 6th: 1819, | Aged 68 years. |
whose life was spent in acts | of benevolence. | [Capitals
mural. N.A.]

York, St. Martin le Grand. Near this place lies Interred the
Body | of WILL: DOBSON Esq who was | LORD MAYOR of this
CITY | in the Year 1729 which trust | he discharged with great
Integrity | He married ELIZ the Daughter | of CREST:
TANCRED of | WHESLEY Esq in this County | by whom he
had Issue one Son | and four Daughters ANN the onely |
surviving Child married to W^m. BURRILL-MASSINGBERD of |
South Ormsby in | LINCOLNSHIRE Esq | He was a tender
Husband an indulgent | Parent a good Christian a worthy
Friend | a good master and departed this life | with great resig-
nation the 31 of July | 1749 aged 76 | [Mural. North Aisle.]

York

York, St. Martin cum Gregory. Sacred to the | Memory of
 | the Rev^d. Robert Benson M:A: | Vicar of Heckington in
 the county of Lincoln | he bore a lingering illness and | acute
 sufferings | with Christian fortitude and resignation, | and
 departed this life | at his house in Micklegate | on the 1st: of
 January 1822. aged 66. | this tablet is erected and inscribed |
 by his mournful widow; | as a lasting and grateful tribute | to
 the memory of a kind husband. | [Capitals. Mural. N. Aisle.
 with Arms: on a bend cottised, 3 trefoils slipped, impaling a
 bend between 6 escallops. Crest: a bear's head muzzled,
 erased. Motto: "Inconcussa virtus."]

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington.

R. H. EDLESTON.

(*To be continued.*)

30. SHEEP SHEARING NUMBERS.—In Mr. Peacock's
Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corring-
ham, and published for the English Dialect Society last year,
 the following numerals are given on p. 636:

1 Yan	11 Yan a dik
2 Tan	12 Tan a dik
3 Tethera	13 Tethera dik
4 Pethera	14 Pethera dik
5 Pimp	15 Bumfit
6 Sether	16 Yan a bumfit
7 Lether	17 Tan a bumfit
8 Hover	18 Tethera bumfit
9 Cover	19 Pethera bumfit
10 Dik	20 Figgitt (or jixitt)

Mr. Peacock tells us that the above "were used for sheep shearing," and "were employed in this part of the county at the beginning of the present century. This particular list was got from an old shepherd at Wintringham, who ran through the numbers very rapidly, making a slight pause at every fifth word. There is evidence that they were known at Appleby and several other places." I would suggest that this method of counting is really a survival of the Keltic amongst us. The Welsh numerals run as follows:—

1 Un	11 Unartheg
2 Daw	12 Dewartheg
3 Tri	13 Triartheg
4 Pedwar	14 Pedwaratheg
5 Pump	15 Pumptheg
6 Chwech	16 Unarapumptheg

7 Seyth	17 Dewarpumptheg
8 Wyth	18 Triarpumptheg
9 Naw	19 Pedwarapumptheg (or Dinau)
10 Deg	20 Ugain

Of course the words in Mr. Peacock's list are spelt phonetically, and their resemblance to the Welsh is brought out more clearly when the latter are spoken. To me they sound very much like this:—

1 Een	11 Eenarthayg
2 Di	12 Diarthayg
3 Tree	13 Treearthayg
4 Pethera	14 Petherarthayg
5 Pimp	15 Pumthayg
6 Hwerk	16 Eenarpumthayg
7 Saith	17 Diarpumthayg
8 Oith	18 Treearpumthayg
9 Now	19 Petherarpumthayg
10 Dayg	20 Eegain

The pronunciation for 4, 5, 14, 15, 19 is almost identical, while the resemblance in some other cases is remarkable. A stronger argument for the identity of these Lincolnshire numerals with the Keltic, and especially with the Welsh, is seen in the curious and somewhat awkward way of composing the numbers between 15 and 20. Even in the Old Cornish and Armoric this was avoided. The former uses the following:—Un, dew, try (also tyr), peswar, pypm, whe, seyth, eath, nau, dek, ednack, dewtheg, tartheg (also trethek), puzwatheg, pymtheg, huettag (also whettack), seitag, eatag, nawnsack, iganz. [Edwin Norris, *A Sketch of Cornish Grammar*. Oxford. 1859]. In Gaelic the numerals go thus:—aon, dà, trì, ceithir, coig, sè, seachd, ochd, naodh, deich, and up to 19 these are repeated with the addition of deug; 20 is fichead. [J. Forbes, *Principles of Gaelic Grammar*. Edinburgh. 1848.] And those used in Ireland are very similar. Fichead (which in Irish is fichid) is, it may be noted, very much like figgit; but the Gaelic use of c to replace p in 4 and 5 destroys any identification of the old Lincolnshire numerals with this branch of the Keltic Tongue. Lethera, hovera, and covera do not perhaps fall in easily with this theory, but some reader of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* may be able to supply another list which giving slight variations may furnish some missing links.

G. G. W.

31. LEAKE AND LEVERTON ADVOWSON.—Amongst a large number of old deeds, chiefly charters conveying small portions of land in Gunby, Bratoft, &c., at Gunby Hall, and which have been there, or at Bratoft Hall, for many years, I find the following, which seems of more general interest.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Grymkel primus conqueror tenuit terras suas de Lek et Lev'ton fuit uxoratus et persona utriusque ecclesie tota vita sua. Ille idem Grymkel habuit filium et heredem Swaynyng nomine fuit uxoratus et persona utriusque ecclesie de Lek et Lev'ton tota vita sua. Dicitur Swaynyng habuit filium et heredem Ricardum nomine capellanum uxoratam personam dictarum ecclesiarum et tenuit eas tota vita sua. Dicitur vero Ricardus habuit filium et heredem Lucam nomine qui tenuit totam hereditatem cum advocacionibus dictarum ecclesiarum fuit capellanus uxoratus. Dicitur vero Lucas ante mortem suam dedit medietatem ecclesie de Lev'ton cuidam capellano Osgoto nomine ad terminum vite dicti Osgoti pro quadam dissensione que fuerat mota inter dictum Osgotum et fratrem suum ex parte una et dictum Lucam ex parte alia. Et quum frater dicti Osgoti in illa dissensione fuerat mutilatus ea de causa dictam medietatem ecclesie de Lev'ton eidem Osgoto qui fuerat sicut dominus fratris sui concessit in forma supradicta. Sed nec terras nec tenementa eidem Osgoto dedit. Dicitur vero Osgotus habuit quemdam filium et quatuor filias qui nullum jus sibi vendicabant in dicta medietate ecclesie quarum una que fuit majoris etatis habuit quemdam filium Johannem nomine qui dixit se habere jus in jure patronatus dictae medietatis ecclesie de Lev'ton eo quod dicebat quod dictus Osgotus ei legavit in testamento jus patronatus. Heredes vero dicti Luce presentaverunt et per contentionem inter heredes dicti Luce et dictum Johannem ortam super jure patronatus tempore vacationis fuit lapsus. Sede Linc. vacante contulit Archiepiscopus dictam medietatem propter lapsum temporis. Dicitur vero clericus post admissionem suam infra annum resignavit. Archiepiscopus vero sede Linc. vacante ut prius contulit dictam medietatem ecclesie de Lev'ton Archidiacono Salisburiensi. Post decessum Archidiaconi quum dictus Johannes propendebat quod nullum jus

TRANSLATION.

Grymkel, first acquirer, held his lands of Leake and Leverton, was married, and Parson of both Churches for his whole life. He, the same Grymkel, had a son and heir, Swaynyng by name, who was married, and Parson of both Churches of Leake and Leverton for his whole life. The said Swaynyng had a son and heir, Richard by name, Chaplain, married, and Parson of the said churches, and he held them for his whole life. The said Richard had a son and heir, Luke by name, who held the whole inheritance with the Advowsons of the said Churches; he was a Chaplain and married. The said Luke, before his death, gave the moiety of the Church of Leverton to a certain Chaplain, Osgot by name, for the term of the life of the said Osgot, on account of a certain dissension which arose between the said Osgot and his brother of the one part and the said Luke of the other part. And when the brother of the said Osgot was ruined in that dissension, for that cause he granted in the form above the said moiety of the Church of Leverton to the same Osgot, who was as lord of his brother. But he gave neither lands nor tenements to Osgot. The said Osgot had a son and four daughters, who claimed to themselves no right in the said moiety of the Church, of whom one daughter, who was the elder, had a son, John by name, who said that he had right in the right of patronage of the said moiety of the Church of Leverton, for that he said that the said Osgot left to him in his will the right of patronage. But the heirs of the said Luke presented; and on account of the contention that arose between the heirs of the said Luke and the said John about the right of patronage in the time of the vacancy there was a lapse. The See of Lincoln was vacant, and the Archbishop conferred the said moiety because of the lapse of time. But the said Clerk, within a year after his admission, resigned. The Archbishop, the See of Lincoln being vacant as before,

habuit

habuit in dicta medietate ecclesiæ concessit jus suum si quid habuit Abbati et conventui de Waltham elapsis quinquaginta annis et parum plus. Heredes vero dicti Luce qui habuerunt terras et tenementa ad que spectabat jus patronatus dictæ medietatis ecclesiæ qui fuerunt minoris ætatis impotentes ad prosequendum jus suum propter potentiam Abbatis et conventus de Waltham et ideo omiserunt prosequi. Postea vero Abbas et conventus presentaverunt bis vel ter. In ultima tamen presentatione Abbatis et Conventus Robertus de Grymescroft opposuit se dicens quod presentatio ad ipsum spectabat eo quod habuit et tenuit tenementa ad que spectabat dicta advocatio. Clericus vero presentatus per Abbatem diffidens de jure suo composuit cum eodem Roberto ne impediret suam institutionem illa vice et promisit eidem duo dolea vini unum recepit et aliud in respectum posuit. Et quia predictus Robertus jacuit in lecto mortali et non habuit jus patronatus nec medietatem unius sororis ideo facilius annuit petitionem dicti clerici. Postea vero Matilda relicta dicti Roberti de Grymescroft habuit et nunc habet totum jus utriusque sororis in terris et tenementis et advocacionibus et omnibus aliis pertinentiis. Propter quod dominus Symon de Kyme et Matilda uxor ejusdem et Nicholas filius et heres Roberti de Grymescroft dicunt totum jus totius patronatus ad ipsos et ad heredes eorundem pertinere debere.

conferred the said moiety of the Church of Leverton on the Archdeacon of Salisbury. After the decease of the Archdeacon, when the said John knew that he had no right in the said moiety of the Church, he granted his right, if he had any, to the Abbot and Convent of Waltham, fifty years having passed and rather more. But the heirs of the said Luke, who had the lands and tenements, to which pertained the right of patronage of the said moiety of the Church, were under age, and powerless to prosecute their right because of the power of the Abbot and Convent of Waltham, and so they omitted to prosecute. Afterwards the Abbot and Convent presented twice or thrice. However in the last presentation of the Abbot and Convent, Robert de Grymescroft opposed himself, saying that the presentation belonged to him, for that he had, and held, the tenements to which the said Advowson pertained. But the Clerk presented by the Abbot, diffident of his right, made a compromise with the same Robert, that he should not impede his institution that turn, and he promised him two hogheads of wine, one he received, and the other he put in respite. And because the said Robert laid on his death-bed, and had not the right of patronage nor the moiety of one sister, therefore he the more easily assented to the petition of the said Clerk. But afterwards Maud, the relict of the said Robert de Grymescroft, had, and now has, the whole right of both sisters in the lands, tenements, advowsons, and all other appurtenances. Therefore Sir Symon de Kyme and Maud his wife, and Nicholas son and heir of Robert de Grymescroft say that the whole patronage ought to belong to them and their heirs.

This statement of claim, which is in the handwriting of the reign of King Edward I., takes us back to Saxon times. According to Leland (Thompson's *Boston*, p. 554), John, the son of Alward de Leverton, gave the Church of St. Helena, at Leverton, to the Abbey of Waltham in the reign of Henry II. This appears to be the John, grandson of Æsgot, who granted to the Abbey the moiety of the said Church; and, if so, we may safely conclude that Grymkel "the first acquirer," and probably Swaynyng also, lived before the Conquest. The Bishops' Registers conclusively prove that this document correctly states that only a moiety of the Church

Church of Leverton was granted to the Abbey, for it is to a moiety that the Abbey and Convent present. Grymkel and his descendants, Incumbents of Leake and Leverton, seem to have resided at Leverton, for it is there that *Domesday Book* tells us there was "a Priest and a Church." Several questions occur to one's mind as one reads this document and compares it with Thompson's *History of Boston and the Hundred of Skirbeck*. Who was this Sir Simon de Kyme who married the widow of Grymescroft? He is not mentioned by Dugdale or Thompson, but in the Harleian Charter, 52 H. 30, Sir William de Kyme, Knt., grants to Sir Simon de Kyme, his uncle, for his life, lands in Stanyggod, A.D. 1321. This seems to shew that the above Sir Simon de Kyme was son of William and Lucia de Roos, the father of Philip, whose son William, the grantor of the charter, was the last Baron Kyme of his name.

In Bishop Gravesend's Rolls I find that in 1272 John and Gilbert, sons of Thomas de Riggesbi, presented to the portion of the Church of Leake which was held by Hugh the last Rector. And that, after a law suit, Robert de Lek and John de Riggebi presented to the moiety of the Church of Leverton. In 1294 Ranulph de Metheringham, chaplain, was presented by Nicholas son and heir of Robert de Grimescroft, and Sir Simon de Kyme and Maud his wife, relict of the said Robert, by reason of her dower, to the moiety of the Church of Leake, which Master Clement de Lek last held of the presentation of the said Robert, vacant by the death of the said Clement. And on December 4th of the same year the same Ranulph was admitted to the other moiety on the presentation of Simon de Kyme and Maud his wife in right of Maud, in obedience to writs from the King's Court at Westminster after suits against Thomas de Riggesbi and Simon and Walter his brothers, John flory and Amicia his wife, and against John de Hawley (Haule), of Covenham, and Richard Bacun. On the death of Ranulph, Nicholas son of Robert de Leek presented Walter de Spalding, subdeacon, to the Church of Leake, and Sir Simon de Kyme, knt., and Maud his wife, Geoffrey de Hegham, clerk, when the King's writ declares that Nicholas has recovered his right.

The *Testa de Nevill* states that Thomas de Riggesby and Gilbert de Riggesby held land in Leverton (Thompson's *Boston*), and Gilbert also held in Leake. In 1313 the King granted to Nicholas de Lek free warren over his lands in Leake and Leverton, and the same to Nicholas de Grymescroft

of

of Leek in 1331. (Thompson, p. 551.) Does it not then seem probable that there was a family connection between the Riggesbys, Leeks, and Grymescroft's, who all claimed rights in the patronage which had been Luke's, and possessed lands in Leake and Leverton, some of which they may have inherited from him?

The following notes from the Bishop's Registers at Lincoln carry on the history.

"Sir Nicholas de Leek, Knt., presents to the moiety of the Church of Leverton in 1321."

"Lady Isabel, relict of Sir Nicholas de Leek, Knt., presents to the Church of Leake in 1332."

"In 1361 and in 1371 Matthew de Leek presents to the moiety of the Church of Leverton."

"In 1373, Andrew de Leek presents."

"In 1366, the Church of Leake is appropriated to the Cantilupe Chantry at Lincoln."

The Abbot and Convent of Waltham (in Essex) presented to the moiety of the Church of Leverton in 1241, in 1270, in 1323, in 1395, and in 1515, so that it is clear that the heirs of Luke were unable to establish their right against the power of the Abbey.

It will be seen how this adds to our knowledge of the history of Leake and Leverton, and probably a search at the Record Office for the numerous law suits mentioned would clear up some of the difficulties. But for many of us the special interest of this document will be found in the fact it states, that four successive Rectors of Leake and Leverton, in the 11th and 12th centuries, were married, and, as owners of the advowsons, handed on, in every case but the last, the livings they held to their sons.

W. M.

32. **ROODSCREENS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.**—I am collecting notes on this subject and hope shortly to publish them. The following is, as far as I know, a complete list of all the rood-screens in the county, and I should be very glad if any reader would give me any additions to it: Addlethorpe, Bennington, Billingham, Bratoft, Coates (by Stow), Cockerington (South), Croft, Digby, Ewerby, Fishtoft, Falkingham, Frampton, Gedney, Grimoldby, Hale (Great), Helpringham, Keal (West), Kirkby (East), Kirkby Laythorpe, Leverton, Lusby, Osbournby, Partney, Pinchbeck (East), Saltfleetby (All Saints), Saxilby, Scrivelsby,

Scrivelsby, Silk Willoughby, Sleaford, Stamford (St. John's), Swaton, Tallington, Tattershall, Theddlethorpe, Thorpe St. Peter's, Torrington (West), Welby, Wellingore and Wigtoft.

James Street, Lincoln.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A.

33. A LOUTH DUEL, LEGARD v. BOLLS.—Sir John Coke, Knight (born 1553, died 1644), was one of the two Principal Secretaries to King Charles I., from September, 1625, to January, 1639-40. The following article is a transcript of a petition to the King, now among the papers preserved at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire. It has no date or signature: but it doubtless came to the hands of Sir John Coke, as Principal Secretary. There is no intimation of the result of the petition. Can any reader of this article furnish information respecting the persons mentioned in it?

"To the Kings most Excellent Majest^{ty}

The humble petition of Robert Legard Esq^r Humbly sheweth that upon the 14th of April last John Legard your petitioner's second son being at Louth in the County of Lincoln upon necessary business one Mr. Richard Bolls came into his company, a man altogether unknown to your petitioner's son, but hearing him called Bolls the said John Legard asked what Bolls it was, saying if it was Bolls of Gaton he ought him a debt of 40^{li}. Some of the company told him it was son of him of Gaton, who was dead: thereupon Legard told Mr. Bolls there was a debt of 40^{li} owing by his father to one Mr. Brampton which Legard said was now due to him. Bolls replied Brampton ought his father 100 marks for which he had a statute and judgment upon it. Legard said he never heard of any such thing. Bolls said it was true, and that Brampton was a base fellow and a footman. Legard said if he was a footman it was to a Queen and that Brampton was a gent as well descended as himself for ought he knew. Bolls said he lied: Legard thereupon stroke him. Mr. Bolls dared him to fight with him and called him Coward and Schoolboy. Legard accepted to fight with him and presently went together into a pit a little out of town to fight,

no

no body being with them but one Jackson an acquaintance and friend of Mr. Bolls, who followed after him with his sword. Legard fought in his riding coat with a little stick in his left hand. A smith dwelling near the place seeing them draw their swords came to part them with a staff, but Jackson would not suffer him, but took the staff from him and with it stroke Legard's stick out of his hand, as he was fighting. Legard hurt Mr. Bolls in the shoulder slightly at the first encounter, and then they breathed; and at a second pass Legard hurt him in the right arm, and then they breathed again. Legard took up his stick again intending to have left, but Jackson stroke the same out of his hand again with his sword as he was fighting. Notwithstanding Legard hurt Mr. Bolls that time likewise in the arm, all of them being slight wounds and noways dangerous. Legard seeing Mr. Bolls hurt moved to leave, saying they had done enough and that he hoped he had satisfied Mr. Bolls: but Mr. Bolls replied he was a Coward. Legard said No he hoped he had satisfied him otherwise, but said Mr. Bolls was hurt therefore he wished him to leave which Mr. Bolls seemed to condescend unto. But Jackson said to Mr. Bolls I pray thee Dick one bout more for my sake. Whereupon Mr. Bolls would needs fight again, and the place being strait where they fought and compassed with high hills Legard went back till he had almost fallen on the hill, Mr. Bolls striking violently at him, it was Legard's unfortunate hap to hurt Mr. Bolls on the right side: whereupon Mr. Bolls being ready to fall Legard said Woe is me I have done too much; and Mr. Bolls about half an hour after died, but did before his death confess it was his own seeking and that he followed of his own death.

Whereupon the Coroners inquest being taken the next day upon sight of the body and examination of witnesses found that your petitioner's said son had committed manslaughter in killing the said Mr. Bolls.

Your petitioners umble suit unto your sacred Majesty is that your Majesty would graciously commiserate the sorrow of a father and vouchsafe

your

your royal pardon to the said John Legard his son for the said offence of manslaughter and all penalties into which thereby he is liable, the rather for that your petitioner's said son hath hitherto lived in a fair and peaceable manner without the stain of any open crime, and may hereafter be able as he is most bound to serve your Majesty in the duty and faith of an obedient and loving subject."

Melbourne Hall, Derby.

W. D. FANE.



QUERIES.

34. "POOR JEANIE" AND KIRTON JAIL.—Can any of your readers throw light on the following curious occurrence? Many years ago some labourers, going to their work near the Lincolnshire coast in the early morning, discovered a girl tied to a tree; almost all her clothing had been taken from her, and she was raving mad. It was afterwards ascertained that at about the same hour, a strange boat had been seen putting off from the shore. The girl was young and beautiful, and her manners and appearance those of a lady. She spoke with a Scotch accent, giving herself the name of "Poor Jeanie," but she never recovered her reason, or was able to give any account of herself. There being, I suppose, no pauper lunatic asylums in those days, she was sent to Kirton Jail, where she lived and died. Ladies in the town used to visit her, and she was gentle and tractable, except on one occasion when an officer in uniform entered her cell, and she became wildly excited, screaming, "Saddle the horses, and away with him"! It was imagined by some that she was a Scotch heiress, who had been spirited away by her relations.

I am told that the Laureate, or one of his brothers, has alluded to the event in an early poem.

My information came from the great niece of one of the ladies who befriended "poor Jeanie" during her sojourn in Kirton Jail, but I cannot ascertain the exact date; it seems certain however, that it happened between 1780 and 1810.

E. T. T.

35. PLACE NAMES.—I shall be grateful for information as to the probable meaning and derivation of the following names
by

by which lands in this and the adjoining parish have been known for many years, viz.: *The Slea Syke, The Carr, Temple Spang* (i.e., Temple Brewer), *Chamberlain's Wong, The Pingle, The Catchpole, Cumberland, The Salt Close, The Thurn, Milldow Gars.*

Wellington, Grantham.

J. FERNIE.

36. FAMILY AND ARMS OF WEST.—Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* give some account of the family and arms borne by Wests, who seemed to have held some position in Lincolnshire, and allied themselves with the Grantham, Quadring, Roche, Toycliffe, and other families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries? John West is described as of "Norketts." Where is Norketts? Is there any known pedigree of the family? Where did they live, and what arms did they bear?

Frampton Hall, near Boston.

C. T. J. MOORE.

37. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s.—*Anthony Myssenden*, M.P. for Lincoln, 1541–2. The Returns for Lincolnshire—county, city, and boroughs—to the Parliament which met 16th January, 1541–2, till 28th March, 1544, are all lost. But on the 8th November, 1542, a writ was ordered for Lincoln City, "loco Anthonii Myssenden, servientis ad legem, defuncti." Who was this Anthony Myssenden, who must have been elected at the General Election in the January previously? Among the Sergeants-at-Law I find a James Messenden, who received the Coif in Trinity Term, 1540, but no Anthony occurs in the List. An "Anthony Messenden" was admitted to Grays Inn in 1521. Doubtless he was the after Lincoln Member.

W. D. PINK.

38. FAMILY OF FLETCHER.—Can any of your readers kindly oblige by giving me any information about any family of the name of Fletcher in the county of Lincoln? Some persons of the name have been settled at Gainsborough, and also at Morton and at Lea and at Marton near that town.

330, *Glossop Road, Sheffield.*

J. CARR FLETCHER.

39. PATRONAGE OF THE BENEFICE OF LANGTON-BY-HORNCastle.—The Bishop of Lincoln is Patron of this Benefice, by lapse; presenting to it for the first time in 1779. In 1708 the patronage was vested in four persons, Annie Trigg,

Trigg, Sarah Williams, Edward Williams, John West. In 1725 John Miller presented as executor. In 1746 Richard Heath and Thomas Williams presented. In 1779 the Bishop, by Capse. Can any one give any information as to who are the present representatives of Richard Heath and Thomas Williams above named?

There is a charity in the parish called "the Langton Hospital," which was founded by the Rev. Willoughby West, of Kirkby-on-Bain, in 1690. As John West was one of the patrons of the Benefice in 1708 it would seem not unlikely that he belonged to the family of the founder of the charity.

Langton-by-Horncastle.

J. CONWAY WALTER.

40. THE CARR DYKE.—Is there any historic authority for the generally received statement that "The Carr Dyke is a Roman Work"?

M. D.

41. TILL-BRIDGE LANE.—Is there any reason why Till-bridge Lane should commence on Ermine Street at a point five miles north of Lincoln, and not (as was undoubtedly the Roman custom) direct from the great adjacent Roman Station at Lincoln? There must have been some cause for the deviation from the universal rule.

M. D.

42. STOCKWORTH MILL.—Can any information be afforded as to the origin or meaning of the name "Stockworth Mill" as applied to the Water Mill in the parish of Harrington? The only authority I can find for it is the Ordinance Map, upon which the mill is so named.

C. J. C.



REPLIES.

43. THE LEVERETT FAMILY (Vol. I., pp. 185, 218).—Thomas Elys, of Great Paunton, besides Grantham, co. Lincoln, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, in his will dated 20th April, 36 Henry VIII. (1545), proved 30th July, 1546, in P.C.C. names, *inter alia*, his son "Richard Cony dec., one of the exors. of my godsons, Symon Leverett, of Grantham, draper, and Henry Leverett his brother."

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

44. LINCOLN MINT (Vol. II., p. 25).—Col. Moore has favoured me with a sight of the coin found at Frampton to which he refers in your last number. I fear, however, it throws no light whatever upon the question he raises as to the existence of a mint at Lincoln at a period later than the reign of Edward I. The coin in question I find to be a penny of Edward II., struck at Canterbury. The legend is much worn, but without the slightest doubt it originally read + EDWAR' R' ANGL' DNS' AYB., *rev.* CIVI TAS CANTOR. The question therefore remains as before.

Spalding.

MARTEN PERRY.

Memb. Numis. Soc., Pres., S.G.S.

45. OBSOLETE WORDS IN CONY ESTATE BOOK (Vol. I., No. 241).—*Kimnelles* (p. 232). I have seen this described as "a shallow tub, about six inches deep, to work butter in," as well as for the purpose described in the note.

Sileing dish (ibid.) This I have seen spelt "soiling" bowl, probably from its freeing the milk from hairs, small pieces of straw, &c., that fall into the pail while milking.

Keeler (p. 233). I have heard a small tub of upright staves, one of which is lengthened to form the handle, called a "keeler," and used to ladle the wort from the copper, or from vessel to vessel. When the wort is boiled, and ladled into the hop sieve to strain, the action described as "keeling off now."

Revesby.

JOSH. WALKER.

REVIEWS.

The Writings of Richard Bernard, of Epworth, Workop, and Batcombe. A Bibliography. By JOHN INGLE DREDGE, Vicar of Buckland Brewer, Devon. [Motto.] Lincolnshire Bibliographies, No. I. Horncastle: W. K. Morton. 1890. 4to., pp. 26. [Seventy-five copies privately printed.]

In vol. i., p. 106, we had an interesting note on Richard Bernard, 1568-1641, by Mr. John K. Johnson, of Epworth, and this has now been followed up by an able Bibliography of Richard Bernard's Works, by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, who has with immense pains brought together an exceedingly interesting and instructive collection. This bibliography of an
Epworth

Epworth man, and the first of a proposed series of Lincolnshire Bibliographies to be brought out by the publisher of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, deserves the highest praise, not only on account of the accuracy of its description, but also as the first attempt to bring into one focus the quaint and curious works which were issued by this early seventeenth century writer.

The Lost Towns of the Humber; with an Introductory Chapter on the Roman Geography of South East Yorkshire. By J. R. BOYLE, F.S.A. Hull: Brown & Sons. 1889. 4to and 8vo., pp. xii., 102.

We make it a practice to confine our notices of books to those which relate to Lincolnshire only. Our readers will perhaps pardon us for directing their attention to this interesting book on the Lost Towns of the Humber. That muddy estuary belongs as much to us as to our Yorkshire neighbours. The lost towns all of them existed on the northern side. If Lincolnshire has lost any, their history has not at present been worked out.

Mr. Boyle's compilation contains a very interesting account of the litigation between the ports of Ravenspurn and Grimsby, which cannot fail to be of special interest to the Lincolnshire topographer. Although the sea, in some localities, has made great encroachments on our Lincolnshire Coast, the destruction done on the Yorkshire coast has been of a much wider and more desolating character. Mr. Boyle has collected from the *Chronicle of Meaux* and from many other records in the Public Record Office much useful information. We believe that diligent research would supply much more information as to the state of the Humber and the villages that adjoin it, both on the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire sides. If ever an expansive work be written on the subject Mr. Boyle's compilation will be found useful.

Notes on the Visitation of Lincolnshire, 1634. By A. GIBBONS. Printed for Subscribers only. Part I. Lincoln, 1890. Pp. 20.

Lincolnshire men, and all taking an interest in the History of our County, should certainly support Mr. Gibbons in this last *venture* of his, since it is beyond question that Mr. Gibbons has been doing, and is doing, a good work, in gathering up all fragments of a genealogical nature, relating to Lincolnshire folk of the 17th century, that come in his path, and in printing them,

them, together with such pedigrees of the Heralds' Visitation, made in the year 1634, as he is able at times to do, and this chiefly through the kindness of Dr. Marshall, *Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms* of the Heralds' College, whose great interest in the history of our Shire never seems to slumber.

In *Part I.* Mr. Gibbons prints five *Visitation* pedigrees, namely:—

Rosseter of Somerby,
Gedney of Ancaster,
Kent of Langton *juxta* Horncastle,
Clipsham of Cadby, and
Upton of Northolme,

and these are enriched with extracts from Charters, Wills, and Letters of Administration, as well as with *evidences* or *proofs* from Parish Registers, and Marriage Licences, etc., etc.

Each of the twenty pages of the *first* part is of interest, and the only statement we doubt is that the name of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who married the sister of William Kent of Langton, *juxta* Horncastle, was "Still" (*Vide* page 11). The Bishops of that See were not few in number in the 17th century, but the Still pedigree is well known, and certainly the mother of Bishop Still's children was not a member of the Kent family. The authority given for this "Still" Statement is the opinion of the late Mr. de Havilland, York Herald, who was an *excellent herald* but a poor genealogist, and it would have amused him, not a little, to have seen himself quoted as an authority on a vexed question of genealogy, a subject as he always said he left to others whose eyes were uncultured, and who had no artistic sense.*

Mr. Gibbons besides giving us twenty pages of "notes" is generous enough to give (his first sixty subscribers) eight additional pages (with a separate pagination) in which he begins a list of *Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, 1534-1780*, the importance and use of which cannot be over-estimated by those, who as Camden says are "not desirous to be strangers in their own country."

Mr. Gibbons is not an hour too soon in collecting and printing his notes, and we only trust that his subscribers will soon be counted by hundreds.

* Mr. de Havilland, by way of *apology* often quoted Lord Tennyson's line in *Enoch Arden*:—"Things seen are mightier than things heard," and never wearied of pointing out that Cardinal Newman, in his *Dream of Gerontius*, speaks of sight as "the princely sense."



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



RANT OF GRIMSBY TO WILLIAM DE HUNTINGFIELD, *Harleian Charter* 43 B 37, British Museum.—The rebel Barons having agreed to elect Louis, son of Philip II. of France, king of England, sent the Earl of Winchester and Robert Fitz Walter imploring his father to send him to reign in England. His landing at Stonar and the success of his arms at first are fully described by Mathew Paris, as is also his subsequent defeat at Lincoln in 1217. We have it recorded that peace was formed between the king and the Barons, 4 May, 1217, in the County of Lincoln. Holland was the first part of Lincolnshire to submit, and after its submission Louis returned to Dover which he had left untaken. King John died on the 18th of October, 1216, whilst Louis was besieging that place. After appealing in vain to Hubert de Burgh to surrender Dover Castle, he raised the siege and returned to London; but, about this time Viscount de Mellun had revealed Louis' intention of granting the possessions of the English Barons to Frenchmen, and this charter, of which a facsimile is given, was most probably granted in consequence of this revelation. Grimsby had not been taken, so that the grant was premature. On the 12th November, 1216, Louis laid siege to Hertford Castle and reduced it on the 6th of December.

TRANSLATION.

"Louis,* the first born of the lord the king of France. Let all, present and future equally, know that we have given and granted, and by this present charter have confirmed to our very dear and faithful William de Huntingfield, for his homage and service, the vill of Grimsby, with all liberties, free customs, and all other appurtenances, in ways, in paths, in meadows and pastures. To hold and to have to him and to his heirs of us and our heirs freely and quietly, until we shall have assigned to the same 100 librates† of land elsewhere. To hold of us hereditarily by the service of two knights. And when we shall have assigned the aid 100 librates of land to the said William the aforesaid vill of Grimsby shall return to us from the said William and his heirs. Which [deed], that it may be firm and stable, we have caused the present leaf to be strengthened by the protection of our seal. Witnesses. The Earl of Winchester; Robert Fitz Walter; Ursion Cam'; Viscount Meleduni; Master Simon de Langton; Guy de Attheiis; Oliver de Vaux; Maurice de Gant; and many others.

Made in the siege of Hertford, A.D. 1216, on the 21st day of November. [1 Hen. III.]"

William de Huntingfield in 10 John was one of the Itinerant Justices at Lincoln. In 17 John he took part with the rebel Barons, and was one of those appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta. In the same year all his lands in Lincolnshire were seized by the king and granted to Nichola de Haya; but as the manor of Claford, in Hants, was restored to him 21 June, 1215, it is evident that he had returned to his allegiance for a time. On 23 June, 1217, all his lands in Lincolnshire were granted to John Marshal, and on the date of this Charter we find him with the rebel army. Little more is known of him except that on 19th June, 1219, he had set out for the Holy Land, constituting his brother Thomas his attorney in all things which touched the crown and the sheriff in Norfolk and Suffolk.

The witnesses.

Saier de Quincy, created Earl of Winchester about 1210, one of the 25 Barons who signed Magna Charta.

* Crowned as Louis VIII, 14 July, 1223. † £100 worth.

Robert Fitz Walter, styled "Marshal of the Army of God and Holy Church," by the Barons who obtained Magna Charta, and was one of those appointed to enforce its observance.

Simon de Langton, only brother of Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, was deposed from the Archbishopric of York by the Pope, 20 Aug., 1215. He was afterwards Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Oliver de Vaux was a descendant of Robert, younger brother of Hubert 1st Baron of Gillesland.

Maurice de Gant was son of Gilbert de Gant, nephew of the Conqueror's wife Matilda, and he had large possessions in Lincolnshire.

It is not certain who the others were.

The seal.

The legend is very imperfect, the lost letters being supplied from a similar one in M. Douët D'Arcq's "Collection de Sceau," No. 186.

+ . SIGILL[VM . LVDO]VICI . F[ILII . REGIS FRANCIE.]

The seal is there described as follows.

Sceau équestre Le personnage à cheval, galopant à gauche, armé de toutes pieces, et portant la cotte d'armes ; casque carré, bouclier semé de fleurs de lys.

Contre-Sceau

Ovale, écu en cœur, semé de France.

(Sans légende).

47. NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE PROVINCIAL WORDS.—The following words have been picked up in north-west Lincolnshire since the publication of the second edition of Mr. Peacock's *Glossary of Words used in Manley and Corringham*.

Bed, to become adapted to. New boots duzn't bed well to a body's feet.

Brief, swift, swiftly. He went along as brief as a yung man, fer all he was soä ohd, an' soä near his graave.

Croodle, to lie or sit close together for the sake of warmth or comfort. Th' little duck croodled doon among th' kitlins upov th' hearth stoäne.

Croup, to rumble, to gurgle. Poor bairn, its i'side croups rarely.

Cud, a small oblong object with bevelled edges, cast from the mouth of a foal at its birth. It is described as resembling india rubber, and is probably thickened mucous.

Flather,

Flather, Ridiculous conversation. He's a deäl o' his flather, bud its like soäp-suds, all a-top; he's sense enif fer two beneän it.

Grains, the fangs of a tooth.

Habited, accustomed. He's habited hissen to takkin' doctors'-stuff, while his heäd's as soft as feathers he ligs on.

Lapping up, end, conclusion. We shall hev snaw afore th' lappin' up on it (*i.e.*, before the end of the present cold weather).

Lobbing, bending from their own weight. Used of ears of corn. Thaa'y're as fine lobbin' ears as can graw.

Lunch, The sound made by the fall of a heavy but yielding body, such as a feather bed or a human frame. She heärd a lunch, bud she thoht it was th' childer plaayin', an' took noä noätice, soä he deed aloäne.

Man, *To be one's own*, to be in full possession of one's faculties. Th' boäne's settin nistly, an' I begin to feel my awn man ageän. He was queer i' his heäd when he said it, bud he's his awn man ageän noo.

Plait, to interlace, to entangle, to cross. He was pretty well on (affected by alcohol), he pletted his legs soä he could nobbud just git along.

Quidder, a horse which chews its food into lumps and then rejects it from the mouth.

Quitter, an unhealthy growth in a horse's foot, which causes lameness, unless means be taken to allow the escape of the pus forming in it.

Rake, course. Ther'll be noä betterment while the feäver's run it raake.

Sam up (1) to add up quickly. She sam'd it up i' noä time.
(2) To amount to. It sams up to a deäl when they reckon all th' oot paayments.

Stinch, chill. If won o' th' stoäves is leeted it'll tak th' stinch off'n th' chech.

Swarm. To climb a pole or tree by grasping it with all four limbs.

M. G. W. P.

48. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO LINCOLNSHIRE (iii.)—

Eyworth, Bedfordshire. Here lyeth y^e bodyes of Richard Gadbvrye, late of Eyworth | gentleman, together wth Margaret daughter of Thomas Anderson | late of Castlethorpe in

Lyncolneshire

Lyncolneshire Esquier his second wife | who left unto certaine feoffees in trvst for the perpetvall | benefit of y^e poore of Eyworth 6 acres of arrable land lying in y^e | feilds of Wrestlinworth and 8 acres in y^e feild of Dvnton. The said | Richard being abovt the age of 63 yeares, departed this life | Otober xvi Año Dom: 1624. And the said Margaret being abovt | the age of they had issue | one only daughter, Magdalenna in whose memorye they erected | the little monvment placed in y^e south side of this chavncel wall. | [Brass: (in capitals) with figures of civilian and wife with a daughter between them and a shield of arms above.]

Lichfield Cathedral. JOHN DANIELL Esq^r. | of Aldridge Lodge, | in the County of Stafford. | Died Dec^r. 4th. 1809. | Aged 76. | In memory of | HARRIET DANIELL, | widow of JOHN DANIELL, | and daughter of the | Late Rev^d. CECIL WILLIS, | vicar of Holbeach in the | county of Lincoln | she died at Clifton in the | County of Gloucester | on the 23rd. day of July 1828. | in the 73rd. year of her age. | [The 2nd part in capitals ; Mural tablet, North transept.]

Canterbury Cathedral. M.S. | EDVARDVS WAKE S.T.P. hujus et | Ecclesiae Lincolnienfis Praebendarij | necnon de Whetthampsted in | Agro Hertfordienfi Rectoris. | Uxorem habuit Mariam Filiam | unicum Jacobi Crawford S.T.P. | ex quâ tres Filios et quatuor Filias | reliquit superstites | Obijt Septimo Die Novembris | Anno 1732 Ætatis 68 | Arms: A stag's head erased between 2 ———, in chief 3 roundels. Floor of South transept.]

Cains College Chapel, Cambridge. H.S.E. | Johannes Smith S.T.P. | hujus Collegii | Custos. | Ecclesiae cathedralis Lincolnienfi | Cancellarius. | Astronomiae Professor. | Obijt Jun. 17. | Anno Dⁿⁱ. 1795 | Ætatis suae 81 | [Arms: On a chevron between 3 roundels, as many crosses paté fitché. Crest: a goat's head erased.]

Westminster Abbey. M.S. | ROBERTI CANNON S.T.P. | Decani Lincolnienfis | & | Hujus Ecclesiae Praebendarij | Qui obijt | 28^{vo} Die Martij | A.D. 1722 | Ætatis Suae 59. | [Mural tablet, South aisle.]

Gainford Vicarage, Darlington.

R. H. EDDLESTON.

Battle Church, Sussex. To Mary, Wife of Thomas Birch, | Rector of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire, | Mother of a
numerous

numerous family, | nine of whom survived her | This Tablet
 | in grateful memory of her maternal care | and pure example
 of benevolence and piety | is placed by her children | She was
 born A.D. 1748, and died August 1807 | in the first year of
 her widowhood | after an union | of forty-one years |

S. J. RHODES.

49. BONNER AND STANGER EPITAPHS AT BASTON.—The following two strange epitaphs were recently brought under my notice while passing through Baston in this county. The first tells its own tale:—

"This | stone was erected by | subscription to perpetuate
 | the memory of | Robert Bonner | a native of this
 parish | who was a living register | of births, deaths |
 and remarkable events | that occurred in this parish | for
 60 years | and when any person | asked him their age |
 his practice was to tell | them by referring | to his hat
 brinks | He died Jan. 14th 1845 | Aged 78 years.

His hat his only day-book was
 And as it proved a trusty guide
 According to his last request
 'Twas duly buried by his side
 With riches though he was not blest
 His memory was a constant treasure
 And now 'tis hoped he is possessed
 Of Heavenly blessing without measure."

He is still remembered by some of the older inhabitants of the village.

The other inscription is

"In | memory of | Mary Stanger | who died | February
 6th 1830 | aged 26 years |

You most deceitful of mankind
 This is to put you fresh in mind
 What I did suffer for your sake
 But you no kindness to me would make.
 All for your sake I ne'er could rest,
 And ranged the world from east to west
 But all your sex I could disdain
 And never think on man again."

I was informed that she died of a broken heart, through being jilted by her lover. At his wedding she walked before him to the church wearing what was to have been her own wedding dress. The last line of the verse was given to me by the clerk, the lower portion of the stone being hidden in the ground.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

50. THE GENTRY OF LINCOLNSHIRE OF 1634 (*continued*).

L

<i>Thomas</i>	LAWSON	Scremby
<i>William</i>	LEACH	Ranby
<i>Thomas</i>	LENYNG	Barnetby
<i>Sir Daniel</i>	DE LIGNE	Harlaxton
<i>William</i>	LISTER	Coleby
<i>William</i>	LISTER	Horncastle
<i>John</i>	LITTLEBURY	
<i>Sir Philip</i>	LLANDEN	Hundleby
<i>William</i>	LLANDEN	Dolby
<i>Francis</i>	LOCKTON	Swineshead
<i>John</i>	LOCKTON	Swineshead
<i>William</i>	LOCKTON	Boston
<i>Henry</i>	LODINGTON	Faldingworth
<i>William</i>	LOUNDES	Bratoft
<i>Timothy</i>	LUCAS	Fenton

Disclaimers, 1634.

<i>William</i>	LILEY	Willingham
<i>Firmary</i>	LINDLEY	Haxy, Isle of Axholme
<i>Edmund</i>	Longbotham	Butterwick

M

<i>Sir Ralph</i>	MADDYSON	Fulnetby
<i>William</i>	MADDYSON	Trusthorpe
<i>Robert</i>	MANBY	Walmsgate
<i>Robert</i>	MARKHAM	Sedgebrook
<i>Abraham</i>	MARKHAM	Newbold-Abbey
<i>Ralph</i>	MARKHAM	Boston
<i>Thomas</i>	MARSHALL	Bloxholme
<i>Edward</i>	MARSHE	Marcham-on-the-Hill and Heckington
<i>Thomas</i>	MASSINGBERD	Gunby
<i>Edward</i>	MASSINGBER	Louth
<i>Richard</i>	MAUDIT	Sturton-Magna
<i>Richard</i>	MAXEY	Burgh-in-the-Marsh
<i>William</i>	MEDLICOT	Boston
<i>John</i>	MEREDITH	Burton-Coggles
<i>Robert</i>	MERES	Kirton-in-Holland
<i>Anthony</i>	MERES	Bonby
<i>Michael</i>	METCALFE	Revesby
<i>Robert</i>	METHAM	Bullington

Thomas

<i>Thomas</i>	MICHELL	South Witham
<i>Thomas</i>	MICKLETHWAITE	Binbrook
<i>Edward</i>	MIDLEMORE	Barton-on-Humber
<i>Henry</i>	MILNER	Wickenby
<i>Sir John</i>	MONSON, K.B.	South Carlton
<i>John</i>	MONSON	Northorpe
<i>Robert</i>	MONSON	Northorpe
<i>Alexander</i>	MOORE	Grantham
<i>John</i>	MOORE	Stubton
<i>Thomas</i>	MORGAN	Scrivelsby
<i>Edmond</i>	MORLEY	Holme
<i>Thomas</i>	MORYSON	Beelsby
<i>William</i>	MUSSENDEN	Burgh-in-the-Marsh
	Disclaimer, 634.	
<i>Thomas</i>	MEEK	Wainfleet

N

<i>George</i>	NEEDHAM	Grimsby
<i>Benjamin</i>	NELSON	Hougham
<i>Edward</i>	NELTHORP	Brigg
<i>Walter</i>	NETHERCOTES	Nettleham
<i>John</i>	NEWCOMEN	Saltfleetby
<i>Charles</i>	NEWCOMEN	Saltfleetby
<i>Thomas</i>	NEWCOMEN	Withern
<i>Robert</i>	NEWCOMEN	Hagnaby
<i>Thomas</i>	NEWTON	Gonerby
<i>Edmund</i>	NICHOLSON	Gainsborough
<i>William</i>	NORTHAN	Whitton
<i>Walter</i>	NORTON	Sibsey
<i>Nicholas</i>	NORWOOD	Wykeham in Spalding
<i>George</i>	NEVILE	Haddington
<i>John</i>	NEVILE	Faldingworth
<i>Herbert</i>	NEWSTEAD	Somercotes
<i>Robert</i>	NEWSTEAD	Somercotes

O

<i>Thomas</i>	OGLE	Pinchbeck
<i>Valentine</i>	OGLE	Pinchbeck
<i>John</i>	OLDFEILD	Spalding
<i>Andrew</i>	ORMSBY	Partney
<i>Richard</i>	OSNEY	Louth
<i>Robert</i>	OSNEY	Louth
<i>William</i>	OSGARBY	Osgarby

P

<i>Edward</i>	PALFRYMAN	Lusby
<i>Christopher</i>	PALMER	Burgh-in-the-Marsh
<i>Anthony</i>	PALMER	Alvingham
<i>John</i>	PALMER	Winthorpe
<i>Robert</i>	PALMER	Carlton Scroop
<i>John</i>	PALMER	Carlton Scroop
<i>William</i>	PALMER	Fleet
<i>Humphry</i>	PARKER	Toynnton
<i>Hugh</i>	PASLEW	Welton
<i>William</i>	PARKYNS	Ashby
<i>William</i>	PARKYNS	Grantham
<i>Sir Anthony</i>	PELL	Dembleby
<i>William</i>	PELL	Tattershall
<i>Sir William</i>	PELHAM	Brocklesby
<i>Henry</i>	PEPPER	Thorley
<i>Richard</i>	PICKERING	Hougham
<i>Thomas</i>	PHILLIPS	Orby
<i>Robert</i>	PHILLIPPS	Wispington
<i>Thomas</i>	PIGGE	West Keal
<i>Henry</i>	PIGGE	West Keal
<i>George</i>	PIGOTT	Orby
<i>Nathaniel</i>	PILKINGTON	Hawerby and North Coates
<i>William</i>	PISTOR	Metheringham, and the Close, Lincoln
<i>Andrew</i>	PONTE	Lincoln
<i>Adlard</i>	PURY	Kirton and Walcot
<i>Anthony</i>	PORTINGTON	Owston, Isle of Ax- holme
<i>Leonard</i>	PURLEY	Farlesthorne
<i>James</i>	PRESOTT	Heighington
	Disclaimers, 1624	
<i>Richard</i>	PARKE	Fleet
<i>Simon</i>	PATRICK	Gainsborough
<i>John</i>	PINDER	Gainsborough
<i>John</i>	POND	
<i>Robert</i>	PYE	Cadney

Q

<i>Sir William</i>	QUADRING	Irby

R

<i>Sir Henry</i>	RADLEY	Yarborough

Henry

Henry	RANDS	Lincoln
Christopher	RANDS	Burton juxta Lincoln
Thomas	READE	Wrangle
Partridge	RIGDON	Gedney
Richard	RILEY	Boston
Robert	RITHER	Belton
James	RIVETT	Rowston
Thomas	ROSSITER	Somerby
Christopher	ROSSITER	Kirton-in-Holland
Edward	ROTHWELL	Ewerby
John	ROBINSON	Lincoln
Nicholas	ROWE	Welbourn
Disclaimers, 634		
Richard	REYNALD	Burwell
John	ROLT	Edlington

S

George	SANDERSON	Abbey Grange
John	SANDS	Thornton College
Henry	SANDWITH	Barton-on-Humber
Anthony	SALTMARSH	Wragby
William	SALTMARSH	Wragby
William	SALTMARSH	Strubby
Thomas	SAVILE	Newton
Henry	SCROPE	Cockerington
Sir Gervas	SCROPE	Cockerington
William	SCOPHAM	East Halton

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

(To be continued.)

51. CHARTERS AT GUNBY HALL.—These charters, like that published in the last number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* (No. 31, p. 53), have been at Gunby for many years. How and when they came there is not known. The first is a grant of Lady Joan de Cantilupe when she founded the Chantry in Lincoln Cathedral, which bears her name.

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Hec indentura testatur quod cum Edwardus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ concesserit et per cartam suam licentiam dederit mihi Johanne quæ fuit uxor domini Nicholai de Cantilupo militis quod ego Johanna dare possem quemdam locum in suburbio Lincolnie ubi fratres de sacco olim manebant et unum mesuagium in

TRANSLATION.

This Indenture witnesseth, that, whereas Edward by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, granted and by his charter gave license to me Joan, who was the wife of Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe Knt., that I the said Joan might be able to give a certain place in the Suburb of Lincoln, where the Friars de Sacco

eodem

eodem loco edificatum et unam placeam ibidem duas pectatas terræ in longitudine et latitudine continentem in suburbio Lincolnie predicto quæ de pcedicto domino Rege in liberum burgagium tenentur quinque capellanis et suis successoribus ad fundandum ibidem quamdam Cantariam predictorum capellanorum in honore beati Petri apostoli ad divina pro animabus dictorum Nicholai et Johanne ac omnium fidelium defunctorum in Capella ibidem constructa celebrandum Noveritis universi me præfatam Johannam dedisse et hac carta indentata confirmasse dominis Ricardo de Gouceby Ricardo de Breydeston Ricardo de Mlizeburgh Radulpho de Eyton et Ricardo Boloynne Capellanis omnia prædicta locum mesuagium et placeam terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis Habendum et Tenendum omnia prædicta locum mesuagium et placeam terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis eidem dominis Ricardo de Gouceby Ricardo de Breydeston Ricardo de Mlizeburgh Radulpho de Eyton Ricardo Boloynne Capellanis et eorum successoribus capellanis pro animabus dominorum Nicholai de Cantilupo Willielmi de Kyma Umfridi de Lyttilbury militum et pro anima domine Johanne dudum uxoris predicti Umfridi ac pro vita et anima mee ipsius præfatæ Johanne de Cantilupo et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum in dicta capella divina celebraturis in perpetuum Et ego vero præfata Johanna et heredes mei omnia prædicta locum mesuagium et placeam terræ cum omnibus suis pertinentiis eidem dominis Ricardo Ricardo Radulpho et Ricardo capellanis et eorum successoribus Capellanis divina celebraturis in forma prædicta contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium præsentis cartæ indentatæ sigilla predictorum Johanne Ricardi Ricardi Ricardi Radulphi et Ricardi alternatim sunt appensa. His testibus Petro Belasyse maiore civitatis Lincolnie Johanne de Welton Adam Bloma ballivis ejusdem Civitatis Roberto de Dalderby civi ejusdem Civitatis Waltero de Poynton de Kanewyk et aliis Datum apud Lincolniam die Jovis proxime post festum Pentecostes anno domini millesimo tricesimo sexagesimo.

formerly dwelt, and one messuage built in the same place, and one piece of land there containing two perches of land in latitude and longitude in the aforesaid Suburb of Lincoln, which are held of the said lord King in free burgage, to five Chaplains and their successors to found there a Chantry of the said Chaplains, in honour of S. Peter the Apostle for divine offices for the souls of the said Nicholas, and Joan, and all the faithful departed, to be celebrated in the Chapel there built, Know all men, that I, the said Joan, have given, and by this my charter indented confirmed, to Sir Richard de Gouceby, Sir Richard de Breydeston, Sir Richard de Mlizeburgh, Sir Ralph de Eyton, and Sir Richard Boloynne, Chaplains, all the aforesaid place, messuage, and piece of land with all their appurtenances, to have and to hold all the said place, messuage, and piece of land with their appurtenances to them the same Sir Richard de Gouceby, Sir Richard de Breydeston, Sir Richard de Mlizeburgh, Sir Ralph de Eyton, and Sir Richard Boloynne, and the Chaplains their successors, to celebrate the divine offices for ever in the said chapel for the souls of Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe, Sir William de Kyme, Sir Humphry de Lyttilbury, Knts., and for the soul of Lady Joan late the wife of the said Humphrey, and for the life and soul of me the same aforesaid Joan de Cantilupe, and for the souls of all the faithful departed. And I the said Joan, and my heirs, will warrant against all people for ever all the said place, messuage, and piece of land with all appurtenances to the same Sirs Richard, Richard, Richard, Ralph, and Richard, Chaplains, and their successors, Chaplains, celebrating the divine offices in the aforesaid form. In testimony whereof to this present charter indented the seals of the said Joan, Richard, Richard, Richard, Ralph, and Richard are alternately appended.

Witnesses, Peter Belasyse, Mayor of the City of Lincoln, John de Welton, Adam Bloma, Bailiffs of the same City, Robert de Dalderby, Citizen of the same City, Walter de Poynton of Canwick, and others. Given at Lincoln on Thursday next after the Feast of Pentecost, A.D. 1360.

Dugdale

Dugdale, in his *Monasticon* (vol. vi., p. 1607), states, that Lady Joan de Cantilupe had leave to found this College, or large Chantry, but does not give the charter. The "Friars of the Sac" were, according to *Tanner*, so called from their habits being shaped like a sack, or made of that coarse cloth called sackcloth; the right style of the Order was, "Friars of the Penance of Jesus Christ."

Sir William de Kyme was the first husband of Lady Joan widow of Sir Nicholas de Cantilupe.

The following charter, also at Gunby Hall, allowing the Nuns of the Priory of S. Leonard of Grimsby to collect contributions in the Dioceses of York, Lincoln, and Norwich, for the restoration of their buildings, which had been destroyed by fire and water, appears to be of the date of Henry VI. (A.D. 1459). The handwriting is of that date, and Dr. Tanner mentions that in this same year, 37 Henry VI., this Priory obtained a license to acquire certain lands in mortmain. The Priory seems to have been most unfortunate in its losses through fire, for in 7 Henry IV. certain charters granting land in consequence of losses through fire were confirmed by the King. (*Tanner's Notitia Monastica*, p. 274.)

THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Henricus Dei gratia Rex Angliæ et
Franciæ et Dominus Hiberniæ universis
et singulis Archiepiscopis Episcopis
Abbatibus Prioribus Archidiaconis
Decanis et eorum officiis ac aliis personis
ecclesiasticis quibuscumque necnon vice-
comitibus Maioribus Ballivis Senescallis
constabulariis Ministris et subditis suis
infra libertates et extra ad quos presentes
literæ pervenerint salutem
.
.
. ex fide dignorum relatu pluri-
morum pleniter informamur qualiter
magna pars edificiorum Monialium
pauperis domus Sancti Leonardi de
Grymesby in Comitatu Lincolnæ nuper
per subitum ferventis ignis eventum
miserabiliter combusta et devastata
existit quodque diversæ terræ et possessio-
nes ipsarum Monialium non modici
valoris per annum per maris rabiem ac
aliarum ingentium aquarum inundationes
desolatæ et vacuæ devenerunt in ipsarum
Monialium grave detrimentum et
deteriorationem manifestam situs ex
lamentabili insinuatione nunc Priorissæ
et Monialium domus predictæ accepimus

TRANSLATION.

Henry by the grace of God, King of
England and France, and Lord of Ireland,
to all and singular the Archbishops,
Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Archdeacons,
Deans, and their officers, and other
ecclesiastical persons whatsoever, and
also to the Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs,
Stewards, Constables, and their subjects
within the liberties and without, to whom
these present letters shall come, greeting.
[Here follows the preamble, which I
cannot translate because of the obliteration
by damp of a sentence upon which
the whole construction depends. It is,
however, to the effect that the King has
heard that the places in question had
been laudably built and sustained for
the culture of divine religion, and the
increase of virtue and works of piety.]
We are fully informed by the report of
many trustworthy persons how a great
part of the edifices of the Nuns of the
poor House of S. Leonard of Grymesby
in the County of Lincoln has lately
been miserably burnt up by the sudden
occurrence of a furious fire, and lies
devastated, and that divers lands and
possessions of the same Nuns of no small

unde

To the Subscribers of Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.

It will be within the recollection of our Subscribers, that the present Editors at considerable trouble and expense, established the quarterly issue of a County *Notes and Queries*—the first number being issued January, 1888. With the issue of forthcoming October number, the conclusion of the Second Volume of the Magazine will be reached, and from the manner in which the number of subscribers has kept up, the Editors are inclined to think that they, by the generous aid of numerous contributors, have supplied a want in the literary annals of the County.

Since the time when the Editors commenced their work, fresh official duties have been imposed upon both, leaving them but little time for the proper control and editing of the Magazine. Hence, with much regret, they feel they must, after the issue of the October number this year, retire from the post of Editors. It would, in their opinion, be a great pity if the Magazine were to cease publication altogether at the close of Volume II., thus they issue this cautionary notice of their intentions, and trust that among their numerous supporters one or two at least will come forward, and volunteer to carry on the publication of a serial which is now practically paying its way.

Any communication on this matter should be addressed to
THE EDITORS OF *Lincs. N. & Q.*, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE
HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCastle.

July, 1891.

unde ipsæ edificia predicta reedificare ac alia onera eidem domui sue incumbencia supportare ex causa predictæ minime sufficiunt nisi aliunde pie succurratur eisdem. Nos earum indigentia pie compatiens in hac parte de gratia nostra speciali suscepimus quandam Monialem domus predictæ seu procuratorem suum literas ejusdem procuratorias secum deferentem ad quasunque partes diocesarum Eboraci Lincolnæ et Norwici transeundo ibidem morando ac elemosinas ac alia dona caritatis a Christi fidelibus ex causa predicta petendo colligendo et recipiendo ac ad propria redeundo necnon homines servientes suos ac res et bona sua quæcunque in protectionem et defensionem nostras speciales. Et ideo vos prelatos ac alias personas ecclesiasticas requirimus et rogamus quatinus cum eadem Monialis seu ejus procuratores ad loca vestra seu alicujus vestrum accesserint vel accesserint ipsos in ecclesiis vestris benigne recipiatis ac hujusmodi elemosinas et dona caritativa petere colligere et asportare permittatis vobisque vicecomitibus Majoribus Ballivis Constabulariis et ceteris Ministris nostris precipimus firmiter injungentes quod ipsam Monialem seu ejus procuratores per partes vestras transeundo hujusmodi elemosinas petendo colligendo et recipiendo et exinde ad propria redeundo ac homines et servientes suos necnon res et bona sua quæcunque manuteneatis protegatis defendatisque. Non inferentes eis seu quantum in vobis est ab aliis inferri permittentes injuriam molestiam dampnum violentiam impedimentum aliquod seu gravamen et si quid fuit id eis sine dilatione debite corrigi et reformari fac'. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes per biennium duraturas Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxviii die Junii anno regni nostri tricesimo septimo.

yearly value, through the raging of the sea and the inundations of other great waters, have come to be desolate and worthless, to the grievous detriment and manifest deterioration of the site. From the lamentable address of the Prioress and Nuns of the said house we have learnt, that they are from the aforesaid cause by no means sufficient to rebuild the said edifices, and support the other burdens incumbent on the same house, unless pious succour is given them from other sources. We piously compassionating their indigence in this part of our special grace have taken a certain Nun of the said house, or her procurator procuratorial letters of the same with her bearing, to pass to any parts of the dioceses of York, Lincoln, and Norwich, and stay there, and beg, and collect, and receive, and appropriate to their own proper use alms and other gifts of charity from the faithful of Christ for the aforesaid reason, and (we have taken) their men and servants, and their effects, and goods whatsoever, into our special protection and defence. And therefore we require you the Prelates and other Ecclesiastical persons, and ask, that when the same Nun or her procurators shall come to your places, or the place of anyone of you, you shall receive them kindly in your churches, and permit them in any way to beg, collect, and carry away alms and gifts of charity. And to you the Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables, and others our Ministers we command, and firmly enjoin, that you maintain, protect, and defend the same nun, or her procurators, passing through your parts, and in any way begging, collecting, and receiving alms and from that time appropriating them to their own proper uses, and their men and servants, and also their effects and goods. Not inflicting upon them or, as much as in you lies, allowing to be inflicted on them by others, injury, molestation, damage, violence, impediment, or inconvenience, and, if any such be done them, cause it to be duly corrected, and reformed, without delay. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters patent to be issued to be in force for two years. Witness ourself at Westminster, 28th June in the 37th year of our reign.

W. M.

52. ST. LEONARD'S NUNNERY, GRIMSBY.—By a curious coincidence we have received, from another correspondent, the following note on the same subject as the preceding. [Eds. *Lincs. N. & Q.*]

In arranging the diocesan records of the Bishop of Ely, I have come across the following in Bp. Fordham's Register (fol. 207), which may interest some of your readers:—

"1408. May 27. Forty days' Indulgence granted to all giving assistance to the poor and religious women, the Prioress and Nuns of S. Leonard's Priory outside Grimesby, Lincoln dioc., whose houses and edifices and the goods contained therein have been accidentally burnt, 'non suâ culpâ, sed horribili incendio jam noviter ingruente.'"

The College, Ely.

A. GIBBONS.

53. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., temp. HENRY VII.—
Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 7 Henry VII., No. 7.

William Sandon, Esquire.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln Castle, 24 Oct., 7 Henry VII. [A.D. 1491], by the oath of John Hill, Richard West, Robert Swyft, John Hunt, Laurence Bryght, Richard Eston, John Hilton, Richard Whyte, Robert Hutton, William Cotom, Richard Smyth, Robert Williamson, and William Broun, jurors. Who say that William Sandon was seized of the manors of Askeby next Partenay, Wragby next Golthaugh, Panton, and Westbarkeworth, and of the advowson of the church of Askby, 8 messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Hoggesthorp, 16 messuages, 200 acres of land, &c., in Momby, 80 acres of land, &c., in Ingoldmeles and Westmeles, and 6 messuages, 100 acres of land, &c., in Wynthorpp and Burgh in le Marsche. The aforesaid William Sandon took to wife Margaret Rigmodyn, and died 6 Jan., 3 Henry VII. [A.D. 1487–8]. Ivo Sandon, aged 21 years, is his son and next heir.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 7 Henry VII., No. 27.

Thomas Tyndale.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln Castle 24 Oct., 7 Henry VII. [A.D. 1491], by the oath of [the same jurors as in No. 7]. Who say that Thomas Tyndale was seized in fee of 3 messuages and 5 cottages in Welton and Ryland, 260 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and a moiety of 1 acre of wood in Welton and Riland next Dunham, one other messuage, 2 tofts, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and one close, called
"Weltontheng,"

"Weltontheng," in Welton and Riland aforesaid. The same Thomas was seized of 400 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 80 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of wood in Irby, Welton, Riland, Burton next Lincoln, Risom, Berton, Rothwell, Kyrmyngton and Wirlaby; and on the 16th day of May, 1 Richard III. [A.D. 1484], he granted to Sir Thomas Burgh, knight, John Skipwith, Thomas Gedney, John Chamber, William Tyndale, clerk, and Thomas Clerke, chaplain, all the aforesaid lands in Irby, Welton, &c. To have and to hold for ever, &c. The aforesaid Thomas died 21 July, in the 4th year of the now lord the King [A.D. 1489]. Thomas Tyndale, of the age of 18 years, is his son and next heir.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 9 Henry VII., No. 12.

Elizabeth Brandon, widow.

Inquisition taken at Horncastell, 20 June, 9 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1494], by the oath of John Madysson, William Foster, James Pecoke, Thomas Chattham, Thomas Bulle, William Bawdewyn, John Balle, John Matthewson, John Fyscher, William Hellwyse, Stephen Stevenson, John Jakson, John Freman, and Thomas Dallison. Who say that a certain Elizabeth Bruyn, late wife of Sir Maurice Bruyn, knight, was seized of the manors of Carlton Panell, Irby, Worleby and Kellynghollme, and 3 messuages, 2 tofts, 1 oxgang of land, 30 acres of pasture, 20 acres of meadow, 300 acres of wood in Glaunfordbrygg, Wraby, ..., Broughton, Glaunfordbrigg, and Irby, in her demesne as of fee tail; and so being thereof seized, she had issue by the said Maurice, Sir Henry Breuyn, knight, her son and heir. Which said Henry had issue his two daughters and heirs, to wit, Alice, the elder, and Elizabeth, the younger, who is named in the writ. [*i.e.* Elizabeth Brandon].

Henry died in his mother's lifetime, and afterwards the aforesaid Alice, one of his daughters, took to husband Robert Harleston, esquire, and they had issue John Harleston, now living. Robert Harleston died, and the same Alice, his wife, survived him.

Elizabeth, the other of the daughters of the said Henry Bruyn, took to husband Thomas Tyryell, esquire, and they had issue Hugh Tyryell, their son and heir, now living. And afterwards the aforesaid Elizabeth Bruyn died seized of all the manors, &c., aforesaid in her demesne as of fee tail. After whose death the aforesaid manors, &c., descended to the aforesaid Alice, and to Thomas Tyryell and Elizabeth his wife,

as in right of the said Elizabeth, as kinswoman and heir of the said Elizabeth Bruyn.

And the aforesaid Alice afterwards took to husband Sir John Hevenyngham, knight, and they had issue George. And afterwards the aforesaid Alice died, and Sir John Hevenyngham survived her and is yet seized thereof as tenant by the law of England.

And the aforesaid Thomas Tyryell died, and the same Elizabeth survived him and took to husband Sir William Brandon, knight. Afterwards William Brandon died, and the aforesaid Elizabeth survived him and took to husband William Mallery, esquire. Afterwards William Mallery died and the aforesaid Elizabeth survived him, and was thereof seized jointly with the aforesaid John Hevenyngham as tenant by the law of England. The said Elizabeth, named in the writ, died on the 26th day of March last past, and Hugh Tyrell, of the age of 23 years, is her son and next heir.

And further they say that the said Hugh Tyrell, immediately after his mother's death, enfeoffed Henry Colom, clerk, in fee simple, to the use of the said Hugh, of all those manors, &c., . . . Kellyngholm, in the County of Lincoln, together with the advowson of the Church of Iryby aforesaid, a moiety of Broughton wood, and all those lands which descended to him by hereditary right as son and heir of the said Elizabeth. . . . The said Henry Colom enfeoffed the said Hugh and Margaret, daughter of Gilbert Hussey, esquire, Sir William Hussey, knight. . . . , Peter Hussy, clerk, William Willoughby, esquire, son of Sir Christopher Willoughby, knight, Thomas Montgomery, Thomas Tyryell, and others, of and in all those the aforesaid lands . . . Iryby, with their appurtenances, in the County of Lincoln, which descended to the aforesaid Hugh in form aforesaid. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Hugh, Margaret, William Hussy, &c., [to the use] of the same Hugh and Margaret, and of their lawful issue, and failing such issue to the use of the said Hugh and his heirs.

(To be continued.)

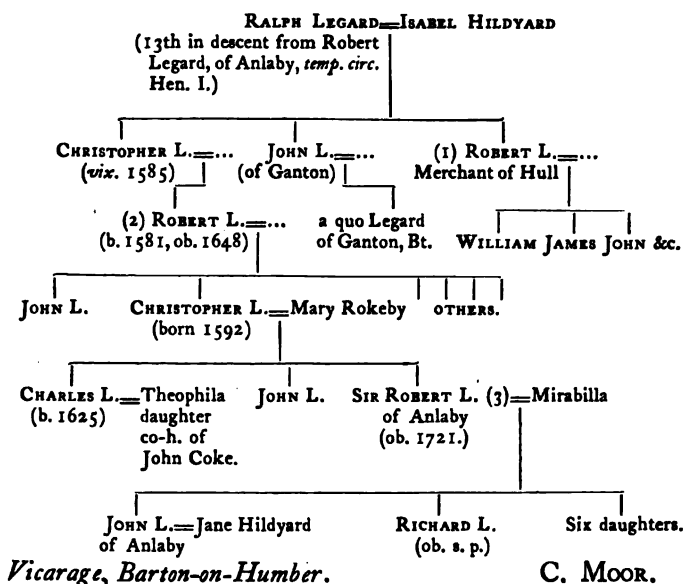
W. BOYD.

54. A LOUTH DUEL (Vol. II., No. 33, p. 57).—The Robert Legard whose second son John was so unfortunate as to slay his opponent in a duel was probably one of the old Norman family settled first at Anlaby, near Hull, and afterwards at Ganton, near Scarborough. The Anlaby line, which was the elder, died out towards the close of the eighteenth century

century, when Henry Legard of Beverley, being unmarried, left his property at Anlaby to his distant cousin, Sir Thomas Legard, 7th Bart. of Ganton, whose family is now represented by Sir Charles Legard, 11th Bart., late M.P. for Scarborough. There was more than one Robert Legard living in the 17th century. Robert Legard, a merchant of Hull, younger son of Ralph Legard, of Anlaby, by Isabel Hildyard, had a younger son John, about whom nothing further is recorded in the pedigree. Another Robert Legard, son of Christopher Legard, who was living 1585, and grandson of the above Ralph Legard, of Anlaby, had, with other children, a son John; but this latter, who died in 1643, would seem to have been the eldest. He had another son Christopher Legard, born 1592, who married Mary Rokeby and had several children, amongst them being (1) Charles Legard, born 1625, who married Theophila, daughter and co-heiress of John Coke; (2) John Legard, died s.p. 1669; (3) Sir Robert Legard, of Anlaby, died 1721, who by his wife Mirabilla had two sons and six daughters. The sons were John Legard, of Anlaby, and Richard Legard, died s.p. The former of these two last named may perhaps have been the younger, although his name comes first in the pedigree, and his brother may have been living in 1625 or 1640, between which years the duel was probably fought. According to the dates it would seem most probable that the Robert Legard who framed the petition was the above mentioned Sir Robert Legard, of Anlaby, the third son of Christopher. If so, his request was apparently granted, for his son John lived to succeed him, and married Jane, daughter of Robert Hildyard, by whom he had a numerous family. It was his grandson who left Anlaby to Sir Thomas Legard.

The pedigree is to be found in Foster's *Collection*, the East Yorks. volume. "Gaton" in the petition, is probably Ganton, the residence of the younger, but surviving, branch of the family. The following abstract of the pedigree will explain the relationship of the above mentioned persons. Of the three Roberts mentioned, the third would seem to correspond best with the petitioner, and the marriage of his brother with Theophila Coke might explain how the paper came into the hands of the Secretary.

Who Mr. Richard Bolls may have been is not so easy to determine, though perhaps monuments or registers at Ganton might identify him. The same may be said of Mr. Brampton.



I am at present examining and making extracts from the Records of the Old Corporation of the town of Louth, and the following notes, taken from the earliest book of Accounts, appear to have reference to the Louth Duel.

"From the accounts of the 'Warden and Six Assistants'—the old Corporation of Louth,—for the year ended at Pentecost, 1631.

Receaved of Will^m Roberts for the praisment
of m^r John Legerd horse & sworde xlj^s iiij^d
payd to m^r Townerow his fee & other
Charges at the death of m^r Richard Bolles xv^s iiij^d
payd to a laborer for covering of a noysome
pitt in the quarry iiij^d."

Louth.

R. W. GOULDING.

55. THE SUPPOSED CHAPEL AT GRANTHAM.—A few weeks since, on taking down a fishmonger's shop, near the Market Place at Grantham, a small groined crypt was discovered, measuring 15 feet by 12 feet, the ribs of its vaulted roof springing from a column in the centre. The
architecture

architecture of this little apartment being that usually associated in the popular mind with ecclesiastical buildings, it was too readily taken for granted that it had been "a crypt or oratory." We have been gravely told that there was "a slab of stone for the altar, 27in. by 18in., with a recess for the crucifix," and that the steps by which it was reached from the street were "worn by the feet of pilgrims." It may seem unkind to dispel all this romance, but the idea of the apartment having had any religious destination is utterly baseless. It is nothing more than the ground story of a mediæval house, such as may be found by scores in all our older towns. Lincoln can shew an admirable series, too little known, and much superior to the very rude example at Grantham, beneath the houses on the west side of Bailgate, opposite the White Hart (Nos. 3, 7, 8, 9, 10), which deserve examination. As Mr. Parker has observed (*Domestic Architecture*, vol. iii., part i., p. 91), it was very common in the middle ages to raise the whole of the habitable portion of the house upon a vaulted substructure, sometimes half underground, sometimes level with the surface, serving as cellars or store rooms; "these vaults," Mr. Parker remarks, "often remain when the whole of the superstructure, often merely of wood, has been swept away, and often prove very puzzling to tyros, who mistakenly look on them either as dungeons or chapels." The vaulted room at Grantham was an undercroft of the most ordinary description, and shows rude construction. The central column had no capital, and the square groin ribs were unmoulded, and there was a complete absence of ornament. The plainness of the architecture renders it difficult to affix the precise date; but it may probably be ascribed to the thirteenth century. The supposed altar was merely the sill of a blocked-up window, which itself formed the imagined crucifix recess, and that, be it remarked, on the south side. The pilgrim-worn steps were modern additions from the outside, the original entrance having been from within the house above. Though not of the interest originally supposed, this crypt formed a valuable example of mediæval domestic work, which on every account, historical and architectural, demanded careful preservation. It is very mortifying, therefore, to have to record that the whole was ruthlessly—it may be almost said brutally—destroyed within a very short time of its discovery, though happily not before it had been measured and photographed. Urgent remonstrances against its demolition unhappily fell on deaf ears, and one more link

link with the past has been lost to the historic town of Grantham and the county of Lincoln.

EDMUND VENABLES.

56. LINCOLN MINSTER: SAINT HUGH.—Patent Roll 38 Edw. III., part i., m. 39. The King, 10 Feb. [A.D. 1364–5] restores to the church of the Blessed Mary of Lincoln “capud Sancti Hugonis gloriosi Confessoris auro et argento exornatum,” which had been stolen and carried away, and the gold and silver with which it was adorned torn away by thieves, who confessed that theft before the Coroners of Lincoln.

W. B.



QUERIES.

57. A STRANGE CUSTOM: “FALLING OUT.”—A strange custom is practised in the neighbourhood of Crowle (Isle of Axholme). If a couple who have “kept company” for some time happen to fall out, and the man afterwards marries another woman (or *vice versa*) the neighbours tie to the deserted one’s door, on the eve of the wedding, a cabbage or some other kind of vegetable.

I am told that at New Holland it is usual to hang a bundle of straw at the door of a man who ill-treats his wife.

Can any reader throw a light on these customs or give any similar examples?

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

58. THE BURY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting the genealogy of the Bury family? Sir William Bury lived in the first half of the sixteenth century, and I think there is a monument to him in Grantham Church. I believe his father was Robert Bury. His sister Elizabeth married Thomas Rokeby of Burnaby, a member of the historic Yorkshire family. Did these Burys migrate to Grantham from another County, or are they an old Lincolnshire family?

9, Norfolk Crescent, London.

W. V. LAW.

59. “BELISTON.”—On old maps of Lincolnshire a place near Moulton named “Beliston” is marked. Is anything known about it?

Spalding.

GARTEN PERRY.

60. **ARMORIAL CARVING AT COLEBY.**—A stone was recently discovered in some cellaring at Coleby Hall on which two shields are carved, and from the length of the stone there is evidently a third one, which is buried in the walling. The shield, which is, we suppose, the centre one, bears on a bend cotised and between six lions rampant three escallops; the other visible shield being on the "baron" side has, on a bend three buck's heads cabossed. The shields are 12in. by 15in. in size and well cut. The first-named arms are seemingly those of Bohun. "Gilbert Boune" of Lincolns Inn purchased in 1618 the manor of South Hall, Coleby, with its mansion house, called the "Middle Hall," standing at the east end of the church. In 1696 Mary, the grand daughter of Sergeant Gilbert Bohun, sold her estate in Coleby to William Lister, Esq., of the North Hall, and the old manor house was pulled down some time in the last century. Only the old dove-cote and a well mark the site now, and evidently the materials were used up in other buildings, the stone in question having been perhaps over a doorway or fire-place. Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* suggest for what family the three buck's heads on the bend may stand, and if Gilbert Boune or Bohun, the purchaser in 1618, was connected with the Bohuns who entered the pedigree at the visitation of Lincolnshire in 1562?

E. B. TEMPEST.

61. **BARTON-ON-HUMBER ST. MARY'S CHURCH.**—In former times this Church was spoken of as the "Chapel of All Saints," and has been considered a Chapel of Ease to the older Church of St. Peter. I shall be very glad to receive information on the subject (1) of its dedication, and (2) of its true status. The present church of St. Mary was originally built *circa* 1160, and has, since that date, been frequently added to and restored. One aisle is known as the Chapel of St. James, and we hear also of the Chantry of St. Thomas. Can it now be discovered whether this St. James was the deacon who preached in Lincolnshire in the seventh century?

Barton-on-Humber.

C. MOOR.

62. **BEECHAM FAMILY.**—Can you or your readers give me any information concerning the Beecham family? It is supposed to have descended from the Beauchamps of Warwick. I find that a Thomas Beecham married, at Irby, in the year 1694, Anne Langley, who was great-grand-daughter of the
first

first rector of Irby after the accession of Elizabeth. The family seems to have remained at Irby for some time, and then to have settled at Waltham; but before 1694 there seems to be no record of the name of Beecham at Irby, and the question is, where did Thomas Beecham come from? That the old Beauchamp family had estates in Lincolnshire is, I believe, certain; and that the wars of the Roses brought down and almost obliterated many great families is known to all students of history. Since 1694 the Beechams appear to have been farmers or yeoman. The names of families connected with them by marriage are Mountain, of Great Cotes, Cousins, Wright, Keal, Wood, Bormans, Taylor. The last member of the family who bore the name of Beecham was the Rev. John Beecham, D.D., born at Barnoldby-le-Beck, President of the Wesleyan Conference in 1850. He was heir-at-law to his cousin, William Beecham, of Nettleham Hall, near Lincoln, but, on coming into the property in 1819, signed a deed of sale, in accordance with his cousin's wishes and arrangements.

Oxford.

HENRY MARTIN.

63. BARTON-ON-HUMBER: TENNYSON FAMILY.—A branch of the Tennyson family lived at Barton-on-Humber during the last century, and one of them, a solicitor, had an office in the Market-place. Leases signed "R. A. Tennyson," 1732, and "Wm. Tennyson," 1761, are in existence. What connection had this branch with the Poet Laureate's family?

H. W. B.

64. OBSOLETE WORDS.—I shall be glad to receive some satisfactory explanations of the following Lincolnshire expressions:—

Attramites, used of dirty children.

Conney-fogle, cheated, inveighed into an action of which will repent afterwards.

Morgan Rattler, used of a good boxer or pugilist.

Langton-by-Horncastle.

J. CONWAY WALTER.

65. LORDS OF MANORS AND THEIR ARMS.—Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* inform me as to the origin of three manors in the parish of Frampton, and the arms of their original lords? viz.: Multon Hall, Earl's Hall, and Stone Hall.

The first is evidently from the Multon family, and can be traced; but I can gain no knowledge of the other two. The

records

records in possession of the present Lords and Stewards only go back for about a century, and merely relate to fines and fees.

I am inclined to think that "Earl's Hall" derives its name from Earl Alan, who had considerable possessions here and in neighbouring parishes. Wido de Credon is also stated to have had a manor here at the same time; and then the Earl of Richmond also had possessions here; but how to trace the respective manors of Earl's and Stone Hall to their founders I am at a loss to discover.

Any information as to the original owners of these extensive manors, and their arms, will much oblige.

Frampton Hall, Boston.

COLONEL MOORE, C.B.

66. BARTON-ON-HUMBER: DYMOKE FAMILY.—In St. Mary's Churchyard, Barton-on-Humber, is a tombstone to the memory of Edward Dymoke, Esq., and his wife, dated 1804 and 1815—the former was uncle to the Hon. Lewis, "the Champion." I shall be glad to know anything about his living at Barton.

H. W. B.

67. WISPINGTON: PHILLIPS GLOVER, ESQ.—Early in the century was issued a large Mezzotint portrait of "Phillips Glover, Esq., of Wispington, Lincolnshire, a steady disinterested friend, who never courted popularity but was ever deserving of it." It is by Watson, after Russell. I shall be glad of any particulars relating to him.

H. W. B.



REPLIES.

68. "COTTER" (Vol. I., No. 13, p. 24; and No. 59, p. 57).—The word is used here as the name of an old-fashioned sort of fastener of window shutters.

A shutter, on the outside of a window, is closed; and a cotter, which is an iron bolt with a flat head at one end and a narrow slit in the other, is put from the outside through a hole in the shutter, and also through another hole in the wooden frame or mullion of the window, and an iron wedge is put in the slit in the projecting end of the cotter in the inside; and then the shutter is cotted.

There is generally a pair of shutters to one window. Sometimes

times one shutter overlaps the other, and only one cotter is used. In other cases each shutter has a cotter.

Sheffield.

J. CARR FLETCHER.

69. PLOUGH JAGS (Vol. I., No. 46, p. 51).—In reply to the query by "M.G.W.P.," I have obtained the following account of a dialogue used by plough-jags in some parts of the county.

The principal characters are Beelzebub, a fool, a doctor, a woman and baby, a soldier, a collector, &c.

They commence by singing outside a house :

Good master and good mistress,
As you sit by the fire,
Remember us poor plough-boys
Who travel through muck and mire.
The mire is so deep: we travel far and near
To wish you a happy and prosperous new year.

The fool knocks and asks permission to show their play as follows:

In comes I, Tom Fool,
The biggest fool you've ever seen;
There's five more little boys out here
By your consent they shall come in.

Leave having been obtained he bids them "step up." The soldier enters first and sings a song which appears to be *ad. lib.*; I can hear of no particular words. Next enters one of the company dressed as a woman.

Woman.

In comes I, old Dame Jane,
With a neck as long as a crane,
Long have I sought thee, now I've found thee:
Tommy, bring the baby in.

[*Lad hands her a sham baby.*

Enter Beelzebub.

Beelzebub.

In comes I, Old Beelzebub,
In my hand I carry my club,
Under my arm a whit-leather dripping pan,
Don't you think me a funny old man?

Is there any old woman in this company who dare stand before me?

Woman. Yes, me.

[*Beelzebub knocks her down.*

Fool.

Beelzebub, Beelzebub, what has thou done!
Killed poor old dame Jane and lamed her son.
Five pounds for a doctor!

Beelzebub. Ten to stop away.

Fool. Fifteen to come in in a case like this.

Enter Doctor.

Doctor. In comes I, the Doctor.

Fool. How became you a doctor?

Doctor.

Doctor. I travelled for it.

Fool. Where did you travel?

Doctor. England, France, Ireland, and Spain,
Now I've come to doctor England again.

Fool. What diseases can you cure?

Doctor. Hipsy, pipey, palsy, and gout,
Pains within and pains without,
Heal the sick, and cure the lame,
Raise the dead to life again.

Fool. Now try your skill.

[*Doctor takes hold of Woman's ankle.*

Fool. Is that where her pulse lies?

Doctor. Yes, the finest and most delicate part about a lady.
Her pulse beats nineteen times to the tick of my watch once.

This woman is not dead, but in a trance,
If she can't dance we can't sing,
So raise her up and let's begin.

[*The Collector here takes the hat
round while the others dance about.*

The Fool leaves first when the others sing as follows:

Good master and good mistress,
You see our fool is gone,
We make it up in business
To follow him along.
We thank you for civility
And all you gave us here,
We wish you all, good night,
And a prosperous new year.

[*Exeunt omnes.*

I do not see the connection of the soldier with the rest of the company, but he is always introduced decked with streaming ribbons.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

70. WINKLEY FAMILY (Vol. I., No. 47, p. 51).—The parish registers of Grantham, in this county supplies the following:—
“1679 John Winkly and Mary Pullin mar. (with a license) Dec. 6.”

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

71. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s (Vol. I., No. 225, p. 212).—In reply to your correspondent, W. D. Pink, concerning George Foster, gent., M.P. for Boston, 1553–1558, he will get information from Thompson's *Boston*. There is a will of a George Foster at Lincoln Registry, proved 1568 (83).

Aldershot.

W. E. F.

72. NAME OF WHITSHED (Vol. I., No. 226, p. 212).—There were two well-known farmers of this name (John and James) living until recently at Postland and Croyland. Your correspondent, R. Pollard, could obtain information at Croyland, probably best of Mr. Canham.

Aldershot.

W. E. F.

73. BOUCHER FAMILY (Vol. II., No. 14, p. 25).—In reply to E.E.F., I can state that Dominus Ric. Boucher was living at Holbeach in 1377, and paid *iiijd.* (or 5s. at present day) as an unbeneficed clerk to a clerical subsidy granted to King Richard II., by Parliament. He paid *3s. 0½d.* to a subsidy collected at "Holbeche" in 1327, granted to Edward III., and *10s. 10d.* to a subsidy in 1332. The name is given Ric. Bercher in 1327, and Ric. Boucher in 1332 and 1377. I find the name Boucher in subsidy of 1381 at Frieston (Thompson's *Boston*, ed. 1865, page 500; see also pages 373, 374, and 749).

St. Mark's Vicarage, Holbeach. G. W. MACDONALD.

74. LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE (Vol. II., No. 25, p. 41).—I think it might interest readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* to know that a person is still living in this county about whom the same story is told. The woman in question has been for the last thirty years crippled hand and foot, and I was one day talking to a neighbour of the sad state she was in. He shook his head and seemed very mysterious on the subject, till at last I elicited from him that when she was a young woman she had taken a pigeon's heart out alive for a charm, and he seemed to think her crippled state was a judgment upon her.

Wiverton, Bingham, Notts.

L. C. MUSTERS.

75. ROOD SCREENS IN LINCOLNSHIRE (Vol. II., No. 32, p. 56). I have made no special study of the rood screens, except as parts of their churches, but, as it may be of interest to readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, I have put together a list from my notes, which, at any rate, approaches completeness. The earliest fragment of a screen is that in Kirkstead Chapel; there are none earlier in England, except at Compton, Surrey; those at Rochester Cathedral and Thurstaston, Lancashire, are of the same date (*Arch. Journ.*, xl., p. 296). Next after it are the remains of Benniworth screen, taken down perforce at the restoration of the church, but, I trust, still preserved. The palm among the screens of the county must, on the whole,

be

be given to Sleaford, which has preserved its beautiful canopies; but the screens at Alford, Cadney, Cotes-by-Stow, and many others, especially in the Marshland, deserve more examination than they have received.

Chancel Screens more or less perfect in situ.

[I have appended a (?) to those of which I have no notes.]

Alford (fine early Perp., with remains of colour and gilding), Baumber, Benington, Billingham (?), Bratoft, Burgh, Cotes-by-Stow (very remarkable), Croft, Digby (some colour remaining), East Kirkby (mutilated), Ewerby, Fishtoft (Frieston rood screen is here also used for a chantry-chapel), Folkingham, Frampton, Friskney, Grainsby (?), Grimoldby, Hale, Helpringham, Kirkby Laythorpe, Legbourn, Leverton, Lincoln Minster (beautiful early Dec.), Long Bennington, Lusby (is—or was—white-washed), Marsh Chapel (fine), Middle Rasen, Osbournby (mutilated), Partney, Pickworth, Pinchbeck, Quadring (part), Rippingale (remarkable as having the canopy only remaining, but in position), Saltfleetby All Saints, Silk Willoughby, Sleaford (very fine tabernacle work), South Cockerington, South Somercotes, Swineshead, Tattershall (fine stone screen of 1528), Theddlethorpe All Saints, Thorpe St. Peters, Thurlby-by-Newark, Welby, Westborough, West Keal, West Torrington, Wigtoft (part), Winthorpe.

Screens partly preserved, but out of position.

Addlethorpe (reredos, &c.), Benniworth (remains of valuable E. E. rood screen preserved), Cadney (reredos; very fine parcloes of chantries, *in situ*), Epworth (reading desk, &c.), Fishtoft (has Frieston screen in S. aisle), Grainthorpe (chantry screens only left), Haltham (round some pews in N. aisle), Horncastle (partly used as screen to chancel aisles), Ingoldmells (fragments on pulpit, east wall, &c.), Kirkstead Chapel (most valuable E. E. screen, one of the earliest in England, used for part of seating), Ropsley (part in the seating; the part of rood loft spanning N. aisle remains), Somerby-by-Grantham (reredos), Stamford St. John's (N. side of chancel; parcloes of chantries only remain), Swaton (S. transept), Tallington (under tower arch), Ulceby (encloses organ chamber).

Stone bases of screens remain at Barkston (on which the chancel arch is set), Boston, Morton, and West Deeping; and the modern screen at Corringham has been reconstructed from the part still remaining of the old screen. The staircase, brackets, &c., of the rood screen exist in several other churches.

Shorwell Vicarage, I.W.

G. E. JEANS.

To

To the list given by Mr. Sympson may be added those of St. Peter, Barton-on-Humber, of Barrow-on-Humber, and of Thornton Curtis, the last-named being quite modern.

Barton-on-Humber.

C. MOOR.

I can now add to my former list the following:—Althorpe, Aswarby, Burgh, Carlton Scroop, Carlton (South), Coningsby, Denton, Friskney, Great Gonerby, Kirkstead, Lincoln Cathedral, Scotter, Spalding, Stamford (Brown's Bedehouses), Stixwold, Swineshead, and Winthorpe.

For several of these I am greatly indebted to the Rev. Canon C. Nevile, the Revs. E. R. Larken, Joseph Holmes, J. A. Penny, G. S. Tyack, and Mr. E. B. Wood, to whom I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude.

James St., Lincoln.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON.

I see that you propose to make a list of all churches in the Diocese having chancel screens. Would it not be as well to extend your enquiries as to those destroyed within living memory? In this Deanery two have disappeared, viz., at Corringham and Kirton. When the former church was re-pewed, the stalls were placed in the incumbent's pew and the screen destroyed. From Kirton church a Jacobean screen was removed into the Vicarage, and has disappeared. The Corringham screen, I should remark, has been adequately replaced by a very handsome carved oak screen.

Would it not be as well to extend your enquiries, when you are about it, and not confine them to chancel screens? Rural Deans would make enquiries in their Deaneries; and if you print the information you gain in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, it will stimulate others to send information. Why not invite information in your pages? I should suggest lists of: 1, Screens. 2, Parcloses. 3, Painted Glass (before 17th cent.) 4, Coats of arms, on tombs or windows. 5, Maidens' Crowns (of which there is one in Springthorpe Church). 6, Old Armour.

E. LEATON-BLENKINSOPP.

Springthorpe Rectory, Gainsborough.

76. OBSOLETE WORDS IN CONY ESTATE BOOK (Vol. II. No. 45, p. 62).—Your correspondent, Josh. Walker, is hardly correct in his explanation of *Keeler*. Keeler is cooler. To "keel the pot" is to take it off the fire, and set it on the floor. The vessel of staves, with one long stave, is called a *skeel*, and has nothing

nothing to do with *keeling*. A skeel is a large vessel, always used in milking cows. The long stave is to aid in steadying the vessel when lifting it on and off the head, on which it is carried. As a Northumbrian, I am perfectly acquainted with these words. They are not obsolete, but are in use still.

Sile is in use in all parts of England. A *Siling Bowl* is a wooden bowl with a square hole: this hole is covered with fine wire; through it the fresh milk is poured.

Both words are in *Halliwell*.

Springthorpe Rectory.

E. LEATON BLENKINSOPP.

REVIEWS.

Half-an-Hour in Grantham Church. By the Rev. DUNCAN WOODROFFE, M.A., Rector of Stroxton, and some time Curate of Grantham. Grantham: Lyne & Son. Pp. 40. [1890.]

In his dainty little *Half-an-Hour in Grantham Church*, which in its form, style, and getting up does much credit to Mr. Lyne, its publisher, Mr. Woodroffe has given us what we may safely pronounce a model guide-book. Pleasing in style, clear and accurate in description, well arranged and illustrated, and (no small merit) not too prolix, it combines all the characteristics that we look for, and too often look for in vain, in such works. Mr. Woodroffe has brought to it the essential qualifications of thorough acquaintance with his subject, and an enthusiastic admiration for it, an admiration with which he desires, and in many cases we are sure successfully, to inspire his readers.

Mr. Woodroffe modestly disclaims any originality. He tells us he has "borrowed from—nay, rather plundered" the works of others, who are qualified to speak with more authority than he can pretend to do on some questions of history, architecture, and archæology. He has "no new theories or explanations" to propound, the "only credit he claims," and he has fairly earned it, is to have "brought within everybody's reach and comprehension" the results of others' labours.

The practical usefulness of this little "Guide" is much increased by the well-engraved ground plan, in which, with a great advantage in respect of clearness, the key letters and figures, by which, not only every architectural feature but every window is distinguished, are printed in red ink, with corres-

ponding

ponding references in the description, enabling the visitor at once to refer from one to the other, and obviating all confusion and risk of mistakes.

The architectural history of the church is clearly traced, and the visitor can follow the gradual growth of the building, bit by bit, from the short Semi-Norman Nave (we must take exception to the term "Norman" being applied, without qualification, to a work of all but Transitional character) with its narrow lean-to aisles and low clerestory, through its reconstruction, commencing at the close of the 13th century with the prolongation of the Nave and the building of the North Aisle, rightly styled by Mr. Woodroffe, "grand and effective in its noble proportions," and carried on with "hesitating piecemeal" progress on the South side, where it culminates in the grand Lady Chapel, with its bonehouse Crypt below (once called "the Scolpe"), a fine example of late decorated work, and the Chapel of Corpus Christi, the work of Bishop Fox, of Winchester (a native of the neighbouring parish of Ropsley), "a remarkably perfect specimen of the best Perpendicular style," corresponding to it on the North, with which, and the Sepulchral Chapel of John Hall, now the Vestry, and the very late and poor tracery of the great East window, the architectural history of the Church closes.

The noble tower and its crowning spire find their due place in Mr. Woodroffe's account. What he says of them is not a bit too eulogistic. There are few finer compositions anywhere in England, or indeed in the world, uniting in such a marvellous way, majesty and grace. At the same time we hesitate to assign to it, with the late Sir Gilbert Scott, the second place among English steeples, Salisbury—of which Grantham was a prebend—confessedly occupying the first. We should place another Lincolnshire steeple, that of Louth, above Grantham, which to our mind it surpasses in the pyramidal outline which characterizes the whole design, as it gathers in, stage after stage, with its constantly retreating buttresses, till the whole receives its perfect consummation in the soaring shaft of its graceful spire. But it is not easy to decide between two such glorious architectural triumphs of which our county is so justly proud.

We commend Mr. Woodroffe's discretion in not hazarding any fresh conjecture as to the architectural history of the very remarkable North Porch—one of the most striking features of the church—and its original use. He calls attention to the utter carelessness of medieval builders for the best work of their predecessors shewn in the barbarous mutilation

of

of the pediment of the glorious north door-way, one of the finest works of its age, by the construction of a chamber inside the porch, with a groined ceiling below. But the whole is, and is likely to remain an architectural puzzle.

We cannot agree with the Author when he advises his readers to see the inside of the church before the outside. The contrary plan, though too seldom adopted, is certainly the right one, and should be followed by any one who wishes to understand the interior properly. The "strong tendency to get inside" a building "and see what is in it" is certainly natural. Children break their toys on the same principle. But we have always thought that it savoured rather of a childish and somewhat vulgar curiosity. To rush into a church the moment the door is opened, instead of walking round it, learning what it consists of, and considering it in all its parts, is certainly what most people do, but it is wrong. May we express a hope that before the next edition of his excellent little work is called for, which will not be long, Mr. Woodroffe will review his judgment and see his way to give other and sounder advice.

Historical Notices of the Parish of Holbeach, in the County of Lincoln; with Memorials of its Clergy from A.D. 1225 to the Present Time By the Rev. G. W. MACDONALD, Vicar of St. Mark's, Holbeach. (Printed for Subscribers.) King's Lynn: C. H. Foster. 1890. Pp. viii., 280. Demy 8vo.

Eleven years ago Mr. Macdonald published a pamphlet on Holbeach, for the benefit of the Church Restoration Fund. This was, however, a very incomplete work; and having to be issued with some haste, allowed no careful examination of the less accessible records of the place. The interval has been usefully employed by Mr. Macdonald in working up a subject in which he evidently takes an enthusiastic interest, and the result is the above-mentioned work of 280 pp., adorned by four illustrations (lithographs), namely, of the noble parish church (but sadly out of perspective), and its daughter churches of St. Mark and St. Matthew, and a portrait of the Rev. George Arnet, the vicar in Stukeley's time.

It was justly remarked by Lord Brabourne, in *Murray's Magazine* for November, 1889, that while Lincolnshire is remarkable for having no real County History, it at the same time possesses considerable materials for one in the unusual number of good local topographies belonging to the county, to the list of which Mr. Macdonald's book may now be added.

added. It is too paragraphic in style, and is in the earlier part somewhat overloaded with general matter, very slightly concerning Holbeach in particular if at all; but being once fairly started it keeps to its subject, and exhibits a very large amount of carefully collected information from a considerable variety of sources. Although we look in vain for a table of contents, yet we observe with great pleasure an index.

Considering the scale of the work at present, we think that scarcely enough space has been given to the architecture of the very fine and remarkable church; scarcely more, indeed, than in the original pamphlet. By the time that these lines reach our readers this church will have been visited by the Lincolnshire Architectural Society, and perhaps some further evidences of its history traced out. The tracery of the aisle windows, for example, though somewhat coarse, is very bold and varied, and wants detailed notice. Again, one would certainly wish to hear more of the very singular north porch than that "it seems an afterthought. It seems a much later addition to the building, and is in need of restoration." It should not be impossible to fix its date very closely, if not with absolute certainty, and perhaps some reason may be assigned for the remarkable design of the circular flanking towers. The Littlebury monument is described on p. 83, but not referred to in the description of the church, and the brasses are not mentioned at all, except in Holles' *Notes* of one.

Holbeach has a rather distinguished list of townsmen, besides its two most eminent natives, Henry Rands, or Holbeche, Bishop of Lincoln, and Stukeley, the great antiquary; no less than four vicars having been raised to the episcopate. These were Antony Bek, the great Bishop of Durham, 1283; Thomas Swyllington, Bishop *in partibus* of Philadelphia, 1534; Jacob Mountain, first Bishop of Quebec, 1793; and Edward Maltby, Bishop of Chichester, 1831, and of Durham, 1836. We should gladly have seen a careful estimate of the character of Bishop Holbeche, from all available records. That his episcopate was the most irreparably injurious of all to the diocese is certain; but it is possible that some evidence might be brought forward to prove that he really attempted to resist the outrageous spoliation. It is clearly no defence to say with Mr. Macdonald "that it is easy to misjudge those who lived in difficult times." The charge against Holbeche is that no other bishop in those difficult times apparently proved so pliant a tool, or took such direct part in the work of robbery.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



THE ABBEY OF BARLINGS was founded in 1154 for Premonstratensian Canons, and dedicated to St. Mary. Such a small portion of the tower ruins is now left that Buck's drawing of the Abbey tower, engraved in 1726, which is reproduced on the opposite page, is not without consider-

able interest.

The site of the Abbey was formerly called Oxeney, and hence the Abbey itself is sometimes called Oxeney, and on two of the Abbey Seals allusion is made to this second name by the representation of an ox in one instance,* and the head of an ox in another.†

In Lincolnshire history, Barlings Abbey is best known through the prominent part played by Abbot Mackarell in the Rebellion of 1536, and for which he was hanged. When the country rose at Horncastle, the Abbot and Canons assembled clad in armour, a retainer of the Abbey carried the celebrated banner representing the five wounds of Christ, and the Abbey supplied the provisions for the assembled multitude.‡

* Brit. Mus., *Harl. Ch.*, 44 H. 16. (Seal.)

† *Harl. Ch.*, 45 A. 4. (Seal.)

‡ Froude, *Hist. of England*. London, 1879. 8vo. Vol. II., p. 518.

All that now remains of the ruins is a portion of one of the walls of the tower, and this too will, in all probability, in a very few years, have disappeared.

E. L. G.

78. FAMILY REGISTER OF BISHOP NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM.—Mr. Robert Roberts, of Boston, whose collection of early printed English Bibles and his acquaintance with their distinctive peculiarities are known to many of our readers, has in his library a fine copy of the 1533 edition of *Fabyan's Chronicle*, printed by Rastell. This volume appears to have been at one time in the possession of Nicholas Bullingham, successively Bishop of Lincoln (1560–1571) and of Worcester (1571–1576), and to have been used by him for the register of the births of his children, such as commonly finds a more appropriate place in the blank leaves of the “Family Bible.” Perhaps he thought that a book of Chronicles of the History of England was a not unfitting place to record the chronicle of his own prolific stock. The entries are written on the upper margins of six consecutive pages of the “Table of Contents,” one only (No. 4), being written on the lower margin. The close shaving of the binder has slightly mutilated one or two of the entries, but not so as to render them unintelligible. The interest of these entries is much enhanced for Lincolnshire readers by the addition of the names of the respective godfathers and godmothers of the children, which include members of several well-known Lincolnshire families. These have been elucidated by the kindness of the Rev. A. R. Maddison, whose wide and accurate acquaintance with the genealogies of our county is only commensurate with his readiness to allow others to profit by it. The courtesy of Mr. Roberts must also have due acknowledgment, in communicating these interesting entries. As he remarked, “it is somewhat singular that after so many years the book containing them should get back from London into the county of its former owner, and that it should quietly remain on the shelves of its new owner nearly twenty years before he read the MS. entries and became aware of their local interest.”

The entries begin with August, 1553, and end with November, 1570. Bullingham was twice married. All the children named but one were by his first wife, Margaret, who died a month after the birth of her son Nicholas, and was buried at Buckden, 27th October, 1566. By his second wife
only

only one child, a son, Joseph, is recorded; who was born 27th November, 1570. The next year Bishop Bullingham was translated to Worcester. I have no evidence whether his family received any additions there. None appear in the Fabyan catalogue.

With regard to the first two names on the list, John and Frances, there is a difficulty which at present appears insoluble. John, it is expressly stated, was born on the 3rd August, "in the last year of Edward the Sixth immediately after Queen Mary was proclaimed at Lincoln." This fixes the child's birth in the summer of 1553. Edward died 6th July in that year, and Mary was proclaimed Queen in London on the 19th. She made her entry in sovereign state into London on the same day on which the entry states she was proclaimed in Lincoln and the child was born. So far all is clear. But the registers of the parish of St. Margaret (for access to which I am indebted to the kindness of Canon Barrett) contain the following entry, under the year 1553, "Mr. Bullingham had a child baptized the six daie of Marche named ffrancis." Now the "Fabyan list," as we may call it, records that on this same day, 19th March, "being Thursday, ffrances was born, and christened the same day in St. Margaretts Church within the close in Lincoln." No year is named. But in the year 1553 the 19th March fell on a Thursday, and thus it is certain that the "Fabyan" and "St. Margaret's" entries refer to the same infant. The sex, which is rendered doubtful by the variation of the word "Francis" and "Frances"—the modern distinction not having been established—is proved by the names of the sponsors. The two godfathers, after the first of whom, Sir Francis Ayscough, the child was named, shew that it was a boy.

It is impossible that the same parents should have had one son born to them in March and another the following August, and the dates being so definite, it seems equally impossible that there is any error in the entries. The suggestion that one entry refers to the civil and the other to the legal and ecclesiastical year is negatived by the fact that the entries in the St. Margaret's register at this period are evidently arranged according to the former and not the latter calculation. The group of baptisms for each year is headed with the date in Arabic numerals, and begins with the earlier months, January or February, and ends with the later, the crucial date, March 24th, not being regarded. The problem seems insoluble with

our

our existing data. Is it possible that "John" was the child of another family of Bullingham? The St. Margaret's register proves that others of that name were resident in Lincoln.

As a married man, on Mary's accession, Bullingham was at once deprived of all his ecclesiastical preferments, and leaving Lincoln, returned to his mother's house in St. Helen's parish in his native city of Worcester. Here, in the November of the following year, his son Edward was born, and was baptized in St. Helen's Church.

On the outbreak of the Marian persecution, Bullingham, feeling himself in danger as a pronounced Protestant, concealed himself until he found means to escape beyond seas. He appears to have arrived at Emden about 5th December, 1554. Whether his wife accompanied him or not does not appear. He returned to England on the accession of Elizabeth, and on the petition, to Cecil, of Sir Francis Ayscough (who appears as one of the sponsors of his son Francis), he was restored to his Archdeaconry and other preferments at Lincoln. Archbishop Parker, who valued him much, appointed him his chaplain, in which capacity he acted as his proxy at the confirmation of his election, and assisted at his consecration, 17th December, 1559. A month later, the deprivation of Bishop Watson, one of the Marian prelates, left the see of Lincoln vacant, and he was consecrated in the second group of Elizabethan bishops, 21st January, 1559-60. The palace at Lincoln now ceased to be the abode of the bishops, who thenceforward made the episcopal manor-house at Buckden, in Huntingdonshire, their stated residence, as it continued to be to our own times. It was here that Bullingham's four remaining children were born, beginning with two daughters, both named Susan, after their maternal grandmother, each of whom died in infancy. Susan the first was born 18th August, 1561, and died the following December, and was buried on the 23rd of that month; Susan the second was born 8th October, 1563, and was buried 15th May, 1564. The bishop's son and namesake, Nicholas, was born in 1566. His birth was soon followed by the death of his mother, Margaret Bullingham, who was buried 27th October, 1566. The only recorded child christened Joseph, by Bullingham's second wife, was born in 1570. The following year Bullingham succeeded Bishop Sandys, on his translation to London, as Bishop of Worcester, where he departed this life, "much respected and beloved," 18th April, 1576. He died largely in debt, leaving his second
wife

wife and children in such great indigence that a petition on their behalf was addressed to the Queen, 17th June, 1576. Of its result we are not informed. But Elizabeth had no liking for married prelates, and was not inclined to shew much compassion towards their widows and orphans. Bullingham was buried in the Jesus Chapel, on the north side of the nave of Worcester Cathedral. The recumbent effigy is of singular design, only the upper and lower part of the figure being visible. The epitaph is as follows:

" Here born, here bishop, buried here,
A Bullyingham by name and stock ;
A man twice married in God's fear,
Chief pastor late of Lyncolne flock,
Whom Oxford trained up in youth,
Whom Cambridge doctor did create,
A painful preacher of Gods truth
Who changed this life for happy fate.
18 April, 1576."

The Bishop's son Nicholas became the lessee of the prebendal manor of Ketton, in Rutland. He added £6 13s. 4d. to the stipend of the vicar. He was rated to a subsidy, 22 James I., at £5, and 4 Charles I. at £6. He was succeeded in the estate by his son Richard, who, 17th April, 1628, married at Pilton, Jane, the daughter of Thomas Brudenell, of London. His son John, who married the daughter and co-heiress of Evers Armyne, of Ketton, served the office of Sheriff of Rutland in 1685. His two sons, Armyne and Nicholas, were also Sheriffs of the county in 1695 and in 1703.*

The entries in Fabyan, arranged in chronological order, are as follows:

" Jhon was born iij Auguste in the last year of Kinge Edward the vjth and immedyatly after quene mary was proclaimed in Lincolne." [1553.]

"ffrawnces was born the xix day of marche beinge thursday betweene oñ and to of the cloke after mydnighte and was christened the same thursday at oñ of the clocke in the afternoon in saincte margarets churche wthin the close in Lincoln syr frawncis askughe^a knighte & mr. Thomas grantham^b god-fathers & maistres Joice dighton^c godmother."

"Edward Bullingham was borne in the howse of Susan Bullingham in Worceter vpon Saincte Andrewes even anno dni mcccccliij and was christened in saincte Elens churche^d

* Blore's *Rutland*, pp. 180, 181.

Christopher dighton and Richarde bullingham godfathers and my mother S. b. godmother."

"Susan Bullingā^{*} the fyrst was born at Bugden the xvijth day of Auguste anno 1561 [or 2?] between iiij and v of the clocke and was cristened the Sondag followinge beinge saincte Bartolomewes day syr laurence taylor god father and mres may now marryed to doct^r yale and mres Todd godmothers."

"Susan † the seconde ‡ was born at Bugden the viij day of october betwen oñ or ij of the clocke after mydnight and was cristened in the p^rishe cherche of bugden the Sunday followinge viz the xjth of October [1563] my lady Tyrwhit^e and mres Kox^e wife to my lord of Ely godmother, and doct^r Yale godfather."

"Nicholas Bullingham was born at Bugden the Saturday next before michelmas day [September 24th] anno 1566 Syr Roberte tyrwhit Knight the elder^e beinge god father and Christopher dighton of Woorceter the other godfather and my lady darcy his godmother and his mother dep^ted xxj October 1566, before she was cherched."

"Joseph Bullingham was born [the Monday before Saint] Andrews day wth was the xxvijth of november and was christened at Bugden the thursday after beinge sainct Andrews day M^r Scambler busshop of peterburgh and maister darryngton Esquyer godfathers, and mres mathew his aunt godmother he was born in the afternoon about fyve of the clocke anno domi 1570, and anno Elizabeth xiiij."

[Mr. Maddison has supplied the following notes on the sponsors.

^a Sir Francis Askugh, or Ayscough, was head of the family of Stallingborough and South Kelsey in co. Lincoln. He is said to have betrayed his sister, Anne Ayscough, the martyr, into the hands of the officers of justice. He died in 1563.

^b Thomas Grantham was probably a son of Vincent Grantham, of St. Katherine's, Lincoln, by his third wife, Bridget Hansard.

^c Mrs. Joice Dighton was the widow of a Robert Dighton of Great Sturton, and mother-in-law of the above Sir Francis Ayscough. She died in 1571, and was buried in Lincoln Cathedral, near her husband.

^{*} Buried at Buckden, 23rd December, 1561.

† Buried at Buckden, 15th May, 1564.

‡ "Seconde" interlined.

^d Christopher Dighton was, in all probability, a brother or nephew of Robert Dighton, of Great Sturton, in co. Lincoln, a member of a wealthy mercantile family, which gave a mayor to Lincoln in 1494.

"S. b." are clearly the initials of Susan Bullingham, in whose house the child was born.

^e Lady Tyrwhit was probably the wife of Sir Robert Tyrwhit, of Kettleby, in co. Lincoln.

^f Mrs. Kox was the first wife of Richard Coxe, bishop of Ely.

^g Sir Robert Tyrwhit is called "the elder" to distinguish him from his son Robert, who was also knighted, and whose daughter Catherine married Sir Henry Darcy, Knight, and was the godmother.]

EDMUND VENABLES.

79. THE ANCIENT POPULATION OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—When attempting to describe the most ancient population of Lincolnshire, the prevalent idea seems to have been that it was tenanted by a race of light-haired persons. Even in the time of Strabo (A.D. 1) the population, however, seems to have been of a darker tint than the inhabitants of Gaul. Strabo, describing this race, says, "The men are taller than the Celts of Gaul, their hair is not so yellow, and their limbs are more loosely knit. To show how tall they are I may say that I saw myself some young men at Rome, and they were taller by six inches than anyone else in the city, but they were bandy-legged and had a clumsy look." Here we have a statement that the British were darker than the Celts of Gaul. The great master of French anthropology, Broca, has maintained that there never have been any Celts in Great Britain, and moreover that no British people ever called themselves Celts; they were never so called by ancient writers, and they do not possess the physical character of the Celts of history. The real Celts he considers are the people of central France, who are the descendants of the Celts of Cæsar; so that the term Celt is an anthropological misnomer, if applied to either of the two British races by whom what is commonly called Celtic speech is spoken, either the tall red-haired Irishman and Scot, or the short, dark, dolichocephalous race of Donegal, Galway, Kerry, and South Wales.

Looking at the population of Lincolnshire, a highly mixed population, we have the dictum of Dr. Beddoe, that

"Nottinghamshire

"Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire are Anglo-Danish counties; in the latter, as far as the borders of the Fens, the Danish element is peculiarly strong. Lindum may have survived the Anglian conquest, but the modern population of Lincoln yield no traces of the fact; they are a fair and handsome people, with regular features; 'blue-eyed,' says Professor Phillips; blue or light-hazely Dr. Beddoe should say. The latter hue is very conspicuous at Boston, where the county folk remind me strongly of the peasantry near Antwerp."

Here we have Dr. Beddoe admitting a Danish element in Lincolnshire. The modern Danes are according to him of the same type as the round barrow people. The meacephalic index of the Danes is 80.5, and their average height nearly 5 feet 7 inches. The hair of the Danes, according to Dr. Beddoe, is either pale yellow or light brown, and their eyes are almost invariably light in colour, usually either blue or bluish grey. Some of the Danes appear, however, to be dark, Dr. Beddoe found a black-haired race in the Island of Möen, where brachycephalic skulls have been found in ancient graves. These black-haired Danes may be the Dubhgoil, or "Black Strangers," who are contrasted by Irish chroniclers, who ascribe the viking inroads, to the Finisgail, or fair strangers, who are supposed to have been Norwegians. Canon Taylor considers that we may thus account for the tall, dark, brachycephalic people who are met with in some of the Danish districts in England. One of these individuals is before me, a tall, dark, brachycephalic individual, with a tendency toward maxillary prognathism and large malar bones, the hair is almost black, the skin as dark as a Spaniard; and the words of Byron describe the male individual:

"He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard,
Sunburnt with travel, yet a portly figure.
Though coloured, as it were, within a tan-yard,
He was a person both of sense and vigour."

This population is found in every village in Lincolnshire. It is not as H. J. appears to suppose, merely confined to the Isle of Axholme, but is found in the population of the Fens, as well as in the uplands of the Spilsby limestone, that Mr. Jukes-Browne has so minutely described. There are those who will infer the fact that the element is a dark one, that it is *Cumraeg* or Cimbric, and that it may indicate the existence of a Jutish population, which still exists in Kent. It may be so, but we know very little about the Jutes. We have

no certain data whereon to found an estimate of the numbers of the Scandinavian invaders. The rapidity of the movements of their hosts, and the ease with which they obtained horses in number sufficient for their purposes, give us the idea of small bands of buccaneers, rather than of important national migrations. Moreover, it is difficult to understand how the denizens of three counties, one of which was small, the second mostly uninhabitable, and the third certainly has been, and is now, thinly populated, could have furnished a sufficient number of fighting men to maintain incessant broils at home, while they were plundering the whole coasts of Europe, peopling Iceland, Shetland and Orkney, together with cities, provinces, and islands in Great Britain, Ireland, and France, and acquiring a great and sometimes preponderant influence in the politics of all these countries, as well as of Russia. The exaggeration of the influence of the Danish conquest of England, has perhaps led to a light-haired population being expected, and of course found. It is difficult, however, to identify the population of which I have indicated a type with the population of Holderness, in Yorkshire, from Flamborough Head to Spurn Head, which is also called Danish, and which is a flaxen-haired, blue-eyed people. We see, therefore, that it is possible that the dark-haired population of Lincolnshire may be a remnant of the old Coritavi (not Coritani) who were darker than the Celts of Gaul, and consequently must have been a very dark race of men. We see in this ancient British tribe, the real ancestors of the dark-haired population of Lincolnshire. It has survived in the midst of Saxon civilization. It has maintained its individuality when exposed to the ravages of a mixed horde of filibusters, which we group under the vague name of Dane, and of whom a part was brachycephalous dark Cimbri; and a part light dolichocephalous Scandinavian; and it survives still in the most industrious, hardy and resolute population of the eastern counties.

T. ROBINSON, M.D.

80. THE GENTRY OF LINCOLNSHIRE OF 1634 (*continued.*)

S

<i>William</i>	SHARPE	Bourn
<i>Vincent</i>	SHEFFIELD	Croxby
<i>Ambrose</i>	SHEPARD	Hemingby
<i>Robert</i>	SHERARD	Gautby
<i>John</i>	SHERARD	

Moses

<i>Moses</i>	SKEGNESS	Trusthorpe
<i>Thomas</i>	SKEGNESS	Trusthorpe
<i>Christopher</i>	SKEGNESS	Alford
<i>John</i>	SKINNER	Frieston
<i>Edward</i>	SKEPPER	East Kirkby
<i>Edward</i>	SKIPWITH	Legbourne
<i>Edward</i>	SKIPWITH	Grantham
<i>Samuel</i>	SKIPWITH	Utterby
<i>William</i>	SLEEFORD	Woolsthorpe
<i>John</i>	SMITH	
<i>Wilfrid</i>	SMITH	Heapham
<i>Nicholas</i>	SMITH	Elsham
<i>Henry</i>	SMITH	The Close, Lincoln
<i>Christopher</i>	SMITH	
<i>Nicholas</i>	SMITH	Theddlethorpe
<i>George</i>	SMITH	Boston
<i>William</i>	SYMCOTTS	Louth
<i>Rutland</i>	SNODEN	Horncastle
<i>Scrope</i>	SNODEN	Boston
<i>John</i>	SOUTH	Kelstern
<i>John</i>	SOUTH	East Somercotes
<i>Richard</i>	STACY	Castle Bytham
<i>Adlard</i>	STUKELEY	Boston
<i>Erasmus</i>	STOURTON	Walesby
<i>Lawrence</i>	STYROPPE	The Close, Lincoln
<i>John</i>	STOW	Newton

Disclaimers, 1634.

<i>George</i>	SALTER	Stamford
<i>Thomas</i>	SHAKLETON	Skendleby
<i>Ambrose</i>	SHEPPARD	Hemingby
<i>Anthony</i>	SIBSEY	Frieston
<i>Richard</i>	SIBSEY	Sutterby
<i>Edward</i>	STEVENS	Pinchbeck
<i>Richard</i>	STEVENSON	Croft
<i>William</i>	STOW	Snelland

T

<i>Thomas</i>	TAYLOR	Doddington
<i>Gregory</i>	THOMPSON	Wellingore
<i>Francis</i>	THOMPSON	Boothby
<i>William</i>	THOMPSON	Anwick
<i>Richard</i>	THOMPSON	Bloxholm
<i>Robert</i>	THORNHILL	Mareham
<i>William</i>	THORNTON	Grantham

Nathaniel

<i>Nathaniel</i>	THOROLD	Grantham
<i>Thomas</i>	THOROLD	Hough-on-the-Hill
<i>Sir William</i>	THOROLD	Marston
<i>George</i>	THOROLD	Boston
<i>Robert</i>	THOROLD	Marston
<i>Richard</i>	THORNHILL	Owston
<i>Francis</i>	THORNEDYKE	Scamblesby
<i>Herbert</i>	THORNEDYKE	Greenfield
<i>Thomas</i>	THORY	Boston
<i>William</i>	THORY	Ingoldmells
<i>William</i>	TYRWIT	Kettleby
<i>Sir Philip</i>	TYRWIT	Stainfield
<i>Thomas</i>	TOKYNG	Edlington
<i>Francis</i>	TOOLEY	Doewood Grange
<i>John</i>	TOPHOLME	Grimsby
<i>Richard</i>	TOUTHBY	Touthby
<i>Richard</i>	TOWNLEY	Nocton
<i>Charles</i>	TOWNLEY	Nocton
<i>Ralfe</i>	TOWNRAW	Ashby
.....	TREDWAY	Hough
.....	TREDWAY	Hough
<i>William</i>	TROUESDALE	Hundon
<i>John</i>	TROUESDALE	Hundon
<i>William</i>	TROLLOP	Bourn
	Disclaimers, 1634.	
<i>Thomas</i>	TOKYNG	Edlington
<i>Richard</i>	TOLLER	Billingborough
<i>Robert</i>	TORPY	Stowe
<i>Thomas</i>	TRIPP	Barton-on-Humber
<i>Matthew</i>	TURSWELL	Wadingham
	U	
<i>Ambrose</i>	UPTON	Northolme
<i>Hamyn</i>	UPTON	Northolme
	Disclaimer, 1634.	
<i>William</i>	UNDERWOOD	Legsby
	V	
<i>Peter</i>	VANDELEUR	Boston
<i>Henry</i>	VAVASOUR	Bellwood
	Disclaimer, 1634.	
<i>Francis</i>	VAUGHAN	Boston
	W	
<i>Bryan</i>	WADE	Kingerby
<i>Thomas</i>	WADE	Kingerby

Humphry

<i>Humphry</i>	WALCOT	Walcot
<i>William</i>	WALCOT	Walcot
<i>Dymock</i>	WALPOLE	Pinchbeck
<i>Stephen</i>	WALPOLE	Alvingham
<i>Christopher</i>	WEAVER	Stamford
<i>William</i>	WELBY	Denton
<i>William</i>	WELBY	Moulton
<i>John</i>	WELCOME	Market Stainton
<i>Richard</i>	WHATTON	Stamford
<i>Sir Hamon</i>	WHICHCOTE	Dunston
<i>Clinton</i>	WHICHCOTE	Coningsby
<i>Joshua</i>	WHICHCOTE	Haverholme
<i>John</i>	WHELPDALE	Orby
<i>Francis</i>	WHETSTONE	Caistor
<i>Richard</i>	WHITE	Markby
<i>John</i>	WYCKHAM	Caistor
<i>Richard</i>	WILLIAMS	Denton
<i>Maurice</i>	WILLIAMS	Swarby
<i>Robert</i>	WILLIAMSON	Bilsby
<i>Wellyfound</i>	WILLSON	Manthorpe
<i>Charles</i>	WILSON	Sheepwash
<i>Bevile</i>	WYMBERLEY	Pinchbeck
<i>Sir Robert</i>	WYNFIELD	Stamford
<i>John</i>	WYTHERWYCK	Snelland
<i>Robert</i>	WOLLEY	
<i>William</i>	WOOLEY	Cumberworth
<i>Robert</i>	WOOLMER	Swineshead
<i>William</i>	WOOLMER	Swineshead
<i>Sir John</i>	WRAY	Glentworth
<i>John</i>	WRAY	Spridlington
<i>Hustwayte</i>	WRIGHT	Caistor
<i>John</i>	WRIGHT	Market Rasen
	Disclaimers, 1634.	
<i>William</i>	WARD	Morton
<i>Thomas</i>	WALLET	Weston
<i>Robert</i>	WORME	Algarkirk
....	WATSON	Glentham
	Y	
<i>Henry</i>	YARBOROUGH	Yarborough
<i>Thomas</i>	YORKE	Nettleham
	Disclaimer, 1634.	
<i>Christopher</i>	YOUNG	Keadby

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

81. FINES OF LINCOLN CITIZENS FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE JEWS, A.D. 1190.—The murderous assault made on the Jews of London on the occasion of the coronation of Richard I., September 3rd and 4th, 1189, is a familiar fact in history. It is also well known that the fanatical fury spread, and that the Jews of many of the chief towns and cities of England were pillaged or grievously maltreated by the populace, led on by the principal inhabitants. Every Jew's house was made the mark for a hostile attack. Those of the wealthier being commonly built of stone for the safe custody of their treasures, of which we have examples in Lincoln in the houses of Aaron the Jew and of Belaset of Wallingford on the Steep Hill, were too strong to be broken into, and were often fired over the inmates' heads, not a few of whom lost their lives. Though the pretext of this widespread onslaught on the Jews was that of religion, the chronicler Knighton says plainly that it was not really "for the cause of faith, but out of gaping for their goods," to which we may add the very natural desire on the part of those deeply in their debt to destroy the "starra," or bonds, by which their indebtedness could be proved in a court of law.

Richard I. was entirely free from all complicity in these atrocious outrages, which, indeed, as the fines levied on their perpetrators shew, were very offensive to him, as involving the injury or death of his live chattels, whose persons and substance were the sovereign's property out of which he drew very profitable revenues. Richard was a complete stranger to his realm, and the passing visit he paid to England on his accession was merely made to receive his crown, and to gather money for the crusade on which he speedily started. His presence was some protection to his live chattels, and he had scarcely taken his departure when the Jews in every part of England were made sensible of the loss of his strong protecting arm. The lords and knights who were hastening to join Richard's standard in the wars in Palestine—"holy soldiers," Prynné sarcastically terms them—thought they should be doing good service if they took the opportunity of the fanatical fury recently awakened, to flesh their swords in an assault on these enemies of the Cross they had assumed. In February, 1190, the Jews of Norwich were assaulted, many were slain, and their houses were burnt. The same took place at Lynn. In March and April similar atrocities were committed at Bury St. Edmunds and at Stamford, from which the infection spread to

Lincoln

Lincoln and York, at which latter places the chief massacre took place, described with such graphic power by William of Newburgh. The York massacre had its climax on Palm Sunday, 1190. The attack on the Lincoln Jews may have been a little earlier. The actual date is not given, nor are any details preserved, beyond the fact that here, as they had previously done at Stamford, the Jews, having been timely warned, retired to the Castle with their scrolls, bonds, and the chief of their treasure, and put themselves under the protection of the Governor, Gerard de Camville. Many of the Jews may have thus saved their lives and property, but their escape from their hands would whet the fury of their assailants, who would wreak vengeance on those who failed to gain that place of shelter, and on the houses and property of those who were beyond their ferocity.

So serious an infraction of the King's peace, and the injury done to the King's Jews, did not go unpunished. The case of the assault was brought before the Royal Justiciars in 1191, and the ringleaders, including some of the most influential citizens, several of whom had been "*præpositi*," were fined very heavily. The severity of the mulct is shewn by the amounts of the fines imposed. They vary from £100 paid by William son of Warren—a really enormous sum, considering the then purchasing power of money—and the 40 marks paid by Leofwin the moneyer, to half a mark, the lowest amercement. The total number of marks levied was 377½, to which must be added the hundred pounds already mentioned, and £16 10s. reckoned by shillings. The sum total of the fines was £367 16s. 8d. The amercements were not entirely paid for several years. The names of those mulcted appear "*sparsim*" on subsequent rolls, *e.g.*, 6 Richard I., William de Bellofago, a member of one of the leading city families, appears as indebted in the sum of £6 6s. 8d. for this outrage.

The roll contains 93 entries. It is a very interesting record of the names of the leading citizens at the close of the twelfth century, and the occupations of some of them. It will be seen that surnames, properly speaking, were not then recognised. The larger proportion of those appearing on the list are simply known as the sons of their fathers, *e.g.*, William the son of Lambert, Hugh the son of John, Roger son of the Smith; or of their mothers, *e.g.*, Nichol the son of Gunhilda; or by their other relationships, *e.g.*, Robert the son-in-law of Lambert, Robert the grandson of Goscelin, Roger the

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



With the commencement of a new volume (Vol. III., Jan., 1892,) the Editors venture to hope that the present number of subscribers will be fully sustained, and that new subscribers may be induced to assist in the circulation of the Magazine throughout the County.

Hearty co-operation, both in the matter of contributions and subscriptions, goes a long way to lighten the work of the Editors, who are most anxious to maintain the interest taken in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, and to provide a suitable Record of the Antiquarian History of the County.

EDITORS *Lincs. N. & Q.*

Horncastle, O&., 1891.

N.B.—The Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle) will gladly forward, on request, a sample No. of *Lincs. N. & Q.* to a probable new subscriber.

the brother of William, &c. Others are distinguished by their personal characteristics, Jocelin the Tall ("longus"), Arnulf the Little ("parvus"), Gamul the Bald ("canus"), John Redhead ("rufus"), William Harefoot ("pesleporis"), &c. Others again by their country, e.g., Thomas of Paris, Marsilius of Flanders, Hugh of Flanders; or their town or village, e.g., Robert of Bungay, William of Fiskerton; or their places of residence in Lincoln itself, Herbert, Siward, and Goscelin, all of Newport, Ulf of Hundegate, Leveric of Potter Gate, Robert of the Cemetery of St. John (the modern Cornhill). The trade of the city gave a name to a considerable number; the calling most largely represented is the tanners, four of whom were fined. Next, weavers—long the chief handicraft of our city—and parmentars ("parmentarii"), or ornamental tailors, each of which calling contributed three to the fine roll. There appear one dyer, one mercer, and one draper, one moneyer, and one porter. Two are designated as palmers, as having journeyed to the Holy Land and brought back a palm branch as a token of their pilgrimage. Godwin, like his fellow-townsmen, "Aaron the Jew," at an earlier date, is known as the "Rich," and Gilbert as the "Gay."

"Fines for an assault on the Jews shortly subsequent to Richard the First's coronation appearing in the accounts for 1191, as having been imposed by the King's Justiciars." [Pipe Roll, 3 Rich. I.]

"Jocelinus the Tall, 10 marks; Robert the son of Rumfar, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Baldwin the Tanner, 10 marks; Ralph of Muston, 1. mark; Hugh the son of Ralf, 40s.; William the son of Ougrim, 4 marks; Walter the son of Wulmer, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; William of Kirkstead, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; William the son of Briccius, 1 mark; Hugh the son of John, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Wiger the Palmer, 20s.; Roger the son of Brand, 10 marks; William Palmer, 1 mark; Gundred the Tanner, 3 marks; Turgot the Tanner, 4 marks; Richard Suane, 10s.; Godwin the Rich, 5 marks; Richard the Tall, 1 mark; John the son of Swane, 2 marks; Thomas of Paris, 10 marks; Fulcho the Tanner, 2 marks; Roger the Weaver, 20s.; William the son of Lambert, 100s.; Robert the son of Swartbrand, 3 marks; Simon the son of Toke, 3 marks; Alan the son of Brand, 6 marks; Robert the grandson of Gosceline, 1 mark; Nichol the son of Gunhilda, 2 marks; Martin the son of Aldric, 15 marks; Wigot the son of Wigot, 20s.; Arnulf the Little, 3 marks; Richard

Richard the son of James, 10 marks; Ivo the son of Brand, 3 marks; Ralf the son of Lambert, 40 marks; Gamul the Bald, 20s.; Alan the Dyer, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Roger the son of the Smith, 2 marks; Hamo the son of Lambert, 1 mark; Roger the son of Accmund, 20s.; Levric of Pottergate, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; William Harefoot (pesleporis), 2 marks; William of Fiskerton, 15 marks; Robert the son-in-law of Lambert, 2 marks; Richard the son of Asa, 2 marks; William Collécnappe, 1 mark; Robert the son of Alnoth, 1 mark; Fulco the son of William, 2 marks; Robert of the Cemetery of St. John, 5 marks; William the grandson of James, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; William the son of Walter, 4 marks; Roger the brother of William, 3 marks; Milo the Porter, 4 marks; Peter the son-in-law of Leofric, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Roger of Legerton, 5 marks; Hugh Paynel, 5 marks; Siward of Newport, 2 marks; Herbert of Newport, 2 marks; Martin the son of Joceline, 1 mark; Fulco the Mercer, 1 mark; Arnulf the Parmentar, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; John the son of Walter, 20s.; Ulf of Hundegate, 12 marks; Osbert the son of Turgar, 5 marks; Robert the son of Ermine, 20s.; Adam Blund, 2 marks; Ralf the son of Walter, 4 marks; Robert of Bungay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Arnisius the Weaver, 1 mark; John the son of Hugh, 3 marks; Marsilius of Flanders, 4 marks; Lefwin the Moneyer, 40 marks; Norman the Weaver, 1 mark; Reimbaldus of Wigford, 20 marks; Simon the son of Alan, 1 mark; Constantius, 20s.; Hugh of Flanders, 20 marks; John the Redhead, 20s.; William the son of Gladwin, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Lambert the Draper, 4 marks; Boniface, 1 mark; Gerard the Parmentar, 5 marks; Ewan the son of Walter, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Richard the son of Sirild, 6 marks; Robert of Gayton, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Thomas the son of Goda, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; William the son of Orgar, 3 marks; Walter Dod, 4 marks; Gilbert the Gay, 10 marks; Robert the son of Gamel, 2 marks; William the son of Warner, 100 pounds; Richard Villanus, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Warin the Parmentar, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Arnald Coggonus, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Goscelin of Newport, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark; Peter Thor, $\frac{1}{2}$ mark."

EDMUND VENABLES.

82. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 9 Henry VII., No 71.

Sir Thomas Scrope, knight, late of Upsale.

Inquisition taken at Ankcastre, 20 April, 9 Henry VII. [A.D. 1494], by the oath of Robert Baynbrygge, John Swynton, John Patman, Henry Adam, John Gregory, Robert Seymer,

William

William Gre . . ., Richard Calver, John Cutbert, Thomas Godsolve, John Downe, and William Baxster. Who say that Sir Thomas Scrope, knight, held in his demesne as of fee, 4 messuages, 39s. 10½d. of annual rent in Grymesbye, to be received annually by the hands of divers free tenants there, which are held of the King in free burgage, as the whole vill of Grimesby is held.

The said Thomas lord le Scrop held one acre of land in Belesby, of Elizabeth Vaus, lady of Belesby, and the reversion of the manors of Souththoresby and Westlayngton, after the death of William Claxton, who holds them for his life by a demise made to him and Alianora, late his wife, during their life, by Elizabeth Scrop, grandmother of the same Thomas, whose heir he is.

The said Thomas was seized in fee of the manor of Carleton Scrop, and he thereof enfeofed James Strangweys, and others to the use of John Scrop, his brother, during his life, and after the death of the said John, to the use of the said Thomas and his heirs forever.

The said manor of Carleton Scrop is held of Cecilia Duchess of York, by fealty and a rent of one arrow by the year, called "a brode arrowe," for every service, &c. The said Thomas died [23 April, A.D. 1493], and Alice Scrop, the wife of Henry Scrop, is daughter of the same Thomas and his next heir, and she is of the age of 12 years and more.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 10 Hen. VII., No. 15.

Sir John Grey, knight, Lord of Powes.

Inquisition taken at Langwath, 15 Nov., 11 Henry VII. [A.D. 1495], by the oath of William Coney, Richard . . ., William Wyllyngham, Thomas Wildyng, Thomas Daweson, William Dawbney, William Gryme, Henry Dene, Simon Wraye, John Botton, Thomas Symson, and William Swaton. Who say that Sir John Grey, knight, Lord of Powes, was seized in his demesne as fee of the lordship or manor of Depyng, that he died 8 Nov. [A.D. 1494], and that John, Lord of Powys, of the age of 12 years, is his son and next heir.

W. BOYD.

83. GOSBERTON RECORDS.—The following records relating to this parish of Gosberton, may be of interest. The omitted letters in the contracted original Latin is shown by Italics

DOMESDAY BOOK.

[ORIGINAL.]

Terra Episcopi Lincolnienſis.

f. 344 b. Manerium.

In Gozeberdecherca habebat Asli
I carucatam terre et vi bouatas ad geldum.

[TRANSLATION.]

The land of the Bishop of Lincoln.

f. 344 b. Manor.

In Gozeberdecherca [Gosberton] Asli
had one carucate of land and six
Terra

Terra ad 1 carucam et vi boues. Ibi habet Malgerus 1 carucatam et xii uillanos et ix bordarios cum iiii carucis. Et 1 salina iiii denariorum. Et xii acras prati et 1 tochemanum de suo orto. Tempore Regis Edwardi ualebat vi libras. Modo iiii libras. Tailla xx solidi.

*Terra Alani Comitis.
f. 348 b. Soke.*

In Gosebertechirche Soca Draitone iiii carucate terre et ii bouate ad geldum. Terra ad iiii carucas et ii boues. De hac Terra habet Vlbert vi bouatas. Ibi 1 carucata et ii uillani et x bordarii cum 1 caruca. Et vi acras prati. Et ii saline xii denariorum. Alie ii carucate et iiii bouate sunt in Soca Draitone. Sex bouatas tenuit Adestan; et socam habuit (comes)* Radulfus. Et he vi ualuerunt tempore Regis Edwardi iiii solidos. Modo xl solidos.

oxgangs liable to be taxed. [There is] land for one plough and six oxen. Malger has there one carucate and twelve villains and nine bordars, with three ploughs. And [there is] one saltpit worth 3d. And [he has] twelve acres of meadow and one sokeman of his garden. In the time of King Edward it was worth 6*li*. Now [it is worth] 4*li*. It is tallaged at 20s.

*The land of Earl Alan.
f. 348 b.*

In Gosebertechirche [Gosberton], in the Soke of Draiton [there are] three carucates of land and two oxgangs liable to be taxed. [There is] land for three ploughs and two oxen. Of this land Vlbert has six oxgangs. [There are] one carucate there and two villains and ten bordars, with one plough. And [he has] six acres of meadow. And [there are] two saltpits worth 12*d*. Two other carucates and four oxgangs are in the Soke of Draiton. Adestan held six oxgangs; and [Earl] Ralph had the soke. And these six were worth 4*s*. in the time of King Edward. Now [they are worth] 40*s*.

AUGMENTATION OFFICE, CHANTRY CERTIFICATES, LINCOLN, ROLL 33, No. 72.

[ORIGINAL.]

Cantaria Beate Marie in Gosberton.

Fundacio ignoratur. Sed ut asseritur ex relatione parochianorum ibidem quidam Thomas Tempest miles et alii feoffaverunt Ricardum Baron et alios inhabitantes ibidem in diversis terris et tenementis ea intencione ut invencerent unum capellanum perpetuo divina celebraturum in ecclesia ibidem pro animabus eorundem et aliorum fidelium. Quorum exitus et proficua quidam Henricus Toplif nuper incumbens ibidem habuit et percepit qui moriebatur ante festum Sancti Michaelis ultimum preteritum. A quo die exitus et proficua terrarum et tenementorum predictorum remanent in manibus dictorum feoffatorum et tenencium premisorum. Parochiani communicantes ibidem sunt quatuor centum quinquaginta et duo.

Terre et tenementa predicta valent per annum, *ixli viiij. s. vijd.*

Redditus resoluti et alie reprise exeuntes extra terras predictas per annum, *xs. ijd.* obolus dimidium quadrantem.

[TRANSLATION.]

The Chantry of the Blessed Mary in Gosberton.

The foundation is unknown; but, as it is asserted by the relation of the parishioners there, a certain Sir Thomas Tempest, Knight, and others enfeofed Richard Baron and other inhabitants there in divers lands and tenements with the intention that they should find one chaplain to celebrate divine services forever in the church there for souls of the same [feoffees] and of other faithful [people]. The issues and profits of which a certain Henry Toplif, late incumbent there, had and received; who died before the Feast of St. Michael last past. From which day the issues and profits of the lands and tenements aforesaid remain in the hands of the said feoffees and of the tenants of the premises. The parishioners communicating there are 452.

The lands and tenements aforesaid are worth by the year, *9*li*. 8*s*. 6*d*.*

Rents resolute and other reprises

* Written over Radulphus.

Clarus valor *terrarum* et *tenementorum*
predictorum *reprises* deductis per annum,
viii^{li}. xviii^s. ii^d. *quadrantem dimidiam*.

Bona catalla vel alia ornamenta *ibidem*
dicte *cantarie pertinentia* xxix^s.

issuing out of the lands aforesaid by the
year, 10s. 2½^d. and half a farthing.

The clear value of the lands and
tenements aforesaid, *reprises* deducted,
8*li*. 18*s*. 3½^d. and a half.

Goods and chattels or other orna-
ments there, to the said chantry pertain-
ing, 29*s*.

Gosberton Vicarage.

S. B. SEALY.

84. INSCRIPTION ON OAK PANEL.—This was found under
the Floor of Thornton Curtis Church about 1883. The panel
has been painted and is nailed on to a deal board for protection.
The letters are carved in solid oak, the spaces between each
letter being sunk or carved away. Size of panel, 2ft. 6½in. by
1ft. 4¾in. Size of inscription, 2ft. 4½in. by 1ft. 4½in.*

In the per pat all the stalles
In thys chyrch was mayd
Thomas kyrkbe shon skre
byn hew roston shon smyth
kyrk mastars in the per of
oure lorde god mccccxxii.

C. J. C.



QUERIES.

85. BALLAD OF WINCEBY FIGHT, OCT. 11TH, 1643.—
Can anyone supply the words of the Ballad of Winceby Fight,
sung by Susannah Langley, of Bolingbroke, in 1820, at the age
of ninety-eight? I give two verses:—

Hopton fought with might and main,
"Come, come," said he, "let's try again,"
Till he lay sprawling on the plain,
Upon the field of Winceby.

Widderington he was so stout,
"Brave sirs," cried he, "We'll fight it out."
But he was forced to ride it out,
And leave the field of Winceby.

Gussage Rectory, Dorset.

J. H. W.

* In Mr. Councillor Hall's *Notices of Lincolnshire* (just issued) it is stated that this
panel belonged to one of the old pews before the restoration (p. 43.)

86. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s.—*Sir Thomas Meers or Meres, Knight*.—He represented the City of Lincoln in eleven Parliaments between 1659 and 1710, was knighted at Whitehall, 11 June, 1660, and was seated at Kirton. In the Parliamentary Returns he is described variously as “of the City of Lincoln” and “of the Close Lincoln.” According to *Le Neve's Knights* he was son of Robert Meres, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln by Elizabeth, niece to John Williams, Archbishop of York and Lord Keeper, and he married Annie, daughter or sister of Sir Erasimas De la Fountaine of Kirby Bellars, Knight. Is the time of his decease known? He survived his eldest son and was living in 1696. His Parliamentary life extending to over half a century, he must have been aged at his death. Any information respecting him and also of his son Sir John Meers will oblige.

Sir Christopher Nevill, M.P. for Lincoln, 1689–90. He was knighted at Whitehall, 15th Dec., 1674, being described by *Le Neve (Pedigrees of Knights)* as “of Auborne, Lincs.” In the Parliamentary Return he is said to be “of Amber, co. Lincoln.” *Le Neve* states that he married Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram of Barrowby, Knight (? should be esq. only) and that she died s.p. in 1718, being buried at Auborne. When did the Knight decease? From which of the numerous branches of the Nevills did the Auborne line derive? With whom did it become extinct?

W. D. PINK.

87. CARTWRIGHT FAMILY.—Are the Cartwright families in Lincolnshire a branch of the Cartwrights of Norwell, Notts? References to genealogical particulars of this family are requested.

N.

88. BOOTH OF KILLINGHOLME.—Is there extant a pedigree of this family? In Dalton's *Wrays of Glentworth* (i., p. 230) it is stated that Henry, son of Sir Thos. Boothe of Barton, co. Lancaster, by Isabel, daughter of Sir William Harington, born *circ.* 1483, =Eliz. daughter and heiress of Will. Gaskerike of Medleysoyle, in the parish of Killingholme. Sir Will. Dalton recorder of Hull (ob. 1649), =Theophania Booth, of Killingholme, and had issue. Was she a daughter of the Capt. Will. Booth, of Killingholme, who was living in 1642?

Barton-on-Humber.

C. MOOR.

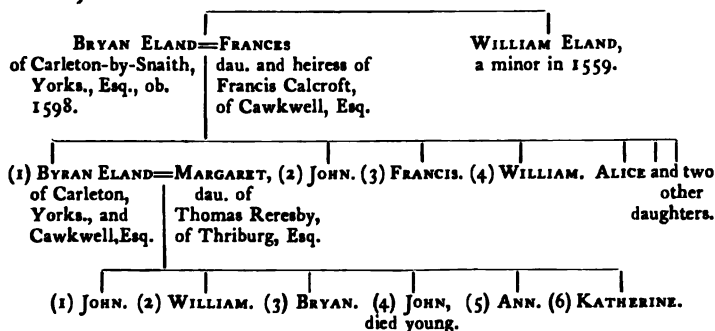
89. FAMILY OF WINLAW OR WINLOW.—I am desirous of tracing an old Lincolnshire family of the name of Winlaw or Winlow.* Arms (given in Burke's *General Armory* and Papworth's *Dict. of Heraldry*) "Arg. 3 lions heads, erased gules (2 in chief, 1 in base) within a bordure engrailed vert." Motto "Honor et Amor." There was a family of Winlow in Oxfordshire, and another in Buckinghamshire, with the same arms, only with the lions' heads coupé not erased, and I conclude the Lincolnshire family was an off-shoot of one of these or *vice versa*. Any information on this family will be most welcome.

Leadenhall Buildings,
London, E.C.

W. L. P. MARK.

90. THE FAMILY OF ELAND.†—I shall be glad of any records or other information respecting this family in its connection with Lincolnshire.

Visitation Pedigrees of 1564-71 and 1612, in the *Harleian MSS.*, conclude as follows:—



Information enabling a continuation of the above pedigree will much oblige, and more especially any tending to show the connection between this part of the family and Richard Eland, of South Ormsby, Lincolnshire, who in April, 1687, married Anne Butler, of the same place, who died in 1727.

Also particulars as to the ancestors and descendants of George Eland, D.D., Chancellor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Bedford, &c., who died in 1631.

2, Cotham Terrace, Bristol.

HORATIO MARILLIER.

* The name may have been spelt Windlow, Windlaw, Wyndlow, Windly, Winly, Winlay, &c.

† Various spelt Ealand, Eyland, Elland.

91. **MARRIAGE OF MARTIN LLWELLYN.**—Martin Llwelllyn, officer of horse in the army of James II., and Commissary General to the Forces in Portugal in the reign of Queen Anne, obtained the estates of South Witham by his marriage with Elizabeth Halford. Can any of your correspondents oblige me by informing me where this marriage took place?

K.

92. **CONEY FAMILY.**—Amongst the list of persons indicted for High Treason for joining with the Parliament against Charles I., was Richard Coney, gent. He married twice—1st (*circa* 1536), to Mary . . . ; 2nd (*circa* 1644), to Marrian The names of his wives' families are not known in consequence of the absence from local registers of these marriages. His children were baptized and buried at Frampton. Probably on account of his taking a leading part against the royal cause, and the marriages taking place before the civil authority, they were purposely omitted when such marriages were entered into the Church register after the restoration. Can anyone give me the names of these ladies, or inform me where I can obtain the information?

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE.

93. **KILSBY MANOR, NORTHANTS.**—This manor until the 26 Sept., 1547, when it was sold to the Crown, belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln. A few of the Court Rolls of the time of Edward VI. are now in the Public Record Office. Can any correspondent say if any of the earlier ones are extant in the Bishop of Lincoln's registry? If so they may add to our knowledge of the family of Garfield, who were copyholders in this manor in the reign of Edward VI., and subsequently.

124, *Chancery Lane.*

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

94. **ROBERT TONNARD.**—Robert Tonnard, died, Rector of Driby, 1561. Is anything known about him? When, and by whom appointed? Was he a descendant of Edward Tonnard, Sheriff of Lincoln, 1439, or John Tonnard, 1440. And is anything known about them, or of their connection with Robert, Rector of Driby, or with Gregory Tonnard, of Frampton and Brothertoft, or with John Turnour, Vicar of Frampton, 1416? (*Circa* 1524.) Will proved, 1582.

Did he marry after the Reformation and leave issue? And can any reader show his connection with the Tunhirds and Townehyrdys,

Townehynds, who were assessed in the subsidy Rolls of 1337 and 1377? Any information hereon will oblige.

Also, what was the connection of William Tonnard, priest and chaplain of Tattershall at the Dissolution, 1534, with the above Robert Tonnard, rector of Driby?

Frampton Hall.

COLONEL MOORE, C.B.



REPLIES.

95. SAINT TRUNNION (Vol. I., p. 148).—Having recently discovered that there is in the Isle of Man a Church dedicated to S. Trinian, it at once struck me that he might be identical with S. Trunnon whom your correspondent, "A Roman Catholic," queries at the above page. In reply to enquiries the Rev. E. Walsh has favoured me with the following notes:—

(a) "It would seem the most probable origin of the name is that it stands as a mere corruption of Trinity. Thus we read in the old *Manx Chronicle*, under the year 1249. In the year 1249, Reginald began to reign on the 6th of May, and on the 30th of the same month was slain by the knight Ívar in a meadow near the Church of the Holy Trinity in Russin ('in prato quodam prope Ecclesiam Sanctæ Trinitatis in Russin'). *Chron. Manniæ et Insul.*, p. 102."

(b) "The Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A., F.G.S., has a different version. He derives Trinian from S. Trinian or Tranin, a Pictish Bishop ordained by S. Palladius. He suggests another derivation, viz., from S. Ringan, as the Scotch call S. Ninian, for this church belonged to the prior of S. Ninian, Withorne, in Galloway. Cumming's *History Isle of Man*, p. 50."

(c) "Cardinal Moran in his article on the connection between Irish Saints and the Isle of Man, states 'the centre (of the Isle of Man) has S. Trinian's, which modern writers refer to the Blessed Trinity, but which more probably was founded by the Irish saint S. Trian.' *Irish Eccles. Record*, Vol. 5, p. 257."

These extracts do not in any way clear up the question, the identity of the Manx saint being as vague as that of the one in our own county. There seems, however, to be a decided probability that they are one and the same.

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

96. NEW HOLLAND (Vol. I., pp. 181 and 217).—To-day, while looking through the vol. of the *Hull Advertiser* for the year 1848, I came across the following paragraph in the issue for December 8th, which will throw further light upon the origin of the name of the town of "New Holland":—

"On the 4th instant, at Caister [died], Mr. Thomas Lumley, father of Mrs. Sleight, Medley Street, in this town [Hull], and late of Grimsby, at which place he formerly carried on an extensive business as grocer, tallow-chandler, and nail-manufacturer, and from whom New Holland first received its name, he having landed there a cargo of smuggled goods, which was removed to a barn at Stallingborough, and afterwards lodged in the village church of Aylesby, whence they were taken to Caister, at which place they were disposed of. In the year 1826 he was exchequered in the fine of £1500 by Government."

Subscription Library, Hull.

W. G. B. PAGE.

97. "PANCHINS" (Vol. I., p. 232, and *note*).—Another variety in the spelling of this word occurred in the *Oundle and Thrapston Guardian* for June 6th, 1890. Speaking of the business done by the stall holders at Rowell Fair, it says, "a panchionful of coppers was taken."

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

98. STONE COFFINS FOR OTHER PURPOSES (Vol. II., p. 28).—A similar case to that quoted by Rev. E. L. Blenkinsopp recently came under my notice at Stretton (Rutland). A coffin-slab, probably Saxon, is there used by the Norman builders as the tympanum of the South door. A note of a recent restoration, by the late "Cuthbert Bede," who was twelve years rector, hangs in the vestry, and calls attention to this peculiarity.

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

99. PLACE NAMES (Vol. II., p. 59).—"Chamberlain's Wong"—Chamberlain's Field (*cf.* Streatfeild, *Lincolnshire and the Danes*, p. 295). "The Carr"—the low lying common. "The Catchpole" probably has its name from the bailiff or local policeman, who may have been its former tenant or owner, *cf.* Bardsley, *English Surnames*, p. 182, quoting Piers Ploughman's account of the two thieves,

"A cachepole came forth
And cracked both their legges."

May

May not the "Salt Close" preserve the memory of an ancient salt pan? There were many in Lincolnshire, including some inland, *e.g.*, near Caistor. Perhaps the "Thurn" may be a rustic corruption of the "Thorn," *i.e.*, the meadow distinguished by its prominent tree of that species.

Barton-on-Humber.

C. MOOR.

100. BEECHAM FAMILY, IRBY-ON-HUMBER (Vol. II., p. 85).—Mr. Henry Martin will now be able to consult the beautifully printed Edition of the *Parish Register* of Irby-on-Humber, in which there are numerous entries relating to the Beecham family. The present Rector, the Rev. W. C. Holliwell, will also render him any assistance in his power with respect to his researches on this subject.

Eds. *Lincs. N. & Q.*

101. CONNEY-FOGLE (Vol. II. p. 86).—This is not particularly a Lincolnshire word, but a very common one in thieves' slang in London, probably from Spanish *coneja*, a rabbit; and *fogle* (slang), to cheat; implying that victim feels timid when he finds he has been deceived. "Metokateever" (of course from the Italian *Multo in Cativo*) is the epithet applied to the other party.

T. ROBINSON.

Conney-fogle, to in-veigle (*i.e.*; "make blind,"; Latin *ab + oculus*). A *cony*, rabbit (*i.e.*, simpleton, *vide* Nares' *Glossary*, sub voc. *Cony-Catch*). I think that the Italian, French, and English slang words which connect *fogle* with "pocket" and "silk handkerchief" (*i.e.*, the ordinary contents of a pocket) are unconnected with *Conney-fogle*.

Barton-on-Humber.

ROBERT BROWN, JUNR., F.S.A.

102. ROOD SCREENS IN LINCOLNSHIRE (Vol. II., p. 92).—The Kirton-in-Lindsey chancel screen was placed at the end of the building called the Long-room, which has since been used for general parochial purposes.

The screen, together with the old altar rails (which were placed in the front of the gallery), are coloured to match the rest of the painting in the room.

To the best of my knowledge they are still there.

Caister.

K. E. H.

REVIEWS.

REVIEWS.

Handbook for Lincolnshire. With Map and Plans. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. 1890. 8vo. Pp. vi. [30] 213 and Index 18.

The compiler of the *Handbook for Lincolnshire*—who, it is an open secret, is to be identified with the Rev. G. E. Jeans, son of a former vicar of Alford—having commenced his laborious undertaking with the determination of making it the best of the series of Murray's English *Handbooks*, may be justly congratulated on having come so near the attainment of his object. It would be out of place to institute a formal comparison between this *Handbook* and others of the series, some of which, especially those compiled by the late Mr. R. J. King, are of great excellence, but it may be safely asserted that Mr. Jeans, by his conscientious labour, by his intelligent use of every accessible printed authority, and, what is most important of all, his personal inspection of almost every locality described, has secured for his book a distinguished place in the first rank of English *Handbooks*. In point of fulness and accuracy it is second to none. Of course it is not absolutely free from mistakes. It is impossible that there should not be. But they are so few and so comparatively unimportant that no more need be said about them here, save to ask our readers to register carefully anything they may find, and send, together with notes of changes and fresh discoveries, corrections to the editor, under care of Mr. Murray.

This *Handbook* puts in no claim to be regarded as a County History. But in the absence of any such worthy of the name—Allen's is beneath contempt—it may be hailed as a welcome substitute in brief for what we have long looked in vain and with very unsubstantial hope of its ever being given to us. The Introduction supplies an excellent summary of the general history and characteristics of the county, with separate sections, contributed by gentlemen specially qualified for the task, on its Botany, Geology, and Natural History, and one by the compiler himself on the Architecture, both civil and ecclesiastical, in which he has shown himself a master of his subject. There are subdivisions devoted to the Towers and Spires of the county—the latter, its special glory, presenting as it does what he truly calls “the two finest English spires after Salisbury,” Louth and Grantham—and “even if these were absent, possessing some of the finest in England”—to the Church Furniture,

Furniture, Fonts, Woodwork, Stained Glass, Brasses, and other sepulchral memorials, Easter Sepulchres (of which our county contains three of the most remarkable in England, those at the Minster, Heckington, and Navenby, besides one just over the border at Hawton, near Newark), and other canopied recesses of similar destination, such as those at Irnham, Castle Bytham, East Kirkby, and Langtoft—and the Bells, more than two thousand in number, with one peal of ten bells, that of Grantham, and eighteen of eight, including that of the Minster, a good one, but by no means the best. The Introduction closes with "A General Tourists' View," under the three divisions of Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The writer remarks, truly enough, that "no visitor to Lincolnshire is likely to be enthusiastic over the county, yet most of the few visitors find it both a pleasant and an interesting one generally, differing much from the ordinary opinion about it." The common reproach that "Lincolnshire is all flats, fogs, and fens," with which George III. is accredited, is, as all Lincolnshire men know, absurdly erroneous. Instead of being the dampest, as the *Handbook* says, "it happens to be almost the driest county in England, the rainfall being very low, and the artificial drainage having been carried out with such completeness that in the very dampest part of the Fens there is sometimes actually insufficient water for the pastures." The distinctive character of each of the "Three Parts" is thus ably summarised. "The great mistake usually made about the county is to treat it as if it were a uniform whole, whereas the great thing to remember is that, like Cæsar's Gaul, it is divided into three parts, each large enough for an average county. Holland, much the smallest of the three, is exactly what Lincolnshire is often supposed to be, consisting entirely of fertile fenland, growing little but corn, and thickly dotted with magnificent churches. Kesteven is, on the whole, the prettiest part. A broad strip of fen, like Holland, borders its eastern side and runs along the right bank of the Witham, but the rest of the division partakes generally of the undulating and wooded midland character, possessing, however, a very marked feature in the 'Cliff' range, which has a curiously steep western declivity between Ancaster and Lincoln. . . . Lindsey, occupying more than half of the great county, is so large and varied that it exhibits almost all English features except the mountainous. . . . The central part of this division is formed by a mass of chalk hills, called the 'Wolds,'

part

part of a great line extending, with breaks, from Scarborough to Salisbury Plain. . . . The whole of the Lincolnshire sea coast available for bathing is in this division, all the shore of Holland"—with the doubtful exception of Frieston Shore—"consisting of almost inaccessible mud-flats which one day will no doubt be reclaimed for corn land. The Lindsey coast is entirely sandy, and is bordered by a curious line of sandhills or dunes, almost exactly like those of Schevenigen or Zandvoort on the other side of the German Ocean."

The distinguishing feature of Lincolnshire, its church Architecture, receives full and appreciative treatment. Hardly a single church in the vast county is omitted, and the descriptions are characterised by adequate knowledge of the subject. The *Handbook* may be taken as a safe guide as to what churches are worth seeing and what are not, and what features in each deserve special attention. Our author reminds us that the same mistaken generalisation is made with regard to the churches of the county as with regard to its physical character. "Holland, the smallest division, has been taken as typical for its churches just as it has been for its fens." The churches of Lindsey, the largest division, rank, as a whole, below that of other counties of the same area, those of the Wold district being, to a large extent, diminutive and mean, and many of them rebuilt. Louth with its unrivalled spire is a signal exception, and so are the fine transition Norman cruciform minster-like church of Grimsby, the lovely Early-English church at Bottesford, and others. The two churches at Barton, especially St. Peter's, with its typical Saxon tower, will alone repay a journey to the shores of the Humber. But generally speaking the ecclesiologist visiting Lindsey, expecting a succession of large and richly-designed churches will be seriously disappointed. The Kesteven division will be found much more rewarding, more particularly in the district about Sleaford which is conspicuous for the abundance of its spires and the variety of their outline; "from almost every church tower fifteen or twenty spires can be counted." But it is in Holland that the proverbial splendour of the Lincolnshire churches may be most fully estimated. "Here," our writer says, "it would be almost impossible to overrate the size and beauty of nearly every parish church." This, as he notices, is the more remarkable from the entire absence of building stone in the district, the whole of the stone of which they are built having come by water from the quarries of Barnack or Ketton, or the neighbourhood. The
erection

erection of these magnificent churches, which must always have been in excess of the requirements of the population, is probably due to the spirit of rivalry between the great monastic houses of Spalding, Crowland, and Castle Acre, which, when once awakened, spread among the lords and laity of the adjacent parishes, who, even when not supported by such powerful backers, were reluctant to be left behind. They, however, as the dilapidated condition of some of them still shows, have proved a *damnosa hereditas* to the shrunken and impoverished population to which they belong, by whose efforts the neglect of many generations has now to be retrieved, presenting, as in the case of the singularly interesting but sorely mutilated church of Whaplode, a task far beyond their unassisted powers. The *Handbook* does full justice to the large amount of church restoration which has taken place in the county during the last half-a-century, and its general excellence—singling out Algarkirk, Brant Broughton, and Corringham as “good examples of sumptuous but careful restoration.”

The routes, twenty-three in number, are well planned, so as to embrace every part of the county, the places to the right and left of the main lines of communication being noticed at the most convenient points of access, eight miles being about the extreme distance of any place from a railway station. The usefulness of the *Handbook* is much enhanced by an excellent index, in which the local names are printed in capitals, so as to catch the eye at once, the first page-references wisely being, not to the place where the name first occurs, but to the place where its full description is given, thus obviating fruitless searching. It is illustrated by a good map of the county, and plans of Lincoln, of the Cathedral, and of Spalding Church. Plans of other towns, such as Grimsby, Grantham, and Louth might be added with advantage in a second edition.

The Parish Register of Irby-upon-Humber, Co. Lincoln.
Printed at the Private Press of Frederick Arthur Crisp.
1890. Fol. 128 pp.

We are very glad to welcome another printed Lincolnshire parish register. Every parish register printed is so much more good work done. We heartily congratulate the Rev. W. C. Holiwell, Rector of Irby, on his inducing Mr. Crisp to undertake the printing at his private press. This is the second Lincolnshire register Mr. Crisp has printed, and, like all the
work

work produced from his press, is very carefully and tastefully done. Except to the genealogist, there is nothing of interest in the Register—no list of briefs or notices of events in the Civil Wars, such as are found in several of the neighbouring parish registers. We regret that the book contains no list of Rectors or other editorial notes, which might have been usefully added in many instances. There is an excellent index. It is hoped more of the clergy will follow this example and induce Mr. Crisp to undertake the printing of many more Lincolnshire parish registers.

Taales fra Linkisheere (North Lincolnshire Dialect). By MABEL PEACOCK. Brigg: George Jackson and Son. 1889. [1890.] 8vo. Pp. 156.

We are very glad to welcome a second series of Miss Peacock's Lincolnshire Dialect Stories. And we can heartily congratulate her on the fact that although it is a second series, the literary quality is as good, or even better than that of her first attempt. The dialect is of course North Lincolnshire, and it is very faithfully reproduced. As far as we can judge, it is nearly the same as that of the Eastern parts of Yorkshire. Indeed, the same features of language are found—with more or less local change—almost all down the East Coast of Great Britain, from Aberdeen to Norfolk, wherever the Danes penetrated inland and settled in any numbers. Of the value of Miss Peacock's work, there can be no question; putting entirely out of sight the stories as stories, the permanent record of the dialect is most useful. Day by day, as schooling exercises its power in a uniform fashion, local idiom, local pronunciations, local words drop out of use and are heard at less and less frequent intervals. This, no doubt, is a necessary accompaniment of the spread of education, but it is a duty laid upon this generation to seize these local idioms, these valuable Traits of descent in language, while yet within our reach. But, besides prose tales such as are contained in this present volume, are there no tales in verse, no ballads yet remaining in rural Lincolnshire? If Miss Peacock could get hold of some of these and publish them, she would, we venture to think, confer a yet greater favour on the public. Where all are good, there is little need for selection, but "A Linkisheere Las" and "All about a reight o' waay" are perhaps the cream of the volume. Every Lincolnshire man and woman should get it; all students of our English tongue should read it.

Notes

Ready for the Press.

HISTORY
OF THE
PARISH OF ORMSBY-CUM-KETSBY,
IN THE
HUNDRED OF HILL AND COUNTY OF LINCOLN,
compiled from original sources;

BY
W. O. MASSINGBERD, M.A.,
Rector of the Parish.

To be Published by Subscription, price £1 1s. a copy.

Subscribers' names to be sent to the Author,
ORMSBY RECTORY, ALFORD.

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The Skipwith Family.
The Massingberd Family.
Freehold Estates in Ormsby belonging to the Families of Enderby,
Gedney, Stayne, Tetford, &c.
Freehold Estates in Ketsby. Later History of the Manor.
Court Rolls of the Manor of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby, with some notices
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Extracts from the Parish Registers.
Four Skipwith and eleven Massingberd Wills.
Extracts from the (now lost) Parish Registers of Bratoft and Gunby.

Notes on the Visitation of Lincolnshire, of 1634. By A. GIBBONS. Part II. Pp. 21-44. Wills, pp. 9-16.

This second part is deeply interesting as Mrs. Tempest of Coleby Hall, whose genealogical researches leave little to be desired, gives "the comfort of her presence" to the May number of these *Notes*, in the all but exhaustive account of the family of Lister, of Downehall in Rippingale, and of Coleby. Had Mr. Arthur Larken (the late Richmond Herald) been alive, very interesting foot notes might have been added from his MS. collections (which now lie slumbering in the Library of the Herald's College) on the families of Leaband and Hacke, which would probably have given light to the Herald's Visitation pedigree of the family which William Lister and Thomas Lister entered in 1634. In one place the printer, by adding a comma, has added a daughter to the family of William Lister who never existed (page 25), and Audry Hacket, is made, by inserting this comma, to have a sister Hacket Lister. Mrs. Tempest makes merry (page 35) over Thomas Lister, a child of eight years of age, who died in 1697, being supplied with "A Treatise against Swearing," but in the latter part of the 17th century, swearing seems to have been greatly in fashion, and ladies and children of good social position, indulged very freely in this vice.

If Mrs. Tempest's excellent example could be followed by others, we should soon have no mean history of our fen, heath, and wold folk; but few of course have in their possession such an interesting collection of deeds as those at Coleby Hall. Mrs. Tempest's paper also, in some sense, makes up for the loss of the Lister Family Monuments in Coleby Church, only one of which we believe is now in existence.

Besides the Lister pedigree we have seven other pedigrees from the Visitation of 1634, namely:—Constable of West Rasen, an old Catholic family, now most worthily represented by Lord Herries; Micklethwaite of Binbrooke, whose allusive arms are surely best blazoned as:—Massonnée argent and gules, a chief dancettée azure, and not as:—Checky azure and gules, a chief indented azure? Bolles of Scampton, whose arms are "Azure three standing bowls," &c., which if the word "cup" is made use of (as on page 40) prevents readers from seeing that the arms are allusive to the family name of Bolles. We also observe that the "red hand of Ulster," the outward and visible sign of a baronet, is called, and we fancy for the first time, "A Baronet's hand."

The

The other pedigrees need no remark, they are:—Brewster of Burwell, Dallison of Greetwell, Hansard of Humberstone, and Hansard of Gayton.

This second number ends up with eight pages of a list of "Wills and Administrations in the Court of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, 1534-1780," for which our hearty thanks are due to Mr. Gibbons, who certainly is leaving no stone unturned to make us at home in our own shire, and to whom idleness is evidently a thing horrible and unrighteous.

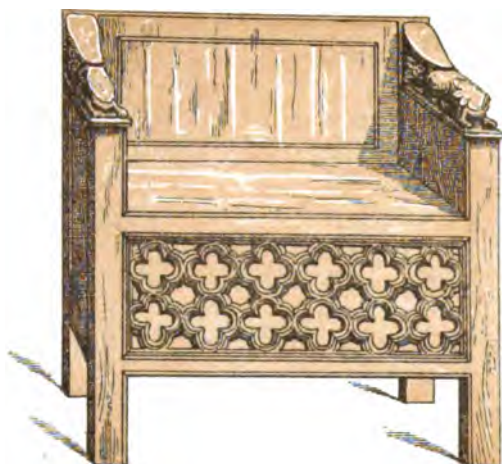
Notices of Lincolnshire; being an Historical and Topographical Account of some Villages in the Division of Lindsey. By John George Hall. [Motto.] Hull: Printed by the *Eastern Morning News Co., Ltd.* 1890. 8vo. Pp. [6] and 200.

These *Notices* of some Lincolnshire villages were primarily written for and printed in the *Eastern Morning News*, and have now been brought together into one volume, with the addition of nine plates from drawings by the hand of Mr. Hall.

The thirty villages visited and described are as follows:—Goxhill, Ulceby, Thornton Abbey, Winterton, Bigby (with illust. of the Elizabeth Skypwith brass), Thornton Curtis (with illust. of the Saxon font), Keelby, Winteringham (with illust. of an Effigy of a Crusader), Barnetby-le-Wold, Somerby, Stallingborough (with illust. of an ancient sepulchral slab), Clee (with illust., as frontispiece, of west doorway), Ashby-cum-Fenby, Horkstow, Killingholme* (with illust. of the font), Cadney-cum-Howsham, Barnoldby-le-Beck (with illust. of the font), Hatcliffe, Irby-on-Humber, Tattershall, South Cockerington, Wootton, Immingham (with illust. of the font), Healing, Theddlethorpe All Saints (with illust. of the Robert Hayton brass), Coates Magna, Bolingbroke, Covenham, Limber Magna, and Laceby.

In every case the special antiquarian features are mentioned, and copies of the various inscriptions, mural or otherwise, given. Extracts are printed from the parish registers, and also lists of Incumbents when they have been accessible. Mr. Councillor Hall has consulted the best printed authorities in every case, and has formed a very useful book, which will serve as the basis for future historians to work upon. A list of the illustrations should have been appended; and the so-called index, which is really a list of contents, should have included proper names, places, and subjects.

* The proper heading for Killingholme is omitted in the index, p. 199.



ANCIENT CHAIR IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



ANCIENT CHAIR IN LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

—We offer our subscribers this month, a reproduction of a drawing taken by the late Mr. Ross of an ancient massive oaken chair, belonging to the Minster. For very many years this interesting chair was stowed away in the vestibule of the library, together with other Archæological curiosities. Since the restoration of that building it has found a more appropriate place in the Chapter House, and was occupied by the Bishop at the Diocesan Conference last October. Its original place and purpose cannot now be accurately determined. It has been traditionally called “the Bishop’s Chair,” and it is probable that this designation may be correct. But if so, whether its original position was in the Choir of the Cathedral, or where it now stands, in the Chapter House, must be doubtful. The character of the work and its ornamentation point to the end of the 13th century, or the early part of the 14th, between 1280 and 1320 as the period of its construction. It is therefore much earlier than the stalls of the choir, which were erected by Treasurer Welbourne, 1350—1380, and it may have been removed to make way for a more gorgeous episcopal throne, forming part of



Welbourne's design. But as we have no knowledge of the character of the throne that preceded the classical composition, ascribed to Wren, put up after the Restoration, this point cannot be settled. The suggestion has been made, and it certainly deserves consideration whether it may not have been constructed as a regal chair, to be occupied by the sovereign at one of the Parliaments which we know were held in Lincoln at this period, some of them certainly in the Chapter House. The lions on the arms, as the royal beast of England, may be thought to support this idea, which, if true, would confer additional historic interest on this ancient relic of the past.

The chair is simply framed of massive oak. It has four plain uprights, with a cross rail at top behind, and others at the level of the seat which is placed upon them. There are two arms curving from the back downwards, supporting a lion couchant in front, much mutilated. The outer sides of the arms are ornamented with an eight-leaved open square flower, with a four-leaved central cup. The front below the seat bears two rows of quatrefoils, six in each row. The sides below the arms are filled in with plain boarding, some of which is certainly modern. The dimensions of the chair are, height 3ft. 11in. back; 3ft. 3½in. front; up to the seat, 2ft. 5in.; from the top of the seat to the cross piece, 1ft. 6½in.; breadth of seat, 3ft. 2in.; depth from front to back, 1ft. 11in. The chair has received very rough usage, the heads of the lions and one of the uprights having been rudely hacked away.

EDMUND VENABLES.

104.—LINCOLNSHIRE AND THE SPANISH ARMADA.—Although the Armada had been thoroughly defeated in 1588, a second invasion was not considered improbable during the next year. The country had already for several years been put to considerable charges, and large sums of money were due for expenses incurred in 1588. To levy further subsidies was not considered advisable. A loan from the Queen's subjects was therefore a happy way of meeting the necessary payments.

Letters of Privy seal appear to have accordingly been directed to the wealthy persons in each county, stating that "upon the greate preparacōns made by the King of Spayne, bothe by sea and land, the last yeare, the same having been such as the lyke was never prepared at any tyme against this realme, we were enforced for the defence of the same and of our good and loving subjects

subjects to be at infinite charges bothe by sea and land, especially for that the ^{sd}. intended invasion tended directly to the conquest of this realme, and finding also by such intelligence as we dayly receave the lyke intent the next yeare by the said Kinge, for the wthstanding whereof y^t shall be necessary for us to prepare bothe by sea and land . . . We have therefore thought yt expedient, having alwaies found our good and loving subjects most ready upon such lyke occasions to furnish us by way of loane of some convenient porcōns of money agreable wth their estates (wth we have and mynd alwaies to repay) to have recourse unto them in lyke manner at present. . . .” The total amount raised by the loan was £75,000.

The list of those who subscribed to the loan was first published in 1789,* the object being (so states the introductory note) “to point out the dangers which threaten us and to stimulate our fellow subjects at this awful crisis to follow the example of their ancestors by uniting for the defence of our Religion, Laws, Liberties and Property, and whatever may be considered as valuable to Englishmen, against inveterate foes who seek the destruction of our happy constitution.”

It has been reprinted in 1886 with an excellent historical introduction by Mr. T. C. Noble,† who states that the money was collected in 1589.

The following are the Lincolnshire subscribers to the loan, with the amount each contributed :—

Roberte Carr, of Sleeford, Armiger	22 die Aprilis	£ 100
George St. Poole, Armiger	26 die Aprilis . . .	50
William Hamby, of Tatchwell	9 Aprilis . . .	50
John South, of Kelby	eodem . . .	50
Nicholas Thornedike, of Grenefeld	eodem . . .	50
Francis Copleidike, of Harrington	eodem . . .	50
Roberte Grantham, of Dunham	21 Aprilis . . .	50
Thomas Tailor, of Lincolne	9 Aprilis. . .	50
Frauncis Tompson, of Boothby	22 Aprilis . . .	25
John Frye, of Colby	9 Aprilis . . .	25

* The names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who contributed to the Defence of this country at the time of the Spanish Invasion, in 1588 ; with a brief account of their Spirited and Patriotic Conduct on that occasion. London, 1798. 4to.

† The Names of those Persons who subscribed towards the Defence of this Country at the time of the Spanish Armada, 1588, and the amounts each contributed, with Historical Introduction by T. C. Noble. London, 1886. 8vo.

Anthonie Newlove, of Helpringham	22 Aprilis	£
Robert Barber, of Hanbeck in Wellesforth	<i>eodem</i>	25
Richard Pell, of Credington	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Lister, of Sudbrooke	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Callis, of Little Hawle	<i>eodem</i>	25
Robert Cammok, of Sleeford	<i>eodem</i>	25
Bartolomew Armyrn, of Osgardby	<i>eodem</i>	25
Robert Cholmley, of Burton	12 Aprilis	25
George Wyat, of Barrowby	12 Aprilis	25
John Martyn, of Allyngton	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Beetson, of Swarby	22 Aprilis	25
Richard Black, of Roppesly	<i>eodem</i>	25
Robert Carr, of Gedney, Armiger	<i>eodem</i>	25
Edmunde Brimston, of Moulton	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Stowe, of Holbiche	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Fisher, of Gedney	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Davison, of Weston	<i>eodem</i>	25
George Hall, of Sutton	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Gambling, of Spalding	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Howson, of Wigtoft	<i>eodem</i>	25
Richard Ormshead, of Quadring	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Lockton, of Swynshead	<i>eodem</i>	25
Giles Bogg, of Sutterton	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Whittingham, of Sutterton	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Harryman, of Donington	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Harryman, of Quadringe	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Harvey, of Kirton	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Feelde, of Wilberton	<i>eodem</i>	25
Frauncis Reade, of Wrangle	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Feelde, of Benington	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Tindall, of Boston	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Gawdrie, of Boston	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Orsbye, of Boston	<i>eodem</i>	25
Richard Draper, of Boston	12 Aprilis	25
Thomas Margery, of Boston	22 Aprilis	25
Nicholas Saunderson, of Fillingham	9 Aprilis	25
Charles Dymmock, of Cotes	9 Aprilis	25
Anthonie Sultill, of Redborne	<i>eodem</i>	25
Andrew Gedney, of Bagg Enderby	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Jon, of Barrowe	<i>eodem</i>	25
Edward Goodrick, of East Kirkbie	22 Aprilis	25
Edward Marburie, of Gersbye	9 Aprilis	25

Symon

Symon Wolbye, of Burgh	<i>eodem</i>	25
James Balder, of Sutton	22 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
Thomas Hansert, of Wickenly	20 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
John Stanley, of Stickford	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
John Blauncherde, of Lowthe	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Patrick, of East Rayson	<i>eodem</i>	25
Edward Maddison, juxta Castor	<i>eodem</i>	25
Anthonie Edmonde, of Sutton	22 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
John Hobson, of Spaldinge	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Caiter, of Markett Rayson	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Vincent Welby, of Thorpe	<i>eodem</i>	25
George Skipwith, of Cottam	16 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
John Wetherwick, of Claxby	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Edward Nutt, of Yarborough	<i>eodem</i>	25
Nicholas Girlington, of Normanby	12 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Oliver Kennythorpe, of Carleton Parva	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Richard Rosseter, of Sommerby	<i>eodem</i>	25
Edward Skearne, of Bonby	18 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Thomas Ellis, of Wyham	9 <i>die Aprilis</i>	25
William Fitzwilliam, of Maplethorpe	<i>eodem</i>	25
Robert Beach, alias Leach, of Belchworth	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Copledike, of Lusbie	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Baylie, of Normanbye	19 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Andrew Eastwood, of Roughton	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Roberte Phillippes, of Wispington	<i>eodem</i>	25
Marmaduke Tirwhit, of Skotter	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Robert Shadforth, of Gainsborrow	14 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
George Farmery, of Northorpe	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
John Popple, of Dalderby	<i>eodem</i>	25
Leonard Esterby, of Halton	<i>eodem</i>	25
Henrie Lyon, of Warton	<i>eodem</i>	25
Edward Tirwhitt, of Steynfeild	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Lunne, of Apley	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Litleburie, of Staynesbye	<i>eodem</i>	25
Vincent Welby, of Hawstead	<i>eodem</i>	25
Thomas Litleburie, of Staynesbye	<i>eodem</i>	25
John Neale, of Hornecastle	<i>eodem</i>	25
Edward Overy, of Toynton	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Vincent Folnebye, of Foneby	9 <i>Aprilis</i>	25
Nicholas Saunderson, of Reasby	<i>eodem</i>	25
Robert Smithe, of Horsington	<i>eodem</i>	25
William Hennage, of Benington	20 <i>Aprilis</i>	25

	Edmond Yarbrough, of Lincoln	9 Aprilis	£ 25
	William Knight, of Lincoln	<i>eodem</i>	25
	John Wymerk, of Gretford	<i>eodem</i>	25
	Symon Hareby, of Thurleby	<i>eodem</i>	25
	William Barker, of Uffington	<i>eodem</i>	25
	Robert Beevar, of Longtoft	<i>eodem</i>	25
	Thomas Barber, of Dembleby	<i>eodem</i>	25
<i>Apl.</i>	Sir George Henadge, Miles	20 Aprilis	50
	Sir John Mounson, Miles	9 Aprilis	50
	John Savile, of Addington	<i>eodem</i>	50
<i>May</i>	Edward Heron, of Stamford	<i>primo die Maii</i>	25
	William Revitt, of Rowleston	<i>primo die Maii</i>	25
	Charles Husse, of Lynwood	<i>eodem</i>	50
	Anthonie Irebye, of Whapleade	<i>eodem</i>	25
	Richard Bowles, of Boston	<i>eodem</i>	50
	Edmonde Hall, of Gretford	<i>eodem</i>	25
	Thomas Conye, of Bassingthorpe	<i>eodem</i>	100
	Christofer Berisford, of Ledenham	<i>eodem</i>	25
	John Broxholme, of Otbye	20 Maii	25
	Roger Gregory, of Stockwith		25
	Symon Walcott, of Swaton	<i>eodem</i>	25
			E. L. G.

105.—MARSHLAND FOLK-LORE.—In the autumn of 1858 or 1859, I forget which, the ague was particularly prevalent in the Marshes, and my mother's stock of quinine, a thing wise marsh-folk were never without in those days, was heavily drawn upon by the cottagers. But on my taking the third bottle to a lad who lived with his grandmother, the old dame scornfully refused it, saying she "'ad lit on a soight better cure nor yon mucky stuff." With this she took me round to the foot of the bed, where she had nailed three old horse shoes, with a hammer placed cross-wise upon them. "There, lad," she said, "when the old 'un comes to shake 'im, yon 'ull fix 'im saafe as t' chuch steaple; he weant niver parss yon." And when I showed signs of incredulity she added "Nay, but it's a chawm. Oi taks the mell i' moy left haand, and I taps they shoes an' saays,

'Feyther, Son, and Holy Ghost,

Naale the divil to this poast.

Throice I stroikes with holy crook,

Won fur God, and won fur Wod, and won fur Lok.'"

The point to which I would chiefly draw the attention of readers of *Notes & Queries* in this invocation, is the astounding mingling

mingling of rank paganism with mediæval christianity. If the Holy Trinity be invoked at the beginning, at the end we find Woden, and even Lokki, the spirit of evil himself, joined with God in a Trinity as a defence against the devil; whilst Thor's hammer, and the "holy crook" are treated as one and the same thing. Could confusion be much worse confounded than this? And why the *left* hand? Was not Thor himself left-handed?

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

106. A LINCOLNSHIRE CENTENARIAN.—The following remarkable record exists in the Church of Market Deeping:

"To the memory | of WILLIAM GOODALE | who died
April y^e 9th 1716 | Aged 110. At the Age of 50 He |
married HANNAH his Wife who | was then 25 Years of
Age & had Issue | by her 15 Children. At his Death
| (*having been married 60 Years*) his | youngest Son was
30 Yrs of Age. | Also of HANNAH his Widow | who
died April y^e 21st 1723 | Aged 92."

The combined ages of husband and wife was therefore 202.

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

107. A LIST OF LINCOLNSHIRE GENTRY IN 1666.—The following list of the names of about eighty-four Lincolnshire gentry, and of the places where they lived in our county, is taken from the Heralds' Visitation of the County of Lincoln, made in 1666, by Sir Edward Bysshe Knight, Clarenceux King of Arms, "who was," says Noble in his *History of the College of Arms* (London, 1804), "a good herald, but a bad genealogist, loving one science as much as he disliked the other," and who died in 1679, "poor in fortune, and still more so in reputation." This Visitation is *probably* the last made of the county, and is as a whole, a most disappointing, poor and thin book, when compared with the Heralds' very splendid and full Visitation of the County made in 1634. This wretchedness is also in some ways to be accounted for by the awful confusion into which everything in our county was thrown by the Civil Wars.

In 1683, Gregory King, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant of Arms, whose patent is dated 7th May, 1677, made not only an index to the Visitation, but added two pedigrees, which are dated 1683, and hence probably arose the idea that somewhere there lay hid a Visitation of the County of Lincoln of 1683 or of 1688, a Visitation and a book which now are generally regarded

as never having had any existence. The only MS. copy known of the Visitation of the County of Lincoln of 1666 is in the library of the Heralds' College, and is marked D. 23.

The following list was made in 1874 from the original MS. through the kindness of my late friend Mr. Planche, sometime Somerset Herald.

A		
CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>Thomas</i>	APPLEYARD	Ulceby
<i>James</i>	ASHTON	Long Sutton
B		
<i>Francis</i>	BARNEWELL	Stamford
<i>Charles</i>	BAUDE	Somerby
<i>John</i>	BECK	Lincoln
<i>Thomas</i>	BILCLYFFE	Thorganby
<i>Edward</i>	BOLLE	Thorpe
<i>Thomas</i>	BUNWORTH	Barkeston
<i>William</i>	BURY	Grantham
<i>Sir William</i>	BROWNLOW, Bart.	Great Humby
<i>William</i>	BURNABY	Barholm
C		
<i>Richard</i>	CAWDRON	Sleaford
<i>John</i>	CHAPLIN	Tathwell
<i>William</i>	CHEALES	Hagworthingham
<i>George</i>	CHRISTOPHER	Heckington
<i>Richard</i>	CRESSY	West Ravendale
<i>Richard</i>	CUST	Stamford
D		
<i>John</i>	DICKENSON	Claypole
<i>George</i>	DINHAM	Stamford & Spalding
<i>Erasmus</i>	DE LIGNE	Harlaxton
E		
<i>Thomas</i>	EMERSON	Grimsby & Caistor
F		
<i>John</i>	FAIRECLOUGH <i>Vulgo</i>	Lincoln
	FEATLEY	
	Disclaimer, 1666.	
<i>John</i>	FAULDING	
G		
<i>Henry</i>	GEDNEY	Ancaster
<i>William</i>	GODFREY	Thonock near Gainsborough
		CHRISTIAN

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>Robert</i>	GOODHALL	Holywell
	H	
<i>John</i>	HAMBY	Tathwell
<i>Theophilus</i>	HARNEYS	Laceby
<i>George</i>	HEALEY	Burringham
<i>George</i>	HENEAGE	Hainton
<i>Sir William</i>	HICKMAN, Bart.	Gainsborough
<i>John</i>	HOBSON	Syston & Spalding
<i>Nathaniel</i>	HOLT	Claypole
<i>Michael</i>	HONEYWOOD	Lincoln
<i>Thomas</i>	HURST	Barrowby
<i>John</i>	HOWSON	Scunthorpe in Frodingham
	J	
<i>Philip</i>	JOHNSON	Stamford
	Disclaimer, 1666.	
<i>Edward</i>	JACKSON	Bicker
	L	
<i>Henry</i>	LACY	Stamford
<i>Sir Edward</i>	LAKE, Bart.	Lincoln
<i>Erasmus de</i>	LIGNE	Harlaxton
<i>Miles</i>	LONG	New Sleaford
	M	
<i>Francis</i>	MANBY	Riby
<i>Robert</i>	MAPLETOFT	Lincoln
<i>Robert</i>	MARSHALL	Lincoln & Fiskerton
<i>Richard</i>	MILNER	Lincoln
<i>Thomas</i>	MOORE	Stubton
	Disclaimer, 1666.	
<i>Thomas</i>	MARSHALL	Caistor
	N	
<i>Charles</i>	NEWCOMEN	Bag Enderby
<i>Henry</i>	NEWCOMEN	Saltfleetby
<i>Isaac</i>	NEWTON	Woolthorpe
<i>Anthony</i>	NICHOLLS	Swayfield
	O	
<i>Anthony</i>	OLDFIELD	Dorrington
	P	
<i>John</i>	PALMER	Long Leadenham
	R	
<i>Thomas</i>	RANDS	South Hykeham & Burton

CHRISTIAN NAME.	SURNAME.	PLACE.
<i>William</i>	RILEY	Welbourne
<i>William</i>	RIVET	Rowston
<i>Sir Richard</i>	ROTHWELL, Bart.	Ewerby & Stapleford
	S	
<i>Thomas</i>	SANDERSON	Grantham
<i>John</i>	SAUNDERS	Sapperton
<i>Richard</i>	SCRIVEN	Keelby
<i>Henry</i>	SMITH	Scotter
<i>Richard</i>	SMITH	Walcot
<i>Edward</i>	SPILMAN	Walcot
<i>Gilbert</i>	STANDISH	Dorrington
<i>John</i>	STOW	Newton
<i>Robert</i>	STUBBS	Stamford
<i>John</i>	STUKELEY	Uffington & Hol- beach
<i>Edmund</i>	SYLEUR	Morton
	T	
<i>John</i>	TATHWELL	Stow
<i>Matthew</i>	THOMPSON	Roxholme
<i>William</i>	THOMPSON	Roxholme
<i>John</i>	THORNTON	Willoughby
<i>Joseph</i>	THOROLD	Helpingham
<i>Francis</i>	TOOLEY	Lincoln
<i>John</i>	TONNERAWE	Louth
	Disclaimer, 1666.	
<i>Anthony</i>	TROUTE	Gainsborough
	W	
<i>Humphry</i>	WALCOT	Walcot & Lincoln
<i>William</i>	WELBY	Denton
<i>William</i>	WESLID	Grimsby
<i>Richard</i>	WETHERAL	Lincoln
<i>Daniel</i>	WIGMORE	Stamford
<i>John</i>	WILDBORE	Burleigh
<i>Anthony</i>	WILLIAMS	Denton & Swarby
<i>Richard</i>	WINSTANLEY	Lincoln
....	WYNCUPP	
	Y	
<i>John</i>	YARBOROUGH	Panton
<i>William</i>	YORK	Burton Pedwardine
<i>Arthur</i>	YOUNG	Ketby
<i>Reform Club, London.</i>	EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.	

108. LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—*New Year*. "We reckon to have a log on New Year's Eve," remarked a parishioner, and my aunt at Lincoln, when I was staying there, said "You must see first of all on a New Year's Morning, one of the opposite sex (not a member of your own family)." Boys go round and wish the women a Happy New Year, adding "And I've brought you a bit of stick." Girls do the same to the men, and both expect rewards, in the shape of current coin.* Many people are most particular to open a Bible first of all, saying that the verse the eye first rests on (or thumb touches) foretells what the new year will be. A piece of green† is also to be brought in, and placed in the Bible. It is very unlucky to see the new moon for the first time through glass. Whatever you do on New Year's Day you'll be doing all the year. ‡ In some Swedish parishes on the Gulf of Bothnia it is customary to throw the slipper over the left shoulder before going to bed, after the light is put out. Next morning, if the slipper is found pointing with the toe to the door, then the thrower will leave the house that year, and *vice versa*. In the evening too the young folks go out of the house where the wood is kept for the fire and pick up the first log that comes to hand; if it is clean and shapely, so will the future spouse be, and *vice versa*.

Mumby.

W. HENRY JONES.

109. LINCOLNSHIRE MILITIA, 1697.—The library at Revesby Abbey contains a very interesting muster roll of the Lincolnshire Militia for the year 1697. The roll contains the names of all the officers and men serving at that time, and in most cases the district from which the troop or company was raised or recruited.

* In Yorkshire you must not go out till someone has come in. In parts of Hull it is customary to tie together in a bundle pieces of money, bread, wood, wool, or salt, and lay the whole on the doorstep before twelve. When the "first foot" comes, ask his name; if he says John Smith he must not be admitted, as the initial letters of his name are curved; if he says Edward T. he may come, as the letters are composed of straight lines. When the proper person comes, he is admitted, brings in the bundle, wishes all a Happy New Year, and goes out at the *best* door, and his good luck is secured to the whole household.

† It is very unlucky not to bring a piece of green in with you the first time you go out in the New Year (Hull). Green must not be brought into the house on any account on any day after dark (North Lincs.). There is also a common idea that it is very unlucky to burn decorations; when they are taken down they must be thrown away.

‡ I may perhaps be allowed to refer to some notes on Christmas customs in *Notes & Queries*:—6 ser., viii., 486 (Finland); 6 ser., x, 481, 488 (Holderness); 6 ser., x., 484 (Magyar); 6 ser., xii., 481 (Lapland).

It appears at this date the County Militia consisted of cavalry as well as infantry, the former consisting of four troops and the latter of two battalions, one of seven companies and the other of eight.

With regard to the infantry, the arrangement corresponds very closely with that of the late North and South Lincoln Militia Battalions, now known as the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Lincolnshire Regiment.

The following extracts, which for convenience have been placed in a tabular form, have been made with the permission of the Right Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P.

CAVALRY MILITIA.

TROOP OFFICERS.	No. 1 Troop.	PLACE & DATE OF MUSTER.	No. IN TROOP.
	WHERE TROOP RAISED.		
Sir Pury Cust, Capt. William Green, Lt.	Aveland, Langoe, Flaxwell, Aswardham and Wapentakes.	Spalding, 1st & 2nd July, 1697.	165
No. 2 Troop.			
The Lord Lieutenant Thomas Payne, Cor. Henry Farthing, Q.M.	—	Stamford, 28th July, 1697.	83
No. 3 Troop.			
Sir Edward Ayscough, Capt. Jno. Appleyard, Lt. Geo. Allison, Cor. Jonathan Moulton, Q.M.	—	Boston, 19th July, 1690; and Caistor 14th & 15th June, 1697.	70
No. 4 Troop.			
[Matthew] Lister, Capt. Wm. Cawthorpe, Lt. Wm. Hardy, Cor. Adrian Burgh, Q.M.	—	Louth, 16th June, 1697	93

INFANTRY MILITIA. (South Lincolnshire.)

DISTRICT FROM WHICH COMPANY RAISED.	OFFICERS.	STRENGTH.
Stamford Baron, Hundreds of Ness, Beltisloe, Part of Winnibriggs and Grantham	None	157
Aveland, Ashwardham, Flax- well, Langoe, Part of Winnibriggs	Jno. Smith, Lt. Jno. Lee, Ens.	112
Elloe Hundred	Reuben Parks, Major Wm. Jay, Ens.	91
Pinchbeck, Spalding, Cowbit, Crowland, Weston, Moulton, Whaplode, Whaplode Drove	Morris Johnson, Capt. John Stukeley, Lt. Saml. Hook, Ens.	99

DISTRICT

DISTRICT FROM WHICH COMPANY RAISED.	OFFICERS.	STRENGTH.
Kirton (Holland)	Thos. Pool, Capt. John Pakey, Lt. Thos. Webster, Ens.	98
Lovenden and Boothby *		
Graffoe Hundreds	None	100
Skirbeck Hundred †	None	
(North Lincolnshire.)		
Horncastle, Gartree, Wraggøe, Part of Bolingbroke Soke	Ralph Ridgley, Lt. Edwd. Dymoke, Ens.	86
Gainsbro, Manley, and Part of Corringham	Charles Dymoke, Col. Geo. Davenport, Capt. Charles Wooley, Ens.	89
Yarborough Hundred	John Rosseter, Major Michael Emerson, Lt. Daniel Wickham, Ens.	74
Bolingbroke, Part of Candle- shoe, and Horncastle Ses- sions	John Francis, Capt. Thory Todd, Lt. Thos. Bandrick, Ens.	71
Well, Lawess, and Part of Corringham	Charles Fitzwilliam, Capt. Robert Osney, Lt. John Gaul, Ens.	78
Bradley Haverstoe, and Walshcroft Division	Thos. Emerson, Capt. Matthew Kirk, Lt. Arthur Carrington, Ens.	65
Louth and Ludborough	Charles Dymoke, Capt. Charles Hutchinson, Lt. Timothy Millington, Ens.	56
Calceworth and Hill Wapen- takes	John Byron, Capt. Thos. Christopher, Lt.	54

E. L. G.

110. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 10 Henry VII., No. 72.

Robert Tailboys.

[Inquisition taken †] 31 May, 10 Hen. VII [A.D. 1495].
The jurors say that the aforesaid Robert Tailboys died seized
of the manor of Sotteby, in his demesne as of fee . . . of
the patronage of the house or monastery of the Blessed Virgin
Mary of Bolyngton. . . . The manor of Sotteby is held
of the king in chief by the service of half a knight's fee. . . .
The same Robert Tailboys and one John Gygour, clerk,
warden of the college of Tatteshale, were seized in their
demesne as of fee [of the manors] of Southkyme and North-
kyme, with their members, &c., in Amwyke, with le Brent
Fen in Amwyke aforesaid, Swyneshed, Iwardby, Conyngsby,

* Referred to as "the late Captain Moore's company."

† Referred to as "the late Captain Wm. Wilson's company."

‡ This Inq. is much injured.

Byllyngay,

Byllyngay, Dokdyke, Walcote next Byllyngay, Byker . . . chantry of the Blessed Nicholas, in Dokdyke, and of the manor of Faldyngworth, with the advowson of the parish church of Faldyngworth, and of the manors of Metringham and Fryskney, the manor of . . . with its appurtenances in Osbyrnby, Asgarby, Swarby, and Helptrynham, together with the advowsons of the parish churches of Aswarby and Asgarby, to the same manor of Aswardby pertaining, the manor of Crofte, with its members, &c. . . . Wynthorp, Burgh in le Marsh, and Braytoft, the manors of Waynfleit, Elkington, Baumburgh, Golthaugh, Skeldynghop, Ingham and Cotes, and of . . . acres of land and 60 acres of pasture in the vill of Spaldyng, Pynchebek, and Weston, 4 acres of pasture, late of Robert Huchynson, in Kyrkton in Holand, 40 cottages, 20 tofts, 100 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, and 3 *li.* of rent in the vill of Algerkyrke, Sutterton Swyneshed, Byker, Skyrbek, Quadryng, Southkyme, . . . Frysthorp, and Kyrton in Lyndesey, &c.

By their charter, the date of which is at Kyme, 2 Jan. . . in the 9th . . . they delivered and by their same charter confirmed to Richard [Fox], bishop of Durham, and William [Smith], bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, Sir William Huse, knight, Chief Justice of the Pleas, [and others] . . . advowsons, lands and tenements aforesaid. To have and to hold the same castles, manors, &c., forever, to fulfil the last will . . . knight . . . and they are as yet so thereof seized. Which said Sir Robert Taylboys, knight, afterwards . . . lands in the aforesaid feoffment contained in manner and form following. That is to say, that his feoffees should enfeoff William Taylboys, one of the sons of the said Robert, of the said manors of Faldyngworth and Metringham, and of all the aforesaid lands . . . with their appurtenances (except the advowson of the church of Faldyngworth), by their deed, for his life, the reversion thereof to the said feoffees . . . to the use of the same Sir Robert Tailboys.

And the same Robert also willed that the said feoffees should make a like estate [to the use of Robert,* another] of the sons of the same Sir Robert . . . Fryskney, with the appurtenances, . . . to the said manor belonging or pertaining, from certain of all the aforesaid messuages, lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Spaldyng, Weston, and Pynchbek . . . of Robert Huchynson in Kyrkton in Holand, the reversion belonging to the said feoffees to the use of the right heirs of the

* See Ch. I. p.m. 10 H. VII., No. 88.

same Sir Robert. And the same Sir Robert . . . to Richard Talboys, another of the sons of the same Sir Robert, of the said manor of Aswardby . . . to the same feoffees belonging and pertaining, to the use of the right heirs of the said Sir Robert.

They also say that . . . Sir Robert Tailboys, knight, died 30 Jan. last past [A.D. 1394-5], and that George Tailboys, esquire, aged 28 years,* [is son and] next [heir] of the said Sir Robert Tailboys, knight.

(To be continued.)

W. BOYD.

III.—MID-LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE, 60 years ago.—*Wizards and Witches*.—A robbery having been committed at a farm, and no clue being found, though several persons were suspected, the farmer's wife persuaded her husband to send for the Wizard of Lincoln, named Wosdel, who came with his familiar spirit in the form of a blackbird, and soon found out who had committed the robbery and how it was done; but in doing so, the fluttering about in the crewyard, under Wosdel's direction, so terrified the cattle that a labourer had the greatest difficulty in keeping them out of the barn where he was threshing. Then the wizard asked the farmer and his wife whether he should make the two thieves come into the room at once or show them on the wall, and on their saying he might do which he pleased, a labourer hurried into the room to ask what he was to do, though he had been told his work just before. When he was gone, Wosdel said "That is one of them, and that" (pointing to the figure of one of their farm lads, which appeared on the wall) "is the other." Soon after, the man and lad were arrested, and the man turning King's evidence, and the money being found concealed at the lad's home, he was convicted and transported.

A woman who was supposed to be a witch, and to have a familiar spirit in the shape of a magpie, when near death, said "Is the pig in the sty and the door shut?" (this is an apology for bad singing, implying it would drive even a pig mad) "then I will sing you the witches' death song.

'When the Lord takes old women's senses,
He takes them over dykes and fences
Straight away to heaven.

'When the Lord gives old women graces,
They wear no more witches' faces,
For the Lord takes them straight to heaven.'

* See Ch. I. p. 111. 10 H. VII., No. 89.

She sang nearly 20 more verses, but only these two are now remembered by one of the persons who heard them sung.

The same person said that her mother used to cut the corns of another witch, who died in 1830, and in doing so contrived to make her bleed, so that she could not do anything at her.

Ghosts.—Formerly a white calf was to be seen near Topholme Priory, and the person who told me said she had seen it, though the people with her did not, and accounted for the fact by saying she was born at twilight, and therefore could see what others could not, and so avoided going out at twilight, as she had seen things which terrified her.

A woman who died from neglect, and whose husband married the woman who ought to have attended to her, haunted the cottage until her spirit was laid in a box and buried in the cottage by a clergyman; but when the man died in 1840 and the cottage was taken down, the workmen broke open the box in which the woman's spirit had been laid for 30 years, but it then burst forth, with such a sound as if all the trees in the neighbouring wood were falling, so that the workmen ran away in terror.

I have heard of a similar case where the spirit can only be kept quiet by a light being burnt in the room where the person died. Probably this accounts for the lights often seen burning all night in villages, though other reasons may be given by poor people for the expensive and apparently useless luxury of always having a light burning through the night.

I have heard that if a person sees a dead body, but does not touch it, the spirit will haunt that person for some time.

The following are signs of death :—

1. If a cock crows at midnight.
2. If in ringing the church bells the passing bell is tolled by mistake, as if for a funeral.
3. If a cart is heard to stop at the door but nothing can be seen, hence its name "the death cart."
4. If a lamp-glass breaks, without being struck, and when the lamp is not lit.

The following are more or less unlucky :—

1. To put a lighted lantern on a table.
2. To put new boots on a table.
3. To open an umbrella in the house before going out in the rain.

J. A. PENNY.

QUERIES.

112. **CHILDREN'S GAMES.**—Can any reader of the *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* supply me with an account of the words and dramatic action used in playing the old games popular in the Shire? I am already acquainted with "The Jolly Miller"; "The Parson's Cat"; a round game beginning "I, a genteel Lady"; "The Wolf"; "Wisket-a-wasket"; "Round and round the Village"; "Stepping on the green grass"; "When the trees are uncovered"; "Mary sits a-weeping"; "When I was a School-boy"; "It is so, so, so, does the Peasant"; "Oranges and lemons"; "Queen Anne"; "Pins and needles"; "Green gravel"; "Nuts in May"; "The mulberry bush"; "Oats and beans and barley grows"; "Miss Jenny Jones"; "I hired a horse"; "The old oak tree"; "Pretty Miss Pink"; and "Musical chairs" [is "Margery move all" the same game?].

"Manor-Prison" is a kind of "Prisoner's Base" played on the Nottinghamshire bank of the Trent, but I am uncertain whether it is known in Lincolnshire. "The old Willow-Tree grows thicker and thicker every Monday morning" is also current on the western side of the river, but I cannot discover it in Lincolnshire, nor find out the exact words and gestures of the game.

M. G. W. P.

113. **BARTON-ON-HUMBER: JOWELL HALL.**—In an old deed, dated 1622, relating to property at Barton-on-Humber, is named a building called "Jowell Hall," situate in Burgate Street. Any light on this now unknown name will be welcomed.

H. W. B.

114. **HATHER FAMILY.**—Can anyone give particulars as to John Bussey de Hather, who was Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1384, 1386, and 1391? Any information respecting the Hather family will be acceptable.

N.

115. **WIMBUSH.** The registers of All Saints, Stamford, record the marriage of Ralph Wimbush and Elizabeth Johnson, 21st September, 1630; the baptism of Thomas, their son, 19th November (buried 2nd December), 1631; and the burial of Elizabeth, the wife of Ralph Wimbush, 8th January, 1631-2. To what stem can I "tack" Ralph Wimbush to? The lady was probably the third daughter of Geoffrey Johnson (second son of Maurice Johnson, of Stamford, brother to Archdeacon Robert Johnson, founder of Uppingham and Oakham

Grammar Schools) and his wife Bridget, daughter of Robert Harbottle, of Basingthorpe, co. Lincoln. The same parish register records the burial on 11th March, 1687-8, of the Lady Mary Radlye. Will any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* enlighten me who the latter was?

Stamford.

J. S.

116. FOLK-LORE.—A household goblin resembling the Scotch Brownie, the Yorkshire Robin-Round-Cap, and the Danish Niss used to live at a homestead in, or near, Goxhill in the good old days. What was his name, and had he any brethren in the county? It is hardly likely he was a solitary specimen of the race. An old friend of mine tells me that "better than sixty-five year sin" she heard her grandmother relate several stories about these little fellows who haunted farms and helped in the out-door and in-door work, but she forgets their names.

Are there any Lincolnshire stories specially connecting the equine "boggard," known as Tatterfoal, or Shagfoal with water? He is as mischievous as the Scotch Water Kelpie, which often appears in the form of a horse. He also bears an unmistakable resemblance to the French Lutin, but does he delight in ducking his victims after the manner of that tricky sprite?

The Swedish Bäcke-hästen, or brook horse, tempts the cattle into mires, and the peasants after them [see *Life, Letters, and Journals of Sir Charles Lyall*, vol. I., p. 421]. And the Damhest of Denmark "comes out of mill-dams, ponds, or lakes at night, and entices people to ride it, when it jumps into the water." [*A Danish Parsonage*, by an Angler, pp. 108, 109.] Hence it is clear "The tatter'd colt" would be following a well-established precedent if he soused his too-confiding riders in dyke or beck before allowing them to escape.

M. G. W. P.

117. LINCOLN AND THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.—The following passage occurs in the late Rev. George Oliver's* *Collections towards illustrating the Biography of the Scotch, English and Irish Members of the Society of Jesus*, 1845 (p. iii.) I have not elsewhere met with an account of this minor incident in what our fathers were wont to call "the glorious revolution." Dr. Oliver gives no reference as to where he obtained his information. He was, however, an accurate and painstaking

* Not the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, 1782-1867, successively Vicar of Clee (1815), Scopwick (1831), and South Hykeham (1846), but the Roman Catholic Mission Priest in the City of Exeter (1807-1861).

Antiquary, and had no doubt good authority for his statements. Can any of your readers give a reference to any contemporary account of this outrage?

"Hamerton Peter . . . was settled at Lincoln with two more of his brethren. Here they had a chapel, not very spacious, but remarkably neat and well frequented; as also a considerable school. In the early part of July, 1687, Bishop Leyburn, in the course of his visitation, came to Lincoln where F. Hamerton and his companions received him with honour, and presented 149 persons for confirmation. Everything now wore a prosperous appearance; the father decided on purchasing a larger and better house, one of the most respectable in the city; the contract was nearly concluded, when the hurricane of the revolution arose and swept all before it; the phrensied populace suddenly hastened to the Father's house, vowing they would tear him limb from limb, but he had fortunately withdrawn just before, with his companions; the rage of the mob was then directed to the chapel, and the house, which they levelled to the ground; the furniture and books were publicly burnt; the building materials were exposed for sale. Though the Father escaped being sacrificed to the fury of the revolutionists, he was shortly after recognized and apprehended in Yorkshire . . ."

EDWARD PEACOCK.

118. FAMILY OF SOTHERTON.—A Christopher Sotherton, Gent., was Patron of the Church of Frampton in 1619, and John Sotherton, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and a John Sotherton, Esq., appears subsequently as Patrons till 1698. Can anyone inform me anything about this family and what arms they bore?

Burke's *General Armory* gives four families of Sotherton as connected with Notts., Essex, and Norfolk, and the arms of each are different. Any information showing to which family the patrons of Frampton belonged will be thankfully received.

Frampton Hall, nr. Boston.

COLONEL MOORE, C.B.

119. GAINSBOROUGH.—Burke says that Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, gives the title of Earl to the Noel family, but that in the reign of Henry I., a grant of lands at Gainsborough, in Warwickshire, was made to an ancestor of the family. What is known of this Warwickshire Gainsborough? Had the family ever any property in, or connection with, the

Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire Gainsborough, or what reason had they for taking their title from it? Stark, in his *History of Gainsborough* (Lincolnshire), says that the Earls are said to have built or inhabited a house which once existed there, called Red Hall; but I know of no other reference to their connection with the town, and they were never owners of the manor of Gainsborough.

Gainsborough.

T. A. DYSON.

120. ROMAN BANK.—Half-way between Fosdyke Bridge and the "reservoir" at Surfleet, behind the farmstead of Welland Cottage, there strikes off from the Welland left bank a bank which is known as the "Roman Bank." It bears this name as far as the point where it is crossed by the "ramper" (main parish road) from Gosberton to Sutterton; beyond that point it is called Wigtoft Bank. It was, I suppose, one of the containing banks of Bicker "Haven," Gosberton Bank being the other. Was this "Roman Bank" constructed by the Romans? Or how did this name come to be applied to it?

I was once told a story about the bank, but whether the "Roman Bank" or the Welland Bank, I do not now remember; at all events it is immaterial, for the bank in question was one that kept in the water of the river. "Once when there was a very high tide, the river rose so high that it broke the bank (on the Surfleet side close to the spot where the two banks unite) and a girl was milking a cow just on the other side. Well, the flood burst the bank, and carried her and the cow right away, and 'drowned' them both. The milking-stool was found half-a-mile away; and all the land was flooded for miles and miles."

Is there any fact underlying this legend—the high tide of November, 1810, say?

Up to what period, or what year, did the sea-water flow up "Bicker Haven"?

In Thompson's *History of Boston* (p. 646 note 2) I read "Chapman on *Bicker Haven* (p. 15)." This work, I presume, formed part of the MS. collections of the late W. Chapman, Esq., which Thompson mentions in his earlier work (*vide* Preface) on the *Materials for a History of Boston*. Were these MS. collections ever published? If so, when and where? If not, is it known in whose possession they now are?

Edinburgh.

J. T. B.

121. DOIBLES.—Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* explain the meaning of the following phrase, which was used in answer to a suggestion that a marshman should emigrate, "Whoy shud oi, Oi ain't been in no doibles?" Is it connected with the word "dibble," to make holes for planting seeds in, and by transfer, the hole itself to make? Emigration in the eyes of many Lincolnshire folk is still little better than banishment, and the idea in the mind of the speaker evidently was that he had not got in such a fix, "into such a hole," that he was compelled to choose between banishment and the risk of going to prison. The expression is common in the Norfolk marshes also.

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

122. JOSEPH PONTIFEX.—I wish to find the burial and tomb of "Joseph Pontifex, Recorder of the Borough," about 1780. A Mr. Pontifex copied the "arms" and used them with those of "Yarburgh of Lincoln County." His son E. F. Pontifex was in Northampton in 1849 but lost to sight ever since. The question is to prove whether these people were from "Pontifex" of Bucks County, 1516, from whom I am maternally descended.

51, *England Lane, London, N.W.*

C. J. HERSEY.

123. ERASMUS STOURTON OF WALESBY.—Will any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, who is able, be so good as to communicate to me the pedigree and coat of arms of the Rector of Walesby (1631-1658), who appears as Erasmus Stourton in the "List of Lincolnshire Gentry" in the October number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, but who signs himself in Walesby register, with the spelling "Sturton," though his grandson Matthew, "curate" of Walesby in 1699, spells the name "Stourton," in which form the name ever afterwards occurs at Tealby, whither Matthew went. Is this a branch of the family of Baron Mowbray and Stourton?

Cornmarket, Louth.

G. LARDER.

124. EAU.—This word is used to indicate the feeders of some of the great drainage channels and rivers in the Fens, e.g., Gosberton or Risegate Eau. Compare also J. Algernon Clarke's *Fen Sketches* (1852), pp. 104, 106, for other instances. The people pronounce Risegate *awe*. Now this is exactly the pronunciation of the Danish *Aa* (Norweg. and Swed. *a'*). Which of the two—spelling or pronunciation—is the older?

If

If the spelling, then the local pronunciation is wrong, and should be *oh*! If the pronunciation is of the greater antiquity, the spelling is incorrect. Did the Danes, as a fact, introduce their word *aa* to indicate a narrow, sluggish stream, such as these Fen water-courses usually are? Is the word *awe* (so pronounced, no matter how spelt) in use in Yorkshire (say), or in any part of England that bears traces of Danish occupation?
Edinburgh. J. T. B.



REPLIES.

125. STOW GREEN FAIR (Vol. I., p. 123).—Mr. Peacock will find in Farmer's *Notitia Monastica* (ed. Jas. Nasmyth, 1787), under Sempringham, "Fin. Ebor. Cart. 52 Hen. III. pro feria apud Stow"; this I take to be Stow Green.
Edinburgh. J. T. B.

126. FIRE AT METHERINGHAM (Vol. I., p. 252).—While busy over my *Historical Notices of the Parish of Holbeach*, I copied the following brief from the parish register, relating to the "Fire at Metheringham," about which a question is asked by Mr. Ed. Peacock. "Collected Novem. 1659 the summe of thorteen shillings and four pence for the Parish of Metheringham in the countie, on a briefe, the money payd to Will Dickinson 21 Decemb^r 15, 1659—a receipt for the sume." There is a good collection of briefs at Holbeach, and a very full collection at Rippingale, in this county.

GRANT W. MACDONALD, M.A.

127. PHILLIPS GLOVER, Esq., OF WISPINGTON (Vol. II., p. 87).—Phillips Glover or Colonel Glover, of Wispington, married about a hundred years ago (being then resident of Stainfield) Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. William Jepson, Proctor, Chapter Clerk, &c., of the Bail of Lincoln, sister to the Rev. George Jepson, M.A., Prebendary of Lincoln, 1781–1837.

Col. and Mrs. Phillips Glover had a daughter who married Robert Vyner, Esq., Eathorpe, Warwickshire, and had a numerous family. I do not know if the Eathorpe property belonged originally to the Vyners or to Colonel Glover.

Brettenham Rectory, Suffolk. CHARLES JEPSON BETHAM.

128. BOOTH OF KILLINGHOLME (Vol. II., p. 116).—A pedigree of this family is given in *The Visitation of the County of Lincoln*, 1562-4 (edited by William C. Metcalfe), p. 20. A pedigree of Booths descended from George Booth, of Barton, is given in the fifth volume of the *The Genealogist* (edited by George W. Marshall), p. 313. A somewhat lengthy notice of the family is given by Burke in his *Extinct Baronetage*, and there are some interesting notes about them in Peacock's *Church Furniture*, pp. 97 and 98. I have looked in vain amongst my books for an answer to your correspondent's final enquiry.

J. GOULTON CONSTABLE.

129. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s (Vol. II., p. 116)—*Sir Thomas Meres*. The proper spelling is Meres, not Meers. He died July 9th, 1715, and was buried July 23rd, in the vault under the chancel of the Church of St. Peter, Kirby Bellars, Leic. In the same place lie the bodies of Sir Erasmus de la Fountaine, Lady Anne (daughter of Sir Erasmus), wife of Sir Thomas Meres, and Sir John Meres, their son. Some time ago a stone gave way at the entrance to the vault, and one of the churchwardens went down and copied the names and dates upon the coffins.

The date of birth is not given, nor his age, neither does the Register which I have had examined contain the information.

Brief notices of Sir Thomas will be found in both Pepy's and Evelyn's *Diaries*, somewhat more extended notes in Burnet's *History*, Brampton's *Memoirs*, Cartwright's *Diary*, and Macaulay mentions him.

He was appointed Commissioner of the Admiralty February 14th, 1679, and continued a member of the succeeding Commissions until 1684; there is an interesting note of him in Nichols' *Herald and Genealogist*.

His will is filed in the Record Office, Somerset House, and a *facsimile* copy is in my possession. He signs his name Tho. Meres. It was proved 14th May, 1716, and was evidently drawn prior to the year 1698, as he refers to his wife the Lady Meres (she died 1698). He directs his "Boddy be buried in Lincolne Minster," makes his son John Meres, Executor, and appoints his "good brother Robert Meeres, Esquire, and my deare nephew Gilbert Dolben, Esquire," to oversee and direct the Executor, disposes of his houses at London (Bloomsbury) Normanton, and Lincoln, also another House in the close of Lincoln "which Mr. Pully lately lived in," his lands, &c., in the lordship of Stonesby, co. Leic.

To

To his son William an annuity "out of lands, &c. which I bought of Mr. John Gelson lying in Kirton or Alderchurche, Linc." residue to his three children John, Francis Katerina, and Elizabeth, special legacy to his daughter Mary, not elsewhere mentioned. The conclusion evidently of later date than the foregoing reads:—

"Whereas I had writt (but not sealed) this my will before the death of my then eldest son Thos."; and proceeds to appoint "sonn John Meres" sole executor, with the residue to the three children before mentioned, "one share for each child."

Sir Thomas was nominated for Speaker twice, viz., March, 1679, and May, 1685, and was rejected both times: in the first instance by the opposition, in the second by the court party.

Sir John Meres, his son, was knighted 26th December, 1700. He inherited Kirby Bellars through his mother; died and was buried there February, 1736. In 1720 he published a political pamphlet, entitled *The Equity of Parliaments or Public Faith vindicated*. In the preface he speaks of himself as living a very retired life. He had in his possession a notable portrait of John Milton, which has been engraved. He was High Sheriff, Leic., 1715, and was an F.R.S. He died unmarried. The *Gentleman's Magazine* says he was worth £4,000 per annum.

Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.

EDWARD DEACON.

Sir Christopher Nevile, M.P. for Lincoln, 1689–90.—Mr. W. D. Pink may like to know that the monuments of Sir Christopher Nevile and his two wives still remain in the chancel of the old Parish Church of Aubourn. The rest of the Church was taken down after a new Church had been built in 1864 on another site; but the chancel still stands in good condition, being used for funerals, and contains these and several other monuments. The epitaphs are very long and wordy; Sir Christopher Nevile is described in them as "ex antiqua familia de Grove de Rabi," and mention is made of his grandfather George who died 1653; of his father, Sir Gervase, who died in the next year; and his mother, Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Hutton, who survived him nearly 30 years; and of his two wives: (1) Katherine, daughter of Thomas Eastoft, of Eastoft, Esq., who died 1668; (2) Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsam, Bart., who died 4 April, 1715. Sir Christopher himself died, without children,

18 November, 1692, aged 61; but the family is by no means extinct, being now represented by R. H. C. Nevile, Esq., of Wellingore, who still owns the Aubourn property. Amongst other monuments in the Chancel is one of Anthony Meers, who died 1587, aged 76.

"Amber" is no doubt a mistake for Aubur, as Aubourn is still locally pronounced. The name is spelt Aubur in the Parish Register of 1789, and Aubour on Lady Nevile's tombstone of 1715; on the Church Plate of 1704 it is Auburg, and it was anciently written Aburgh or Auburgh.

R. E. C.

Sir Christopher Nevile, M.P. for Lincoln in 1689, was the son of Sir Gervas Nevile, of Haddington, and grandson of George Nevile, of Thorney. Sir Christopher, who married (firstly) Katherine, daughter of Thomas Eastoft, and (secondly) Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram, of Temple Newsam, died in 1692, leaving no issue, his only son having died in 1658. The old Manor House of Aubourn, which contains a fine carved oak staircase, remained in the possession of the family and now belongs to the Neviles of Wellingore, a younger branch of the Neviles of Thorney, who again are the representatives of the Neviles of Grove, who descended from Sir Robert Nevile, of Eldon, a younger son of Ralph, Lord of Raby and Brancepeth, the victor of Nevile's Cross.

A. E. N.

130. THE FAMILY OF ELAND (Vol. II., p. 117).—The following entries from the Calceby Register give some information concerning the Eland Family. Bryan Eland was a tenant by indenture before the Manor was sold to Sir Drayner Massingberd in 1658.

CALCEBY REGISTER.

- 1636. Margret Eland, daughter of Bryan Eland, bapt., 14 August.
- 1639. Thomas, son of Bryan Eland and Margery his wife, bapt., May 21.
- 1640. Feb. 24, John, son of the same, bapt.
- 1655. James, son of same, bapt., Sept. 28.
- 1676. Thomas, son of Thomas Eland and Ellen his wife, bapt., 10 Oct.
- 1676. Henry, son of same, bapt., 10 May.
- 1680. Ellen, wife of Thomas Eland, buried, 1 Nov.

CALCEBY

CALCEBY TRANSCRIPTS.

1682. Thomas Ealand, buried, 8 Nov.

1698. Brian Ealand, buried, 26 Oct.

Thomas Ealand made his mark in 1676 as churchwarden.

W. M.

REVIEWS.

Notes on Holbeach Church. By HENRY PEET, Esq., Member of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. Holbeach: H. A. Merry, High Street. 8vo. Pp. 24. Illustrated.

Mr. Peet has conferred a real benefit on Lincolnshire Ecclesiology by the publication of his paper on the history and architecture of Holbeach Church, read before the Literary Society of that town last November. It is an excellent example of the local topographical works which are slowly but steadily supplying the want of a general County History, and for which they are furnishing valuable material whenever that gigantic work is undertaken.

Mr. Peet is well qualified for his self-imposed task, not only by an ardent admiration for the church of his native town, which is justly ranked among the four finest Parish Churches of its style—Curvilinear Decorated—to be found in the kingdom, but also by a scientific acquaintance with ecclesiastical architecture, and a reverent appreciation of the sacred character of the edifice, and of the purposes which its various parts were originally intended to serve, or to which they have been successively adapted. Not the attractiveness only, but the usefulness of the little *brochure* is increased by the wood-cuts of portions of the building and the autotype illustrations of the exterior and interior, prepared from photographs taken specially for the purpose, with which it is so richly furnished. Every detail of the architecture is so faithfully reproduced in the autotypes that they will reward minute inspection even with a magnifying glass, as pages in a lesson book of Curvilinear Architecture. It is to be regretted that, with the exception of the curious wood-cut of the rebuilding of the upper portion of the spire in 1866, and one other, these illustrations are without descriptive titles. Most of them, it is true, explain themselves, but not all.

If less interesting to archæologists than some neighbouring churches, such as Long Sutton, Whaplode, and the huge fabric

of

of Spalding, where the building has been spread over some centuries and supplies examples of several different styles, Holbeach church, having been built from end to end at one epoch and almost without any material interruption, is a homogeneous example of one style, and that the very flower of our national architecture, and is throughout of one symmetrical design. It thus, in Mr. Peet's words, "presents few difficulties to the student, being one of those architectural books in which he who runs may read." Mr. Peet considers the arcades and aisles of the nave as somewhat earlier than the chancel. This latter is known to be subsequent to 1340, in which year the Bishop of Lincoln, to whom the church had recently been appropriated, was ordered to build the chancel *de novo*. Before this the chancel of the original Norman church,—of which the bases of the piers at the west end of the northern arcade are to be seen forming the foundations of the tall clustered piers of the present nave was still standing, the new chancel, according to our author, being "completed and ready for consecration" about 1360. Then followed an interruption in the work for nearly twenty years, at the close of which period the clerestory was added to the nave, having been already prepared for by the eastern wall having been carried upwards "screen-like above the slope of the chancel roof," and at the same period (c. 1380), the tower and spire were carried up; the whole structure, nave, aisles, chancel, south porch, tower and spire, being fully completed before the close of the century.

The singular, and we must add very ugly design of the great west window of the tower is shown in one of Mr. Peet's beautiful photographs, which also enables us to realize the grand proportions of the tower arch, one of the noblest features of the interior. This window is of five lights, a smaller window of three lights standing, as it were, within the larger outside arch, with which it is concentric, the four mullions being carried up vertically from the sill to the soffit of the arch, the interspaces being relieved by cusping, forming a remarkably awkward and ungraceful design. We do not think there is any ground for Mr. Peet's suggestion that at some time or other the design has been mutilated, as we have the same arrangement in the two lateral windows of the tower, and it is not probable that all should have received the same kind of mutilation. Mr. Peet justly remarks on the interior of the church being so much plainer than the exterior, as a characteristic common to the Churches of the epoch when, as the late Mr. Edmund

Sharpe

Sharpe used to say, "they turned all their richest architecture out of doors." The windows, beautiful example of flowing tracery, with a tendency to Flamboyant, "probably unrivalled among Fenland churches," are certainly more striking in their external than in their internal effect. They have doubtless lost much by the destruction of the painted glass in which they were rich, but of which "not a vestige now remains." Passing to south porch, Mr. Peet calls attention to the very unusual sharpness of its external door arch. We were not previously aware that the head of the arch at one time had tracery, and that the groove for glazing was still visible. The north porch he allows to remain an "architectural puzzle." He however decides against its having been an "after thought," the construction of the walls proving that it formed part of the original building, but he allows that the whole design has been much altered and modified, especially by the construction of a parvise above the porch, not originally contemplated, and by the addition of the circular turrets at the corners, presenting "the appearance rather of a baronial gate-house than of the entrance to an ecclesiastical building," and evidently "grafted on" at a later period. He does not allude to the common but untenable notion of these turrets having been brought from some adjacent manor-house and re-erected here. Mr. Peet pleads for the speedy repair of this curious porch, "valuable features of which are in danger of being lost from decay." But he is careful to explain that he means "a careful and conservative restoration which will assist instead of misleading and confusing the antiquary." Need we say that in this we are thoroughly at one with him?

The magnificent Littlebury altar tomb with its noble mailed effigy receives due notice, but we look in vain for any explanation of the singular device on which, as a crest, the knight's helmeted head is resting, a man's head—surely not "a woman's"—enveloped in a close-fitting net. The origin of this device is doubtless historical. Perhaps some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* may be able to suggest an explanation.

Literæ Laureatæ; or, A Selection from the Poetical Writings in Lincolnshire Language by John Brown; with Introduction, Life, and Explanatory Notes by the Rev. J. CONWAY WALTER. Horncastle: W. K. Morton. Pp. xlv., 156. 8vo. 1890.

For genuine writings in dialect we have always a hearty welcome. When so many manufactured catch-pennies are abroad

abroad of a purely artificial character, it is a relief to come across a writer who uses dialect as his natural and spontaneous vehicle of expression. We do not say that John Brown warbles his native wood-notes with anything like the same poetical inspiration that gives distinction to the charming lyrics of Barnes and Waugh, or even the descriptive pieces of Bloomfield and Clare, still there is something of the note of genuine folk-speech in his writings, and we only regret that so much of his volume is taken up with mere versifications in book-English, of no literary merit, though creditable, of course, to a self-educated working man. John Brown, whom his admirers delight to call "The Horncastle Laureate," was the son of the Master of the Workhouse in that place, born in 1812. Following the trade of a house painter and glazier, he seems to have devoted most of his leisure hours to what he would probably himself have called "the cultivation of the Muses." His humorous piece entitled "Neddy and Sally; or, the Statute Day," has been tolerably well-known, and is perhaps his most successful effort; and all he writes is, we are pleased to note, laudably free from that coarseness which sometimes tinges the verses of the people. But Brown—we may as well say it at once—was a rhymers and not a poet. He deliberately and with malice prepense hitched his thoughts into verse, and often, we opine, with considerable difficulty in the process. But of real irrepressible poetry and curious felicities of expression, such as we meet with in that true working-man poet, Gerald Massey, we find little or no trace. On the contrary, we find not a few curious infelicities and dislocations of idiom, which jar us harshly, such as "sunny shade" (p. 4); "No pinder's son is seen *to wile in quest* of aught that stray" (p. 5, the Editor charitably thinks that this may pass for "to go in wily quest"); "Twould *bear of* no delay" (p. 62); "No traitor hand *erefts the horns of care*" (p. 101, the Editor, here hard put to it, suggests that this, in Biblical language, may mean "encourages care," or even "lifts up the *haernes*, i.e., brains or head of care"! In a literary point of view, then, Brown's verses have no claim to immortality; if they live at all it will be by virtue of the provincialisms, which will always lend them a certain value in the eyes of a student of language. But even in his use of dialect he appears sometimes to be guilty of solecisms. "It's *nobbut but* a gosling blast" is a pleonastic phrase that occurs more than once (pp. 56, 72), but we more than doubt if any Lincolnshire man would so
express

express himself. Mr. Conway Walter is evidently an enthusiastic admirer of Brown's, and sometimes lets his enthusiasm outrun his more sober critical judgment. He has bestowed an immense amount of care in editing the poems, and has almost overburdened them with an excess of annotation, as if every allusion, local or otherwise, deserved the full commentary of a classic. Some of his philological prolusions (e.g., on *connyfoglea*, pp. 18, 155) are wildly speculative, and some of his Anglo-Saxon, we venture to say, will be a discovery to Professor Skeat. What can be said for a note like this, "The root of 'fluther' may be the Greek 'polyphloisbos thalasse' of Homer" (p. 46)? We are surprised to find a conscientious editor, as Mr. Walter undoubtedly is, venturing to displace from the text, in favour of the word "sprawling," the interesting word "sprawdering," actually written by Brown. However, when all is said, we are thankful for the book; and we trust that Brown's widow, to whom the profits are to be given, will derive a substantial benefit from its sale.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers. 1889. Vol. xx., Part 1. Edited by the Rev. Prebendary HARVEY, F.S.A. Lincoln: James Williamson. Demy 8vo. Pp. [10] xii., vii.—vii, 184.

Sixteen months after the meetings chronicled in it have been held, fourteen or even fifteen months after they might have been issued with not unreasonable energy, four months after what was promised at Bourn as their latest date, namely, that of the succeeding meeting, the Associated Societies' volume at last has crawled into the hands of members. We have made our protest before, and we are sorry to be obliged to repeat it with emphasis. Nearly every one of these papers was ready for the press sixteen months before its appearing, and even the Report of the Society's Excursion is almost wholly from the written account read in each church by the Bishop of Nottingham. For this enormous delay we can see no possible excuse. The Reports of the other Societies—all of them far shorter than the Lincolnshire one—were equally connected only with a summer meeting; the one paper of later date—Precentor Venables' study of the bosses in Lincoln Cloisters—belongs to the second part of this volume and had much better have been left for it; while the Index, which is
always

always a fair plea for liberal time, is in separate form, and might have been issued at any time.

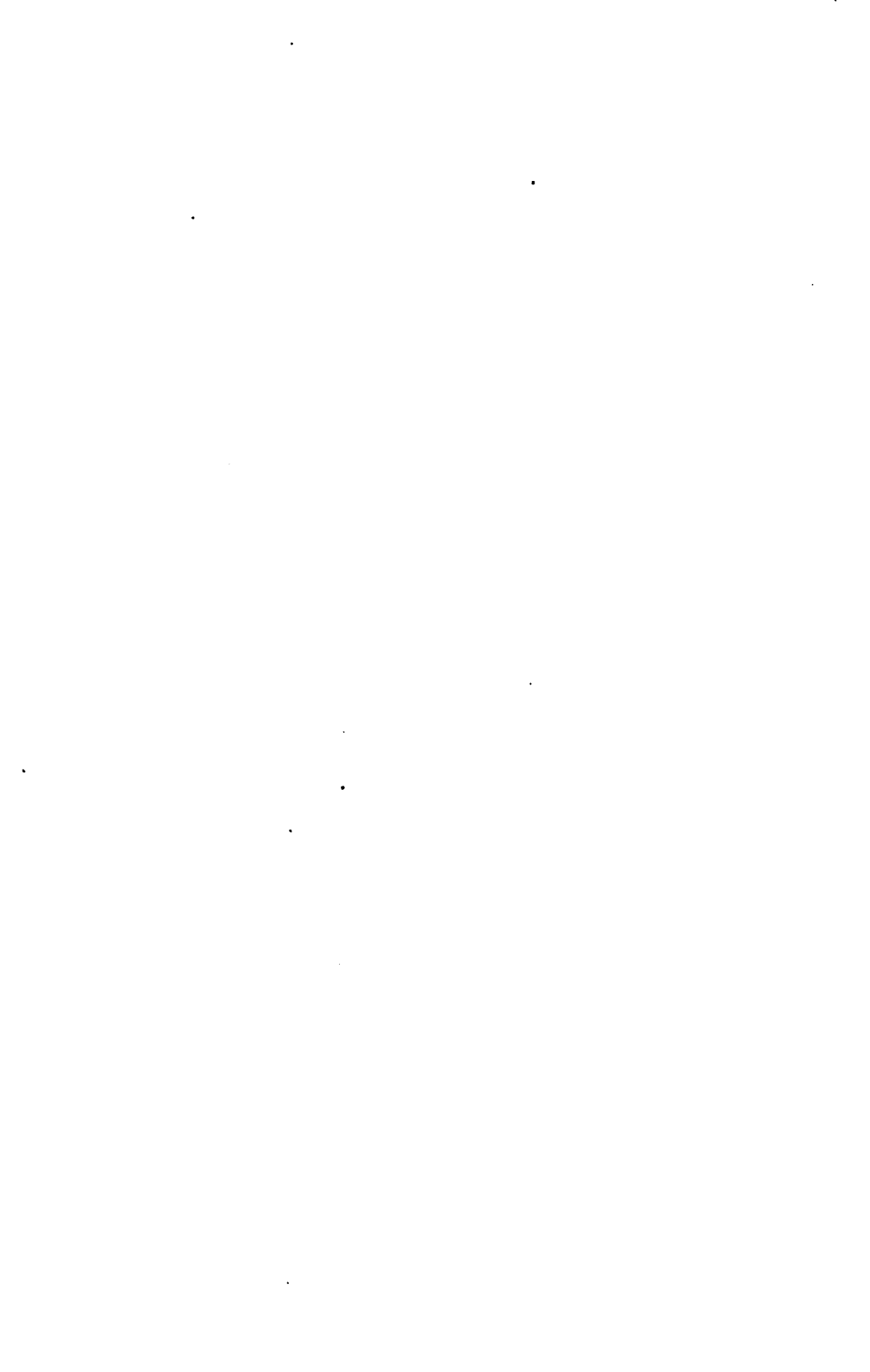
The volume itself, however, is one of great and permanent value, and somewhat better edited than some of its predecessors. The Northampton and Oakham Society, it is true, still apparently consists mainly of schoolboys or ladies, who record with glee, after their visit to the unknown wonders of London, that they "started from Euston Hotel in a brake," had "lunch provided at Crosby Hall," and "dined in a private room"—this is to show their knowingness—"at the Holborn Restaurant." It is sad to think that from accomplished architectural critics of this sort the new reredos at St Paul's, "which has attracted considerable attention (even outside the Northampton Society) was next examined, but did not meet with universal approbation." Anxious however to do justice to so rarely visited a city, the Innocents abroad "proceeded to All Saints', Barking" (known to mere Londoners as All Hallows) and safely "reached St. Saviour's, Southwark, a church so large that "one might almost call it a cathedral," and if it had been a few feet longer the Secretary would apparently have braced himself up for the effort. It is either obviously high time that the reports of excursions were properly edited, or confined to a mere statement of the places visited.

We cannot but note with some satisfaction the prominent place which the Lincolnshire Society still maintains, its report occupying no less than 93 pages out of 241. The other Associated Societies indeed seem rather behind-hand, Bedfordshire giving no paper at all; Yorkshire only one, on the Sculptures in Adel Church; and Leicestershire only a further instalment of that exceedingly dull piece of reading—useful, no doubt, in a large County History, but not suited for a General Report—the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1327. Northamptonshire however, besides a paper on the Norman Sculpture of the County, by Mr. J. R. Allen, has a very valuable paper by that excellent antiquarian, Sir Henry Dryden, on the ancient method of fixing brasses, which we commend to the attentive reading of all clergy who have loose brasses in their churches. And Worcestershire, besides a pleasant, chatty paper on the Lechmere family and Severn End, has one of those valuable side-studies in history from the pen of a real master which these Societies have done so much to encourage, "the Italian Bishops of Worcester," by Canon Creighton.

The

The Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Society on the other hand contributes no less than eight papers, besides a thorough report by Bishop Trollope, of the places visited, which the Northamptonshire Society would do well to ponder over as a contrast. Three of these—on Bourn Abbey and Castle, by Precentor Venables, on the Willoughby Monuments at Edenham, by Bishop Trollope, and on the Fens of South Lincolnshire, by Mr. W. H. Wheeler,—were read at the Bourn meeting. The first two are valuable papers of the kind for which the Society has long been distinguished; the last, we think, had better have been left unprinted. It shows no trace of real research, and makes some obviously erroneous statements. The Carr Dyke is never known as the “Caer” Dyke, *Caer* being a totally different word, but is from “Carr”—Danish *Kjarr*, an unenclosed copse. The plans of the Norman Choir of Southwell Minster here given, with a short memorandum by the Editor, were, it is stated with curious *insouciance*, intended for the volume of 1873, but were, “for some reason or other, forgotten.” Canon Christopher Wordsworth gives an account of the Guild of Bell-ringers in the Minster, and the Rev. A. R. Maddison continues his interesting history of the Minster Choir, from 1640 to 1700; the Rev. Andrew Trollope contributes notes, with an illustration, on some of the fine silver plate which was exhibited by Lord Willoughby d’Eresby to the Society at Grimsthorpe, and Precentor Venables describes the bosses in the East wall of the Minster Cloisters, with some beautiful lithographs reproduced from the *Builder*. There are also some very good engravings of the south doorway at Little Bytham, the font and a sculptured stone at Edenham, and the half-effigies and the very interesting heart shrine (the latter somehow omitted in Bishop Trollope’s account) in Careby Church, from the pencil of Mr. Scorer, as well as one of the sole remaining pier-bases of Vaudey Abbey in Grimsthorpe Park. Altogether the volume is one of great interest and value, and in itself worth more than the annual subscription of membership.

Index-making is so tedious and thankless a task that we should be reluctant to find fault, unless it were carelessly done, which here is not the case. But we can hardly help noting that the arrangement adopted for the names of persons is singularly unhappy, of which “Blaydes, Esq., paper by G. A.,” and “Harvey resigns Hon. Secretaryship of Lincoln and Nottingham Architectural Soc., Rev. G. T.,” may serve as specimens.





STAINED GLASS IN THE EAST WINDOW OF ROPSLEY CHURCH, LINCOLNSHIRE.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



WELLEBY OF WELLEBY.—The pedigrees recorded in the Heralds' Visitations of the 16th century appear to trace only the lineal descent of special portions of a family, not noting collateral branches, whether elder or younger, existent or extinct: thus the Visitation of 1562 traces the descent of Welby of Multon and Gedney, but does not distinguish those members of the family who had lived at Welby, at Wigtoft, and at Kirton; nor those still living at Fosdyke, at Thorpe, at Barkston, at Denton, and in Norfolk. The illustration of stained glass in the East window of Ropsley Church, given on opposite page, is a reproduction of one of William Fowler's coloured drawings,* and represents Sir John de Welby, *circa* 1376, referred to later. This paper is intended to set forth the records that have been found, and to discover the references which are imbedded in the traditional pedigree, shewing the existence of a branch of the family, living in that Parish which gave to it its name.

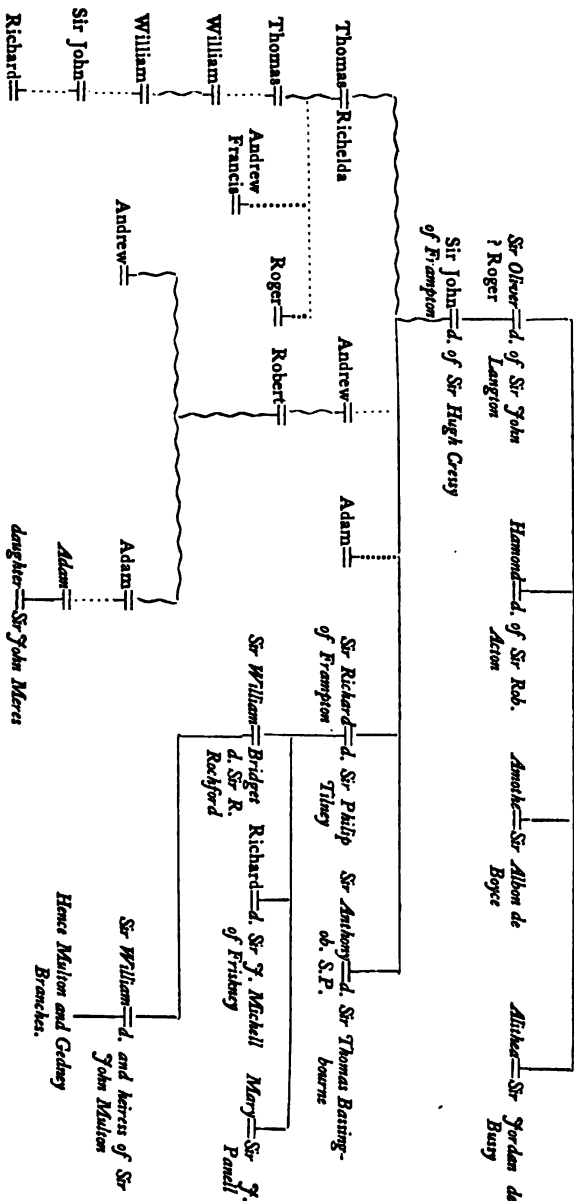
* Published at Winterton in 1808.

EARLY PEDIGREE OF THE FAMILY OF WELBY.

Guillaume de Castillon

John lord of Castillon
de Welby

The plain lines and italics shew the Herald's Visitation Pedigree.
The waved lines and Roman letters shew what records prove.
The dotted lines are suggested connexions.



The pedigree* states that John, Lord of Castillon, *alias* Welby, lived at the time of the Conquest, and was the founder of the family. He would be a Norman Knight in the following of one of the great leaders. No such name appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey, but in that of the Church of Dives† is Guillaume de Castillon. This latter Roll contains the names of those who assembled for the expedition; but some of them were otherwise engaged in furthering the conquest of England, and did not take part in the battle of Hastings. From later records it is proved that the de Wellebys were Knights in the Roll of the de Cruns, who owned sixty-one Lordships principally in Lincolnshire. It may be noted that the name of Wido de Crun appears in the Dives Roll, and not in that of Battle Abbey. This Guillaume de Castillon may have had a son John, or the christian names may have become interchanged: no other family appears to claim descent from de Castillon. In *Domesday Book* the lands in Welleby are divided between the King and Wido de Crun; when the de Cruns came to sub-infeudate their land, the family to whom that fee was granted would take the name of de Welleby. The earliest record of these fees is the Black Book of the Exchequer; in it the tenants-in-chief make return to King Henry II. of the fees they had created, and for which they were liable to contribute towards an aid on the occasion of the marriage of the King's eldest daughter with Henry, Emperor of the Romans.‡ Maurice de Crun returns twenty-five Knights' fees, paying £15 for them four years later; of these Johannes de Wellebi held one fee and a half, enfeoffed before the death of Henry I. in 1135. The return does not specify where the lands for these fees lay, but as one fee and a half is the amount of the de Crun possessions in Welleby, according to the Testa de Nevil, we can assume that the de Welleby tenancy lay in that parish. Johannes de Wellebi may have accompanied Maurice de Crun,§ when, in 1174, Henry II. entrusted to him the custody of a newly-built strong fort at Ancenis, near Nantes, and of the Provinces of Maine and Anjou; and have gone with Guy, the son of Maurice, to the third crusade under Richard I. All that is certain is that he was dead 1206|| when an amercement of fifty

* Harl. MSS., 1550, f. 152.

† Burke's *Vicissitudes of Families*. 3rd Series. Appendix.

‡ *Liber Niger*. Hearne. Vol. I, p. 272. Editio altera.

§ Dugdale's *Baronage* Tome, I, p. 412.

|| Add. MSS., 6118, f. 286.

shillings was made on his heirs, on account of a knight's fee and a half of the Honour of Crun; probably he died earlier, for Thomas,* one of his heirs, had been amerced in 1203, apparently on account of the same tenancy. In that same year† Richelda, wife of Thomas de Welleby, brought an action against the Abbey of Valle Dei—Vaudey in Grimesthorpe Park.‡ This abbey had considerable property in Welleby, including fields, &c., and two woods called Albenhage and Hallefuthwad given by John, son of Roger; who may have been John de Welleby. The pedigree makes John the son of Oliver, but as Oliver was never a family name, and Roger appears soon afterwards, that entry may be a mistake. The name§ Thomas became common about this time, in honour of the murdered Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket. Richelda was probably so named, in honour of King Richard.

A. C. E. WELBY.

(To be continued.)

132. SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PEDIGREE BOOK OF THE LINCOLNSHIRE GENTRY, BY THOMAS BECKWITH, F.S.A., 1768.—In the library of Revesby Abbey, in Lincolnshire, the seat of the Right Honble. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Secretary of State for War, is a tall folio volume, half-bound in deep red leather, with marble paper sides, and lettered in gold on the back:—

LINCOLNSHIRE
PEDIGREES
BY
THOMAS
BECKWITH
1768.

Within, on the *dorso* side of the cover, is the book-plate of Mr. James Banks Stanhope, the late owner of the MS. This *ex libris* consists of a shield of somewhat fanciful design, on which are the arms:—*Quarterly Ermine and Gules, a crescent in fess point for difference*, and ensigned with, on a wreath, the Stanhope crest:—*A demi-lion rampant Or, holding in its paws a bomb fired proper, issuant from a castle Azure*, and below on a scroll, the motto A DEO ET REGE.

The book consists of some 288 pages, but only the first 144 are numbered and used for MS. pedigrees, the rest of the book

* Add. MSS., 6118, f. 266.

† Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Vol. v., p. 490.

‡ Harl. MSS., 301, Plutarch, xxxix, F. § Stanley's *Mem. of Canterbury*. P. 196.

being

being blank with the exception of the last five pages which are devoted to an alphabetically-arranged index of the pedigrees in the book.

These pedigrees are eighty-four in number, and are taken from sources, good, bad, and indifferent. A few shields of arms are tricked, some are only blazoned, and eighteen are feebly coloured.

At page 131, is a copy of the confirmation of arms and Crest, to Thomas Holbeck of Stowe in the county of Lincoln, gentleman, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, King of Arms, which is dated 14 January, 1586.

The writer of the MS. and the collector of the pedigrees was Mr. Thomas Beckwith, of Coppergate, in York.

Mr. Samuel Redgrave, in his *Dictionary of Artists* (London: George Bell, 1878, p. 35), tells us that "Mr. Thomas Beckwith, the *portrait painter*, was the son of a respectable attorney in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was apprenticed to a house-painter at Wakefield. Then, showing a taste for drawing, he became locally reputed as a clever portrait painter, and with the feeling of an Antiquary drew every church and object of antiquity in the neighbourhood, till his drawings in pencil or water-colour formed an important collection. He was well known for his antiquarian knowledge. He published *A Walk in and about the City of York*; and was elected soon after a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London. He obtained a patent for a hardened crayon which held a good point. During the latter part of his life he resided in Coppergate, York, and died there February 17, 1786."

To this I may add that Mr. Beckwith seems to have been married, as appears by a book-plate of his own design, a copy of which adorns the title page of this MS. book of Pedigrees. This *ex libris* is one of the rarest of the rare, and the only two other copies of it, that I know of, are in the possession of Mr. Augustus Wollaston Franks, C.B., who seems to possess everything that is rich and rare.

The book-plate is of ornate design, and consists of very heavy mantling, within which is a quarterly and impaled shield ensigned with, on a wreath, the crest:—

An Indian goat passant Or, holding in its mouth an olive branch proper.

The arms on the shield are quarterly:—

1 and 4. *Argent, a chevron between three grey-bounds' heads erased Gules* (Beckwith).

2. *Argent,*

2. *Argent, a Saltire engrailed Gules, a chief per fess dancettee Or and Azure* (Bruce).

2. *Or, three mullets pierced in bend Azure.*

Impaling:—*Or, on a chevron between three lions' heads erased Gules, a fleur-de-lis between two annulets of the field* (Beckett).

Below, on a scroll is the motto:—

JOIR EN BIEN,

and at the foot is inscribed:—

"Tho^s. Beckwith of York, Painter & F.A.S."

The title page of the book is:—

Pedigrees
of the
Lincolnshire Gentry
by Tho^s Beckwith
Painter in York
1768.

The pedigrees are as follows, and the numbers refer to the pages in the MS.:—

Amcotts, 90	Hall, 116-8
Amundeville, 19	Heneage of Hainton, 41-2
Armine, of Osgoby, 105-8	Hickman of Gainsborough, 24-6
Armstrong of Corby, 115.	Holbeck, Thomas, Confirmation of
Ayscough of Stallingborough, 95	Arms to, 131
Atwell of Legbourne, 58	Jenney, 48
Bard of North Kelsey, 86	Kelk, 84
Barnardiston, 89	Kerdeston, 139
Barnecke of Tattershall, 102	Kyme of Stickforth, 17
Bolle of Thorpe, 119-20	Kyme, Barons, 18
Bratoft, 59	Langton of Langton, 50-1
Burdet of Gainsborough, 40	Ligne of Harlaxton, 33
Bussie of Haydor, 112-4	Littlebury, 46-7
Bussy of Hougham, 19-20	Manby of Elsham, 83
Carr of Sleaford, 103	Marbury, 53
Cecil of Burleigh, 75-8	Massingbeard, 60
Cholmley of Kirkby	Meers of Kirtou, 122-3
Underwood, 29	Newcomen of Saltfleetby, 49
Cholmley of Burton	Newton of Woolsthorpe, 126-8
Coggles, 29-30	Oyri or D'Oirre of Gedney, 125
Conney of Basingthorpe, 109-10	Paynell of Boothby, 130
Copleyde, 44-5, 81-3	Pepper, 98
Cressy of West Ravendale, 31	Purlaye, 96
Cressy of Fulsby in Kirby on Bane, 32	Pystor, 97
Dallison, 68-9	Quadring, 94
Disney of Norton Disney, 66-7	Robinson of Boston, 124
Dymock of Scrivelsby, 43, 137	Roinare, 140
Fox of Boston, 129	Rud of Winterton, 101
Fulnetby, 52	Saint Paul of Snarford, 64-5
Gaunt, 139	Saltmarsh, 121
Guevara of Stanigot, 33	Sheffield of Butter-
Gedney, 54	wick, 71-2
Goodrick of Bollingbrook, 100	Sherwood, 111
Grantham, 62-3	Skipwith, 79-80

From
Mr. Strangwaia's
MSS.

Snarford

Snarford of Snarford, 121
 South of Kelstern, 34
 Southill of Redbourne, 88
 Stukeley of Holbeach, 132
 Tamhorne, 134
 Thetoft, 61
 Thorold of Marston, 1-4
 Thorold of Hough, 7-8
 Thorold of Harmston, 5-7
 Thorold of Thoresby and Cuxwold, 10
 Thorpe, 57
 Tilney, 132-3
 Tirwhit of Kettleby and Stansfield.
 21-2

Trewsdale, 87
 Trollope of Casewick, 23
 Turner of Stoke-Rochford, 143-4
 Umfraville, 35-7
 Upton, 85
 Walpole of Pinchbeck, 93
 Welby of Gedney and Moulton, 90-2
 Wentworth of Ashby, 129
 Wichcote of Harpewell, 27, 104
 Whittington, 134-6
 Willoughby of Eraby, 39, 73-4
 Wilson of Strubby and Sheepwash, 99
 Wray of Glenworth, 13-6
 Yarborough, 55-6

In the Beckwith MS. the following shields of arms are tricked in colour:—

Agard, 134
 Bagott, 134
 Boothby, 134
 Daniel, 134
 Darby, 134
 Dinham, 135

Egerton, 135
 Guevara, 33
 Holbeck, 131
 Ligne, de, 33
 Metham, 135-6
 Monnox, 135

Seckford, 136
 South, 34
 Stuteville, 136
 Tamhorne, 134
 Welles, 134
 Whittington, 134

In the Dymoke pedigree (p. 44) the following note is of interest:—"His MAJESTY was pleased to confer the Honor of Knighthood upon His Champion *Edward Dymoke* of the Barony of *Scrivelsby* in the County of *Lincoln* Esquire; whose great sufferings all the late unhappy Wars, both in his Person and Estate, hath manifested his Loyalty and Integrity to His MAJESTY. In which name of *Dymoke* the Honour of Champion hath continued 400 years."—*Mercurius Publicus*, April 11 to 18, 1661. No. 15, page 239. Published by Authority: Westminster."

As confirmations of arms and crest are of great interest, and are oft-times lost, it may be well to perpetuate in the pages of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* what would be called Robert Cooke's gift to Thomas Holbeck of Stowe, in 1586.

TO ALL AND SINGULAR as well Nobles and Gentiles as others to whom these presents shall come, be seen, heard, read or understood: Robert Cooke Esquire alias Clarenciulx (*sic*) King of Armes and principal Herald of the East West and South partes of this Realme of England sendeth greeting in our Lord God everlasting and being required of THOMAS HOLBECK of Stowe in the County of Lincoln, Gentleman, to make searche in the Regester and Recordes of my Office for the ancient Armes of
that

that Name and Family whereof he is descended, whereupon I have made search accordingly, and do finde that he is lyneally descended from the ancient house of the Holbecks now remaining in the County aforesaid, who of long continuance have borne for their Armes, *the feild gold on a chief azure three Lyons' heads erased of the feild* and for his crest or Cognaysance, upon the Healme *out of a Crowne a Pelycanes head gold wounding himself (sic) Mantled Gules dabled Silver* as more plainly appeared depicted in the Margent hereof; which Armes and Creast I the said Clarenciulx King of Armes by power and authority to me comytted by Letters Patent under the great Seale of England, doe Ratifie Confirme give grant and allow unto the said Thomas Holbeck Gentleman and to his posterity for ever with their due difference; he and they the same to use bear enjoy and Shew forth at all times and for ever hereafter according to the Ancient Lawes of Armes without the Impediment lett or Interruption of any person or persons. In Witness whereof I the said Clarenciulx King of Armes have hereunto Subscribed my name and thereunto put the Seale of my Office the xiiijth day of January in the year of our Lord God 1586 and in the xxixth year of the Reigne of our most Gracious Sovereigne Lady Queen Elizabeth.

(Signed) Robert Cooke alias
Clarenciulx Roy Darnes

To the original document was attached, according to Mr. Beckwith, the circular official seal and arms of Clarenceux impaling *Or, a chevron componée Azure and Gules, between three cinquefoils of the second*: and around the seal the marginal legend, in old English characters is: SIGILLUM ROBERTI COOKE CLARENCIULX REX ARMORUM.

This seal is tricked in pencil by Mr. Beckwith, and is very curious, as the arms given above as those of Cooke belong to the illustrious family of Sir Anthony Cooke of Giddy Hall, in Romford, Essex, Knight, one of the tutors of King Edward VI., and Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, was certainly not of that race. Moreover, Robert Cooke had a grant of arms which is dated the 4th of March, 1577, and from its blazon:—*Gules, semée*

of

of *fleurs-de-lis Argent*, a *cinquefoil Ermine*, it would look as if Robert Cooke was a Leicester or Cole-Orton man, and owed his success in life to the family of Beaumont of Cole-Orton in Leicestershire.

105, Pall Mall, London.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

133. THE MONASTERIES, FRIARIES, AND HOSPITALS OF LINCOLN.—As a general rule in Cathedral Cities few monastic institutions are found, and those few are poor and unimportant. The reasons for this are fairly obvious, in many of these cities the Cathedral was a Monastery itself, as at Peterborough, Ely, and Durham; in others such as our own City, Salisbury, and Lichfield, the Cathedral absorbed most of the interest and the wealth, which would elsewhere have gone to the Monks, Nuns, or Friars. In Mr. Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills*, is afforded clear evidence of this in the number and amount of bequests "to the Mother Church of Lincoln," "to the Fabric of Lincoln Minister," and the like. So that the subject of this paper is not very important, since the various institutions did not attract much notice in their day, and there is left to us not much more of their history on parchment or paper than has come down to us in the scanty fragments of their buildings. Still, poor as the subject may seem, it has been thought well to collect in the pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, all that has been discovered about it, in the hope that by so doing interesting details may be brought home to many readers of what was in its time a most useful portion of the life of our city.

The earliest of these establishments is only known I believe by the following extract from Leland the well-known author of the *Itinerary*; "where the Deane of Lyncolne's House is in the Minstar Close of Lyncolne and thereabout was a Monastery of Nunes afore the time that Remigius began the new Mynstar of Lyncolne, and of this Howse yet remayne certayne tokens of it."*

Next in chronological order come two Hospitals which are both reputed to have been founded by Remigius; *i.e.*, that of The Holy Innocents, and that of St. Giles. Both these, St. Catherine's and others, as will appear hereafter, are indeed without the city walls, so that they might technically be considered to be outside the subject, but as whatever history they possess is bound up with the city they shall be included here.

* Leland, *Itinerary*, vol. VIII., p. 4.

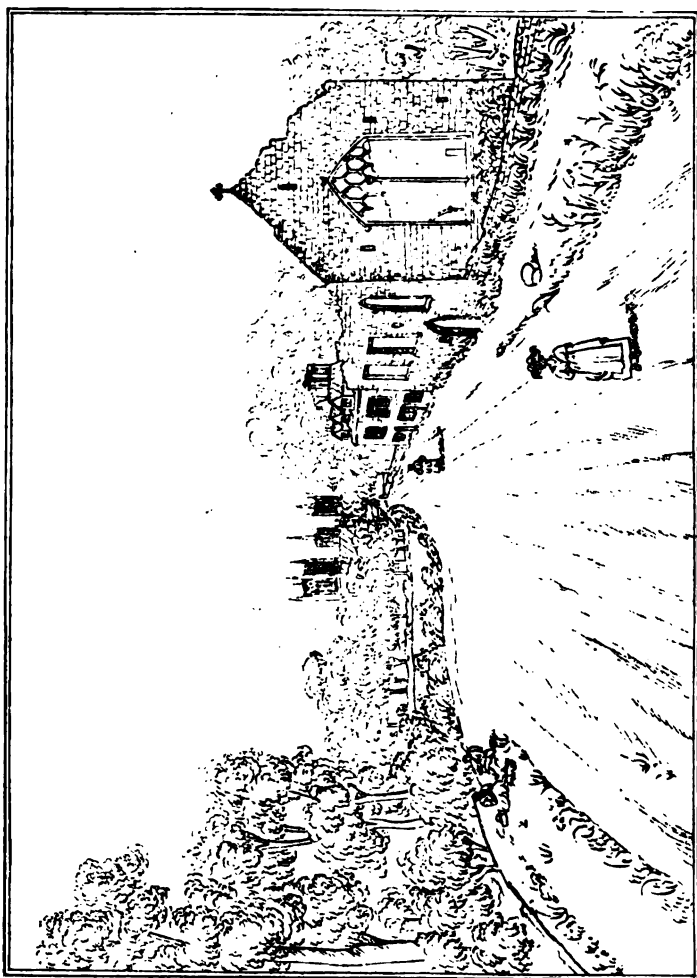
The Hospital of St. Giles belonged to the Augustinian Order, as did all the other Lincoln Hospitals, save that of the Holy Sepulchre. They were originally built for the relief and rest of travellers, and especially for pilgrims, and so naturally they were situated on the roadside. Besides the poor and impotent, there were generally two or three religious brothers in these Hospitals, one to be Master or Prior, and one or two to be Chaplain or Confessor; these observed the rule of the Orders of St. Austin, and probably subjected the other inmates to some religious as well as local statutes. The remains of the Hospital of St. Giles are but small, consisting of a farmhouse on the Wragby Road, just east of the field whence, according to tradition, so much of our Lincoln oolite was quarried for the Cathedral. Running east from the south wall of the house is also a wall pierced for two windows and a doorway, with a fireplace on the west, and a four-centred doorway; a view of the east end of this, showing a high gable with a traceried window, is in the possession of the Dean and Chapter.* The records of this Hospital are singularly meagre; almost the only fact of interest indeed is that about the year, 1280, Oliver Sutton, the then Dean (afterwards Bishop) of Lincoln, annexed the mastership to the Vicars who performed divine offices in the Cathedral. Previous to this a connexion had certainly existed, says Mr. Maddison,† between the Vicars and the House of St. Giles, for in the grant of it from the Dean and Chapter, mention is made of "negligence" on the part of the Vicars towards it; and in some of the deeds they are coupled with "the master and brethren of St. Giles," and are described as sojourning there. The conditions on which it was transferred to them, were, that they should keep chaplains in it to sing masses for the souls of Walter de Welles and William de Newport, who had been great benefactors to the House; and a clause was inserted to the effect that weak and infirm Vicars might live there. Also there is a tradition‡ that the Comte de Perche, the commander of the Dauphin's Army, in the battle of "Lincoln Fair" (so called from the spoil taken by the victors from the excommunicated city) was slain near the Cathedral, and that he was buried in this Hospital of St. Giles. Other accounts,§ however, state that he and his forces were

* With the permission of the Dean and Chapter, we give a facsimile of the view. [Eds., *Lincol. N. & Q.*]

† Rev. A. R. Maddison, *The Vicars Choral of Lincoln Cathedral*, p. 12.

‡ Cf. the capitally told story of *Runnymede and Lincoln Fair*, by J. G. Edgar.

§ Brookes, *Traacts and Miscellanies of Lincoln*, 1864.



View of St Giles' Hospital, Lincoln.
 Copied from a painting of 1598 by J. B.
 now in the possession of Mr. John Wilson 1822.

driven down hill, where he was killed, and that his burial place was the Hospital of the Holy Innocents, which will be mentioned directly. The Hospital, like many others in England, was dedicated to St. Giles, who having been lame himself, was revered as the especial patron of cripples, and who in the 7th century founded the Abbey of St. Giles, near Nismes. Many years ago a stone effigy believed to be the principal image of St. Giles (which would stand in the Chapel) was found in the Hospital precincts, and was taken to the Cathedral Cloisters for preservation; it is now in the Chapel of St. John the Baptist. The saint is vested in the alb with its girdle, the stole crossed in front of the breast, and its extremities hanging down on each side; about the neck appears the amice with a rich apparel or parure, and at the back is worn a cope.* A few extracts from Mr. Gibbons' *Early Lincoln Wills* may be of some interest here, and complete this notice of the Hospital.

"1394. John de Ramsey bequeaths to the poor of the House of St. Giles, without Lincoln, iijs. iiijd.," p. 67.

"1392. William Wayte to the same, just double the amount," p. 86.

"1433. John Cotes bequest to the Hospital of St. Giles, without Lincoln," p. 158.

†The Hospital of The Holy Innocents, also supposed to have owed its foundation to Remigius, stood on what are still called the Malandry (Maladerie—a Leper House in Norman-French) Fields, at the north-western corner of the South Common. It was, as has already been conveyed, one of those charitably endowed Hospitals for Lepers, which mark by their names the number of places in England cursed with that dreadful disease (supposed to be the cause of the sores of Lazarus, hence the common name of a leper-house) which has left our shores, let us hope for ever, banished by better food and cleaner habits than those of the English in the 11th century. Remigius endowed it with a revenue of 13 marks, but nothing is known about the constitution of the house or the number of Lepers. In the reign of Henry the 1st, it was chartered and endowed by that king for the reception and maintenance of ten Leprous brethren, a warden, and two chaplains to say mass for the souls of the king, and of his family, and a clerk to

* Bloxam's *Companion to Gothic Architecture, Ecclesiastical Vestments*, p. 63.

† For most of this I am indebted to a most excellent paper by the late W. D. Cookson, M.D., in the *Lincoln Topographical Society's Volume*, for 1843.

serve in the Church of the Hospital; the lepers were to be of the outcasts (*ex ejectis*) of the City of Lincoln, and the presentation was vested in the Mayor and other good men of the City. He gave in perpetual alms, £13 from the Manor of Nettleham, and 20s. rent of Tenements in Lincoln. Henry the 2nd confirmed to the lepers of Lincoln his grandfather's gift, and added some land near Horncastle of his own gift and mentions to confirm the gifts of several former benefactors. In the reign also of Edward the 3rd, there is an account of the items of revenue of the Hospital. In 1294, Bishop Oliver Sutton addresses a Requisition to the brethren to present a priest to serve in the Church of the Hospital. Also in the same year, he addresses a brief to the Arch-deacons of Lincoln and Stow, to allow alms to be collected on three Sundays or Festivals every year for the Hospital, which is stated to be in great want. The same takes place in 1298. In 1303, an Indulgence of 30 days is granted to all Benefactors of this Hospital, and to those who shall succour the poor and infirm there residing.

It was annexed to the great Leper-house at Burton Lazars in 1456. At the Dissolution, Henry the 8th granted both to John Dudley Lord Lisle. In the seventh year of Edward the 6th, this Hospital is granted to Sir William Cecil. Ten shillings was ordered to be paid from the Malendrye, in the 1st year of Queen Mary, to the Incumbent of St. Botolphs. On November 7th, 1767, three conveyances were made of parts of the Malandry Fields, the eastern for the augmentation of the Vicarage of Normanby, the Western for that of Canwick, and the other for the Rectory of Snarford. Of the Hospital itself nothing is left; more than 130 years ago, a fire consumed the farm house which stood on the old site. There were two more Hospitals, of which one St. Mary's, was dedicated either to the Virgin Mary or St. Mary Magdalene. It was governed by a Prior as we learn from a quotation in *Tanner*, of a gift of land in Stapleford, from the Rector of Norton to the Prior of St. Mary's Hospital. Its situation is unknown.

Lincoln.

G. MANSEL SYMPSON.

(To be continued.)

134. THE WILL OF HUGH OF WELLS, BISHOP OF LINCOLN, A.D. 1212.—The following copy of the Will of Hugh of Wells, Bishop of Lincoln, made in the time of his exile in A.D. 1212, is taken from the Historical Manuscripts Commission *Report*

on the *Manuscripts of Wells Cathedral*, by the late Rev. J. A. Bennett, published in 1885, pp. 186-7.

Hugh of Wells was Bishop of Lincoln from 1209 to 1234. His predecessor was William of Blois, who succeeded Hugh of Avalon (St. Hugh) after a three years' vacancy of the See in 1203. He was the eldest son and heir of Edward of Wells—the family name appears to have been Trotman,—whose estate lay at Lanchester, 2 miles S.W. of Wells. He was the elder brother of Jocelin, Bishop of Bath and Wells, 1206-1242. Hugh was Archdeacon of Wells under Bishop Savaric, his brother Jocelin's predecessor, and according to *Wendover* became Chancellor of the Realm. On the publication of the Interdict in 1208 he and his brother Jocelin were among the Bishops who, fearing the wrath of the King, fled the realm, and remained in exile until the Bishops were admitted to peace by John in 1213. He had been appointed to the See of Lincoln by John under the belief he would support him in his controversy with the Pope about the primacy of Stephen Langton. John ordered that he should be consecrated by the Archbishop of Rouen, Langton being inhibited. But he refused to be a party to an uncanonical act, and went straight to Melun, where, to the great indignation of the King, he received consecration at the hands of Langton.

[ORIGINAL.]

Testamentum domini Hugonis Lincoln, Epi.

In nomine Sancte et individue Trinitatis, Ego Hugo divina miseratione Lincoln. Eps. ecclesie qualiscumque minister, condidi testamentum meum de bonis meis que michi restituenda sunt in Anglia, in hunc modum. Imprimis volo ut reddantur debita subscripta, scilicet cclxi. marce et dim., si non fuerint solute, de quodam debito quod secit dominus Bath domino ["pape" obliterated] quod ei debetur de Episcopatu Lincoln. de tempore meo de denariis beati Petri; domino regi Anglie xc. marce, et viii. marce, et viii. solidi et unus denarius de diversis particulis quas acit dominus Bath, preter ea si qua debentur de Ludingeland; lego autem pro anima mea d. marcas ad fabricam ecclesie Lincoln., et d. marcas ad emendas terras, redditus et possessiones ad augmentandam communam ejusdem ecclesie; vicariis Lincoln. ecclesie lx. marcas, et ccc. marcas ad distribuendum per domos

[TRANSLATION.]

The Will of the lord Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln.

In the name of the holy and undivided Trinity, I, Hugh, by divine compassion Bishop of Lincoln, servant of the church such as I am, have made my will in respect of my goods which are to be restored to me in England, in this manner.

First, I will that the debts underwritten may be paid, to wit, 261 marks and a half, if they shall not have been paid, for a certain debt to the lord [the Pope] which the lord of Bath [his brother Jocelin Bishop of Bath and Wells] knows of, which is due to him in respect of the bishopric of Lincoln, for my time, for the Blessed Peter's pence; to the lord the king of England 600 marks, and 8 marks, and 8 shillings and 1 penny for divers small matters which the lord of Bath knows of, except those, if any are due, for Ludingeland. And I bequeath, for my soul, 500 marks to the fabric of the church of Lincoln, and 500 marks

religious

religiosas episcopatus Lincoln. ; et centum marcas ad distribuendum per domos leprosorū ejusdem episcopatus ; et centum marcas per domos hospitales episcopatus ejusdem ; et ccc. marcas distribuendas ecclesiis quas habemus ad libros et ornamenta emenda, Domui de Stanleg xxx. marcas, Domui de Quarrei xx. marcas, Domui de Polestlon xxx. marcas, Domui de Fernleg decem marcas, Domui de Plinton cent. marcas ; pro anima relicte Galfridi de Maud xx. marc. ; Thome de Maud xx. marc., Willelmo de Maud xl. marcas, Ricardo de Argenton iii. marcas, cuidam militi de Notinghamshire tenenti de archiepiscopatu Ebor., cujus filiam Gatyces habere voluit ad opus filii sui xl. marcas, Ricardo cujus fuerat Hill quam Robertus de Maud xxx. marcas, Willelmo capellano de Niweton quondam persone de Trent x. marcas, ad hospitale construendum pro anima Jordani de Turry, vel ad alias elemosynas pro anima sua faciendas per executores testamenti sui et per consilium executorum hujus testamenti ccc. marcas, relicte Simonis de Bugeden xx. marcas. Chrispine relicte Hugonis fabri et filie sue iii. marcas ; Matilede Blunde de Wells iii. marcas ; Matilede filie Chrispine Sudoure iii. marcas ; Domui leprosorū de Selewud iii. marcas ; Domui monialium de Berwe x. marcas ; Domui de Berliz iii. marcas ; ad fabricam ecclesie de Bocland xx. marcas ; Domui de Canniton v. marcas ; ad construendum hospitale apud Wells d. marcas ; hospitali Bathon. vii. marcas et dimid. ; Domui leprosorū extra Bath iii. marcas ; leprosis extra Ivelcestre iii. marcas ; monialibus de Stodleg in Oxenefordsire vii. marcas et dim. ; Matilde de Berewich que fuit cum C. Wac vii. marcas et dim., ad se maritandam ; Relicte Ricardi Foliot de Stok vii. marcas et dim ; pro anima Eve filie Algari de Wells vii. marcas et dim. ;

to buy lands, rents, and possessions to augment the commons of the same church ; to the vicars of the church of Lincoln 60 marks, and 300 marks to be distributed throughout the religious houses of the Bishopric of Lincoln ; and 100 marks to be distributed throughout the houses of lepers of the same bishopric ; and 100 marks throughout the hospital houses of the same bishopric ; and 300 marks to be distributed to the churches which we have, to buy books and ornaments ; to the house of Stanleg,* 30 marks ; to the house of Quarrei,† 20 marks ; to the house of Polestlon,‡ 30 marks ; to the house of Fernleg,§ 10 marks ; to the house of Plinton,|| 100 marks ; for the soul of the relict of Geoffrey de Maud, 20 marks ; to Thomas de Maud, 20 marks ; to William de Maud, 40 marks ; to Richard de Argenton, 3 marks ; to a certain knight of Nottinghamshire holding of the bishopric of York, whose daughter Gatyces wished to marry, to the use of his son, 40 marks ; [to Richard whose [daughter] was Hill [aria] whom Robert de Maud 30 marks] ; to William the chaplain of Niweton,¶ formerly parson of Trent, 10 marks ; for an hospital to be built for the soul of Jordan de Turry, or for other alms to be made for his soul by the executors of his will and by the advice of the executors of this will, 300 marks ; to the relict of Simon de Bugden, 20 marks ; to Crispina the relict of Hugh Smith (Faber) and her daughter, 3 marks ; to Matilda Blunde of Wells, 3 marks ; to Matilda the daughter of Crispina Sudoure, 3 marks ; to the house of the lepers of Selewud,** 3 marks ; to the house of the nuns of Berwe,†† 10 marks ; to the house of Berliz,‡‡ 3 marks ; to the fabric of the house of Bocland,§§ 20 marks ; to the house of Canniton,||| 5 marks ; for an hospital to be built at Wells, 500 marks¶¶ ; to the hospital of

* Stanley, (Cistercian) Wilts.

† Quarrei, (Cistercian) Isle of Wight

‡ Pulton, (Gilbertine) Wilts.

§ Monkton Farley (Cluniac), Wilts.

|| Plympton (Austin Canons), Devon.

¶ Newton.

** Selwood, Somers.

†† Barrow Gurney, Somers.

‡‡ Barlinch (Austin Canons), Somers.

§§ Buckland (Cistercian), Devon.

||| Cannington (Benedictine Nunnery), Somers.

¶¶ The Hospital of St. John the Baptist, for wayfarers, ultimately founded by him and his brother Jocelin, Feb. 19, 1220-1.

Magistro Johanni de Ebor. nisi a me beneficiatus fuerit centum marcas; filiabus Willelmi de Stratton ccc. marcas ad eas maritandas; puelle de S^{te} Edwardo centum et l. marcas ad se maritandas; puero de Everciz xl. marcas, ad eum exhibendum; pauperibus de consanguinitate mea centum marcas; Johanni de Mertoc lx. marcas; Hereberto de Camera l. marcas; Rogero Mariscall xxx. marcas; Ricardo Mariscall xl. marcas; Walensi Coco xxx. marcas; Ricardo de Camera x. marcas; Matheo de coquina iii. marcas; Galf. filio Petri vii. marcas et dim.; et singulis aliis garcionibus meis mecum cunctibus v. marcas; Galfrido Gmend ii. marcas; Alano le Nottere ii. marcas; Willelmo homini Rogeri Capellani v. marcas; Willelmo scriptori meo x. marcas; Volo autem quod restituantur hominibus meis tam militibus quam aliis facta mihi restitutione que me et eos contingit omnia que ab eis capta sunt injuste in hoc interdicto. Item lego Canonicis de Moreton xx. marcas; Canonicis de S^{te} Barbara xx. marcas; pro anima filii Stephani persone de Dokemeresf. vii. marcas et dim.; hujus autem testamenti mei executores constituo dominum Bathon., et Magistrum Hel. de Derham ad recipienda omnia et distribuenda ut predixi, et dominum Cantuar., et confratres, et coxules meos rogo quatinus pro Deo et honore Ecclesie Dei, et pro salute animarum suarum et mee cum requisiti fuerint consilium et auxilium efficac apponant ut hoc testamentum meum compleatur. Quod autem ultra hec omnia predicta remanserit tam de his que michi restituenda sunt quam de aliis bonis meis et his que michi debentur volo quod per predictos executores mei testamenti distribuatur pro anima mea tam pauperibus per Episcopatum Lincoln. quam alibi, sicut magis viderint expedire. Qui etiam nichilominus de libris, pannis, et vestibus meis disponant sicut commodius nov erint faciendum. Si vero interim de domino Bathon. humanitus contigerit, quod Dominus avertat, volo quod Magister Hel. et Magister Reginaldus de

Bath, 7 marks and a half; to the house of the lepers outside Bath, 3 marks; to the lepers outside Ivelceastre,* 3 marks; to the nuns of Stodleg† in Oxfordshire, 7 marks and a half; to Matilda de Berewich who was with C. Wac, 7 marks and a half for her marriage; to the relict of Richard Foliot of Stok, 7 marks and a half; for the soul of Eva, daughter of Algar de Wells, 7 marks and a half; to Master John of York, unless he shall be benefited by me, 100 marks; to the daughters of William de Stratton, 300 marks for their marriages; to the maid of St. Edward, 150 marks for her marriage; to the boy of Everciz, ‡ 40 marks to support him; to the poor of my kindred, 100 marks; to John de Mertoc, § 60 marks; to Herbert of the chamber, 50 marks; to Roger Marshal, 30 marks; to Richard Marshal, 40 marks; to Walcis the cook, 30 marks; to Richard of the chamber, 10 marks; to Mathew of the kitchen, 3 marks; to Geoffrey Fitz Peter, 7 marks and a half; and to each one of my other grooms going with me, 5 marks; to Geoffrey Gmend, 2 marks; to Alan le Nottere, || 2 marks; to William the man of Roger the chaplain, 5 marks; to William my scribe, 10 marks. And I will that all things may be restored to my men, as well knights as others, which were unjustly taken from them in this interdict, restoration being made to me which touches me and them.

Also I bequeath to the canons of Moreton 20 marks; to the canons of St. Barbara, 20 marks; for the soul of Fitz Stephen the parson of Dokemeresf [ield], ¶ 7 marks and a half. And I appoint as executors of this my will the lord of Bath and Master Helias de Derham to receive and distribute all things as I have before said. And I request the lord of Canterbury, and my brethren and follow-exiles, that they, for the sake of God and the honour of the church of God, and for the safety of their souls and of my own, when they shall be requested, may add advice and effectual aid that this my will may be fulfilled. And forasmuch as there shall remain

* Ilchester, Somers.

† Stodley (Benedictine), Oxon.

‡ Evercreech, Somers.

§ Martock, Somers.

|| The Notary.

¶ Dogmersfield, Hants.

Cestre omnia exequantur cum consilio domini Cantuar., et domini Elyensis. Et si de Magistro Hel. ita contingat humanitus, volo quod dominus Bathon. omnium sit executor habito inde consilio domini Cantuar. cum viderit expedire. Ad hec lego ad fabricam Ecclesie Wel-len. ccc. marcas, et ad communam ecclesie ipsius augmentandam, tam ad opus vicariorum quam canonicorum ccc. marcas, et xl. marcas distribuendas vicariis ecclesie memorate.

Actum apud S^m Martinum de Garenn', in die S^{ci} Bricii, pontificatus mei anno tertio, presentibus domino J. Bathon. Episcopo; Magistro Hel. de Derham; Magistro Johanne de Ebor., Magistro Regni de Cestre, Magistro Willelmo, Rogero, et Hel., capellania, Petro de Cic. et Willelmo de Ham.

beyond all these things aforesaid, as well of those things which are to be restored to me as of my other goods, and those things which are due to me, I will that there be distributed by the aforesaid executors of my will, for my soul, as well to the poor throughout the bishopric of Lincoln as elsewhere as shall seem the more expedient to them; who also, nevertheless, shall dispose of my books, clothes and vestments, as they shall consider the more convenient to be done. But if in the meantime the lord of Bath shall die, which God avert, I will that Master Helias and Master Reginald, of Chester, do execute all things with the advice of the lord of Canterbury and the lord of Ely. And if Master Helias shall die I will that the lord of Bath may be executor of all things, the advice of the lord of Canterbury being taken when he shall consider it to be expedient.

Besides these things, I bequeath to the fabric of the church of Wells 300 marks, and to augment the commons of the same church, as well to the use of the vicars as of the canons, 300 marks, and 40 marks to be distributed to the vicars of the afore-mentioned church.

Done at St. Martin de Garenne, on the day of St. Bricius, in the third year of my pontificate,* the lord Bishop of Bath, Master Helias de Derham, Master John of York, Master Regnus of Chester, Master William, Roger and Helias, Chaplains, Peter of Chichester and William of Ham, being present.

Eds. *Lincs. N. & Q.*

135. ST. ETHELDREDA AT WEST HALTON, c. A.D. 671.—Some years ago I ventured to suggest that West Halton must be the place to which St. Etheldreda first came after her landing at Winteringham, and I cannot imagine how anyone with the *Liber Eliensis* in his hand could think otherwise. The late venerable Bishop of Lincoln had, however, named Heapham, near Gainsborough. I now see that Bentham, in his *History of Ely* (1771), p. 53, names West Halton as the place. Thomas of Ely calls it Alfham, and describes it as a *viculus* on ground almost an island, and surrounded by marshes, about 10 stadia (a little over a mile) from Winteringham, and says that

* 13 November, A.D. 1211.

Etheldreda (to whom the present church is dedicated) built a church there. She would not, of course, dedicate the church to herself, but the original dedication, as in some other cases, Ripon for instance, may gradually have made way for the name of the founder; or the church built by Etheldreda may have been destroyed by the Danes, and another, formally dedicated to her, built in its place. It would seem from De la Pryme that there was once a fine and spacious church at West Halton, and fragments of Norman moulding, etc., have been found in the churchyard. My notion is that Etheldreda and her companions made their way below the hill to evade their pursuers, who might be expected to keep on the Roman road above. Thus she would get to Stow, where the miracle of her growing staff was supposed to have occurred, and at last to Ely, where she founded the monastery.

Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

J. T. FOWLER.

136. NORTH PORCH OF HOLBEACH CHURCH.—I wish to challenge the statement made in the January number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* by the Reviewer of the excellent "Notes on Holbeach Church," by N. Peet—a work that should certainly be owned by all who take an interest in the South Lincolnshire Churches. The Reviewer states, in reference to the turrets of the north porch, "He does not allude to the common but untenable notion of these turrets having been brought from some adjacent manor-house and re-erected here."

I wish to record in the pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.* that I am guilty of holding "the untenable notion that the two turrets were brought from some adjacent manor-house;" and further, I wish to state that I believe they did duty at "the castle" of the powerful family of "Mul-ton," which was in "their park at Mul-ton." The site of "the castle," now called "Hall Hill," is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles S. from Moulton Church and about 4 from that of Holbeach.

This castle was occupied by the Mul-ton family from the middle of the twelfth century until the death of the last male, Sir John de Mul-ton, when the estates were divided between three daughters. The house or castle, after having been owned and occupied by the Welbys (through marriage with the Mul-ton family), was allowed to go to decay in the fifteenth century. The Public Records show the large estates the Mul-ton family owned, and the important part they played

as statesmen and soldiers in the affairs of the nation. The Spalding register and Cole's MSS. give us great insight into the troubles the Spalding monks had with their powerful head tenants at "Multon Park." The "castle of Multon" was fortified, and only about a year since a worked stone (part of an embattlement) was dug up from the mound of Hall Hill, in an excellent state of preservation, this I carefully examined. I would like to call the Reviewer's attention to (in my opinion) the following facts:—that the advowson of Holbeach church formerly belonged to the Multon family; that a member of the Multon family had obtained the market for Holbeach; that the Welbys, who became possessed of the "Castle at Multon," allowed it to go to decay at the period the N. porch was erected at Holbeach church; that the Welbys took great interest in Holbeach church; that members of their family were buried in the same; that Moulton and Spalding were *the only fortified* castles in the district; that similar work to the turrets has recently been found at the site of Moulton Castle; that the turrets are certainly not ecclesiastical (though they add greatly to the beautiful appearance of this splendid church).

I will not give my reasons for thinking the turrets came from Moulton, but simply ask: what is more natural than that the Welbys, who were great supporters of church work in the district should, considering how difficult stone was to be obtained from far off quarries, contribute towards the erection of the splendid church and porch the turrets and stone from their ruined castle at Moulton? I will conclude by putting before the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* and the Reviewer the opinions of two great authorities on South Lincolnshire architecture, and, I feel the Reviewer will agree with me, their opinions should carry great weight.

The late Mr. E. Sharpe (when he was making his drawings for his valuable work, *The Lincolnshire Excursion of the Archaeological Society*, informed me he believed the turrets had done duty elsewhere in some domestic building, and when I told him I believed they came from Moulton Castle, he thought it probable they might have come from that building.

The late Canon Moore, F.S.A., of Spalding, in 1872, wrote me:—

"Holbeach. I believe the Littleburys assisted in building the church, and as there are indications of elaborate decorations on the east end of the aisles, my impression is that the altar-tomb (which I paid for being properly orientated) was
originally

originally at the eastern end of the north aisle, and perhaps the Welbys had a similar chapel at the east end of the south aisle. I think the mutilated window in the south aisle is the consequence of some ambitious family wishing to have a recessed tomb in the wall similar to the arch opposite to it in the north aisle, and doing it cheap, with unskilful workmen, let down the whole window, which they were unable to restore."

In speaking of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, at Holbeach (which stood where the Chequers Hotel now stands), and the turrets of the north porch, Canon Moore wrote:—

"The military ardour of the Knights might suggest the fortress features, but the ecclesiastics of the mediæval period would not yield to such ideas. No! Those towers have been in work before, and merely set on the north porch at a late period."

Canon Moore, in describing Holbeach Church in *Fen and Marshland Churches*, writes:—"The North Porch is no part of the original building and contrasts very strangely with the church. It is considerably later in date and has so much the appearance of a baronial gatehouse that I am inclined to think it was never designed for an ecclesiastical porch, and very probably, like the turret stairs on the south side of Spalding church, has been removed from its original site and put up in its present position The porch is flanked at the N.E. and N.W. angles by massive circular towers, one being a stone stair turret leading to the parvise and roof, and the other a groined cell or porter's lodge, ... the upper part of one of the towers having been inartistically rebuilt looks crippled and bad. On examining the steps, some of which have 14 inches rise, I think it pretty clear this porch has been in work elsewhere."

Canon Moore and I had discussed the probability of the turrets being part of Moulton Castle, and I have little doubt if he had lived a few years longer he would have "bared" the ruins of Moulton Castle, the site of which he purchased of Lord Saye and Sele just prior to his death, which probably would have settled the origin of the turrets.

Lindum House, Aldershot.

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

137. ALTAR TO ST. HUGH OF LINCOLN.—The following passage from Mr. Benjamin Webb's *Continental Ecclesiology*, 1848, ought to be reproduced in your pages. The facts contained in

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it will be new to some of your readers. The author is discoursing of the Certosa near Pavia, a convent founded by Gian Galeazzo in 1396.

"The chapels have small oratories in them, and piscina with shelves. Their altars are rich in marbles and reliefs. One is dedicated to St. Hugh of Lincoln, and contains three beautiful reliefs of his history, in one of which he is being buried together with a chalice, and the Host, and an open book." P. 224.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

138. LOCAL WORDS USED ON THE HOLDERNESS COAST.—The following words, I find, are in common use by fishermen and others at Spurn and along the coast, perhaps some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* will supply the derivation?

Anders. Having reference to drift ice in extended masses brought up by the tide and stranded along the beach.

Pant. The ponds or sloppy places left by unusually high tides on the foreshore, or between the sea embankments.

Graup. The lower stone margin to the beach. This is perhaps the place where the sea gropes or grips hold of the land.

Gyle-holes. These are shallows, backwaters, left by the tide. Conger eels, cod, skate, and occasionally a seal, are caught in them when the tide has receded. There is always, more or less, a bank of sand or shingle between the gyle holes and sea which holds up the water.

Great Cotes, Ulceby.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

139. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—
Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 10 Henry VII., No. 76.

John Copuldyke.

Inquisition taken at Parteney, on the last day of October, 2 Henry VII. [A.D. 1495]. The jurors say that John Copuldyk, in the said writ named, did not hold any lands or tenements of the King in chief, &c., on the day on which he died. But they say that the aforesaid John Copuldyk, some time before his death, was seized in the fee of the manors of Harryngton, Forthyngton, Fryskene, and Tytton, in the parish of Wyberton; and of the manors of Freston and Frampton, &c., and of 27 acres of land lying in Tytton, in
the

the parish of Wyberton aforesaid; and of one messuage, 68 acres of land, and a selion of land in Frampton; and of 44 acres of land in Kyrketon, in the county aforesaid; and of 40 acres of land in Algerkyrke, 20 acres of land in Toft, two messuages, with divers fisheries, in Conyngesby, 24 acres of land in Orby, called Forthynghton dale; and of a messuage and 6 acres of land in Drexthorp. And so being thereof seized, he enfeofed Sir Thomas Burgh, knight, Edward Burgh, son of the same Thomas, John Skypwith, son of Sir William Skypwith, knight, Thomas Tothoth, esquire, William Heton, William Bond, vicar of Burgh, John Cokerell, rector of the church of Aswardby, and Thomas Blakamore, of . . . ston. To have and to hold, &c., forever to perform and fulfil the last will of the same John Copuldyke. Which said John Copuldyke made his last will; which is not as yet performed nor fulfilled.

The manor of Harryngton is held of John Ratclif, lord of Fitzwater, &c.

The manor of Ferthyngton is held of the King in socage by fealty and an annual rent of 17*d.* for all services, &c.

The manor of Fryskenay is held of the heir of the Earl of Lincoln, but by what services the jurors are ignorant.

The manor of Tytton is held of the President of the college of St. Mary Magdalen, in Oxford, but by what services the jurors are ignorant.

The manor of Freston is held of the lord John de Roos, but by what services they are ignorant.

The manor of Frampton is held of the aforesaid President, but by what services they are ignorant.

The said 40 acres of land in Algerkyrke are held of John, son and heir of Thomas Meres, esquire, deceased.

The said John died 15 March, in the 6th year of the now King [A.D. 1490-1], and William Copuldyke, aged 23 years, is his son and next heir.

(To be continued.)

W. BOYD.

140. DEDICATION OF A CHURCH AT LOUTH.—“Cur tent' ibm die lune px' post fm̄ sc̄i Mathie Apli tc'. Oīa plita et querel in hac cur' t in cur' p'cedent' pendenc' ponunt, in reⁿ vsq' px' cur' causa hui⁹ ven'abil festi sc̄i Winefredi mert'is in cui⁹ honore ecclia de louth dedicat' est tc'.”—Extracted from Court Roll of the Manor of Louth, 25th Henry VI.

The

The Rev. J. T. Fowler, of Durham, writes:—"Can it possibly be Winfrith, the sixth bishop of the Mercian diocese, who was thus closely connected with Lindsey? Bede calls him Vyn-, or Vin-fridus, and the writer of the Court Roll might mix up his name with that of St. Winifred. It does not appear that Winfrith was reckoned as a Saint, or had churches dedicated to him; but he may, like St. Higbald, or Hibald, have had a local reputation as such, now long forgotten. There are two or three dedications to St. Hibald still surviving. Winfrith was deposed by Theodore for not favouring his designs, and ended his days 'in holy conversation' at the monastery of Ad Baruae in Lindsey, probably Barrow-on-the-Humber. The men of Lindsey *may* have thought he was hardly used by Theodore, and he *may* have acquired some local reputation as a 'saint.' Or, sci Winefredi may be a clerical error for sce Winefrede, who may have had a now forgotten feast at Louth in February."

Louth parish church is dedicated to St. James, and a former church was dedicated to St. Mary—hence the Rev. Richard Stanton, of the Oratory, South Kensington, suggests that St. Winefred might possibly be "contitular with either of these saints, or perhaps patron of a chapel within either of the churches." Can he be Boniface under his Teutonic name of Winfrid?

Louth.

R. W. GOULDING.

141. TOM OTTER'S GIBBET.—Up to forty years ago, this gibbet, with its irons hanging from it in the grim figure of a man, was standing on the edge of Saxilby Moor by the side of the lane leading from Doddington to Drinsey Nook. Tom Otter, as he is commonly called, though his real name appears to have been Thomas Temporel or Temple, was a banker or navvy, who was employed on the Old Swanpool, near Lincoln, and who was hung at Lincoln in 1806 for the shocking murder of a young woman, Mary Kirkham, of North Hykeham, to whom he had been married the same morning in South Hykeham Church. It was a forced marriage at the instance of the parish authorities, under the Act 6 George II. c. 31, in order that the child to which the woman was expecting to give birth, and of which she had sworn he was the father, might not become chargeable to the parish. The entry of the marriage still remains in the Register of South Hykeham, the parties, who both sign by mark, being described as Thomas Temple, of

St. Mary

St. Mary Wygford, and Mary Kirkham, of this parish. The marriage took place on Sunday, 3rd November, 1805, in the presence of the parish constables, by whom the man had been apprehended the day before. After the wedding the pair made their way to Lincoln, and on the same afternoon they were seen by many witnesses walking along the turnpike road which runs through Saxilby. Next morning, however, the body of the unfortunate woman was found in a dyke by the side of the lane which turns off from the high road towards Doddington and Harby. A hedgestake lying near the body was the apparent instrument of her death. An inquest was held at Saxilby on Tuesday, November 5th, and the next day Tom Otter was committed to Lincoln Castle on the charge of murder; and having been tried and found guilty at the ensuing Assizes, he was executed at Lincoln, 14th March, 1806, confessing his guilt. He was in the 28th year of his age, a native of Treswell, in Notts., and it was found that he had already a wife and child living at Southwell. It was the custom that criminals condemned to be gibbeted should be measured for their irons before execution, but Tom Otter was so violent that the blacksmith was unable to perform this duty. His body, however, was brought from Lincoln and hung in irons on a gibbet 30 feet high, erected about 100 yards from the place where the body of the murdered woman was found. It is a lonely spot on the gorse-covered bank of the broad dyke which here separates the counties of Lincoln and Notts., and indeed the only plea that could be urged in the prisoner's defence at his trial was a demur on the ground that the murder was committed in the county of Nottingham. Dr. Wake, in his *History of Collingham and its Neighbourhood*, says, "The day selected for the hanging in chains inaugurated a week of the most unseemly merry-making. Booths were pitched near the gibbet, and great numbers of people came from a distance to see the wretch suspended. It is reported that some years later, when the jawbones had become sufficiently bare to leave a cavity between them, a bird (a Willow-biter or Blue Titmouse) built its nest in this unique situation. The discovery of nine young ones therein gave rise to the following triplet, still quoted in the neighbourhood:—

There were nine tongues within one head.
The tenth went out to seek for bread,
To feed the living within the dead."

The Gibbet which was much weakened by chipping off pieces of its wood for tobacco stoppers and such-like mementoes,

was

was blown down in the spring of 1850, having stood for forty-four years. But the name of Tom Otter's Lane still clings to the lane by which it stood, and the adjoining wood in the parish of Thorney bears the name of the Gibbet wood. Some of the irons are preserved at Saxilby by the family of the late Mr. Suttaby who was Parish Constable at the time of their fall; and the head piece is in the possession of G. E. Jarvis, Esq., of Doddington Hall. The remains of the Gibbet post after lying for some years at Saxilby, were taken to Lincoln by the late Dr. Harvey to make a chair of. The following entry of the murdered woman's burial is in the Parish Register at Saxilby, the words within brackets having been added by another hand: "Burial, 1805, Nov. 5. Mary Kirkham, alias Temporel, aged 24, found murdered on the Moor; the Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband Thomas Temporel [or Otter]: the said Thomas Temporel [or Otter] was hanged [at Lincoln and afterwards] and gibbeted near the place he killed her. Thos. Rees, Vicar."

R. E. C.

142. FOLK-LORE.—Mr. Heanley's interesting account of the horse-shoe and hammer cure (*Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., p. 134) reminds me of the following remedy for *delirium tremens*, which is obviously a fragmentary version of his charm.

Mrs. . . . , a native of the Isle of Axholme, remarked not long ago to a neighbour, with whom she was discussing the failings of her employer: "Bud he might drink just as hard as he duz noo, an' aail nowt, if he naail'd three hoss-shoes to his bed-head, then he'd niver be trubled wi' talkin'-ower an' seein' things."

M. G. W. P.



QUERIES.

143. LINCOLNSHIRE BALLAD.—The fragment of a ballad given below was to be heard in North Lincolnshire some fifty years ago. Can any of the other verses be recovered by the readers of the *Lincs. N. & Q.*?

"Little Billy looked over his left shoulder :

I see what I do not wish to see,

I see the high-sheriff with seven score fellows

A-coming to take both you and me!"

Uncouth as these lines sound, they contain a reference to an incident well-known in the minstrelsy of Northern Europe, and
are

are almost certainly a portion of some popular rhyme, which kept in remembrance the steadfast affection and hapless ending of two lovers in the olden days. The tragedy to which they relate may be of great antiquity, although the words are modern. Several of the stories which form the "backbone" of the traditional love-ballads still current in Great Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia seem to date from pre-Christian times, and to have descended orally from generation to generation of singers, altering their outward shape according to the exigencies of the moment, but preserving their essential identity to the present day. It is perhaps unlikely that any of these roughly-built folk-songs exist among us now in anything approaching a perfect form, but possibly a few disconnected verses may be still lingering in the memories of the oldest of our "old standards"; and there is just a hope that the story of Little Billy's life, love, and death lies hidden away in the brain of some venerable patriarch who recollects hearing Peggy at the Wold farm, or her cousin Sam, the blacksmith's 'prentice, catch up the words and tune from their grandmother years ago, before cheap literature had superseded our home-spun rhymes of

" old unhappy, far-off things
And battles long ago."

B. L. R. C.

144. CONGER.—Dr. Murray, Editor of the *New English Dictionary*, wishes to know if "conger" or "cunger" is still used in Lincolnshire in the sense of "cucumber," as stated by Brogden in his *List of Lincolnshire Provincial Words*, 1866. To save time answers, stating the localities in which it is used, should be sent direct, addressed "Dr. Murray, Oxford."

Eds., *Lincs. N. & Q.*

145. FOSDYKE BRIDGE.—Can any reader tell me when a bridge was first thrown across the Welland at Fosdyke?

I may remark that "Bridge" in "Fosdyke Bridge and Hubbert's Bridge" are always pronounced "Brigg" by the country folk—presumably akin to the Low German "Brigg" still current in Mecklenberg. (*Cf.* Sweedish *Brigga*=bridge.)

Edinburgh.

J. T. B.

146. THE FAMILY OF MERES.—Can any of your correspondents inform me of a more full and complete pedigree of "Meres" than that which appears in the "Visitation of Lincolnshire" published in the *Genealogist*?

Bridgeport, Ct., U.S.A.

EDMUND DEACON.

147. FAMILY OF SMYTH (Vol. II., p. 25).—Barnabas Smith was Rector of North Witham, and married the mother of Sir Isaac Newton in 1645. Barnabas Smyth was Rector of Panton, 1681–1727. Having the same uncommon christian name, and the same patron (Sir E. Turnor), was the latter nephew of the former, notwithstanding the difference in the spelling of the name. The Rector of Panton married his second wife, Frances, about the year 1700. Can anyone kindly supply the surname of this lady, as well as that of the first, Anne, who died in 1694?

East Kirkby Vicarage, Spilsby.

G. MAUGHAN.



REPLIES.

148. FALLING OUT (Vol. II., p. 84).—Perhaps the custom of “rantanning” as practised in the parishes of Donington and Bicker, and the locality, may be helpful to Mr. Wood. As the news spreads, “So-and-so threshed his wife yisterday mornin’,” it is accompanied by the comment, “We must ‘ran-tan’ him to-night.” In the evening, say, seven to eight o’clock, a crowd of young men and boys—bricklayer’s and other handicrafts-men’s apprentices, young farm labourers, idlers, and nondescripts—proceed to the dwelling of the delinquent, armed with old trays, buckets, pots, etc., of tin, iron and other metals—anything in fact that will give forth a loud and harsh sound. These they beat in front of the house, jeering, hooting and shouting, and making a most hideous din. This is kept up for an hour to two hours, till in fact they have made themselves hoarse and tired. Then they go away home. It occasionally happens that, if the offender is hot-tempered or of a resolute character, he attempts to wage war against his tormentors by throwing dirty water upon them, should they incautiously approach too near the house. Instances have been known of the man thus held up to ridicule discharging a gun over the heads of the crowd. But this act, or any attempted act of retaliation on his part, is apt to provoke a shower of stones, &c., from the crowd upon his windows. If the man has an enemy, the latter sometimes makes it his business to entertain the crowd with beer, to make the “fun” the faster and merrier. In such cases, and in those in which the offender is particularly obnoxious, the “rantanning” is kept up for two or three nights.

nights. This custom is probably due less to the moral indignation of the self-constituted champions of the beaten wife than to the love of excitement and mischief, and the delight in mere noise and action which characterise young folk, especially boys. This custom was practised twenty years ago when I was a schoolboy at Donington, and it still survives. Rantanning was resorted to in Gosberton in the autumn of 1890 in the case of a person who habitually ill-treated a member of the household.

Edinburgh.

J. T. B.

149. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.'s (Vol. II., p. 116).—*Sir Thomas Meres*. Perhaps the following letter from Ann de la Fountaine to her lover, Thomas Meres, may be interesting as a proof that even under Oliver Cromwell the services of the Church of England were not absolutely proscribed. The letter, with a few others, came to my great aunt, Miss Theodosia Maddison (b. 1760, d. 1845) from her father's mother, Katharine daughter of George Whichcote, of Harpswell, by Frances Katharine daughter of Sir Thomas Meres.

"These for

My Hon^d. friend

Thomas Meres, Esq^r"

S^r I thinke my Father's desire of having another Publication made in the Parish Church of S^t Dunstan's is requisite in order to our marriage, as allsoe our intention tomorrow to receive the holy Sacrament. If you please to come hither in the morning about eight o'clock I will be ready to goe with you upon that serious employment, that am

your friend

An: Fontaine

Jan. 2, 1657-8."

On the death of Sir John Meres, without issue and intestate, in 1736, the landed estates passed to his nephew, Thomas Whichcot, eldest son of the above George Whichcot and Frances Katharine Meres, while the personal estate was divided among the Whichcot, Maddison, and Pettus families. In 1773 an Act of Parliament was passed for the sale of part of Thomas Whichcote's estates, "late the estate of Sir John Meeres K^t," viz., "The Manors of Lordships of Hiptofthall in the Parish of Alderchurch" (Algarkirk), &c., and all the manors, messuages, lands, &c., in "Kirton, Kirton-le-Meres,

Boston

Boston, Skirbeck, Sibsey, Fosdyke, Frampton, Sutterton, and Algarkirk." These were to be sold to clear off a debt of £10,000 on the Harpswell estate.

Thomas Whichcot, who represented Lincolnshire in Parliament, 1741-1768, died in 1776, aged 76, leaving by his second wife a daughter, Jane, who married her very distant kinsman, Sir Christopher Whichcote, Bart., of Aswarby.

A. R. MADDISON.

150. THE FAMILY OF ELAND (Vol. II., p. 117).—Sir William Eland, or de Eland, was Constable of Nottingham Castle in 1330, and in 1333 M.P. for the County (see Bailey's *Annals*, vol. 1, p. 223). Algarthorpe, in the parish of Basford, through several generations, was the principal seat of the Eland family, who possessed the honour of Peverel.

The name occurs in connection with the building of Magdalen College School at Wainfleet, c. 1484 (see Oldfield's *Wainfleet*).

At Baumber Church, in the north aisle, is a slab in memory of John Ealand, ob. 1463, and Alice and Elizabeth his wives (see Saunder's *History of Lincoln*, 1834).

The family has resided at Benington, Aisthorpe, Potterhanworth, and East Kirkby, during the last 40 years.

G. M.

151. EAU (Vol. II., p. 149).—Some answer may be given to the question as to the derivation of the word Eau by comparison with other names in Lincolnshire. The name Belleau (a small village between Louth and Alford) is one instance of the use of the word. Here, at least, the word is obviously French, as is proved by the word *Belle*. The meaning and origin of the name is easily explained, being derived from some beautiful springs of water which rise close to the church and flow into a large stream called the Eau. It is not likely that the word is a translation of the Danish by Norman incomers. There are (with one or two exceptions) no names that I know of which can be derived from Danish *Aa*, most of the Fen forms *Eau* being due to Huguenots, who drained large parts of the district. Also the local pronunciation of Belleau (called Bell-ewe) is strong evidence of French origin, as the old French form for Eau was spelt and pronounced Ewe, or in some similar way.

R.

REVIEWS.

REVIEWS.

An Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire, with some Account of the Donors. By the Rev. ANDREW TROLLOPE. Leicester: Clark & Hodgson. 2 vols. 1890. 4to.

In calling our readers attention to the Rev. Andrew Trollope's recently published work on the Church Plate of Leicestershire, we may be thought to be transgressing our rule of confining notices of books in *N. & Q.* to those relating to our own county. We think, however, that we have a sufficient apology (if apology is needed) in the fact that the county of Leicester owed allegiance to the see of Lincoln from the very earliest times till a very recent period, well within the memory of many still living, and that by far the larger part of the church plate of the county belonged to the Ecclesiastical "ornaments" of the undivided diocese. We should also be untrue to our own best instincts, if we were to allow a work to pass unnoticed bearing a surname so justly honoured among us, as that of the chief parent and promoter of archæological and architectural studies in our county, which in the thoroughness and accuracy of its letterpress, the beauty of its illustrations, and we may add the sumptuousness of its "getting up," evidences how fully its author shares in the antiquarian knowledge, the power of historical research, and the refined culture of which his late father, and his uncle the Bishop of Nottingham, afford such brilliant examples.

We must content ourselves with simply introducing this valuable work to our readers' notice, and recommending them to make personal acquaintance with it at the earliest opportunity, as one calculated to take a leading place in the first rank of the works on Church Plate now happily becoming common. A distinguishing feature of Mr. Trollope's book is the care with which the names of the donors have been hunted up and their family history traced out, rendering the work one of almost as much value to the genealogist as to the lover of church-plate. The first volume contains a detailed account of the sacred vessels arranged in deaneries, including that belonging to private chapels, and woodcuts of the more ancient examples; while the second includes appendixes, seven in number, the illustrative plates, and two indexes, one of places, and one of personal names, which add much to the usefulness of the work. When we mention that its appendixes comprise (1) Inventories of Church Goods, *temp.* Edward VI.;

(2) Queen

(2) Queen Mary's Commission of Enquiry; (3) Dates of the Leicestershire Terriers in the Bishop of Lincoln's Registry, in which documents church plate is often included; the Inventories of Church Plate drawn up by (4) Archdeacon Bickham, 1775-80, and (5) Archdeacon Bonney, 1832, (6) a Chronological List of all Silver Church Plate now existing, affording a complete summary for the whole County, and (7) a Summary of the too often despised, but really most interesting old Pewter Plate, to which Mr. Trollope devotes a section of his most valuable and instructive introduction, it will be seen how thoroughly the author has done his work, and how fixed his determination has been to omit nothing which would contribute to its completeness.

The Story of the Domus Dei of Stamford. By H. P. WRIGHT, M.A. Parker & Co., London. 1890. 8vo.

The great fault of this book, in which Mr. Wright has undertaken to tell "the story" of the "Domus Dei" of Stamford, more usually known, after its founder, as "Browne's Hospital," is its unwieldy size. On our first introduction to the volume we felt some wonder that the annals of this excellent but inconspicuous foundation could fill a bulky octavo volume of more than five hundred pages. This wonder, however, ceased when we discovered that the author had thought it his duty to narrate at full length the miserable tales of speculation and fraud, of malversation of funds and diversion of revenues to the personal benefit of the authorities of the Hospital, of the appeals to the Visitors, and their awards, of which, in common with too many similar charitable foundations, such as St. Cross near Winchester, and our own Spital and Mere Hospitals, this "Domus Dei," presents so unhappy an example, together with all the correspondence, most of it dull enough, the schemes and counter-schemes, the statutes and regulations called forth. Not content, moreover, with burdening his "story" with these dreary and needless details, he has filled more than seventy pages with the legal proceedings between the Hospital and the Trustees of the Endowed Schools of the town, including the arguments of counsel and the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty in full. Mr. Wright's desire to tell the whole "story," which he says "cost him years of hard but very pleasing labour," has resulted in the production of a very wearisome book, which does not recommend the other volumes which we see by the title page he has written on the kindred foundations at

Portsmouth,

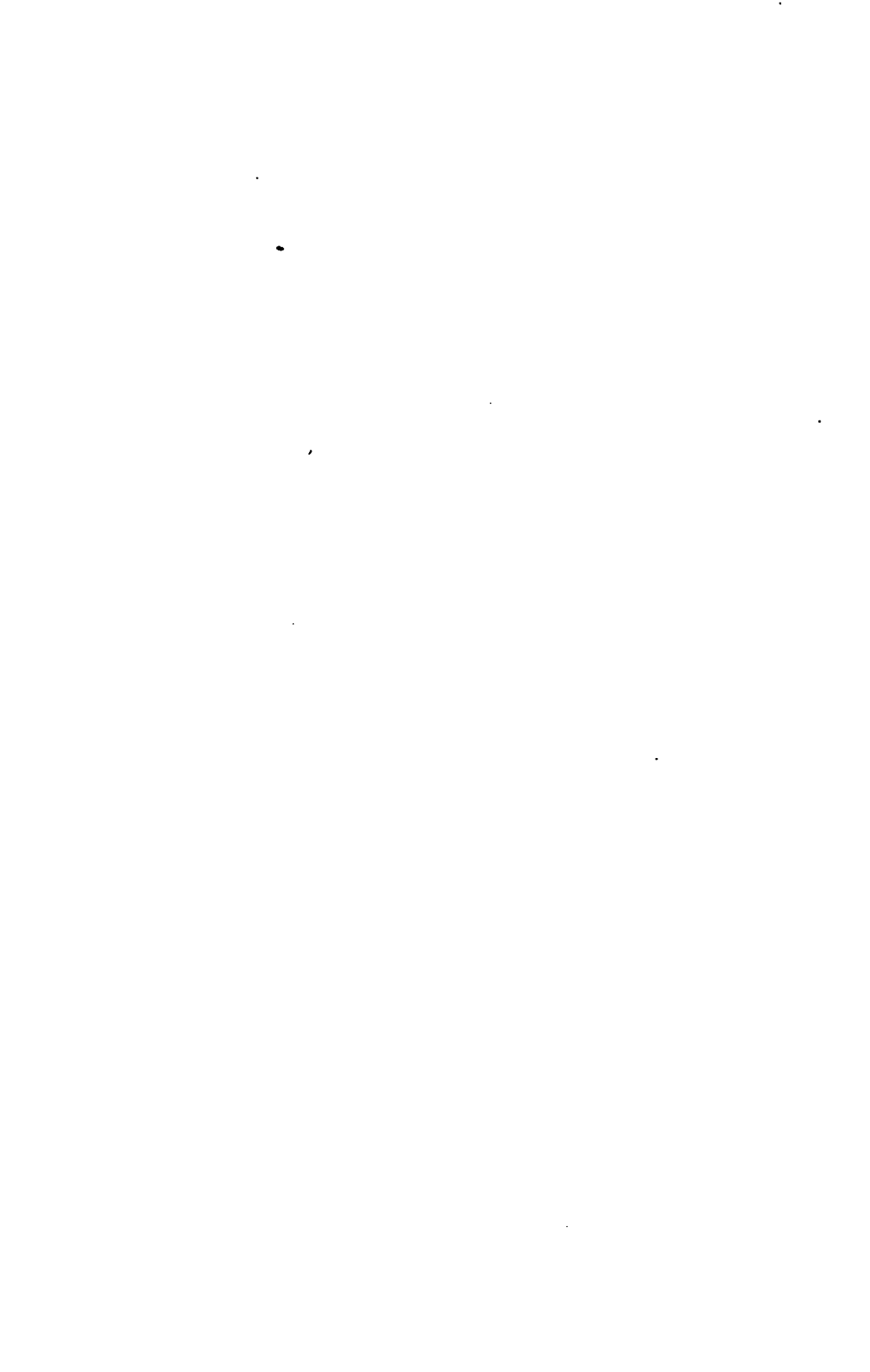
Portsmouth, Chichester, and Sienna. The wretched squabble between Warden and Confrater as to the duty of reading prayers in the hospital chapel; the reduction of the two daily services to one, and of the daily celebrations of Holy Communion to an "administration" three times in the year;—how the Dean of Stamford in 1727, one Henson, appointed himself "Confrater" and sold the records of the Hospital to Peck, the Antiquary, for four guineas—how another Antiquary, the self-willed and imperious Stukeley, then vicar of All Saints and, as such, one of the two Governors of the Hospital, by his own authority, though with the sanction of his patron, Bishop Reynolds of Lincoln, raised his stipend as Auditor, from £3 6s. 8d. to £25; and how, after he had worried into his grave the faithful warden, John Zeaman, who had "firmly and successfully resisted the many and determined attempts to rob the Hospital of its revenues and its rights," he vainly attempted to bribe his fellow-governor, the Dean, into filling the wardenship with someone who would serve his ends—his conflicts with the new Warden, one Cawdron, about the celebration of marriages in the Hospital Chapel, to the lessening of his own fees, and as the application of fines for renewal of leases, the temper of which may be judged of by a postscript to the Warden. "P.S. I don't think it worth while to answer your insolence or your threats"—these and other matters recorded throw an instructive if not very edifying light on the history of the times, for which we are grateful. But they are "few and far between."

The most interesting part of the book, however, is that relating to the buildings. The description is clear and good. Like most mediæval hospitals, which generally followed the arrangement of the conventual Infirmaries, the main building was a fabric of a church-like type, of which the chancel, reaching the whole height of the structure, formed the chapel, while the nave was divided into two stories, of which the lower contained the cubicles of the inmates in two parallel rows along the walls, each with its own small window. The centre formed a corridor, opening directly into the chapel, so that the sick and infirm in their tiny cabins might hear and take part in the religious services. The upper story, which in some hospitals (we may instance one at Sherborne) had a second set of cubicles also communicating with the chapel, formed the Audit Room, which Mr. Wright justly says "has always been greatly admired, and of which the original beauty has been almost

almost undisturbed." Behind the main building was a cloistered court, comprising the brewhouse, bakehouse, kitchen, and other necessary offices. The buildings having been shamefully neglected, at a time when abuse of trust was so common that it brought no disgrace, had fallen into such complete decay that, a few years back, it was found necessary to take them all down, with the exception of the main structure containing the chapel and audit room, and re-erect them with necessary additions, preserving the old plan as far as possible. For the original straitened and unwholesome cubicles, only 9ft. by 6ft. and 11ft. high, a series of separate dwellings was erected, somewhat recalling the old Carthusian arrangement, with a living room below, and a sleeping room above, and a scullery and pantry behind. The architect employed was Mr. James Fowler, of Louth, to whom Mr. Wright pays the following not unmerited tribute. "To him the highest credit is due for the marked ability with which he used a limited area. He saved the Borough a valuable relic of a highly interesting period, and did justice to the memory of the Founder whose generosity was near being violently assailed by the destruction of a charming old home of God's poor."

The chapter on the Deanery of Stamford has a local interest which will secure its perusal by many. Mr. Wright might have presented the evidence in a more lucid form, but he satisfactorily proves that Stamford is not a "peculiar," such as Battle and Bocking, and that its Dean has no higher status or prerogatives than an ordinary "dean rural," and that the survival of the name of office when other dean-rurals had fallen into abeyance, is due to its connection with Browne's Hospital. At the commencement of Bishop Kaye's episcopate the Dean of Stamford was the only rural-dean existing in the whole diocese, "and the office," wrote the Bishop, "seems to have been preserved solely because the Dean, in conjunction with the Vicar of All Saints, has the appointment of the Warden, &c., of Browne's Hospital of that town." It is well known that both Bishop Jackson and Bishop Wordsworth, by whom the last two appointments were made, thought differently. But there is no evidence to show that Stamford was ever in the true sense a "peculiar," or that its Dean had anything besides the accident of his trusteeship to distinguish him from other rural-deans, or to warrant his assuming the title of "very Reverend."

The entire absence of an index, and of any detailed table of contents—only the headings of its chapters being given—must be noted as an unpardonable deficiency.





1



2



3

ARMS OF WELBY.

1 SIR JOHN DE WELBY.

2 WELBY OF MULTON.

3 WELBY OF NORFOLK.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



WELLEBY OF WELLEBY (Vol. II., p. 161, *continued*).—In 1288, Thomas, son of Thomas de Welleby,* sued Amicia, widow of Laurence de Filingham, regarding lands in Welleby; he appears to be also mentioned in the *Testa de Nevil*, a compilation of records and returns of uncertain date; the entry referring to the de Crun fees can, however, be safely assigned to the latter half of the thirteenth century, because those fees are in the possession of Petronilla de Vaux, who was the daughter of Maurice de Crun, living *temp.* Richard I., and had previously married William de Longchamps, by whom she had had a son. Thomas de Welleby† is one of the jurors making the inquisition, and is probably the Thomas, son of Thomas, who is part holder, with Hugo Salveyn and John Roe, of the knight's fee and a half which Petronilla possessed in Welleby. By the same inquisition, Roger de Welleby held lands in Ryggesthorps a hamlet of Barkston or Syston. In the same year Andrea, ffraunces de Welleby‡ sued William ffrishened and Hugo Williams on account of a tenement in Welleby. In

* Patent Roll, 17 Edward I., memb. 14.

† *Testa de Nevil*, p. 323.

‡ Patent Roll, 17 Edward I., memb. 2d.

1303,* Andrew and Alexander, sons of Robert, son of Andrew de Welleby, recovered from their brother Adam property in Welleby. This Adam, in 1320, recovered lands, &c., in Welleby, from William son of William de Welleby. In 1300,† William de Welbye had brought an action against William of Helmswell, Parson of Newton, and John of Malden, Parson of Askerbye (? Asgarby), because they had maliciously conspired to summon him before Nicholas de Whitechurch, the Bishop of Lincoln's Archdeacon, for a trespass whereof he had been acquitted in the Court of the King. In 1303,‡ William de Welleby witnessed a deed of gift of lands by Martin Martel, lord of Canewyke. In 1307,§ he was appointed guardian of the lands, &c., of William de Braitoft, a minor; the latter had been under the care of Thomas de Weston, who, with William de Welby, held of the Crown the de Gaunt manor in Heckington.¶ In the same year,¶ a writ or message to do justice or right to Parties was issued to William de Welleby. In 1316,** a writ was issued to him, at Walsingham, to discharge his lands of scutage, they having been held in socage, and not of the King in capite by knight's service. In the pedigree appear Sir William and his son Sir William, who married the heiress of Sir John de Multon; these extracts may refer to them, but as William, son of William, held land in Welleby, unless the above-mentioned lawsuit took from him all his possessions there, and as no mention of property there appears in the wills of the Multon branch, I am inclined to believe that a William de Welleby lived at Welleby and in the Fens at the same time, and that these references to wide-lying property and interests, related to two distinct branches of the family. It is difficult to surmise when the family migrated into the Fens. Adam †† Welby, Mayor of Grimsby in 1209, may have belonged to either branch. The first certain indication is Richard de Welleby,‡‡ who was empanelled on a jury, in the Wapentake of Ellow, in 1275. He may have been a grandson of Sir John, and be the Richard mentioned in the pedigree as marrying the daughter of

* Rot. orig. abbrev., temp. Edward I.

† 2 Co. 562, Coram Rege apud Linc. Hil., 29 Edward I., Rot. 19.

‡ Reference for extract lost.

§ *Calendarium Genealogicum*, Vol. II., p. 357.

¶ *Restoration of Heckington Church*. Published 1864.

¶ *History of the Exchequer*. Madox. Vol. II., p. 122.

** *History of the Exchequer*. Madox. Vol. I., p. 673.

†† Lansdowne MSS., 207.

‡‡ Rot. Hundredorum, Com. Linc.

Sir John Michell, of Friskney; next afterwards comes the record,* in 1326, of Richard de Welby de Multon, after which the Multon branch is frequently mentioned. The migration into the Fens may have been caused by a marriage, or by the fact that the principal seat of the de Cruns was at Frieston. If it was the eldest branch that migrated, descendants were left at Welleby, and lived there for more than 100 years. In 1333† Simon de Welleby was assessed at 8s.; and was probably the Sir Simon de Walby,‡ who between 1345 and 1352 held lands valued at 100s., and which formed a knight's fee. He possibly was son to Sir William, and father to Sir John buried in Ropsley Church.

In Ropsley Church is a small figure in glass, now partially destroyed, of Sir John de Welby, in the armour of the latter part of the fourteenth century§; perhaps he was living in 1376.|| The arms which he bears are different from those of the other branches of the family, and may have been peculiar to the elder line; they are sable, a fess double dancée (dancettée) charged with 8 cross-crosslets argent; the Multon line bore sable a fess between 3 fleurs-de-lys argent,¶ as now; whilst the Norfolk line bore sable a fess dancée between 3 scallop shells argent.** In 1397†† Richard de Welby de Roppesley—perhaps son of Sir John—swore to support the Lords Appellant. A letter is extant in the Heralds' College, from Richard Welby of Denton, saying, that he has a deed by which Richard de Welby de Roppesley conveyed to John Sanderson a messuage and lands in Welby, in the time of Henry V., 1413–22; this deed cannot now be found. The mention of it is the last record of the family possessions in Welby, until all was bought back by bearers of the ancient name. It may have been the last transaction by which the property was alienated, and Richard may have been the last of the eldest line; or his descendants may have lived in obscurity until as yeomen they are again mentioned living at Barkston, early in the sixteenth century.

13, *Queen Anne's Gate,*
Westminster.

A. C. E. WELBY.

* Dugdale's *Monasticon*, Vol. III., p. 228.

† Pipe Roll, 6 Edward III.

‡ Harl. MS., 1192, f. 28.

§ See Facsimile opposite p. 161 of present volume.

|| *Family Notices*, p. 11, from Thoroton's *Notes*.

¶ Fuller's *Worthies*.

** *Heralds' Visitation, Norfolk*.

†† *Rolls of Parliament*, Vol. III., p. 401.

153. ROBERT ASKE, OR THE INSURRECTION IN LINCOLNSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE IN 1536-1537.—Robert Aske was one of those who would never have emerged from obscurity if circumstances had not occurred which were the means of calling them to the front, and of showing that they were born leaders of men. An insurrection broke out in Lincolnshire in 1536, which spread like a conflagration among the trees of the forest. The principal grievance of the insurgents was the suppression of the monasteries. From them, through the ages, prayers had ascended for the repose of the souls of buried kinsfolk. The indigent, too, wandered through the land, swelling the cry of indignation against those who had robbed them of the hospitality and the alms which the monasteries afforded.

An insurrection began on October 3rd, 1536, at Louth, in Lincolnshire, and very soon extended to the surrounding country. On October 9th, the rebels were reported to be 60,000 strong. But there was no unity among them, and there was no commander over them. They had drifted to Lincoln, where they held a council of war in the Chapter-room of the Cathedral. After a stormy meeting, it was at length decided that they should accept the advantageous terms offered to them by the Duke of Suffolk, the King's general, who was at that time approaching them, on the condition that they would at once return to their allegiance.

The insurrection thus seemed to have suddenly collapsed. It had lasted only a fortnight. The conflagration was arrested in its progress. But the embers were merely smouldering. A few days afterwards the flames blazed up with redoubled violence. John, Robert, and Christopher Aske were at this time the guests of their cousin, Sir Ralph Ellerkan, of Ellerkan Hall, in Yorkshire. John and Christopher lived on their landed property in Yorkshire, but Robert was a barrister in good practice in Westminster. Robert, when he left Ellerkan, was on his way to London; but finding, when he had crossed the Humber, that the insurrection had broken out in Lincolnshire, he determined to return to Yorkshire. But being unable to cross the Humber again, on account of the high tide, he continued his journey through Lincolnshire. He encountered on his way a party of the insurgents, who compelled him to take the popular oath and assigned to him the command of the district from the Humber to Kirton. He was well known in that district, as his brother's property was only

only a few miles distant across the Trent. When he heard of Suffolk's advance with the King's answer to the petition of the insurgents, he rode to Lincoln, but only arrived in time to witness their submission to him, and, as he thought, the failure of the insurrection.

But he was mistaken. As he rode down at midnight to the Humber, intending to cross over into Yorkshire, he heard the alarm bells ringing out from every church tower, and saw beacons blazing along the coast. All Yorkshire was in insurrection. He had become the object of an unsought distinction. His name was a rallying cry to the rebels. An address had been circulated bearing his signature, which, he declared, had been affixed without his consent. But it seems difficult to suppose that this could have been the case, when we consider the energy with which, as commander of the insurgents, he threw himself into the movement. He showed a power of organisation and a fertility of resource which enabled him to guide that movement to a successful issue, and which served clearly to show the cause of the failure of its predecessor. He was present everywhere. York threw open its gates to him; Lord Darcy, the feudal sovereign of that part of Yorkshire, surrendered Pomfret Castle to him, and placed himself under his banner; Hull was occupied by his men. The whole population of Yorkshire joined the insurrection. Letters from all parts poured in, full of gratitude, admiration, and promises of help. All the great families had become part of the confederacy. Such a gathering had not been seen since the Wars of the Roses deluged the plains of England with blood.

The King, Henry VIII., from the want of money and men, seemed at first unable to contend successfully with the insurrection. The insurgents placed in the front of their demands the restoration of the abbeys, the destruction of Protestantism, and the establishment of the Papal supremacy in England. The King did not seem able by force of arms to dissolve this confederacy, and to prevent the insurgents from accomplishing their objects. Lord Shrewsbury, his general, was underhanded, and asked earnestly for assistance. Henry, more than any of the council, comprehended the danger. But he gained his end by skilful negotiation with the rebels. He promised them, if they would lay down their arms, a free pardon, and a parliament at York to consider their grievances. The terms used by him were intentionally vague. The rebels were deceived
by

by them. They thought that they should attain all the objects for which they had risen. Many of them saw the King, and were won back to their allegiance. Henry, being anxious to see the man who had shaken his throne to its foundation, sent a special request for an interview by the hands of a gentleman of his bedchamber. Aske, however, and the others soon found that the pardon was only a delusion, and that the King was only watching for an opportunity of inflicting vengeance upon them. The insurgents were, in fact, obliged to commit themselves to acquiescence in all the measures against which they had protested. We need not, therefore, be surprised to hear that Aske showed that he might once more rise against the King, by interfering to prevent the punishment of traitors who had lately risen, and that he and Darcy were in secret possession of cannon belonging to Government, which they had appropriated in the insurrection. The information thus obtained sealed their doom. Darcy was executed on Tower Hill, and Aske at York. The latter, on the scaffold, "begged the people to pray for him, and divers times asking the King's Highness forgiveness, and all the world, after certain orisons, commended his soul to God."

Thus Aske's brief period of greatness came to an end. We believe that he was under the influence of an honest but mistaken zeal for his country's welfare. If he had been successful, the beacon blaze which he saw on his return to Yorkshire would have been an emblem of the flames in which multitudes would have perished. But the Reformation would, after a brief period of suffering, have recovered its ascendancy, and a song of triumph would have been heard in every part of an emancipated land.

Utterby.

A. R. PENNINGTON.

154. NOTES ON THE HOUSE OF MOWBRAY.—The great race of Mowbray must ever have an interest for the men of Lincolnshire. They were Lords of the Isle of Axholme and had estates elsewhere in our shire. Their intimate connection with some of the most stirring events in our history compels attention. Their blood in various female lines is widely distributed.

In the reign of Henry I. Nigil D'Albini became possessed of the Manor of Epworth and rights, not now easy to define, over the whole of the Isle of Axholme. He was twice married. His first wife was Maude, the wife of Roger Mowbray, who ended

ended his life as a miserable captive in Windsor Castle. His marriage with Maude seems to have been irregular, it was declared a nullity by the Pope, and she contracted herself to Nigel D'Albini, but was again divorced on the ground of consanguinity, and he took for a second wife Gundrada daughter of Gerard de Gournay; by this second wife he had a son Roger, who although he had not a drop of the old Mowbray blood in his veins assumed their name and became the founder of the race so well known in history.* This Roger had a residence at Epworth and a fortified castle at Owston, near the church.† Roger was an active man. He distinguished himself in the great victory over the Scots near Northallerton, known in history as the Battle of the Standard.‡ He was a faithful servant of King Stephen and was one of the captives taken at the disastrous battle of Lincoln. Afterwards we find him accompanying the King of the French to fight for the Holy Sepulchre, and latterly in rebellion against Henry II. for which act, though he received the royal pardon, his Castles of Kirby Malzeard in Yorkshire and Owston in the Isle of Axholme were dismantled.§ After this he again went to the East where he died.

His son and successor, Nigel, married Amabilia, a daughter of the Earl of Clare. His life was short and seems to have been uneventful.

Nigel's eldest son William succeeded to the vast estates of the family. He was prominent among the barons who compelled King John to grant the great charter.|| By his wife Agnes, daughter of the Earl of Arundel, he had two sons, Nigel who though married died issueless, and Roger who married Maude daughter of William Beauchamp. He seems to have been far less active than his forefathers, though he served occasionally against the Scotch and Welsh. Stonehouse says that he retired to the Isle of Axholme where he died.¶

He was succeeded by his eldest son Roger who sat in several of the Parliaments of Edward the first. He died in Flanders.

His body was brought to England and buried in Fountains Abbey, where a mutilated effigy bearing a shield charged with

* Palgrave's *Hist. Normandy and Eng.* iv., 421.

† A plan of such traces as remained half-a-century ago may be seen in Stonehouse's *Hist. of Isle of Axholme*, 224.

‡ Richard of Hexham, *De Gestis Regis Stephani* (Surtees Soc.), 86 et seq.

§ *Chron. Rogeri de Hoveden*, ed. Stubbs iv., 57, 58.

|| Matth. Paris, *Chronica Majora*, Ed. Luard II., 605. Stubbs' *Select Charters*, 306.

¶ *Hist. of the Isle of Axholme*, 131.

a rampant lion is still preserved which tradition says, once covered his ashes.* Of this Roger I am enabled to give the *inquest post mortem* relating to his Lincolnshire estates, taken in 1299, soon after his death. The copy from which I have taken it is preserved in the evidence house at Berkley Castle. It was made in 1595 from the original in the Tower of London, for the purpose of being used in a chancery case. The translation is slightly abridged by leaving out formal repetitions, but contains every fact recorded in the original.

"Inquisition taken of value of knight's fees and advowsons of churches which were Roger de Mowbray's, defunct in the county of Lincoln, taken at Epworth before the escheator of the lord the king 11 June, 27 Edward I. by the oaths of Robert Takel, of Haxeie; Robert de Wyne-lingham; Laurence at the church [ad ecclesiam] of Eppeworth; Robert the son of Murrield; William Outewulf of Ouston; Ralph Brown; Simon the Clerk of Haxeie; Robert Pacok of the same; Henry Mybald of Belton, who say that Emeryus de Valencia held the manor of Geynesburghe of the said Roger by service of two knight's fees and that it is worth 3*l*. per annum. That John de Saunton held lands &c in Scaleby by service of quarter of a knight's fee and that it is worth 100*s*. per annum. That Richard Waclyn† held lands &c in the same by service of quarter of a knight's fee, worth 100*s*. per annum. That Oliver de Bussi and Robert Takel held in Haxeie and Butrewick lands &c with 15*l*. by service of one Knight's fee. That Thomas Tyll, William Carpenter, Richard Atte Ker, Roger Beylon, Walter de Brunham Richard de Estfield, Simon Clerk, and the Abbot of Suleby,‡ held lands in Haxeie worth 50*s*. per annum, by service of quarter of a knight's fee. That Roger Cook [Coqus] of Westwode held in Haxeie a tenement worth 10*s*. by service of a tenth of a knight's fee. That Roger de Beltoft and Roger son of Henry de Beltoft held in

* Walbran's *Guide to Ripon, &c.*, 1875, 109, 125.

† This person was almost certainly a member of the family of Wacelyn of the Hall in the wood in Brumby, where they seemed to have lived from the reign of Henry II. to about the year 1500, when the family ended in an heiress who married Thomas, son of Richard Bellingham of Manton. Arms, Arg. on a cross sable, five mullets of the first.

‡ Suleby was a Premonasterian house in Northamptonshire. It is, however, not improbable that the Suleby in the text is an error for Selby. That great house had several small properties in the Wapentake of Manley.

Beltoft and Butrewike lands &c worth 20*℥* by service of two parts of a knight's fee. That William le Berner senior and William le Berner junior held in Beltoft lands &c worth 30^s by service of a fifteenth of a knight's fee. That John de Sothull and John the Barbur held in Belton lands &c worth 10*℥* by service of a twelfth of a knight's fee. And William Cutewlf, William Onling, Philip Onling, John Chaunterel and Walter son of Gilbert held in Ouston lands &c worth 20^s per annum by service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. And John ffyntor William Crak, John ffulbek, Hugh Cundi and Roger de Beltoft held in Beltoft lands worth 40^s per annum by service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. And Robert de Holthorp, Richard de Ampcotes, and Henry de Redenese held lands &c in Gerbethorp* worth 15*℥* by service of twelfth part of a knight's fee. That Warin de Bassyngburn held lands &c in Bliburgh worth 20*℥* per annum by service of one knight's fee. And William de Myddelton, Richard de Yorkeflete and Alexander de Insula held in Burton by Lincoln and Kynardeferie lands &c worth 10*℥* per annum by service of half a knight's fee.

"They say that Roger de Mowbray had not the advowson of any church in the county of Lincoln on the day on which he died, in testimony of which, the above-said Jurors have affixed their seals to this inquisition."

This Roger married Rosa sister to Gilbert, Earl of Clare. He was succeeded by his son John, who was a minor at the time of his father's death. John married Aliva daughter of William de Braos. He was put to death at York for having taken a part in the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster. The vast estates of the family were confiscated, but, after a short time were restored to his son John, who remained ever loyal to the crown. He fell a victim to the great pestilence, at York, in 1361, and was buried in the Church of the Grey Friars, at Bedford. His wife was Joan, daughter of Henry Earl of Lancaster.

Their son John served in the war in France and was present at the memorable battle of Crescy. Afterwards he went to the East and was slain by the Moslem near Constantinople in 1368. His wife was Isabel or Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Segrave.

* Probably Garthorpe, in the Isle of Axholme.

He was succeeded by his eldest son John who was born at Epworth. On the coronation of Richard II. he was created Earl of Nottingham.* He died without issue and was succeeded by his brother Thomas who was created Earl of Nottingham and Earl Marshall. In 1397 he was created Duke of Norfolk. He died of the plague at Venice 1399. His body some years after was brought home and buried in the Carthusian monastery of Melwood, in the Isle of Axholme, which he had founded.* He married for his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John le Strange, by whom he had no issue. His second wife was Elizabeth, sister of Thomas Fitz Allen, Earl of Arundel.

Their son Thomas joined in the Northern insurrection which lead to the death of Richard Scrope, Archbishop of York, who was, though never canonized, long regarded as a Saint. This Thomas was beheaded after, as it is said, his life had been promised to him. His wife was Constance, daughter of the Earl of Huntingdon; they had no issue.

The line was continued by his brother John, who was buried beside his grandfather at Melwood. He married Katherine, daughter of Ralf Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland.

Their son John married Eleanor, daughter of William, Lord Bouchier, afterwards Earl of Essex. He died in 1461.

He was succeeded by his son John who during his father's life had been created Earl of Arundel and Surrey. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury. He died leaving one daughter, Anne, with him the male line of this great house came to an end. Thomas Taylor, Esq., of Epworth, who knows the place well, has kindly written for my instruction an account of the present state of Low Melwood, where two of the Mowbrays were buried. The farm-house contains, it would seem, some remains of old work, but no trace of the church is left, excavations might probably reveal its foundations, and perhaps the tombs of some of those of noble and gentle blood whose ashes repose within its now desecrated enclosure.

Bottesford Manor.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

155. THE CIVIL WAR IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—The following from the Commons Journals may be worth mention in *Lincs. N. & Q.*

"4 Sept 1645. Petition reported from the Town of Boston in the County of Lincoln.

* *Mon. Angl.*, vi., 25.

“Ordered. That the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Boston in the County of Lincolne shall have the Estates of Sir Gervase Scrope Knight and Mr. John Oldfield in that County. And are hereby authorised to lett and dispose thereof, for the best advantage, upon account, until the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds shall be raised out of the said Estates, for the Relief of the said Borough, and for the Maintaining, Repairing, and Perfecting of the Works and Fortifications at and about the said Borough and Town, according to the desires of the said Petition.”

It is needless to add that the two gentlemen whose estates are thus summarily dealt with were Royalist delinquents.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

156. OFFICERS' PAY, *temp.* CHARLES I.—“The State is creditor to Capt. Oliver Cromwell as followeth

“May 22, 1643. By monys p^d upon account - 160^u

July 12 for 14 dayes - - - 27 - 06 - 00

Aug. 15 for 7 dayes - - - 13 - 13 - 00

7^{ber} 29 for 14 dayes - - - 27 - 06 - 00

8^{ber} 16 for 14 dayes - - - 27 - 06 - 00

10^{ber} 1 for 14 dayes - - - 27 - 06 - 00

Feb. 17 for 14 dayes - - - 27 - 06 - 00

May 2, 1644, for 14 dayes - 27 - 06 - 00

177 - 09 - 00

The Capt. affirmeth that the 100^u payd him upon account 22^o May 1643 he p^d it to his Officers and Troopers, and detain'd nothing therof toward his owne paye.

The State is debitor to Capt. Oliver Cromwell as followeth viz By monyes due to him for his pay as Captaine

from 24 Aprill 1643 the date of his

Comission to the 16 of May 1644 being li

389 dayes at 39^s p diem - - - 758 - 11 - 00

due - - - 758 - 11 - 00

Rec. - - - 177 - 09 - 00

Rest - - - 581 - 02 - 00”

The above is from a paper among the Muniments of Miss Boucherett at Willingham. The pay of a Captain in Cromwell's days seems to have been very high. It would be interesting to know what it was under Charles II.

A. R. MADDISON.

157. INQUISITIONS P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—
 Chancery Inq. post mortem, 10 Henry VII., No. 150.
 John Suthill.

Inquisition taken at Glamfordbrigge, 8 Jan., 10 Henry VII.
 [A.D. 1494-5].

John Suthill was seized of a certain manor in Middilrasyn, called "Panell Fee," and of a certain other manor in Middilrasyn, called "Nevell Fee." By his charter, the date of which is 12 Jan. in the 7th year of the said King [A.D. 1491-2], he granted, &c., to Sir William Tyrwhit, knight, an annual rent of 20s. 8d. issuing from the manors aforesaid. To have, &c., during the life of the same William.

"Panell Fee" is held of the King by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee. "Nevell Fee" is held of the King as of his castle of Dover by the service of the 30th part of a knight's fee.

He was seized of a fourth part of the manor of Barneby on Weetham, and of a messuage, 7 oxgangs of land, and 3d. of rent in Bynebroke. The said fourth part of the manor of Barneby on Weetham is held of the Bishop of Lincoln, but by what services the jurors are ignorant.

The jurors say that Brian Robclyff, late third Baron of the Exchequer, and John Robclyff, clerk, were seized of the manor of Westrasyn (except 3 messuages, a cottage, 4 tofts, and 12 oxgangs of land); and, by their charter, the date of which is 10 April, 6 Henry VII. [A.D. 1491], according to the force, form and effect of the Letters Patent of the now king, the date of which Letters Patent is 7th Feb. in the 6th year of his reign [A.D. 1490-1], they granted, &c., to John Sotehill, in the writ named, by the name of John Suthill of Everyngham, in the county of York, esquire, and to Alice his wife, the aforesaid manor of Westrasyn, with its members, &c., (except the 3 messuages, &c.) To have and to hold to the said John and Alice, and to the heirs of the same John forever. And John died thereof seized. After whose death the aforesaid Alice entered, etc., and continued her estate therein until the day of the taking of this inquisition.

The said John, some time before his death, was seized of the manor of Westburgh, Stubton and Dodyngton; and, by his charter, the date of which is 11 Jan. in the 5th year of the now king [A.D. 1489-90], he gave, granted, and by that charter confirmed that manor to Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight,

knight, John Hart, Canon of St. Peter's, York, Richard Wasselyn and Robert Kellesturn, chaplains. To have and to hold, &c., forever, to the intent that the same Marmaduke, &c., after the death of the said John Sothill, should enfeoff Marmaduke Constable, son and heir of the said Sir Marmaduke Constable, knight, and Barbara, daughter of the same John Suthill, for the term of the life of the same Marmaduke, the son, and Barbara, and [the life] of the longest liver of them, of that manor. And they are yet seized of such estate.

The said manor of Westburgh, Stubton and Dodyngton is held of Sir Thomas Burgh, knight; by what services the jurors are ignorant.

The said John died 14 Nov. last past [A.D. 1494], and George Suthill is his son and next heir, and he is of the age of 30 years, etc.

(To be continued.)

W. BOYD.

158. THE LIFE, WORTH, AND WORK OF MAURICE JOHNSON THE ANTIQUARY.—Maurice Johnson the Antiquary, was the eldest son of Maurice Johnson, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, by Jane, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Johnson of Ayscoughfee Hall in Spalding, Lincolnshire, by Jane, daughter of John Green of St. Clement's Danes, London. He was born at Ayscoughfee on Tuesday, the 19th of June 1688, and was baptized in Spalding Church on June the 26th, his God-parents being all his kinsfolk, namely:—Colonel Adrian Gamlyn, the Royalist; Walter Johnson, his grandfather, Captain of the Train Bands commanded by Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey; and Mrs. Mary Lynne, widow, his aunt.

Maurice Johnson, through his paternal great-grandmother Jane, daughter of George Lynne of Southwick Manor, Northamptonshire, by Martha, daughter of Clement Throckmorton of Haseley, Warwickshire, was entitled to eleven Royal Descents from King Edward I. which were published in a tabular form in 1882.

Of his early life little can be gleaned. He was, it is believed, at no public school, nor did he graduate at either of the Universities; and his only tutor, of which we have any record, was the famous scholar, Dr. James Jurin. On 26th May, 1705, he was admitted a member of the Society of the Inner Temple, and was called to the Bar on 26th of June, 1710,
but

but lived chiefly at Spalding, engaged in Antiquarian pursuits.*

In 1709-10, Maurice Johnson, "not by the favour of many, but by his own wisdom and energy," founded at Spalding, the famous literary society, called "The Gentlemen's Society," and in 1712, a president was elected, and a short code of Laws issued. Maurice Johnson acted as Secretary with indefatigable industry and pleasure for thirty-five years, and at length was made President. He designed an *ex-libris* or book-plate for the Society, which was engraved by his great friend George Vertue, and is dated GEN. SPALDING. INSTITUTA. MDC CX.†

Francis Scott, second Duke of Buccleuch, was the first patron of, and a liberal benefactor to the Society, and "the famous physician Dr. Green of Spalding" was the assistant-secretary and librarian.

The revival of the Society of Antiquaries of London in 1717 was largely due to Maurice Johnson's efforts. This fact is witnessed by the learned foreigner, Christian Kortholt, in his Latin treatise entitled *De Societate Antiquaria, Londiniensi*, which was published at Leipsig in 1730 and is addressed to Kapp, the Historian, and, in it, scruples not to ascribe its revival almost entirely to Maurice Johnson. Kortholt's words are as follows:—

"Quum enim vir maximae existimationis JOHNSON anno MDCCXVIII Societatis Antiquariae Acta manibus tereret ipse, et oculis subjiceret suis, ut altius illa extollere posset caput et majorem cultum capessere, resuscitavit prope extinctam conatu honestissimo et felici admodum successu. Ab eodem JOHNSONIO majora expectare potest emolumenta dicta societas, propterea quod adhuc superstes *Spaldingi in Lincolnshire* agit, ubi Maecenas numquam sine laude nominandus Societatem Litterarium ductu auspicioque suo consecravit, cujus consors est HANS SLOANE supra nobis jam celebratus Eques."

Maurice Johnson introduced Dr. William Stukeley, his kinsman, to the Society of Antiquaries, of which Stukeley

* Dr. Stukeley greatly envied this country life of Maurice Johnson's, and in 1724, when writing to him from London, says, "great as are the advantages of this capital, for opportunities of study, or for the best conversation in the world, yet I should think a confinement to it insupportable, and cry out with the Poet Virgil:—

'Invideo vobis agros, formosaeque prata.'
I envy you your fields and pastures fair."

† Maurice Johnson's original sketch, as well as two proofs from the copper-plate, are in the possession of Mr. Augustus Wollaston Franks, C.B.

became

became the first secretary, and he himself, in 1717, was appointed honorary librarian. Maurice Johnson's communications to the Society of Antiquaries from 1721 to 1755 were frequent and numerous, and two short papers of his are printed in the first volume of *Archæologia*.

Samuel Gale, writing to Stukeley in 1727, speaks of Maurice Johnson as "Sir Prasutagus." In 1754, Dr. Ducarel addressed Maurice Johnson as "our senior member," and Stukeley, in 1724, dedicated to him the first *Iter* in his *Itinerarium Curiosum*, which he styles *Iter Domesticum*. Dr. Stukeley's fore-words to this *Iter* are as follows:—"The amity that long subsisted between our families giving birth to an early acquaintance, a certain sameness of disposition, particularly a love to ancient learning, advanced our friendship into that confidence which induces me to prefix your name to this little summary of what has occurred to me worth mentioning in our native country, HOLLAND in Lincolnshire; but chiefly intended to provoke you to pursue a full history thereof, who have so large a fund of valuable papers and collections relating thereto, and every qualification necessary for the work."

Maurice Johnson was a Justice of the Peace and Chairman of South Holland Quarter Sessions, Deputy Recorder of Stamford in 1721, Steward of the Manor of Spalding for the Duke of Buccleuch, for those of Kirton-in-Holland and Croyland for the Earl of Exeter, and for that of Hitchin in Hertfordshire, for his kinsman, James Bogdani, Esq.

About the year 1721, Maurice Johnson joined with John Cecil, seventh Earl of Exeter, Recorder of Stamford, and others, in founding at Stamford "The Stamford Society," on the rules of that of Spalding. This Society declined, and from its ashes Stukeley founded in the year 1745, "The Brazen-Nose Society of Stamford."

In 1730, Maurice Johnson, who was acting at the time as counsel to the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, together with the Rev. Timothy Neve, a minor Canon, and Mr. Joseph Sparke, Registrar of that Cathedral Church, and others, helped to found at Peterborough "The Peterborough Gentlemen's Society" which dates from 26th August, 1730, and of which he was made an honorary member, 2nd September following, but this Peterborough society was short lived. (*Antiquary*, Vol. xxii., pp. 207-9, 248-252.) The Rev. Francis Peck writing to Mr. Joseph Ames in 1740, from Godeby, says:—"The Antiquarian Societies of Spalding and Peterborough are able

able to serve you much, especially Mr. Morris Johnson of Spalding and Mr. Timothy Neve of Burg S. Peters."

In 1750, Maurice Johnson sought to inaugurate a Society on the same lines at Boston, but it had no success and soon withered.

According to Stukeley's *Diary*, Maurice Johnson now paved with stone the remarkable triangular bridge at Croyland, which was erected between 1360 and 1390, and thus preserved it. Maurice Johnson was a botanist, and had a fine collection of plants, and through the introduction of his favourite son-in-law, Dr. Green, the husband of his eldest daughter, Jane Johnson, was very intimate with Boerhaave and Linnæus, the former of whom visited Dr. Green at Spalding, and largely added to his *hortus siccus*. He was also an excellent numismatist, had a large cabinet of medals, and has left a numismatic history of the Kings of Britain from the time of Julius Cæsar to the end of the reign of Queen Anne, as well as *A Dissertation on the Mint at Lincoln*, which was read before the Spalding Society in 1740. This, with other of his essays, were published in Nichols's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* in 1790.

He collected also enamels, seals, vases, crystals, armour, statues, charts, architectural plans and designs, stained-glass, and prints, and at his wish, his son-in-law Dr. Green, made an inventory of the armour at Brussels, which was printed by Nichols.

In 1727, at the instance of Samuel Wesley, Rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, Maurice Johnson drew up a dissertation in Latin, entitled *Jurisprudentia*, with critical notes and drawings of the seat from whence Job administered justice.* He left immense MS. collections, which he indexed in 1750. They related chiefly to the law and history of Spalding, Boston, Stamford, Croyland, Peterborough, and Hitchin. The larger part of these are still in the possession of the Johnson family at Blundeston in Suffolk, at Ayscoughfee, and in the library of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding. A few of his letters are in Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, and many of his letters have been printed in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, and in Stukeley's *Diary* (Surtees Society, 3 vols.).

* Samuel Wesley in his preface (page 5) thus acknowledges Maurice Johnson's assistance: "Neque animi ingrati notam effugere potuissem nisi libentissime agnoscerem beneficia quamplurima et auxilia proposito nostro allata a viro doctissimo Maur. Johnson armigero, Fundatore Societatis Generosorum Spaldingiae, eisque per annos Viginti jam ab epistolis."

Maurice

Maurice Johnson, in the latter part of his life, was attacked by a vertiginous disorder in his head, which frequently interrupted his studies, and he ended his life on the 6th of February, 1755, in the 67th year of his age, and was buried on the 11th of February in the Johnson transept of Spalding Church at the side of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and eventual co-heiress of William Ambler of Spalding (by Mary, daughter of Sir Anthony Oldfield of Spalding, Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Gresham of Titsey-place, Surrey, Knight), whom he married at Spalding on the 5th of January, 1709-10, and who died in 1754, after giving birth to twenty-six children, "of whom sixteen sat down to table" together.

There is no monument to Maurice Johnson in Spalding Church, but there are several portraits of him at Ayscoughfee, Blundeston, and Sleaford, and at least two miniatures, one of which has been engraved by Holl.

Stukeley had a pencil sketch of his head in profile by G. Vandergucht, dated 1723.

Reform Club, London.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

(*To be continued.*)

159. CATALOGUE OF LINCOLNSHIRE WELLS.—May I suggest the need there is of a Catalogue being made of the names of Wells in our shire. A few have been mentioned in a recent number of *The Antiquary*, but they are very few. There is I believe hardly a parish that has not a named Well. What we want is

- I. The names of all Wells at present known. These can be gathered from the lips of the people.
- II. The names of Wells that occur in old documents from the earliest date, down to the enclosure awards of the last and present centuries.

The word Well here should be understood to include ponds and streamlets.

K. P. D. E., F.S.A.

160. HUMAN REMAINS AT OWSTON.—The late Mr. Robert Woodhouse, of Owston, in the Isle of Axholme, told me that some forty or fifty years ago when digging a grave in Owston Churchyard for the burial of a gentleman (if I remember aright) of the name of Sanders, some forty or fifty

human skulls were found without any other bones whatsoever. As Owston Church is in the immediate vicinity, if not indeed within the precincts of one of the Mowbray Castles, Mr. Woodhouse surmised that these skulls were the relics of unfortunates who had been beheaded. The theory is not unlikely, but I have been informed by a gentleman who was present at the time, that when, about quarter of a century ago, certain repairs were done to the Chancel of Bottesford Church, near Brigg, a very great number of skulls without other bones were found in the interior, close to the eastern wall of the chancel. The decapitation theory will not do here, for at Bottesford there was no fortress.

A. FARMER.

161. THE MONASTERIES, FRIARIES, AND HOSPITALS OF LINCOLN (Vol. II., p. 169, *continued*).—The remaining Hospital—that of the Holy Sepulchre—may be more conveniently left to be mentioned after the most important of our Lincoln foundations have been considered. This was St. Katherine's Priory, which was situated on the south of that part of the Sincil Dyke, between Great Bargate and the Witham, and on the west side of the high road formed by the junction of those from Sleaford and Newark; its precincts seem to have extended southwards to Swine Green (where the first of the Queen Eleanor Crosses stood), and westwards to the River Witham, which separated it from Boultham. It belonged to the order of St. Gilbert of Sempringham, of which and of whom a short account may not be out of place. Sir Gilbert was born at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, about the year 1083, his Order was confirmed in 1148, he died in 1189, and was buried in the Abbey Church of Sempringham, and he was canonized by Pope Innocent III. thirteen years afterwards. The Gilbertines were the only Monastic Order which was English in origin, and it never spread beyond the bounds of England. There were in all 26 houses, some for men only, some for men and women, and at the Dissolution by Henry the 8th, their total value was £2421 13s. 9d., not at all a large amount when compared with other foundations. The Gilbertines differed also from all other Orders in permitting men and women to live under the same roof, with precautions such as are described by Walter de Map. "Master Gilbert de Simplingham, who yet survives, though blind from age, for he is over 100, instituted a new religious order, which first obtained confirmation
by

by Pope Eugenius, regular canons namely and nuns, with a wall interposed so that the latter should not see the males nor be seen by them. They have no access to one another, save in the necessity of giving extreme unction. This is done through a window very carefully prepared with many present." (The rules prescribe four canons and one lay brother). Also in their churches there was a wall running east and west, so that while both males and females could see the altar, they could not see one another. The typical Gilbertine Monastery was a kind of quadruple affair, consisting of Canons, who followed the rule of St. Augustin, and who wore a black cassock with a white cloak over it, and a hood lined with lamb's skin; Lay Brothers; Nuns, who obeyed the Cistercian rule of St. Benedict; and Lay Sisters. Canons—as will be seen presently—alone are mentioned in the Charter of St. Katherine's Priory, but in Dodsworth's Collection, they are sometimes termed Prior et Canonici, sometimes Laici fratres, and the extracts from Mr. Gibbons prove that at some later period Nuns were certainly a part of the Priory's inhabitants.

The Priory was dedicated (although by the rules, all dedications ought to be only to St. Mary or St. Andrew) to St. Katherine, the Alexandrian Princess, whose wheel of torture has become a name of delight to every schoolboy, and who was revered as the special patroness of secular learning enlisted in the Church's cause. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the Minster Treasury, on June 6th, 1540, was "a finger of St. Katharine in a long purse," and that in 1440, Sir Thomas Cumberworth gave to the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in Somerby, some of "St. Katherin's oyle in a glass," on which, and on the exudation of miraculous oil from the bodies of other dead saints, Mr. Peacock has commented fully in a valuable note.*

The Priory was founded soon after the confirmation of the Order in 1148, by Robert de Chesney (de Cheineto, or de Querceto, *i.e.*, of the oak copse) fourth Bishop of Lincoln, and the 2nd of his name (hence often quoted as the 2nd Bishop). The Charter of King Henry the 2nd may be here added, which confirmed the foundation of the house, and its possession of various lands and churches.

"Henry, King of England and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and Count of Anjou, to the Archbishop

* Peacock's *English Church Furniture*, Appendix, p. 183.

greeting. Know thou that I at the request of Robert, second Bishop of Lincoln and of the Chapter of Lincoln, have granted and by this present charter have confirmed to the Church of Canons of the order of Sempringham, which the aforesaid Robert of Lincoln, with the consent of his Chapter, has founded hard by the City of Lincoln, and to the Canons serving God there, the Prebendal Stall of Canewich, with all that belongs to it, and five bovates of land in Wigglesey, with all its belongings. And the Churches of Newerc, and of Norton, and of Martune, and of Newetune, with all that belongs thereunto, and two dwelling-house in the burgh of Newerc, and the houses with the land on the north-east of the mother Church of Newerc. And four bovates of land in the fields of Newerc, with the dwelling-houses. And twenty acres in the heath and a dwelling-house which the Church of Newerc itself first possessed, with two bovates of land in the fields of that burgh.* And the Chapel of the Apostles Philip and James, founded in the castle of that town, and given anciently to the mother church, with a tenth penny of the whole toll of the burgh of Newerc, excepting the fairs. And three bovates of land in Baldertune with the dwelling-houses. And four shillings worth of land which Malger held in Newerc. I have granted also to them the Church of Bracebrigge, with one bovat of land and the dwelling-house, with all that pertaineth thereto in Bracebridge. Also to the care and custody of the

* From Thoroton's *History of Nottinghamshire* the following particulars are added:—

"Wiggesley (Vol. I., p. 377). The share of St. Katherine's was granted 36 Henry 8, to John Bellowe and Ed. Bates and their heirs.

"Newton (Vol. I., p. 283). Dec. 7. 38 Henry VIII., the lands by the Trent belonging to the Priory of St. Katherines by the walls of Lincoln, were granted to Robert Brocklesby and Nicholas Girlington and their heirs.

"Coddington (Vol. I., p. 364). The Priory had 8/- per annum from a rent. Also the Priory had free warren here and in Wiggesby."

In the 15th Edward VI., all the Priory possessions here were given to William Cavendish and his heirs.

Also in the 10th year of King John, an agreement as to presentation to Hawkesworth was made between the Prior of Thurgarton, and Richard, Prior of St. Katherine's, Lincoln.

aforesaid

aforesaid Canons I have granted the Hospital of St. Sepulchre at Lincoln and all the possessions of brethren of it, and have confirmed it by this Charter.* Wherefore I will etc. All these I have granted to the aforesaid church for the soul of King Henry my grandfather, and for the sould of Maud Empress my mother, and for my salvation and that of Eleanor my Queen, and of my heirs; and for the stablishing of my Kingdom. To Roger, Archbishop of York; Hugh, Bp. of Durham; Hilary, Bp. of Chichester; Reginald, Count of Cornwall; Roger de Mulbrai; Reginald de Curtenai, at Westminster."

This must be dated between the years 1154 and 1169, as Henry the 2nd became King of England, Roger de Bishopsbridge was consecrated to York, and Hugh Pudsey to Durham, in the former year, while Hilary of Chichester died in the latter one.

Lincoln.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON.

(To be continued.)

162. THOMAS LISTER, M.P. FOR LINCOLN IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT (Vol. I., p. 196).—The following is from the Commons Journals.

Die Joris 13 Sept. 1649. The humble petition of Thomas Lister Esquire was this day read.

"*Ordered.* That the sum of a Thousand Pounds be paid unto Thomas Lister Esquire out of the Sequestrations of Lincolnshire, by the Order of the Committee of Goldsmiths Hall. And that the sum of Two Thousand Pounds more be paid unto the said Mr. Lister, out of the real and personal estates of such Delinquents who have compounded at Under-values, or have not at all compounded, as shall be by him discovered at Goldsmiths Hall and Haberdashers Hall respectively. And that the said Committees be authorized and required respectively

* This was an Hospital dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre; it was of the Order of Sempringham also, but distinct from the Priory of St. Katherine's, to whose care it was committed by Robert de Chesney, who probably founded it also. In 1198, there is a record of a convention between the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, and the brethren of this Hospital about a mill in Walton, near Grantham. It was under the governance of a Prior.

to proceed upon such discoveries; and to make Payment out of the same, upon the said Mr. Lister accordingly. And the Acquittance or Acquittances of the said Mr. Lister or his Assigns, shall be a sufficient discharge to the said Committee of Goldsmiths Hall, and their Treasurers for the said sum of One Thousand Pounds, and likewise to the said respective Committees, and their Treasurers respectively, for the said Two Thousand Pounds, or any part thereof as he shall receive, upon such discoveries as aforesaid."

W. D. PINK.

163. MARSH FOLK-LORE.—The recent death of the chief actor in the scene has reminded me of a curious thing that happened in a Marsh parish some twenty years ago. A young lad hurt his hand and had to have one or two fingers taken off. His mother forthwith had a small coffin made, and came and begged the Vicar to give them a proper funeral, so "as how t' Lird moan't hev to clat about, an seek 'em when 'E cums to put un togeather again. E'll be straange and throng a reckon yon daa an it doant become such as we to mak' Im breffet all over the plaace."

There was a tender thoughtfulness in this that would surely more than atone for the ignorance.

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

164. EARLY LINCOLNSHIRE IMPRINTS.—In the *Typographical Gazetteer*, which forms a part of Mr. John Power's *Handybook about Books*, the earliest date of printing for Stamford is given as 1695. I am not prepared to call this statement in question, but there seems to have been a book-seller five years earlier.

Mr. Joseph Sully, of Parkhurst, near Dumfries, has drawn my attention to the existence of a sermon which was sold at Stamford in 1690. I append a copy of the title-page.

"Pharisaism Display'd, or Hypocrisie Detected in a Sermon Preached in St. Mary's Church in Stamford, Aug^t. the 21st, 1690, Being the Triennial Visitation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Thomas Lord Bishop of Lincoln, By George Topham, Prebendary of Lincoln. London: Printed for Thos. Fox, at
the

the Angel in Westminster Hall; and are to be sold by Mr. Caldecot, Bookseller in Stamford, Lincolnshire, 1690. 4^{to}. 32 pages."

EDWARD PEACOCK.



QUERIES.

165. THE MERES FAMILY (Vol. II., p. 185).—The pedigree of Meeres, as given in *Thos. Beckwith's MS. Pedigrees of Lincolnshire Gentry*, 1876, in the library at Revesby Abbey, exhibits several differences from that given by Dr. Marshall in *The Genealogist*.

Among others, one appears worthy of note and enquiry, namely, John Meeres, who married first, daughter of Tempest; and second, Jane Blesby; was according to Dr. Marshall, the son of Nicholas Meeres, by daughter of Wilmesby. Beckwith makes Nicholas father of Thomas Meeres, who married daughter of Mr. Shellie, and whose son was the John Meeres aforesaid, who according to Le Neve's *Knights*, died 28 Hy. VIII., 1537.

There seems to be some colour to this, for although De Neve is somewhat obscure, he appears to imply that this John was the son of Thomas, and further, the Inq. P.M. Co. Linc. temp. Hy. VII., taken at Parteney, Oct. 2nd, 1495, John Copuldyk, deceased, shows, said Copuldyk, was seized of 40 acres of land in Algarkirke, held of John, son and heir of Thomas Meres, Esq., deceased.

I very much desire light on this matter through your pages, from those of your readers who have the information and opportunity.

Bridgeport, Ct., U.S.A.

EDWARD DEACON.

166. ANCIENT TOMBS FOUND AT WIGTOFT.—During the present restoration of the church, a beautiful tomb was found in a recess under a window, which a hideous pew had before obscured. The stone coffin was above ground, with the bones therein, the ledger or effigy gone, being probably found in the way of the wretched pew or its miserable owner. Alongside of this was a fine sepulchral slab in the floor, covering another stone coffin of smaller size, and evidently contained the bones of a female or young person. Both were in one of the two chantries,

chantries, and within a few feet of the altar. I want to ascertain to whom they belonged, especially No 1, for the legend tells us a good deal about No. 2.

From the richness of the canopied work and elevation of the coffin, it is evident that No. 1 contained a person of consequence. Colonel Holles notes in "*Australi Fenestra*," which I take to be this particular window, it being the eastern one of three on the southern side, "or, 3 bendlets az., a label of four points, gu. . . . Priez pur l'alme Richard de Casterton Epi' Sarum."

The Casterton family resided close by the church, and the name remains of Casterton House in one built about a century ago. And we know that a Sir Richard Casterton was returned by the Sheriff, in 1324, as one of the Knights residing in Holland (Lincolnshire).

But who was the one described by Col. Holles as "Epi' Sarum?" For it does not appear that Sarum ever had a Bishop or Suffragan Bishop of that name. Holles' MS. is so distinct in the words, and he was so generally accurate in his notes, otherwise I should have imagined he might have mis-read the word "*serviens*" for "*Sarum*," and that the Richard de Casterton had been a tenant or in some way *serviens* to the Bishop of Lincoln, but till the impossibility is proved, I prefer to believe in the text, and think that possibly this man may have died at his family seat immediately after he became, but *before he was enthroned*, as Epi' Sarum. Can any reader throw light on the matter, or on the Casterton pedigree?

The slab covering No 2 stone coffin, I make out this inscription upon, although some of the words are much effaced:

+ Hic jacet Galfridus (quondam?) . . . ru . . . us
Thome de la launde qui obiit six die mens' decembi
a. dni m cccc xvi cui aie . . . d's

The three words between "*Galfridus*" and "*Thome de la launde*" are of course all important in determining who Galfridus was. The word "*quondam*" may or may not be correct, but I can make nothing else of it. The "*ru*" I am by no means certain of, but the "*us*" is plain. But for the "*ru*" (if correct), I should mentally fill the hiatus with "*quondam unicus filius*." And the small size of the coffin shows the occupant to have been either a youth or female, so he may well have been *filius* or *unicus filius* to Thome de la Launde.

The

The close proximity to the coffin No. 1, and being in the same chantry indicates a probable near relationship between the parties, although there are appearances in the masonry as if No. 1 had been anterior to the existing wall (*circa* 1350), and that the latter was skilfully built over the tomb.

Can any reader inform me who this Galfridus was? or what connection the de la Laundes had with Wigtoft? or refer me to a pedigree of that family?

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE.

167. THE FAMILY OF STIFF.—This name within the last twenty years has occurred at Great Grimsby. I should be glad to know if this name has been connected with this county at any earlier period; if so, particulars of its earliest occurrence in Lincolnshire would be welcome. Replies may be sent to me direct.

124, *Chancery Lane, London.* W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

168. "AS FALSE AS LOUTH CLOCK."—Can any kind correspondent inform me if the above proverb is still current in Lincolnshire?

There is now no clock on Louth Church, and has not been for nearly 50 years, so that the saying may have become obsolete through the absence of the cause. The clock which used to be thereon is now at Patrington in Holderness, and as one face is always an hour and five minutes before the other, the proverb still lives there, and is repeated to any stranger who remarks on the difference of time recorded by the two faces. By the kindness of the Rev. H. E. Maddock, M.A., the popular Rector of Patrington, who copied the following entry for me, I am enabled to place it before your readers.

Extract from Patrington Churchwarden Book:—

	£	s.	d.
1846.			
March 13. Bought Louth Church Clock for	22	0	0
Packing up and carriage to Grimsby	5	0	0
From Grimsby to Patrington, with			
Dock dues, &c.	2	12	6
Taking bell and fetching clock			
from Hull	0	15	0
Fetching clock faces from Hull ...	0	10	0

Mr. Cook Laking, Hornsea, has in his possession a coloured print, dated 1844, showing Louth Church during the restoration,
and

and having a spider's web of scaffolding about its splendid spire. There is no clock shown, so I presume it was removed shortly previous to the restoration, and sent to Patrington a year or two afterwards.

1, *Berkeley Street, Hull.*

J. NICHOLSON.

169. THE WRECK OF THE "BETSEY" ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST IN 1767.—On the 3rd of January, 1767 (in the 7th year of the reign of George III.), the "Betsey" on a voyage from Leith to London was totally lost on the Haile Sand off North Cotes. Tradition says that a General Hamilton, his wife and child, with servants and the crew were lost. Eighteen of the bodies, including that of General Hamilton, were recovered and interred at North Cotes. I am indebted to the Rev. John Wild, of Tetney, for the following extract from the Burial Register of North Cotes parish, the entry is much obliterated by damp and some words are quite illegible.

"Jan. 8. 1767. Buried likewise . . . the Right Honourable ch Noble Family of Hamilton in North Britain Brigadiers General of his Most Faithful Majesties Armies and Commander of the Royal Regiment of B Cavalry, who was a passenger in the ship Betsey of Leith bound to London, but cast upon the North Cotes Sands the Third of January at which time he perished with the aforesaid seventeen persons."

Mr. Wild says that there is a previous entry of the "aforesaid seventeen persons" but so faded that he can make nothing of it.

Subsequently it appears that the body of General Hamilton was exhumed and taken to Scotland.

Some relics of this wreck seem to have been preserved to a comparatively recent period. I recollect many years since a medical man, who was then often in the marsh district, telling me that he had once seen in a cottage when visiting a patient, an ancient counterpane of quilted silk, with coats of arms embroidered on it, and with a deep fringe of tarnished gold cord; also a similar coverlid for a child's bed. These were said to have been got long ago from a wreck, presumably that of the Betsey, on the Haile Sand.

The most remarkable story, however, connected with the ill-fated vessel is that nearly one hundred years afterwards a heavy north-east gale shifted some portion of the sand and laid bare the blackened timbers of the old Betsey. Men then went
down

down to dig for treasure, but found nothing except the remains of wooden cases containing wine in bottles. Some of this wine recovered at the time came into the possession of a gentleman who was Mayor of Grimsby between twenty and thirty years since. It was originally probably dark-coloured but then very pale, and I am told was tasted by several and even pronounced drinkable, but this latter must be accepted with caution after a storage of nigh one hundred years beneath the yellow shifting sands of the Haile Bank.

Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* give any information about General Hamilton? What regiment did he command? And was there ever a regiment, so styled, of Border Cavalry?

Great Cotes, Ulceby.

JOHN CORDEAUX.



REPLIES.

170. ARMS ON BASE OF CROSS IN TETFORD CHURCHYARD (Vol. I., p. 183).—Some months ago I asked for information about the arms impaled with those of Thimbleby on the base of the cross in Tetford Churchyard. I am able, now, to furnish information about them.

The arms are, most probably, those of William Thimbleby, who was living in 1423, and married Joan Tailboys, daughter of Sir Walter Tailboys, and brother of Sir Walter Tailboys (cousin and heir of the half-blood of Gilbert de Umfreville, Earl of Augus), who died 21 April, 1444. (Vid: in pedigree of the Lords of Redesdale, Hodgson's *History of Northumberland*, Vol. I., pt. 2, p. 6.)

The ornamentation of the cross is of about that period. It would be interesting to know in what way William Thimbleby was connected with the Parish of Tetford. I cannot find him mentioned in the Thymolby pedigree given in the Harleian MSS.

The differencing in the arms (the omission of the palets) points to his being a cadet of the family, whose arms are given without the difference in the N. side of the base of the cross.

C. H. SP. P.

171. LINCOLNSHIRE BALLAD (Vol. II., p. 184).—I hope some of your contributors may be able to complete this interesting ballad. I give a variation of the fragment, as I heard it sung in north-west Lincolnshire when I was a child.

It

It only extended to the four lines. The air is very quaint, and it ends in a remarkable manner.

Old Lincolnshire Ballad.

Lit - tle Dick - y looked o - ver his left shoul -
 - der, And he said: "I can see what you none of you
 else . . . can see; I can see the high - she - riff and
 fif - ty brave fel - lows, A - com - ing to take both you and me."

I always regarded Little Dicky as an outlaw of the type of Little John; and not as a forlorn lover, as B.L.R.C. considers him.

Brigg.

ALFRED ATKINSON.

172. FOSDYKE BRIDGE (Vol. II., p. 185).—J. T. B. asks when a bridge was first thrown across the Welland at Fosdyke. In 1794 an Act of Parliament was passed for Drainage and Navigation purposes which authorized the erection of a good and substantial bridge, but owing to the Commissioners being unable to raise sufficient money under the power of the Act, the clause as to building the bridge was abandoned and subsequently repealed by an Act which obtained the Royal Assent on 14th May, 1811. This latter Act authorized "The Company of Proprietors of the Fosdyke Bridge" to raise amongst themselves in shares of £100 each, a sum of £14,000, and also, if necessary, to raise amongst themselves a further sum of £5,000, by way of mortgage. These sums were subscribed by several persons, amongst whom were the Mayor and Burgesses of the Borough of Boston, Sir Joseph Banks, the Trustees of Basil Beridge, a minor, B. Claypon, Thomas Tunnard, Wm. Garfit, Esquires, and other leading gentry of the district, and the advice of Mr.,
 afterwards

afterwards Sir John Rennie, obtained, who suggested various plans and estimates, and eventually one was adopted which he "had little doubt would last for about 40 years with moderate repairs." The bridge was begun in 1812 and finished in 1815. The Company so well kept up the repairs that the structure remained until 1871, and portions of the original bridge still remain. The opening of the Great Northern Railway having so diverted the traffic from which the Company obtained funds, and failing to get any compensation for their loss, they were unable to rebuild the bridge, and the necessity of preserving this line of road communication was made so apparent by petitions, the Holland Magistrates adopted it as a county bridge, and their Surveyor partially re-built it, the tolls being applied to its annual repair. In 1890 the Holland County Council discontinued the tolls, and it is now a free bridge and a great boon to the inhabitants, the representatives of the proprietors of 1811 having relinquished their shares and mortgages for the benefit of the public.

Frampton Hall.

C. T. J. MOORE.

173. EAU (Vol. II., p. 188).—Your contributor R. says (perhaps with truth), "it is not likely that the name Belleau is a translation of the Danish by Norman incomers." I think this must be a reference to a foot-note in *Lincolnshire and the Danes*, p. 204, in which I have said "Belleau may possibly be a Norman-French adaptation of the older name Elgelo, &c." I suggest the possibility, but do not urge the probability of such a derivation.

The facts are these—the earliest mention (so far as I know) of Belleau is under the names of Elgelo and Helgelo. This slid into Hellowe (c.p. Helland formerly Helgeland), and, apparently after the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., Hellowe became Belleau. All that I suggest is, on the one hand the possibility that Belleau is the corruption of Hellowe, and on the other hand the possibility that Helgelo is of Danish origin.

Could your correspondent clear up the actual date at which the name Belleau replaced Hellowe? and any light that he could throw upon the reason for the change would be interesting.

One other point allow me to touch. Your correspondent says, "There are (with one or two exceptions) no names that I know of which can be derived from the Danish Aa." Besides Aby I know of no present local name which preserves

preserves the Danish Aa, and I should be pleased to know of a second. In Leland's time the river Witham had not acquired its present name, but was, it seems, known by no less than three, now obsolete—Lindis (the usual one at that date), Rhe or Ree, and Aye. The name *Rhe*, representing the Celtic occupation, survives as a river-name in many parts of England (see *Taylor's Words and Places*, ed. 5, p. 157). *Aye* may equally well represent A.S. Eà or Dan. Aa; but it may be noted that traces of Danish occupation are few and far between on the banks of the Witham, so that Aye is more likely to be Saxon than Danish.

G. S. STREATFIELD.

REVIEWS.

Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century in England, Wales, and Ireland, by Corporations, Merchants, Tradesmen, etc. A new and revised edition of William Boyne's work by GEORGE C. WILLIAMSON, F.R. Hist. Soc., &c., &c. Vol. I. London: 1889. Pp. xliii—804. Vol. II. 1891. Pp. 805—1584. 8vo. [*Lincolnshire Series*, Vol. I., pp. 431-505.]

[THE TOKENS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.]

This great work, on one of the most interesting and important items of folk-lore and the names of places and people, was commenced August 26th, 1883, and completed August 26th, 1890, and is now in the hands of subscribers, in the shape of two very handsome well-arranged and well-finished volumes, containing together 1428 pages filled with the names, occupations, and residences of the trading community of Great Britain and Ireland about two and a quarter centuries ago; a period of our history which was marked by the terrible events of the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London—the time of the Interregnum, a time of civil war and contention for civil and religious liberty, a struggle which has never yet been thoroughly appreciated or adequately recorded in the annals of the history of our great country—great from the fact that in the midst of these troublous times, the people for the most part looked calmly on and attended, as best they could to their daily business—and wanting small monies for change to accommodate their customers withal, just set quietly to work and struck tokens for one and two farthings each, which circulated in all counties, towns, and villages in the land.

This

This work—a revised and enlarged edition of Boyne's *Trade Tokens of the Seventeenth Century*, by Mr. George C. Williamson contains the description, with many illustrations, of over 12,700 varieties of tokens issued by traders in Great Britain and Ireland to supply the want of necessary change, and is really a wonderful work—when we consider that so great a number of these minute pieces of brass and copper should have survived to our day to be handled and recorded in these pages, and wonderful for the patient work and untiring research which it must have entailed upon the Editor and his collaborators.

That errors should have crept in is therefore *no* wonder, and we have a sort of helpful and we hope not ungracious task to perform in pointing out several mistakes which appear in the wording of too many of the Tokens of the Lincolnshire series, and to some obvious misprints which only a most extraordinary amount of care on the part of trained adepts can avoid, and without which as we know—

“Enterprises of great pith and moment,
With this regard, their currents turn awry.”

—and lack correctness!

In spite of Mr. Williamson's dictum that “the letters J and U never appear on the Tokens, their place is filled by I and V,” in at least two instances the letter U appears for V (No. 9, Barrow-upon-Humber, and No. 257, Sutton). In No. 7, Aubourne—the date given is 1699—only in Cheshire and in Ireland were Tokens issued after 1672, so this date must be an error, but whether it should be 1666 or 1669 is uncertain: No. 205 says ANN Parkeson—His halfpenny. A specimen in the British Museum reads HER halfpenny. No. 256, Surfleet, Daniel Drinkwater—here is a puzzle, Mr. Simpson in his Book of Lincolnshire Tokens gives the name David, the Registers furnish the name of Daniel in 1667 and 1669, but the note on this Token finishes with these words “Singular the name of David is not found in the Register,” now if the Token is that of Daniel Drinkwater, why is David's name required? What does the Token say?

No. 49, Burgh. This piece is figured in Boyne and in Simpson with a Cross Pattee on the reverse, which is quite correct, but no mention is made of the cross in the description of the Token p. 441. This Token is also inserted under Burgh, Suffolk, where it is rightly described but wrongly placed.

No. 80,

No. 80, Falkingham. In a fine specimen of the variety of the Quiningborough Token—*RICH. QVENCBROW., &c.*, no difference can be seen between the C in *RICH.* and the fifth letter in the surname, but on the reverse the G in the Town name is unmistakable.

No. 84, Gainsborough. A fair "Barber" Token reads "Halfepen" in one word, not "Halfe-Peny," as in page 450.

No. 88, reads on a good specimen *NATHANELL GRAY.... GAYNSBROVGH*, and not "Nathaniel" and "Gaynsborough."

No. 95 and 96, Grantham. Specimens of both these Tokens read *HALF-PENY* and not "Halfe" penny.

No. 144, Lincoln. A good specimen of the Aistrop variety with "Astrup" and date 1658, has only one L in *SAMVEL*.

No. 169. A variety of the Tomson farthing reads on the reverse, *THE . VALE OF . LINCOLN.*

No. 235. Another variety of the Stamford Town piece has ten chequers.

No. 262, Tattershall. A fine specimen of this token reads *WILL. HVNTER. OF, &c.*, the word "of" is omitted in page 505.

Thus, out of less than eighty examples of Lincolnshire Tokens, *Ten* exhibit differences in the inscriptions, quite enough to form as many distinct varieties—of course some may be varieties, but it is to be feared that the majority of the differences between the book and actual specimens of the Tokens are the result of carelessness.

The copious Indexes, numbered up to XII, but lacking one (of values) for good reasons given, and extending to 156 pp., give Surnames, Christian Names, Places, Trades, Devices, &c., &c., and must alone have been a work of great industry, and it is no wonder here, that some slips occur, one or two of which may be pointed out. In Spilsby, a new example is given, No. 231—*IOHN GAVLE, &c.*—in Index (IX) of Christian Names, this is entered John Gaule; in the Index (X) of Surnames it is Gaale, John; is it possible that all these forms of the name are wrong, and should the name be Gayle, this name with the spelling Gale often occurs in Lincolnshire now, and in the 17th century also. William Birridge, Bourne, is not in Index IX, and is entered in X, as Berridge. In Index X, Joseph Hodkins should be page 451, not 461. Guisinge, George, Horncastle, is not in Index X, but appears in No. IX.

In conclusion we would suggest that when the List of Subscribers is printed the above errors, &c., could be added to the Errata.



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9



EXAMPLES OF LINCOLNSHIRE TRADERS TOKENS.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



LINCOLNSHIRE TOWN AND TRADERS'

TOKENS.—At no period of History does the County of Lincoln appear to have been left much behind the age in public works, or in private enterprise—Roman and Saxon remains are found in many parts. Our Cathedral and the numerous array of Ancient Churches, unsurpassed by any other County in the Kingdom, attest the devotion and zeal of the old inhabitants of the Fens, the Marshes, and the Wolds, and heroes of the sword and the pen are by no means scarce.

Mints were established at a very early period both at Lincoln and Stamford, probably at Wainfleet also, and in the Seventeenth century the Traders of Lincolnshire were not behind-hand in showing the needs of the country for a coinage of copper, by

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE.—Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, are Seventeenth Century Tokens of Caistor, Coningsby, Kirton, and Market Rasen, described on pp. 227–8. Numbers 5, 6, 7, and 8, are Eighteenth Century Tokens of Lincoln, Sleaford, Spalding, and Wainfleet, described on pp. 229–30. Numbers 9 and 10, are Silver Tokens of the present century, issued at Gainsborough and Lincoln and described on p. 231.

the issue from all parts of the county of the small Brass or Copper Tokens now so eagerly sought after by collectors; these date from about 1648 to 1672, and are a most interesting series, recording the names of persons then in a flourishing way of business, in some cases the fore-fathers of the leading county families of the present day, but in many cases the names still remain amongst the farmers and tradesmen of the Nineteenth century.

The great authority on this series is Boyne's *Trade Tokens*, new edition, in 2 vols., by Geo. C. Williamson, 1889-91; and for a very interesting account of them, our readers are also referred to Mr. Justin Simpson's work on *Lincolnshire Tradesmen's Tokens of the 17th Century* [1872], in which 232 Tokens are fully described, many illustrated, and numerous family pedigrees are traced. Specimens previously unknown turn up now and again—as the "Ward" token described below, and many have doubtless disappeared entirely; including varieties, the new edition of Boyne describes 270 Tokens issued from 52 towns and villages in Lincolnshire, for necessary change, chiefly by tradesmen, who thus, perhaps unintentionally, provided a very early example of trade advertisement.

Years before these regular Tradesmen's Tokens, rude leaden pieces were issued for the purpose of providing small change all over the country, and stringent measures were taken to suppress them, without much avail. In 1613, a patent was granted to the Harrington Family, of Rutlandshire, which resulted in the issue of the minute Copper farthings called Harrington Tokens, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. After the execution of the latter monarch in 1649, the issue of Tokens by Towns and Traders in all parts of England became so wide spread and universal that it brought about the first Regal Copper Coinage of the Realm. "A Proclamation for making currant His Majestie's Farthings and and Half-pence of Copper, and forbidding all others to be used," is dated the 16th August, 1672. These large and useful Coins of Charles II. were of the size and character of the copper coins which continued in circulation, with the addition of a penny-piece (first issued in 1797), until the Bronze Coinage of Queen Victoria in 1860.

To give a full list or description of this series of Tokens would be far beyond the scope of this article; LINCOLN Traders issued 38, BOSTON 24, LOUTH 23, STAMFORD 22, GRANTHAM 19, SPALDING 14, CROWLAND 7, including one or
more

more town pieces issued by the Mayor, Corporation, or Overseers of each place; Horncastle 13, Gainsborough 12, Sleaford 7, Deeping, Epworth, and Tattershall 6 each, Bourne, Brigg, and Long Sutton 5 each, Alford, Barton-on-Humber, Falkingham, and Wainfleet 4 each, Caistor, Donington, Holbeach, and Spilsby 3 each, Ancaster, Aubourne, Grimsby, and Swineshead 2 each. These pieces are mostly round, the Lincoln "Citty" Token is Octagonal, others are heart-shaped, lozenge-shaped and square; they are mostly of copper, some are of brass, and all are struck. The die-sinkers or engravers made sad attempts at spelling the names and places; some are phonetic, some are shortened for want of space, and the spelling in some cases makes it doubtful to what Town or County certain pieces properly belong, but the Parish Registers help to clear up this difficulty in many cases. To show how useful the Parish Registers are for this and other purposes of identification, the writer having an unpublished Token not named in Boyne or in Simpson's work, viz.:—

Obv. WILLIAM . WARD . =The Grocer's Arms.

Rev. IN . CASTER . 1656.=W. W. [See plate No. 1.]

and having ascertained that the name of Ward does not appear in the Register of Castor, Northampts, between 1600 and 1700—upon writing to Caistor, Lincs., the Rev. W. F. W. Westbrooke, says "William Ward was Churchwarden in 1654 and 1658 at Caistor"—so this piece may be fairly assigned to the Lincolnshire series on the evidence of the Register.

The following examples of Tokens belong to twenty-three Towns and Villages from which a single piece only was issued, and include some good old names or are otherwise interesting, and show how widely the custom prevailed. They are described from specimens in the writer's collection, and from the works above mentioned:—

BARROW-ON-HUMBER.

1. *Obv.* BRIAN . COVERDAILL . IN . =A Fishing Boat with Sail.

Rev. BARROW . VPPON . HVMBER.=HIS HALF PENY.

BOLINGBROKE.

2. *Obv.* JOHN . GARTHWAIT . =The Grocer's Arms.

Rev. OF . BVLLINGBROOK.=I. G.

BURGH.

3. *Obv.* THOMAS . CRACROFT . =A fleur-de-lis.

Rev. MERCER . IN . BVRGH . 66.=A Cross Patée.

BURTON-UPON-STATHER.

4. *Obv.* THOMAS . LOWTHER . IN . =Three Tuns.

Rev. BVRTON . VPON . STATHER.=1665.

CONINGSBY.

CONINGSBY.

5. *Obv.* JOHN . LVP^TTON . =The Baker's Arms.
Rev. OF . CVNSBY . 1663.=I. A. L.* [See plate No. 2.]

CORBY.

6. *Obv.* THOMAS . COLLINGWOOD . OF . =The Grocer's Arms.
Rev. CORBY . HIS . HALF . PENY . 1667.=T. K. C.

CLAYPOLE.

7. *Obv.* NATH . HOLT . OF . CLAY . POOLE . =HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. FAYRE . PLAY . 1664.=GIVE AND TAKE.

GLENTHAM.

8. *Obv.* THOMAS . IOHNSON . =The Baker's Arms.
Rev. OF . GLENTHAM . 1669.=HIS HALFE PENNY.

HAGWORTHINGHAM.

9. *Obv.* WILL . RISHWORTH . =The Grocer's Arms.
Rev. IN . HAGWORTHINGHAM.=W. R. 1663.

HAXEY.

10. *Obv.* ANTHONY . BARNBY . =A Heart.
Rev. OF . HAXEY . 1669.=HIS HALF PENY.

HELPRINGHAM.

11. *Obv.* ANTHONY . NEWLOVE . IN . =HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. HELPRINGHAM . MERCER . =The Grocer's Arms.†

KIRTON.

12. *Obv.* EVSTACE . HOOKER . =HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. OF . KIRTON . =1665. [See plate No. 3.]

KYME.

13. *Obv.* GEORGE . CHAPMAN . =A Sheep.
Rev. AT . KIME . FERRY . 1669.=HIS HALF PENY . G. H. C.

LANGTON.

14. *Obv.* WILLIAM . ROWETH . OF . =A Spade.
Rev. LANGTON . GARDINER.=HIS HALF PENY . W. M. R.

MARKET RASEN.

15. *Obv.* WILLIAM . CHAPMAN . =HIS HALF PENY.
Rev. OF . MARKETT . REASON.=W. C. 1668. [See plate No. 4.]

MARSTON.

16. *Obv.* ANN . PARKESON . =A Pair of Scales.
Rev. OF . MARSTON . 1669.=HER HALF PENY.

MOULTON.

17. *Obv.* THOMAS . LEEFE . MERCER . =T. S. L.
Rev. IN . MOVLTON . 1669.=HIS HALF PENNY.

NAVENBY.

18. *Obv.* THOMAS . BOOLE . =The Ironmonger's Arms.
Rev. OF . NAVENBY.=T. S. B.

RESTON.

19. *Obv.* ELIAS . MARTIN . =HIS . TOKEN.
Rev. OF . RASTON . 1671.=E. H. M.

* Where three initials are given that of the issuer's wife is included ; sometimes joined in a true lover's knot. Mr. John Lupton, of Pinchbeck West, is a well-known and respected farmer of the present day. His daughter married T. A. Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S., late of Coningsby.

† One Anthonie Newlove, of Helpringham, was a subscriber of £25 to the Loan for the Defence of this Country at the time of the Spanish Armada in 1588. See page 132 of this volume.

SCOTTER.

20. *Obv.* EDWARD . SLEDMORE . HIS . =A Crown and Shuttle.
Rev. HALF . PENY . OF . SCOTTER . 1669.=E. M. S.

*SURFLEET.**

21. *Obv.* DANIEL . DRINKWATER . =D. D.
Rev. IN . SVRFLIT . HIS . HALF . PENY.=1666.

SUTTON.

22. *Obv.* OF . SUTTON . IN=I. M. S.
Rev. LINCOLNESHIRE.=I. M. S.

WRAGBY.

23. *Obv.* JOHN . IONSON . =1666.
Rev. IN . WRAGBY.=I. I.

Towards the close of the Eighteenth century the copper coinage became very much worn and debased, a vast quantity of counterfeits being in circulation—this led to a great revival of the Town and Traders Tokens, not so wide spread as in the seventeenth century but the pieces were much superior in size and execution and were chiefly half-pennies; their effect seems to have been the same in forcing the attention of the Government to the Poor Man's Penny, and with the aid of improved machinery, invented by Messrs. Boulton and Co., at the Soho Works, near Birmingham, resulted in the great issue of Pence, Half-pence, and Farthings of 1797-99. The Two-penny Piece was also issued at this time, and in large quantities, but it did not find much favour, on account of its weight—(2 ounces) and was never in general circulation.

Of these Eighteenth Century Tokens, only four examples seem to have been issued in Lincolnshire, viz.: Lincoln, Sleaford, Spalding, and Wainfleet, which may be thus described:—

LINCOLN.

1. *Obv.* PAYABLE . AT . LINCOLN . OR . LONDON . 1795.=The Arms of the City of Lincoln.
Rev. PEACE . AND . PLENTY . HALFPENNY.=A Sheaf of Corn. Edge plain. [See plate No. 5.]

SLEAFORD.

2. *Obv.* JOHN OF GAUNT DUKE OF LANCASTER=Crowned Head in profile.
Rev. SUCCESS TO NAVIGATION.=On a Shield a Lion rampant, Motto "SIC DONEC." No date.
Edge. PAYABLE BY THOMAS BALL SLEAFORD. [See plate No. 6.]

SPALDING.

3. *Obv.* SPALDING HALFPENNY 1794=On a Shield the letters T. J. Crest a Lion Rampant.

* See page 223 of this Vol. No specimen of this Token is known by the writer. The British Museum authorities say the name is Daniel.

Rev. SUCCESS TO THE COMMERCE OF BRITAIN.=Female with Spear and Shield, Olive Branch, &c., Ships, Men Ploughing, &c.

Edge. PAYABLE AT T. JENNINGS' SPALDING & HOLBEACH.
[See plate No. 7.]

WAINFLEET.

4. *Obv.* WAINFLEET HALFPENNY=Figure of Hope, Anchor, Ship Bale of Merchandise, &c. In exergue the date 1793.

Rev. FOUNDED BY WILLIAM WAYNEFLETE=The School House with date 1459.

Edge. PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSES OF D. WRIGHT & S. PALMER. [See plate No. 8.]

With our present regular supply of Coins of all denominations, we can hardly conceive the state of the currency when for nearly thirty years, from 1787 to 1816 no Regal Silver Coins were struck in England for circulation. This was towards the end of the long reign of George III. when the Silver Coins were very much defaced, counterfeited, filed and clipped, and though many designs were produced, the Government neglected to provide any adequate supply of Silver Coins for the use of the country. Spanish Dollars were made current, and the Bank of England issued various Silver Tokens of very unusual values—their Dollars passing for 5s. 6d., and other pieces for 3s. and 1s. 6d.; all this was greatly to the loss and inconvenience of the trading classes, who at length following the example of the Bank, issued Silver Shilling and other Tokens from various Towns and Cities of the realm; most of these pieces belong to the years 1811 and 1812. Boyne, *Silver Tokens of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1866, describes sixteen which were issued from, or connected with our county, for in some cases tradesmen in different towns and counties associated together to provide a joint Token for their mutual convenience and the accommodation of their Customers.

The Lincolnshire series of Silver Tokens are thus described in the above work:—

SILVER TOKENS OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

ALFORD.

1. *Obv.* PAYABLE AT ELIZTH. EMERSON & SONS.=ALFORD SILVER TOKEN. 12 PENCE.

Rev. INDUSTRY HAS ITS REWARD.=A Bee Hive and Bees. 1811.

EPWORTH.

2. *Obv.* EPWORTH ISLE TOKEN. T. & W. READ.=PAYABLE IN GOODS OR NOTES. 1812.

Rev. ONE SHILLING CURRENT VALUE.=A Building.

GAINSBOROUGH.

GAINSBOROUGH.

3. *Obv.* SILVER TOKEN ISSUED BY M. BRUMBY GAINSBURGH
=FOR VI PENCE.
Rev. TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC WITH SMALL
CHANGE.=A Wheat Sheaf. 1812.
4. *Obv.* JOHN GAMSON . GAINSBRO.=The Star, Garter, and
Motto.
Rev. ONE SHILLING . SILVER TOKEN . 1811.=A female
holding Scales and a Cornucopia, seated on a Bale.
5. *Obv.* WILLIAM JERREMS . GAINSBRO.=A Three-masted Ship
Sailing.
Rev. ONE SHILLING . SILVER TOKEN . 1811.=A Windmill.
This issuer's name appears on the following joint Token.
6. *Obv.* A POUND NOTE WILL BE PAID FOR 20 OF THESE=
PAYABLE BY E. DAWSON, MANSFIELD; W. JERREMS,
GAINSBOROUGH; J. HEDLEY, LYNN, NORFOLK, &
H. MORGAN, LONDON, 1812.*
Rev. SILVER TOKEN FOR XII PENCE.=The Arms of the City
of Bristol within a Garter, inscribed DOLLAR SILVER.
Crest above the Garter.
7. *Obv.* GAINSBRO TOKEN 1811.=A Three-masted Ship Sailing.
Rev. FOR TWELVE PENCE=S. SANDERS. A Bridge of Three
Arches.
8. A variety of this Token was issued without the name on rev., and with
a distant view of the bridge. [See plate No. 9.]

HOLBEACH.

9. *Obv.* A ONE POUND NOTE WILL BE PAID FOR 20 OF
THESE BY R. B. HOFF=1811 . HOLBEACH AND
LINCOLNSHIRE SILVER TOKEN. H. M.
Rev. ISSUED BY ROYAL LICENCE=Within an Oak Wreath,
ONE SHILLING VALUE. H. M.

LINCOLN.

10. *Obv.* LINCOLN SILVER TOKEN . 1812.=The Arms of Lincoln
within an Oak Wreath.
Rev. A ONE POUND NOTE WILL BE GIVEN FOR 20 OF
THESE=DOLLAR SILVER on a Garter, within which is
MILLSON AND PRESTON. [See plate No. 10.]
11. A variety of this is without the Oak Wreath on obv., and the rev. has
H. M. below the issuers' names.
12. *Obv.* LINCOLNSHIRE SILVER TOKEN.=A Fleece suspended.
Rev. Within an Oak Wreath, 12 PENCE. 1811.
13. *Obv.* LINCOLNSHIRE SILVER TOKEN 1812=Arms; Azure, a
Fleece suspended.
Rev. FOR USE AND ACCOMMODATION=TWELVE PENCE.

LOUTH.

14. *Obv.* C. STOVIN & H. CHAPMAN=LOUTH SHILLING.
TOKEN. 1811.
Rev. PAYABLE IN CASH NOTES.=A Fleece suspended.

* Henry Morgan struck or supplied many of these pieces. A London Token for sixpence has "Morgan, maker, 12, Rathbone Place." His initials H. M. appear on some of the following.

STAMFORD.

15. *Obv.* STAMFORD.=A Lion reclined, holding a large Flag, above which is a Crown.
Rev. PAYABLE IN CASH NOTES . BY EDWD. & FRAS.
 BUTT=SILVER 1s. 6d. TOKEN.
16. A variety similar, but with a different obverse die; rays of light proceeding from the crown.

Specimens of the above pieces are in the British Museum: in the Cabinet of Mr. Jas. W. Usher, of Lincoln, is a pattern token with the following:—

Obv. LINCOLN SILVER TOKEN.=A Singular Shield of Arms somewhat resembling Lincoln.

Rev. TO FACILITATE TRADE=ONE SHILLING TOKEN.

The circulation of these Silver Tokens, by private traders, like that of the Copper Tokens of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, forced the attention of the government to view the state of the coins of the realm, and led at length to the great re-coinage of silver in 1816–20. After this the Silver Tokens very speedily disappeared and from that time no Trader's Tokens have been issued, excepting a few pieces for checks or for the purposes of advertising.

Horncastle.

C. J. C.

175. LINCOLN POOR FREEMEN.—The following is from the Commons Journals, under date of 4 September, 1649.

“The humble Petition of divers poor, aged, impotent and decayed Freemen of the City of Lincoln was this day read.

“Whereas the Founder of Sutton's Hospital being possessed of a Lease for term of years, then in being of the Rectory of Glentun in the County of Lincolne, then belonging to or Parcel of the Possessions of the late Dean and Chapter of Lyncolne, did grant and appoint the same Lease, and the Benefit thereof to the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Lincolne, for and to the use of Twenty poor Men, Freemen of the said City, to be nominated by the Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, from time to time, who were to receive Twelvecence per week, weekly, out of the same; which Lease now is expired, or is near expiration. It is *Ordered* by the Commons assembled in Parliament, That the Trustees for Sale of the Lands of the late Dean and Chapter be, and are hereby authorized and required to renew the said

former

former Lease ; or in case the same expired, to grant a new Lease of the said Rectory, for the Term of One-and-forty Years, unto the said Mayor and Corporation of Lyncolne, unto the Use and Uses directed and appointed by the said Founder, reserving upon the said Lease so to be renewed or granted, the former and ancient Rent reserved, with usual Clauses, Covenants, and Conditions."

W. D. PINK.

176. BARLEY BREAD AND WHEAT CAKE.—The Rev. W. C. Boulter writes to me from Malvern Link, as follows :—
"We have in our parish a woman of about 50, from near Louth. In her grandfather's house they never had but barley bread. On the day of his funeral, however, they had a wheat cake. The children wished the old man had died long before, "then we should have had wheat cake."

Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

J. T. FOWLER.

177. MID-LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—*The Witch of Tetford*.—Thirty or forty years ago, a woman named E——, the daughter of a man named F——, of Woodhall, lived in a cottage near Tetford Church, which had a hole in it, called "the cat hole," through which she went in the form of a hare or cat ; she bewitched to death, her son and daughter, and also a sister living at Scamblesby, who had been warned, by the wiseman of Louth, named S——, that provided she saw no strangers, she would recover, but if the person who had overlooked her, was able to do so again, she would die, which happened ; for when she was almost well enough to come down stairs, her sister Mrs. E—— called, having walked over from Tetford, and though all others had been prevented from seeing her, yet her sister Mrs. E—— was allowed, though of course she was the only person to be feared, and as soon as Mrs. E—— saw her sister, she got rapidly worse, and died soon after she left the cottage to return to Tetford. Mrs. E—— required to have some victim, whom she bewitched to death gradually, or else tortured for years, thus, while she bewitched her son, daughter, and sister to death, she only succeeded in making a man, named U—— H——, so ill that he could do no work, though he could walk about, and one day, he had a gun in his hand, and was walking with a friend, named T—— H——, when a hare sat up in front of him, and T—— H—— said, "shoot

"shoot it," but U—— H—— said, "I cannot," so T—— H—— took the gun from him and fired, knocking over the hare, but before he could get up to it, the hare struggled on to its legs, and got away, though badly wounded; the next day Mrs. E—— was found very ill, covered with breaders (very bad spreading boils), which nearly ended her, though she gradually recovered, and lived for several years. U—— H—— recovered his strength, and went to America, where he did well.

A Withcall Ghost.—E—— C——, some years ago, when a waggoner at Withcall, wishing to improve the look of his master's horses, went to get a sack of corn from the granary, and on mounting the ladder, saw a man standing underneath it, so he carefully shut the granary door to keep him out, and went to look for a sack of corn, but on looking up, saw the same man standing beside him, whom he had never seen before, and to whom he did not feel inclined to speak, so he took up the sack, opened the door, and having shot the corn out of the sack into a bin, on turning round, saw the same man standing by, so he went up the ladder again and shut the door carefully, so that it could not be opened without his hearing or seeing it opened, and watched to see what would happen, but, as nothing did, he turned round to get another sack, when, to his amazement, the same man was standing by him, yet there was no way of getting into the granary except through the door at the top of the ladder, and it had never opened, nor had he heard a sound; this did not prevent his taking down a second sack of corn, and shooting it into the bin, when, on turning round, the man was standing by him. Whether he ever took corn again from the granary, my informant did not know, but he never saw the man again, and never heard anything about it, and his master did not find out he had taken the corn.

The Ghost near Girsby.—About 100 years ago, there was a page boy at Girsby Hall, who was met by some men, who took hold of him, and said if he did not swear to let them in to rob the Hall, or, if he ever split on them, they would skin him alive, so having sworn to let them in, and after being threatened again, they let him go, and he kept his promise to let the men into the Hall, but having split on them, they were all secured after they had entered the Hall, tried and punished, and it was supposed that nothing more would happen, though for a time the page boy was guarded, or at least he was not allowed to go anywhere, lest the men should get hold of him; but at last
they

they did, and skinned him alive, and for many years after a big ball of fire rushed scretting-screaming across the road, where his body was found completely skinned.

The Dream of H—— of Farforth.—After his wife died, H—— of Farforth, near Tetford, became very depressed, and shutting himself up in one room at his house, drank heavily, and while doing so he dreamed he was in hell, and saw his wife sitting in a magnificent arm chair, and near it some devils were very busy making another like it, and they told him that the chair was intended for him, and when it was finished they would come to fetch him and put him into it; this so terrified him that he gave up drinking and left Farforth, vowing he would never return, but soon after he died in London, and was brought back to be buried at Farforth by six black horses, about 35 years ago.

The Ghost of Orgarth Hill.—This hill, a few miles south of Louth, some 40 years ago was haunted by a man riding on a shag or shaggy horse, which suddenly appeared without any warning, and kept up with persons until they were terrified, but usually it appeared to people riding or driving, who did not notice the horse and its rider, until they looked to see what had terrified their horses, which stood trembling with fear, until they bolted down the hill.

The Big Stone at Slash Lane, near Winceby.—This stone cannot be moved, at least all attempts have so far failed, especially on one occasion, when it was with much difficulty reared up by ropes pulled by men and dragged by horses, for on a man saying, "Let God or devil come now, we have it," the stone fell back, dragging over the men and horses who were hauling at the ropes, and something appeared standing on the stone, doubtless Samwell the Old Lad, that is the Devil, who had been so rashly defied.

178. THE MONASTERIES, FRIARIES, AND HOSPITALS OF LINCOLN (Vol. II., p. 210, *continued*).—A few details of more or less historical interest may now be given. As the Priory was just on the outskirts of the City, it became a favourite halting-place for Kings or persons of consideration. And this custom lasted into quite recent years for the Judges of Assize always stopped here for refreshment on their way to Lincoln. Also by the statutes, the Bishop elect of Lincoln has to sleep at St. Katherine's Priory the night before his consecration, and on the day following to walk bare-foot to the Cathedral, the streets being

being spread with cloth, which was afterwards given to the poor. There has now been no Priory house for generations, and the ceremony has probably not taken place for some hundreds of years.

In 1216, the seal of William, Prior is attached to a Charter.

In 1220, another Charter, whereof a fragment is in the British Museum (Harl. ch. 57, f. 50) in Latin.

In 1285, we find a Royal Grant was made to the prior of St. Katharine at Lincoln, to erect a wind mill near the Priory (Quod prior S. Kath. Lincoln possit de novo construere unum molendinum ventriticum in viridi placeâ juxta partam ejusdem prioratûs) *Pat. roll*, 13 E. I. m. 23.

In 1290, the body of Queen Eleanor, who had died at Harby, just over the Nottinghamshire border, rested in the Priory for a night, to be remembered by the beautiful cross (the first of the series which ended at Charing) which stood on Swine Green.

In 1392, the parish church of Mere, near Lincoln, was appropriated to the Priory.

From Mr. Gibbons' valuable collection of *Early Lincoln Wills*, come the following extracts:—

"1392. Agnes Hauberk, of Scaldeford, bequeaths to the Church of St. Katherine without the gate, Lincoln, *xxd.* p. 48.

"1395. Johan widow of Walter Lamson of Stoketh, to the Hospital of St. Katherine without Lincoln *ijs.* p. 55.

"1392. Robert de Lottryngton, rector of Gosberkyrk, to St. Katherine's Asylum, Lincoln *iijs. iiijd.* p. 56.

"1386. Geoffrey de Seint Quintyn, knight. To be buried in St. Katherine's Abbey Church, near Lincoln, before the altar of our Lady. (Proved at St. Katherine's Convent without Lincoln.) p. 73.

"1391. John de Sutton, senr., citizen of Lincoln, to be buried in the Priory Church of Katherine without Lincoln. p. 76. He also makes the Prior of St. Katherine's a trustee for him. He also left £20 to make and complete the bell tower of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Sutton in Ashfield, of which Church his relation William de Sutton was Priest in the 14th century, the latter likewise was buried in the Priory, to which he left £10. His seal is engraved in the *Associate Societies' Reports* for 1874, p. 172.

"1392.

- "1392. William Wayte (mentioned before, under St. Giles') leaves to the *Sisters* of St. Katherine's without Lincoln *iijs. iiijd.*" p. 86.

So we see that by this date at least there was a certain completion of the Gilbertine scheme.

- "1397. Robert de Westburgh of Grantham, to the sick and diseased at St. Katherine's without Lincoln *vjs. viijd.* p. 87.

- "1404. Henry Codyngton, parson of Batelesford, 'Item lego fratribus et sororibus de Bedarno pertinenti prioratui S. Katrine extra Lincoln.' *xxs.* p. 95.

- "1408. Johan, widow of Robert de Appulby, of Lincoln, bequest to St. Katherine's convent without Lincoln, and the poor widows and orphans dwelling there. p. 109.

- "1412. Adam Ffriday of Multon. Bequest to St. Katherine without Lincoln. p. 120.

- "1418. Robert Gybon, of Sutterton, bequests to the poor and orphans of St. Katherine's Hospital without Lincoln. p. 122.

- "1413. Robert de Sutton, merchant of Lincoln, bequests to St. Katherine's Convent, without Lincoln (p. 139) and to the poor at St. Catherine's without Lincoln *vocat' Bede men xs.* p. 140.

- "1434. Walter Johanson of Pynchebek to the poor *juxta sanctam Katrinam, Linc' iiijd.* p. 161.

- "1459. John de Leek, Rector of Houghton, to Isabella Chawelton, sister of St. Katrine's Lincoln, *xls.* to pray for the soul of her sister Grace and my soul." p. 185.

Also we find in 1454, an Indulgence was granted by the Bishop of Ely for the Hospital of St. Katherine's.

In 1489, the chancel of St. Mary Magdalene's, Newark, was rebuilt at the cost of the Prior of St. Katherine's.

Mr. Walter de Gray Birch, of the British Museum, kindly supplies the following information :—

- "The seal attached to Eg. ch. 480, in English (A.D. 1529) bears the following inscription :—

'...PRIOR' ET CONVENT' S^CE...
.....NE LINCOLN' AD CAVS.....'

The charter, dated the fourth day of February in the 20th year of King Henry VIII., is between John,
Prior

Prior of the house of St. Kateryn, and Robert Huse, esquire."

The last Prior was William Griffith who with 15 monks joined in the surrender of his House to the King. It was valued in the 26th year of Henry the 8th, in the whole income at £270 1s. 3d. in the net £202 5s. 0½d. The site was granted to Henry's brother-in-law, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the 30th year of his reign. The seal *ad causas* of this Priory represented St. Katherine with her wheel; an impression of it is at the Tower of London, the legend imperfect. In James the First's time, the Priory had passed into the possession of the well-known Lincoln family of Grantham, of whom are some monuments in the old tower of St. Martin's Church. In 1617, James spent two nights here, and staying with the family at the time, as a schoolboy, was the afterwards stern republican and regicide, Hutchinson. The Mansion itself was called St. Katherine's Hall, and notes written at the close of the last century refer to it as follows:—"A beautiful place, once standing on the left on entering Lincoln, and belonging to the Manby family, but pulled down a few years ago. And again—St. Katherine's near Lincoln, 1763, afterwards was neglected.—of this Priory, justly admired for its elegance and grandeur, now nothing remains but some barns, built from the materials."

One of the Brothers Buck has left a sketch (about 1730) of a picturesque gable fragment, with window, then remaining. The foundations of the Church were dug up in 1734, and many gravestones broken in pieces. In a stone coffin which was opened, was found a headless skeleton.

Several years ago, when building was going on in the area of the Priory, foundations were discovered, and several architectural fragments, capitals, pillars, arches, and a finely carved boss, which have been preserved by Mr. Martin in Drury Lane. Early in October, 1890, some more relics of the Priory came to light, a stone coffin, 6ft. 6in. long, 21in. broad at the head, and 7in. at the foot. It was laid due east and west about four feet deep. There was also an inscribed slab of the fifteenth century, and some fine mouldings. Early in November, a Papal Bulla was discovered, a flat leaden seal, 1½in. in diameter, with on one side the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul (over St. Peter the letter "e" still remains). Between the two busts is a "crux ansata." On the other side is the name of the Pope Innoce[n]tius VI. He occupied the Papal throne for 8 years,

years, from 1352 to 1362. A brass shield enclosed in a quatrefoil has also been found, it bears two crosses in chief, and a crescent in base, surmounted by a mullet; as well as a lozenge shaped ivory seal, bearing a bird with expanded wings, and an inscription round the edge.

Lincoln.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON.

179. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS FROM OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO LINCOLNSHIRE. (iv.)—

Norwich, The Cathedral.—M.S. | THOMAS LITTELL S.T.P. | Qui Vult plura: Musarum Sedes adeat | Apud Cantabrię: Ubi in Œdibus Emañ: | Bonis Literis Operam Sedulo navavit; | Philosophicę et Humanitat^a Semina feliciter | Excoluit: Curęq; Suę Commisiss indidit | Quó diutius Privatus latere non potuit | Hunc enim ob Publica in Iuventutem merita; | Et Privatas in Filium Suum Natu maximum | Curas; ad Hujus Ecclesię Prębendam evocavit | Vir Amplissimus, tum. Regi a Sigillo Magno | Amplum certę Hoc Summi Amoris Pignus erat: | Ne dicam amplius q^d et insperatum | At quantum quantum meritis tamen. | Impar esse judicavit, Qui dedit: adjectā | Multos post Annos Rectoriā de Tidd | In agro Lincolnensi; | Uterius Favoris | Testimonio | Obiit 20^o Aprilis Anno Œrę x^m 1731^o. Œtat: 66^o. || Thomas Littell A.M. Filius Unicus | Coll: Eman: Socius De Quo magna Sperare | Omnes: Eodem Sepulchro fruitur | Obiit 27^o Martij Anno Dni: 1731^o. Œtat: 24^o. || In Eodem Dormitorio reconduntur Exuvię SARÆ Predicti Tho: Littell S.T.P. Conju | gis, Dilectissimę, Cujus Virtutibus, tam Privatis, Quam Conjugalibus, non est q^d. addani; | cum Vir Amplissimus, Benjaminus Wrench Eques Illam Secundis Nuptiis | honestare dignatus est Obiit 6^o Julii, Anno Dni 1737^o. Œtatis Suę 54^o. | [Coat of Arms: Sable, in a pair of wings erect conjoined or, a pillar of the same.]

The Church of St. Michael, Coslany.—Sacred to the memory of | Sarah, the wife of | John Day Junr. daughter of | Will^m. and Christian Jackson of Carlton Scroop in Lincolnshire | She died June 7th 1737 | aged 33 years | also two of her children | viz. Sarah died an infant in 1732 | and Bridget died July 1st 1737 | aged 4 years | Also Elizabeth | his second wife, daughter of | John Lesingham Beer brewer | and Sarah his wife | who died January 27, 1769 | aged 58 years | Also the remains of Jn. Day Esq. | who served the office of Sheriff | and Mayor of
this

this City | He died June 2nd 1777 aged 71 | John Day | died
1 December | 1745 | in the 12 year of his | age |

The Church of St. Michael at Pled.—SACRED | to the
Memory of | MARSHALL SHAW | died Feby 21st 1855 | Aged
29 Years | The deceased Was A Native of Barnoldby | Le-
Beck Lincolnshire Highly esteemed by | All who Knew him |
Sleep Brother Sleep Within thy narrow bed | till earth and sea
shall both give up their dead | Up, seek the Saviour, lo, the Judge
in sight | Wake Reader wake and Christ shall give thee light |

The Church of St. John the Baptist, Timberhill.—Here
resteth the Body of | Elizabeth y^e Wife of | Samuel Decele |
Late of this Parish | and Daughter of | Rob^t. Calthorpe of
Holbeech | in the County Lincolne Gent | She died March y^e
3rd 1700 | Aged 36 Years | Here also | Resteth the Body of
| Samuel the Son of | Samuel Decele | And Elizabeth his
Wife | Who died Sep^{br}. 4th 1748 | Aged 49 Years |

The Church of St. Peter, Per-Mountergate.—Near this stone
lieth Elizth. | the wife of John Pitchford | of this Parish Gent.
By whom She | had four Sons and four Daughters | (The three
Eldest Sons dying in their Infancy) | She was the Youngest
Daughter | of the late Thomas Peel of | Gosberton in the
County of | Lincoln Gent. Born in 1700 | Married in 1729,
and died on the | 12th of March 1766, in hopes of | a happy
Eternity. | Also the Remains of the above | John Pritchard
Gent. | Who departed this Life the 16th | of January 1768.
Aged 65 Years. |

The Church of St. Clement.—Sacred | to the Memory of |
Jeremiah Ives Esq. | Born at Bourne in Lincolnshire | the
26th day of March 1692 | He was elected Mayor of this City
in the Year 1733 | which important Trust He discharged with
| peculiar greatness of Mind temper'd with Candor | Affability
and unblemish'd Integrity | He was a professed admirer of
Virtue | and his general Conduct in Life | was strictly conform-
able to this profession | His Benevolence, Love of Truth, and
the Liberties of Mankind | Universal | He was a most Endearing
Husband | A tender and Beloved Father | A Kind Master, a
Sincere and Cheerful Friend | Having for three Years endured
the Torture of the Stone | With invincible Fortitude of Mind
| Possess'd of the highest Esteem and Reputation | He
departed this Life the 20th day of March 1741-2 | In the 50th
Year of his Age | Also Alice his Wife | Who departed this
Life the 27th day of Augst. 1759—In the 63^d Year of her Age. |

180. LINCOLNSHIRE PARISH REGISTERS: COL. CHESTER'S TRANSCRIPT.—Of rare and useful books for the genealogist, who is chiefly interested in the "gentle-folk" of the land, none is rarer or more useful than one that is privately printed this year by Dr. Marshall, *Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Arms*, of the Heralds' College. The title of the book is:—

"Parish Registers. | A list of those printed, or of which MS. | copies exist in Public Collections, | together with | References to Extracts therefrom, Printed & Manuscript. | By | George W. Marshall. | Privately Printed. | 1891 |."

The importance of this book can hardly be exaggerated, as it concerns most of the counties of England. Lincolnshire however it concerns most, and we venture to reprint all that concerns our county, for the reason that we only deem it right that our fen, heath, and wold-folk should have some slight record of the labours and journeys of the late Mr. Arthur Staunton Larken, sometime *Richmond-Herald*, in our great maritime county. This gentleman assisted his brother-in-law, the late Lord Monson, in collecting materials for a genealogical history of our famous shire. Both worked hard, and each exchanged notes. Mr. Larken held a letter from Archdeacon Kaye addressed to the beneficed clergy of Lincolnshire asking them to allow the bearer free access to the Parish Registers in their care. The names of the principal families were as a rule alone transcribed, and at times the Parish Registers were but hastily scanned. The extracts were copied in pencil, and afterwards written over in ink, hence, here and there, grievous mistakes as to names have been made; for example the name of "Brecknock" was written in pencil, and has been rewritten in ink "Buckworth."

These note-books were most freely lent to the late Colonel Chester, who transcribed the whole of the collection, and the following list, made by Dr. Marshall, refers to the volumes and pages in Colonel Chester's transcript.

Mr. Larken's original notes, like Colonel Chester's transcript, are in the Library of the Heralds' College, and Viscount Oxenbridge, in his Library at Burton Park near Lincoln, has copies of most of these.

Colonel Chester certainly visited Boston, Kirton, and Lincoln, and some few other places in our County, and most of these while the guest of Mr. Larken, at Balderton Hall, near Newark.

These forewords are written lest the memory and remembrance of the life, worth, and work, of the late Mr. Larken be forgotten, and his many unselfish acts of kindness and generosity to Colonel Chester.

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Reform Club, London.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

181. THE DRs. GEORGE OLIVER.—Considerable misapprehension still existing as to the identity of the two Drs. George Oliver, it may interest our readers if we give a brief excerpt from the *Bibliography of the Rev. George Oliver, D.D.*, by Dr. Brushfield, published at Exeter, in 1885:—

“The literary records of this century contain no more remarkable coincidence than there should be living as contemporaries two clergymen each of whom was known as the Rev. Dr. George Oliver, and both of them of eminent literary abilities, especially with regard to parochial antiquities. From this point, however, their opinion and habits diverged, one of them being a Roman Catholic priest, and the other a clergyman of the Church of England and a Freemason.”

Dr. George Oliver, the Roman Catholic, was born at Newington, Surrey, Feb. 9th, 1781, and died at Exeter, March 23rd, 1861, having lived 54 years in Exeter as Catholic Mission Priest.

Dr. George Oliver, the Freemason, was born at Popplewick, Nov. 5th, 1782, and died 1867. He was Head Master of Gt. Grimsby Grammar School, and became successively Vicar of Clee, Vicar of Scopwick, Rector of Wolverhampton, and Rector of South Hykeham.

It is stated by Dr. Brushfield in his *Bibliography*, that “an intimate friend and frequent correspondent of Dr. George Oliver, of Exeter, said ‘there was no relationship between him and the Protestant Doctor of the same name. They were of

course

course often confounded with each other, and the Catholic Doctor has related amusing mistakes made, and that he often received letters intended for his namesake, as no doubt the other received some intended for him."

EDS., *Lincs. N. & Q.*

182. GLOSSARY OF NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS.—The following additional words, and examples of words already given in my *Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham*, the last edition of which was published in 1889, may be interesting to your readers. I have to thank the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A., Mr. Alfred Atkinson, and my daughter Mabel for help therein.

I have made several quotations from the Diary of Ralph Thoresby, the West Riding Antiquary. He was one of the most learned and accomplished historical students of his day. He was an inhabitant of Leeds, and brought up to trade, but connected by blood and friendship with some of the most noteworthy races of Yorkshire, he was familiar with a dialect, then uncorrupted with slang, which, though in some important respects different from our own, has still so many points in common, that the dialectic writings of Yorkshiremen must always have interest for the men of Lindsey, whose nearest neighbours they are.

Southey's *Common Place Books* are a mine of information on almost every conceivable subject. He was before his time in realizing the value of folk-speech, and the light it throws on the growth of that form of it, which has now become standard English.

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said. . . .

'it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less.'" Lewis Carroll,

Through the Looking Glass, 1872, p. 124.

AGER.—Sept. 29, 1680. "This morning, before we left Wisbeach, I had the sight of an *hygre* or *eager*, a most terrible flush of water, that came up the river with such violence that it sunk a coal vessel in the town, and such a terrible noise that all the dogs in it snarl and bite at the rolling waves as though they would swallow up the river; the sight of which (having never seen the like before) much affected me, each wave surmounting the other with an extraordinary violence." *Diary of Ralph Thoresby*, Vol. I., p. 63.

Cf.

Cf. Murray Dict., sub voce "Eagre."

AMONG-HANDS.—Jan. 21, 1686. "I must, of necessity stay here till I can at least have my other book of Antiquities begun, which will be great charge to me, though I got some practice among hands." Nathaniel Johnson, M.D., in *Thoresby's Correspondence*, Vol. I., p. 81.

BACKSIDE.—"The young Palatine of Florence. . . . carried by the enemy out of his quarters, as a chicken by a kite, out of a backside." Sir John Suckling, *The Goblins*, ed. 1874, Vol. II., p. 95.

Cf. Notes & Queries, VII. Series, Vol. IX., p. 94.

BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER.—A pad-lock.

BREEZE.—The dew on the noses of oxen.

BROWN TITUS.—Bronchitis.

BUSK (2).—Dryden in *The Maiden Queen*, Act IV., Sc. 1, has "ware my busk." To which in Sir Walter Scott's edition, 1808, there is the following note, "The now almost forgotten busk was a small slip of steel or wood, used to stiffen stays. Florimel threatens to employ it as a rod of chastisement." Vol. II., p. 437.

BURGAGE.—The Highs and the Low. Two streets in Winteringham, the householders in which used to elect a mayor. However it may have been in former days, in latter times this official had no authority or duties." J. T. F.

BURR (2).—"You must be more prudent; for our old man will stick like a burr to you, now he's in a dispute." Dryden, *An Evening's Love*, Act II., Sc. I., ed. 1808, vol. III., p. 262.

Milton employs the word in *Comus*,

"But O that hapless virgin, our lost sister,
Where may she wander now, whether betake her
From the chill dew, among rude burs and thistles?"
l. 352.

Cf. Murray Dict., sub voce, "Bur."

C HOOK.—An iron hook or link, shaped something like the letter C, used for repairing chains in a temporary manner.

CAT-JINGLES.—There is a popular belief that this disease may be cured by cutting off the tail of a living cat, and painting a zone of warm blood therewith around the waist of the sufferer.

CLINKERS

CLINKERS (1).—The small hard bricks used for paving streets and roads in the Netherlands, are called "Klinkerds." See Sewel's *Woordenboek der Nederduitsche en Engelsche, sub voce*.

CLOCK (3).—A writer in *The Academy*, Sept. 1, 1888, quotes the following from Browne's *Shepherds Pipe*, 1614:—

"And on each silver stock

Work such a clock

With twisted coloured thread, as not a swaine,

Of all the downes can show the like againe."

When an angry person threatens another with severe justice, or vengeance, it is common to say "I'll let him know what a clock it is."

COACH AND SIX.—"To drive a coach and six" is a figurative way of expressing that the person spoken of is very rich. "She's the cleverest woman in all creation. If she'd begun life, as I did, when I came back fra 'Merica, with nowt but a sow and a litter of pigs, she'd be able to drive her coach and six by now." *Narcissa Brendon*, Vol. II., p. 233.

COB-HALL.—Southey says, quoting the *Life of Lord Keeper Guildford*, Vol. I., p. 228. That there is a place at Lyme called "The Cob." *Common Place Book*, Vol. IV., p. 405.

COUL-RAKE.—Coul-staff seems to have been used in a like sense, and from mud-scraper easily became a term of abuse. Otway makes one of his characters say "Why thou unconscionable hobnail, thou country coulstaff, thou absolute piece of thy own dry'd dirt, wouldst thou have the impudence, with thy hideous beard, and grisly countenance, to make thy appearance before the footstool of a Bona Roba that I delight in." *The Atheist*, Act I., Sc. I., ed. 1728, Vol. II., p. 20.

COUNTRY SIDE.—

"Suffice to say they reached the 'country side,'

From which they came to carry off the pride."

Mischief of the Muses, 1847, p. 20.

"They became the terror and scourge of the whole 'country-side.'" Geo. F. X. Griffith, *Trans. of Foward's Christ the Son of God*, Vol. I., p. 251.

CRAW.—"A league-square hover of crows darken air and earth." *Blackwood's Mag.*, Aug., 1820, p. 255. The rook, not the carrion crow, is here meant, for the latter

do

do not assemble in masses as is the custom with the rook.

CRIB.—A manger, or feeding trough in a stable or cow-shed. There is a Danish proverb "Hest skal gaae til krybben, ikke krybben til hest." That is "The horse must go to the crib, not the crib to the horse."

CROOKLED (1).—The following nursery rhyme is worth preserving in connection with this word:—

"There was a crookled woman, and she walk'd a
crookled mile,
She fun a crookled sixpence, ageän a crookled stile;
She bowt a crookled cat, an' it catch'd a crookled
mouse,

An they all lev' together i' a little crookled house."

DASH.—This word, I am informed by a friend, signifies the "dash" of the old-fashioned upright churn, called the "dash" churn, and that it cannot properly be applied to the barrel-churn or other forms which have a revolving "dash."

DOG DAISY.—This certainly means the common daisy at Willoughton, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Northorpe, Bottesford, and many other places. I am informed, however, that in some places in the more northern part of the Wapentake of Manley it signifies the Ox-eye. *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

DRILL ON.—May 28, 1712. "In our return we waited our my Lord Archbishop of York. . . . Thence they drilled me on to the Physic-garden, at Chelsea, where their lectures on the exotic plants were amusing. *Diary of Ralph Thoresby*, Vol. II., p. 104.

ELDIN.—1597. "That every householder doe sufficiently provide for their eldinge for their provision betwixt May day and Martinmasse, in paine of vis. viiij. *Regulations of the Manor of Scawby*. MS.

ESS HOOK.—An iron hook or link shaped something like the letter S used for repairing chains in a temporary manner.

FLASH.—In Cheshire, from settlements of the land, caused by salt-works "in some places large lakes, called flashes are formed, some of them more than 200 acres in area, and gradually extending." *Dublin Review*, April, 1889, p. 431.

FLIT.—“Calamity’s a roamer still abroad with restless flitting.” Charles G. Prowett, *Prometheus Bound*, 1846, p. 15.

FOLLY.—There are enclosures at Clifton Reynes, Buckinghamshire, called Folly Closes, and there is a Hancombe’s Folly at Newport Pagnel. *Records of Buckinghamshire*, Vol. VI., p. 413.

A building called Barber’s Folly stands in a field in the parish of Ashmore, co. Dorset. E. W. Watson’s *Ashmore, A History of the Parish*, p. 19.

Southey mentions a Carr’s Folly, near Saint Helen’s. *Common Place Book*, Vol. IV., p. 423.

The term extends beyond the limits of Britain. In La Vendée “On the top of the Hog’s-back there stands a lofty solitary tower. This is called Graffart’s Folly—La Folie de Graffart. It appeared that a certain M. Graffart was a lawyer of some small town, perhaps Les Herbiers. He made money, bought land on this Hog’s-back, and being fond of fine scenery, built this tower. From its summit the whole circuit of Vendée is visible.....whenever I asked anyone about it, there was always a mocking tone in the reply ‘Oh! that is Graffart’s Folly!’” George T. Lowth, *Wanderings in Western France*, 1863, p. 217.

FOOTING (4).—

“If my fortune
Run such a crooked by-way as to wrest
My steps to ruin, yet thy learned precepts
Shall call me back and set my footings straight.”
Ford, *The Broken Heart*, Act I., Sc. III.

FUR (4).—James Grahame, one of Scotland’s minor poets, speaks of frost:—

“Fixing the plough-share in the unfinished fur.”

Birds of Scotland, with other Poems, 1806, p. 129.

GABLOCK, GAVELOCK.—Jocelin de Brakelonde, the Saint Edmundsbury Chronicler, used the word in 1183, with him it meant a Scottish pike. In detailing a conversation with the monks of Woolpet, he describes how on a journey to Rome during the time of the Anti-pope Octavian, called by his adherents Victor IV., he escaped injury from the adherents of the Anti-pope, “Ego vero simulavi me esse Scottum, et Scotti habitum induens, et gestum Scotti habens, saepe illis qui mihi illudebant baculum meum excussi, ad modum teli quod vocatur gaveloc,

- gaveloc, de mori Scottorum voces comminatorias proferens." *Memorials of St. Edmund's Abbey*, ed. Tho. Arnold, (Rolls Series) Vol. I., p. 252.
- GRUEL.—To feed with gruel. "I thowt she was sure to dee as soon as she'd lamed, but I 'gruell'd' her well, an' gev her sum lodlum to null th' paan an' noo she's cum'd roond as niste as ow't." *Bottesford*, 14 March, 1889.
- GYME.—Near the bank of the Trent between Morton and Walkerith, there are some ponds known as "gymes." They have probably been excavated by the rushing water some time when the bank of the river has broken.
- HABITED.—Accustomed. "He's habited his sen to tekkin' doctor's stuff while he's clear wore oot his i'side."
- HEAD, QUEEN'S.—Penny postage-stamps are still frequently called "heads," the other kinds seem always to go by the name of stamps as a "an hap'ny stamp" a "sixpenny stamp." The stamps used for letters within the Postal Union, price 2½d. are called American stamps, because nearly all the foreign letters written by the poor go to that continent.
- HOBNAIL.—A loutish rustic. "He was sarvant chap to Dook's up of Blyton Car, an' a reäl hobnail as ivver onnybody seed." *Vide ante sub voce*, "Coul-rake."
- HORSE-LAUGH.—A loud, vulgar "ungenteel" laugh. Perhaps laughter like that of a Tatter-foal (*q.v.*) as I have heard that at Ruhla in Germany, the puck-like Goblin who annoys wayfarers, and makes merry at their discomfiture, known as the Bieresel, takes the form of an ass, and children are told when they laugh too loudly that "You laugh like a Bieresel."
- "Whoever will look into the *Eulogia Jesuitarum* will find how these cursed spirits took all opportunities of treating the holy men with derision, scoffs, taunts, horse-laughs; and how all turned to a good account in raising the character of the Jesuits." Bishop Lavington's *Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists considered*, ed. 1820, p. 208.
- HUG.—At one of the ferries across the Trent, passengers had sometimes to be carried to the boat at low tide. The ferryman used to ask women, "Noo mum, will ta be hugged or pagged?" That is will you be carried in the arms or on the back.

ILLIKE.

ILLIKE.—Alike. "They're good to nowt, all illike as rotten as peärs," said of potatoes. *Susworth*, 1889.

JUG, THE.—A prison, more especially the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey. *Cf. Notes & Queries*, VII. Series, Vol. IX., p. 88.

Bottesford Manor.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

(*To be continued.*)



QUERIES.

183. GRANTHAM WHETSTONES.—Ralph Thoresby, the learned and pious Leeds Antiquary, notes in his Diary, under 21 February, 1683, that Grantham "is chiefly noted by travellers for a peculiar sort of thin cake, called Grantham Whetstones." *Diary*, 1677–1724, Edited by Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., vol. I., p. 155. Are Grantham Whetstones known at the present day?

N. M. & A.

184. A LOST LAMB.—*The* (Swansea) *Cambrian*, April, 1808, observes: "A lamb, which had lost its dam, has been reared on a farm near Swansea in the following manner, which we understand is frequently practised in Lincolnshire:—The skin of a lamb which had died soon after being yeaned, was taken off, and the other lamb carefully sewn up in it; the ewe took to it immediately, and continues to suckle it with as much fondness as if it had been her own." Is this so?

Llanelly.

ARTHUR MEE.



REPLIES.

185. TILL-BRIDGE LANE (Vol. II., p. 61).—The reason why the Roman Road *via* Littleborough starts four miles to the north, instead of direct from Lincoln is, I suppose, because it was in order to avoid as much as possible the low-lying ground which is fen land, and which in winter would formerly have been almost a lake.

W. N. W.

186. THE FAMILY OF ELAND (EALAND, EYLAND) OF LINCOLNSHIRE (Vol. II., pp. 117, 188).—In reference to G.M.'s note on the above, can it be shown that the Elands of

Algarthorpe,

Algarthorpe, Notts., ever became connected with Lincolnshire? They came from the same stock as the Elands of Lincolnshire, namely from the Elands of Eland, Yorkshire, the Algarthorpe branch originating with the Sir William de Eland mentioned by G.M., who was a younger son of Sir Hugh de Eland of Eland (some accounts say son-in-law, husband of Sir Hugh's daughter Margaret, and taking the name of his wife's family after his marriage); but this branch expired with Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Eland, of Algarthorpe, who about 1500 carried the Algarthorpe and Peverel estates to the Revells on her marriage with Rowland Revell, who died the 8th November, 1537.

That the Elands held property in Lincolnshire at an early date we learn from the mention in pedigrees of the family of Thomas Eland, of Raithby, near Louth, who in 1362 inherited his paternal estates of Carlinghow and Brighouse, Yorkshire. And in the Will of Thomas Eland, of Carlinghow and Brighouse, the then head of the family, who died in 1444, he appoints John Eland, of Raithby, his executor. This John Eland may possibly have been the same who died in 1463, and whose slab is in Baumber Church.

The Raithby property must at some subsequent period have reverted to the Elands of Carlinghow and Brighouse, and only passed out of the family on the death of Robert Eland, of Carlinghow and Brighouse, as we find by the following:—"Inquisition P.M. held at Spillesby, Lincolnshire, 14 Henry VIII., of Robert Eland, Esq. (Lands at Raithby, etc.) The Jury say that Robert Eland died 20th September, 13th Henry VIII., and that the lands held by the said Robert Eland were inherited by Elizabeth Sandon, wife of William Sandon, and Johanna Lyndsey, wife of Robert Lyndsey, as heirs of the aforesaid Robert, *i.e.*, daughters of Elizabeth Fulnetby, formerly wife of John Fulnetby, aunt of the aforesaid Robert Eland, Esq., and that William Tyrwhit, Miles; William Mirfield, Miles; John Savile, Miles; and John Fulnetby, were seized of land for the use the said Robert and Elizabeth his wife, remainder to the heirs of Robert Eland, Knight."

Although it will thus be seen that the family for long held property in the County, it would not appear that any branch of importance settled permanently in Lincolnshire previous to the last of the Heralds' Visitations, as no mention is made of such in these records. Brian Eland, of Carlton-by-Snaith,
Yorkshire

Yorkshire, however, about 157-, after his marriage with the daughter and heir of Francis Calcraft (as mentioned in October issue), seems to have resided chiefly at Cawkwell, near Horn-castle, and from him are probably descended most of the present Lincolnshire Elands, regarding whom any further information will be gladly welcomed.

H. I. E. M.

187. TOM OTTER (Vol II., p. 182).—There is a pamphlet, probably printed in 1806, containing a report of this man's trial. It was printed by John Drury, of Lincoln, and entitled:—

“The Remarkable Trial of Thomas Otter otherwise called Thomas Temporell, Labourer. Who was executed on Lincoln Gallows, on Friday the 14th of March, 1806, and afterwards hung in Chains on Saxilby Moor, for the barbarous and cruel murder of Mary Kirkham, Late of North Hykeham, near Lincoln. Nineteen Witnesses appeared against the Prisoner: and he was traced from the Village of Hykeham, where he married the woman to very near the Spot where he committed the dreadful Deed. The wretched Sinner married the young Woman on Sunday Morning, November 3, 1805, and perpetrated the bloody Murder on the Evening of the same Day. Lincoln: Printed and Sold by John Drury, near the Stone-Bow.” 34 pp., sm. 8vo.

E. L. G.

188. FOSDYKE BRIDGE (Vol. II., p. 185).—Kinderley, in his Book on *The Ancient and Present State of the Navigation of the Towns of Lyn, Wisbeach, Spalding, and Boston, &c.*, (Second Edition. London: 1751. Page 81) speaks of there being a road at low-water across the Wash at Fosdyke, and this was no doubt the only way for travellers to cross the Welland at this point, until the beginning of the present century. The Royal assent was given to an Act for erecting a Bridge over the Welland at Fosdyke, 14th May, 1811, and the Bridge and Approaches were completed in 1815; it was built of whole trees of English oak, fully 18 inches in diameter, and the centre span had a double draw-bridge for the passage of high masted vessels. See Saunder's *History of the County of Lincoln*, 2 vols., 1833, and Marrat's *Lincoln*.

C. J. C.

189.

189. HUMAN REMAINS AT OWSTON (Vol. II., p. 209).—The remains have obviously been deposited in an old charnel house, attached to Owston Church. A similar collection of Crania without long bones existed at Hythe, in Kent, and was described by the late Robert Knox, M.D., in the journal of the Ethnological Society, in 1861. I learn from the late assistant curator, Dr. Carter Blake, that some of these skulls are very abnormal. It is generally believed these skulls were collected in the Kentish Hills, and as so many of them are either fractured or pierced, they probably are those of persons killed in battle.

TOM ROBINSON, M.D.

190. THE WRECK OF THE "BETSEY" ON THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST IN 1767 (Vol. II., p. 218).—The following information as to this lamentable and memorable wreck, is taken from copies of the *London Chronicle*, on the dates named of that year:—

Monday, Jan 12.—"A letter from Thorp Hall, in Lincolnshire, dated Jan 5, says: the Betsey of Leith was lost on Saturday the 3rd inst., near the Humber mouth, in a violent gale of wind, 26 passengers and crew are lost. Brigadier General John Hamilton and Lieut. Crawford of the navy, and one Mr. Lafsley, are among the dead. Only one seaman saved out of 14. There are three more vessels lost, but cannot get their names; one from the Baltic foundered, and it is believed the whole crew perished, and many are drowned out of the other two."

Tuesday, Jan. 27.—"The last accounts from Lincolnshire with respect to the loss of the ship Betsey of Leith, continue so general that the particulars of that loss are not yet known. They confirm that John Hamilton, Esq., late brigadier general in the service of Portugal, is among the number that perished, as is Lieut. Boyce of the Royal Navy, and the master and mate. We are told that a considerable sum of money in specie was on board, which it is to be feared will be lost to the owners, as great ravages have already been made by the country people in the neighbourhood, who it is said came down in numbers, broke open the chests and forcibly carried off the effects saved from the wreck."

The reports in the newspapers show that bearing N.E. gales existed for some days early in January, also great flood tides
being

being at stream, and that there were many wrecks and much damage done along the coast between the Firth of Forth and Suffolk. The storms were followed or accompanied with great snowstorms, as the snow is recorded as being of great depth in certain neighbourhoods. Then on Sept. 24, nearly nine months after the wreck, the *Chronicle* contains the following announcement:—

"The magistrates of Edinburgh have presented Josiah Corthine, Esq., collector of the customs at Hull, with the freedom of that city, and it has been transmitted to him by the underwriters, there enclosed in a silver box with the City arms engraved thereon, as a public mark of their esteem and of their approbation of his conduct during his residence in Scotland, and in particular as a testimony of their gratitude for the effective assistance he offered in saving the cargo of the ship Betsey, capt. Thomson, which was stranded on the coast of Lincolnshire last January, and for his singular humanity to the ships crew and passengers on that melancholy occasion."

87, Albany Street, Hull.

JOHN SUDDABY.

The following extract, which I made three or four years ago, from the Bishop's Transcripts of Parish Registers, supplies the part illegible in the North Cotes Register.

"North Cotes. 1767. Burials. Crawford Boyce Esq. of Cowper in Fife Shire, North Britain, and a Lieutenant of his Majesties Navy. One of the unfortunate Persons who Perish'd (after great exertion to save other Peoples Lives) on the third Day of the Month of January, together with nine others, *i.e.*, seven Men and two Women, Names and places of above unknown, all buried January y^e 7th.

"The Honourable John Hamilton a Brigadier General of his Portugeeze Majesties Armies and Commander of the Royal Regiment of Braganza Cavalry, who was a Passenger in the Ship Betsey of Leith bound to London, but cast upon the North Cotes Sands the third of January, at which Time he perished with the afore mention'd Persons, and was Buried January y^e 8th, but his Body has, since, been taken up, and remov'd to Louth Church.

John Searle, Curate of North Cotes."

Lincoln.

A. GIBBONS.

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ERRATA & CORRIGENDA.

- Page 13, line 1, for *kaiap* read *kaiagium*, *i.e.*, wharfage.
" 13, line 1, for *tenage* read *terrage*.
" 28, line 7, for *tympanium* read *tympanum*.
" 44, line 12, for *spring* read *springa*.
" 53, line 15, column 1, for *uxoratam* read *uxoratum*.
" 53, line 15, column 1, for *personam* read *parsonum*.
" 53, line 37, column 1, for *eecelesie* read *ecclesie*.
" 53, line 47, column 1, for *fuit* read *fuit*.
" 61, line 5, for *capoe* read *lapoe*.
" 61, line 27, for *Harrington* read *Hemingby*.
" 61, line 28, for *Ordinance* read *Ordinance*.
" 69, line 29, for *Cains* read *Caius*.
" 72, line 14, for 634 read 1634.
" 73, line 32, for 1624 read 1634.
" 74, line 13, for 634 read 1634.
" 75, line 4, column 1, for *pcædicto* read *prædicto*.
" 104, line 13, for *meacephalic* read *meancephalic*.
" 115, line 10, read was found on the front of a Pew on the South side of the Chancel.
" 143, line 7, for 1394-5 read 1494-5.
" 181, line 39, for *ponunt* read *ponunt'*.
" 185, line 43, for *Edmund Deacon* read *Edward Deacon*.
" 224, line 2, for *QVENCROW* read *QVINCROW*.



This well-known and very important brass is the earliest in the county and perhaps the second earliest in the kingdom, though its date is somewhat variously assigned: "*c.* 1280," *Bishop Trollope*; "*c.* 1280-90," *Boutell* (probably correct); "*c.* 1300," *Arch. Inst. Rep.*; "*c.* 1310, earlier?" *Haines*. The oldest existing brass, that of Sir John d' Aubernoun at Stoke d' Abernon, is dated 1277, and that of Sir Roger de Trumpington at Trumpington, usually deemed the second, is of 1289. This brass should be compared with the one at Croft, which is perhaps about 10 years later. The scales on the gauntlets 'are represented in one other instance only, on the hands of Sir John de Northwode at Minster, in Kent' (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*); and also 'on the feet of Sir William Cheyne, 1375, at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks' (*Haines*).

CAISTOR. Chancel pavement.

John Ousteby, 1461, and wife Joan.

Inscribed plate on slab, with evangelistic symbols at corners of slab.

"Orate pro animabus Johannis Ousteby qui obiit—decimo octavo die Novembris anno d'ni mill'mo—cccclx primo et Johanne uxoris sue que obiit."

Haines, ii., p. 122; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii. p. 226 (called "Dusteby"); *Gent. Mag.*, 1829, vol. xcix. p. 223.

The wife's death is not inserted, as she was not buried at Caistor. (Vide *Lincs. N. & Q.*, pt. ix.)

CARLTON-LE-MOORLAND. 1. On N. wall of chantry chapel.

Disney family, 1556-1595.

Square tablet with inscription:—

"In hac capella iacent Johannes Disney secundus filius Johannis Disney de Norton Disney armig. et pater Gulielmi Disney de Norton praediçt. qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham filiam Walcott de Walcott armig. ex qua tres filios Thomam scilicet Jacobum et Anthonium genuit et obiit circiter anno d'ni 1556, ac etiam praediçtus Thomas Disney armig. filius et heres . . . Johannis praediçti qui uxore' duxit Katherinam filiam Augustini Porter de Belton armig. ex qua filios 4 viz. Edwardum Johan'em Henricum et Thomam genuit obiitq. 17 Aprilis 1568, necnon Edwardus Disney praediçt. armig. cui nupta fuit Jana

filia Willhelmi Thorold de Harmston armig. ex qua
5 filios suscepit vizt. Thomam Henricum Gulielmum
Johannem et Richardum totidemq. filias Katherinam
scilicet Janam Mariam An'am & Elizabetham atq.
obiit 7 Septembris anno D'ni 1595 aetatis suae . . .”*

2. On N. wall of chancel.

Robert Peterson and family, 1608–1612.

Square tablet with inscription:—

“Memoriae sacr’. | Roberti Peterson, filii Gulielmi
Peterson armig. et Ursulae uxoris eius filiae Benjamin
Gonson armig. et questoris regiae classis qui post
hanc vita’ cum laude et virtute peractam multu’
desiderati hinc ad meliorem feliciter com’igrarunt ille
scilicet 20 die Martii anno D’ni 1608 aetat. suae 67,
haec vero 20 die Maii 1611 aetatis suae 57, quibus
unica tantum suscepta proles Ursula, Thomae Disney
filio et heredi Edwardi Disney armig. matrimonio
sociata eaq. binos filios eidem peperit vizt. Edwardum
qui Jan. 15, 1610, menses natus undec’, necnon
Thomam qui Apr. 25, 1612, unum natus annu’ &
5 dies e vita sublatus hic etiam depositi iacent: iidem
Thomas & Ursula uxor eius officii amoris & doloris
eorum monumentum maestissimi consecrarunt.”

‘COTES† (GREAT). 1. Pavement, central passage of nave.
Isabella Barnardiston, c. 1420.

On a large marble slab; a lady in square head-dress and
long robe; hands joined; probably of provincial work; shields
lost.

Inscription below:—“Hic iacet Isabella quond’m uxor
Rogeri de Bar | nardiston armig’ cuius a’i’e p’picietur
de’ Amen.”

Haines, i., p. 28; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1878, p. 165; *Arch.
Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.

2. Pavement, chancel, partly covered by the altar, and much
injured.

Sir Thomas Barnardiston and family, 1503.

Husband and wife, eight sons and seven daughters, all
kneeling; over the husband, “Ihu miserere mihi”; over the

* This figure is obliterated by a nail.

† The spelling “Coates” is erroneous, “cote” or “cot” having always retained
the sense of “enclosure” or “fold”; “coat,” lit. a covering, originally the same
word, has the specialised sense of clothing.

wife, "Fiat voluntas tua." The second son is a priest, and has a rosette on his shoulder, similar to that of Richard Bethell, at Shorwell, I.W. (which is figured in *Haines*); the third daughter apparently a nun; above, a representation of the Resurrection, Christ rising from among the soldiers; two shields; peculiar marginal inscription (mutilated*) :—

"*Orate pro animabus Thomæ de Barnardiston militis filii Thomæ de Barnardiston defuncti du' vixit de Mikkyl Cotes in com' Lincol' et Elizabethæ uxoris prædicti Thomæ nuper filie Georgii Newport dum vixit de Pelham in com' Herford armig.*"

Below:—"In the Worschippe of y^e Resurreco' of o' lord & the blessed sepul | cur & for the soule of S^r Thomas Barnardiston knight & dame Eliza | beth hys Wyfe & of yo' charitie say a pr'noster ave & cred & ye schall have | a c days of p'don to yo' med † which S^r Thomas deceese | d the xxix day | of Iune of y^e yere of o' lord MDIII on whose Soull Ihu' have mercy."

Haines, i., pp., 103, 226; ii., p. 262 (corrections); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1878, p. 165; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.

The Barnardiston family, of Kedington, Suffolk, acquired the estate in the reign of Edward II., by marriage with Margaret Willoughby. The moat of the hall may still be traced S.W. of the church. The church formerly possessed at least two other brasses of the family—John Barnardiston, Rector, 1406, and Joanna Barnardiston, 1453 (recorded in *Holles' Notes*; Harleian MSS., No. 6829); the slab of the former is now the step to the S. door.

COTES-BY-STOW. All on wall of chancel.

Butler family.

1. William Butler, in armour, and a lady (wife Elizabeth) —between them an infant, with this inscription:—"Priscilla unica eorum proles obiit infans." Above, the arms of Butler and Yorke empaled, with crests. Above that, "Non habemus hic manentem civitatem sed futuram inquirimus." Beneath, "Hic subtus requiescit Gulielmus Butler filius Anthonij Butler de Cotes in Comitatu Lincoln' armigeri natu secundus qui duxit in uxorem Elizabetham, Georgij Yorke de Ashby in Kesteven eiusdem Comitatus armigeri, filiam, qui quidem Gulielmus

* The words in italics are supplied from *Holles*.

† Some read 'ned' or 'need.'

(immatura morte præreptus) obiit vicesimo octavo die Aprilis anno domini 1590 et suæ ætatis 26."

2. Charles Butler, in armour, and wife Douglas, kneeling. Above, the arms of Butler and Tyrwhit. Beneath, five sons, superscribed Joannes, Gulielmus, Carolus, Antonius, Thomas; and three daughters, Helena, Martha, Helena. Beneath, "Carolus primogenitus Antonii Butler de Cotes juxta Stowe beatæ Mariæ armigeri duxit Douglissam, Marmaduci Tyrwhit de Scotter armigeri terciam filiam. Obijt Aprilis xvii., MDCII, annum agens xlii." Quadrangular plate.

3. A shield in brass, c. 1580; Butler impaling Quarterly 1 and 4 Wogan, 2 and 3 Paly of 6, on a fesse 3 mullets.

4. On another brass, surmounted by the Butler arms, with helmet, crest, and mantling:—

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Anthony Butler (son of Anthony Butler) of Coates in the County of Lincolne, Esq^{re}. who dyed the Ninth day of Aprill in the yeare of our Lord 1673, being the last heire male of this family."

CONISHOLME. Nave pavement.

John Langholme and family, 1515.

Effigies of husband and wife kneeling; behind, five sons and nine daughters; marginal inscription:—

" + Hic sub lapide marmoreo tumulantur corpora Johannis Langholme de Conisholme in comitatu Lincoln' armigeri et Anne uxoris eius qui quidem Johannes obiit primo die mens' Octobris Anno Christi millesimo quingentesimo quinto decimo quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen. Ihu mercy, Lady helpe."

Arch. Inst. Rep., 1848, p. liii.

CORRINGHAM. 1. Wall of chancel.

Henry Clifford, 1628.

2. On oak frame affixed to N. wall of sanctuary.

Robert and Thomas Broxholme, 1631.

Shields of arms below, boar's head in each corner, and inscription partly in capitals, (some words obliterated by nails):—

"Anno dni MDCXXXI. | To the Glorie of God and for the pious Remem | brance of their dear Brethren, Robert and Thomas | Broxholme, Gent. late of Corringham in this | County of Lincolne deceased

and here interred, | Henry and Mary Broxholme
 (yet living) erected | this Memorial who with their
 deceased Brethren | aforenamed living together above
 60 years, and for the most | parte of the time in
 one Famely in | most Brotherly Concord, Com-
 passionate to each other | Beloved of their Neighbours
 Charitable. to the Poor | and Constant in the
 Profession of the true Religion | one
 (by the power of God) to dye in the | same Faith,
 and here to rest together with them in | one and
 the same Hope of a glorious Resurrection.

"Though to few in person they were known,
 Yet born in Will and Minde they were but one,
 One Father and one Mother them begot,
 And they made up one forefold True-Love-Knot.
 They kept one Famely, and (which is rare)
 They had no Jarrings neither Discords there.
 None of them were agrieved or discontent
 That either of the other Gave or Spent.
 On one plaine Path they walked all their Days,
 Nor Judging nor Invieng others waies.
 Nor so much caring for the World's esteeme
 As to be truly That which they did seeme.
 One Faith, one Hope, one Love they (living) had,
 Which them the Members of one Body made.
 Though none of them had Husband, Child, or Wife,
 They mist no blessings of the married life;
 For to the Poore they ever were united *
 Of Husband, Wife, and Parent at their need,
 Though they who knew them and Beleive
 That their Immortal Bodies these
 They shall make up the train of those
 That waite upon the Lamb where'er he goes."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1866, p. 236; Allen, *Lincolnshire*,
 ii., p. 31.

COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW. Chancel pavement.

John Skypwythe, 1415.

On a gray slab, a knight in armour, 2ft. 10in. long; in bascinet, plate armour, camail, close-fitting jupon, and transverse sword-belt; with large cuffed gauntlets adorned with "gadlets" or "gadlings" (knobs or spikes on the knuckles), and very long "sollerets" or plates on the upper part of the feet, which rest upon a lion. Inscription:—

"Hic iacet Joh'es Skypwyth' armiger qui obiit xvº die
 Mensis Iulii Anno D'ni mill'imo ccccº xvº cui' a'i'e
 p'piciet' Deus. Amen."

* This must be a mis-cutting for "insted."

Haines, i, p. 28; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1873, p. 10; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii. Given by *Haines* as "peculiar," and probably the work of a provincial engraver.

CROFT. Nave pavement.

A knight, c. 1300.

Set on a full-sized slab of Purbeck, now much broken, surrounded with a border legend, partly defaced, and evangelistic symbols at the corners: in *coif de mailles*, hauberk of banded mail, with the sleeves continued over the raised hands, and plain "cyclas" (a sleeveless tunic shorter in front than behind); no plate-armour at all is represented. Below this demi-figure are two small beds, apparently cut for the insertion of some other details, but from their shape and position it is difficult even to suggest what they could have been intended for. The border legend is similar in character to that of Sir John D'Aubernoun at Stoke d' Abernon, and runs:—

"Ici gist Sir ——— by, pur Deu pr[iez pur lui ke Deu de] sa alme eyt merci."

Haines, i, pp. 146, 149; Boutell, *Brasses*, pp. 28, 114; Boutell, *Christian Monuments*, p. 147 (brass without the slab figured); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1875, p. 71; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liii.

This is an important brass, the earliest in the county after that of Buslingthorpe, which it somewhat resembles. The name is unfortunately lost, and the termination "by" which remains of the title is too common in the neighbourhood to give any clue. Banded mail is supposed to be of rings set edgewise and sewed on, but may be only a conventional form of representing interlaced chain mail. *Haines*, i, p. 149.

Two other slabs in the nave pavement originally had brasses; one a large Purbeck slab of a civilian and his wife from whose mouths issued labels flowing upwards to a small half-figure of the Virgin and Child: the other, smaller, of a civilian, with beds at the corners either for shields or the evangelistic symbols.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1875, p. 71.

DOWSBY. Six small brass plates with inscriptions, now in the vestry, formerly in the chancel pavement.

1. Redmayne Burrell, 1682; in large capitals.

"Here lyes ye Body of Redmain Burrell Esq. Who departed this life the 7th day of February, 1682."

2. Judith Clerk, 1706; in round text.

- "Here lyeth the Body of Judeth, wife of Humfrey Hyde Clerk, who departed this life Novemb^r. the 9th, 1706."
3. Thomas Burrell, 1733; in capitals.
"Here lyeth the Body of Th. Burrell Esq. who departed this life, Decem. 22nd, 1733, aged 60."
 4. William Burrell, 1742; in capitals.
"Here lyeth ye Body of Willm Burrell, obijt April 27th, 1742, Ætat. 63."
 5. Redmayne Burrell, 1760; in capitals.
"Here lyeth the Body of Redmayne Burrell Gent. died June 21 1760, aged 84."
 6. Thomas Burrell, 1763; in capitals and small round text, much worn.
"Thomas Burrell Esq. died 16th Dec^r, 1763, aged 47."

DRIBY. On N. wall of nave.

James Prescott and wife Alice, 1581-3.

Two small effigies, kneeling, with clasped hands, each at a desk with open book; head of the husband lost; five sons, one daughter. Inscription below:—

"Here lyeth the bodies of James Prescott, gent., Lord of the Manor of Drybie, and of Alice his wife daughter of S^r Richard Mollyneux of Scefton in ye Countye of Lancaster knight, who had issue betwene them 5 sonnes and one daughter, which Alice deceased ye xith of May, 1581, & the sayd James deceased the first of March, 1583." Above, a shield with crest, *Prescot*; on dexter side, *Molineux*; on sinister, *Prescot* impaling *Molineux* (partly lost).

Arch. Inst. Rep. 1848, p. liv.; Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 160.

EDENHAM. In a shallow panel in the outer face of the W. wall of tower, 40 ft. from the ground.

An Archbishop, c. 1500.

Effigy of an Archbishop, 18 in. long, having long puffed-out hair and marked features; in a jewelled and crocketed mitre with acorns on top; albe, with apparels, stole, dalmatic, chasuble, maniple, amice, with apparels, and archbishop's pallium bearing the 7 crosses; archiepiscopal crozier in left hand, right hand with three fingers raised in benediction; standing on a mound; feet hidden.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep. 1887, p. 98 (paper by Bp. Trollope), figured; *Lincs. N. & Q.*, vol. 1., p. 177.

This brass is of great interest, from the extraordinary position it occupies. It is almost inaccessible, but the panel in the tower was apparently made for it. It is mentioned in Col. Holles' *Notes* (Harleian MSS., Brit. Mus. 6829) as "effigies ærea Episcopi, ut autumo, super Campanile ex parte occidentali," but he evidently did not know who was represented. Since then its existence has been almost forgotten. It is most probably not a sepulchral brass, but an effigy of St. Thomas of Canterbury, the patron saint of the donor of the tower, the rivets of whose brass, kneeling, can be seen lower down on the other side of the W. window. This brass was doubtless saved from destruction by its inaccessible position.

2. Inscription on brass plate on the monument of the third and fourth Dukes of Ancaster, S. side of chancel, to appear in the *Addendum*.

EVEDON. On the front of W. gallery.

Daniel Hardeby and family, 1616.

On one plate husband and wife, Ann, kneeling at a double desk with books; curtain above, chequered pavement below; 5 sons, 8 daughters. On separate plate the legend,

"Danieli Hardeby de Evedon in Com. Lincoln' Armigero,
Uni Justiciar' D'ni Regis ad pacem in Com. praed.

Just did this Justice lieue, and dyinge just
As all good mortals ought, sleeps here in dust;
Blest sleepe! where dying ashes do receive,
An Heavenly body from an earthly grave."

Fili	{	John. Bryan.	Filiae	{	Elizabeth. Mary. Katharine.
		William.			Mary. Susan.
		Charles. Edward.			Ann. Susan. Judith.

On a third plate is a shield bearing *Hardeby* impaling a fesse charged with three fleurs de lis.

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 241.

The Hardeby or Harby family, from Harby in Notts, the place where Queen Eleanor died, became tenants of the Bishop of Lincoln at Evedon in the 14th cent. The font here was probably presented by one of the family, as it bears their arms. Ann Hardeby, the daughter, married Sir Peregrine Bertie, who is buried in the church.

FISKERTON. Pavement, S. aisle.

A Priest, c. 1490, perhaps the restorer of the church.

Small effigy, in cope, apparently of provincial workmanship, and probably by an engraver of incised slabs.

Haines, ii., p. 118; *Arch. Inst. Rep.* 1848, p. liv.; *Allen, Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 52.

[This brass was discovered in a dealer's shop at Lincoln by the present Bishop of Nottingham in or about the year 1863.]

FRIESTON. Wall of N. aisle.

Simon Clarke, 1607.

The original brass is lost. A new brass has been put up, stating that he was the Donor of the Bede, and that the brass was renewed by the Trustees in the Jubilee Year of Queen Victoria, 1887.

The brass had effigies of Simon Clarke and Mary his wife, with this inscription:—

“Ecce necis speculum celeri venit aspera gressu | Mora
quoscunq. rapit falce rapace sua. | Hic iacet in tumulto
Symon cognomine Clarcus, | Providus eternas allimi-
navit opes. | Charus erat cunctis, multos ditavit
amicos, | Pauperibus miseris maxima dona dedit. |
Terra tenet corpus, superis animumq. relinquo, | Ast
sua nobiscum munera multa manent. | Funde Deo
laudes, Frestonia, caeliferenti, | Qui tibi tale dedit
(teq. parente) bonum. | Siq. diem queris, annum, seu
tempora mortis, | Quae sequitur liquido linea scripta
docet.”

“Predictus Symon Clarke obiit 10^o die Feb. Anno 1607.

Maria nuper Vxor eius obiit 5^o die April proximo
sequenti Anno Domini 1608.”

Holles' Notes (c. 1640) in Harleian MSS., British Museum, 6829, p. 209, quoted in Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 518.

“Simon Clarke in 1595 gave a rent-charge of £8 per annum, payable out of the Rectory of Fishtoft, to be divided equally among four impotent and unmarried poor people of the parish of Freiston.”

Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 522.

GLENTHAM.

1. Pavement, E. end of N. aisle (Tourney Chantry).

Elizabeth Tourney, 1452.

Small half-length figure, the engraving quite effaced; above, matrices of two shields; on a brass band below the inscription (only attached to the stone by a single rivet):

"Hic jacet Elizabeth Tournay quondam s' c' d' a vxor Johis Tournay armigeri et filia Joh'is Andrewse Armigeri que obiit xx^o die me'sis Nouembris A'o d'ni m^occcc^olxi^o. cui' a'i'e p'piciet' deus Amē."

2. N. wall of N. Aisle.

Anne Tourney, 1647.

Brass plate with inscription:

"Hic sunt ossa Annæ Tourney vidvæ (Nup' vx'is Joh'is Tourney Armigeri defuncti) tempore vitæ suæ servitio dei diligentis, indigentib' charativæ administricis libero' educac'one p'se'dulæ viduam vix it triginta quinq' Annos et amplius et ablinc migravit 19 die Aprilis A'o D'ni 1647, ætatis suæ 65. Abiit non Obiit: Preiit non Periit."

The Tourney arms were: arg. a chevron between three bulls sa. attired or.

Peacock, *Church Furniture*, p. 215.

GRAINTHORPE. Pavement, chancel.

A foliated cross, 1380-1400.

7 ft. high when entire; the stem, one of the finials, and marginal legend, lost; the head has external cusps like a canopy; in centre of head a rich quatrefoiled circle enclosing a cross; base resting on a rock in the sea, in which are five fishes of different kinds, accurately shown.

Haines, i., p. 135; *Boutell*, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 26, and plate; ditto, *Christian Monuments*, p. 43, figured; *Arch. Inst. Rep.* 1848, p. liv.

This, if perfect, would be perhaps the most beautiful cross now extant.

GREAT GRIMSBY, ST. JAMES.

No brasses now exist here, but there are matrices of several at the W. end. *Holles' Notes* (Harleian MSS. No. 6829) mention:

William Wele and wife, with SS. collar, [first half of fifteenth century] in N. aisle; and Galfridus Pedde, 1408. The latter, according to *Gough's Collections for Lincolnshire* in the Bodleian (No. 11, p. 8), had a scroll over the head inscribed, "In God is all quoth Pedde." Mottoes are rare; there is another in All Saints', Stamford.

Haines, ii., p. 118.

GUNBY ST. PETER.

1. On slab in pavement, nave.

{ Thomas [?] Massingberd and wife Johanna, [?] e. 1400.
 { Thomas Massingberd and wife Johanna, 1552.

Length 5ft. 6in.; under double canopy, much injured; the knight in pointed bascinet, camail, SS. collar, jupon, broad bawdric or hip-belt, plated epaulières, pointed poleyns (knee-pieces), and cuffed gauntlets; feet on lion. The lady in crespine (head-dress of network), veil hanging down on either side, SS. collar, tight-fitting dress with cuffs covering half the hands, and mantle; feet on two little dogs. The original inscription was in incised letters. Five shields, of which two remain, one bearing the older Massingberd arms.

This fine brass was used in 1552 with discreditable economy to serve as the memorial of two descendants, curiously bearing it seems, the same names, Thomas and Johanna Massingberd. The new inscription was in *raised* letters, over the *incised* one beaten out, a few letters of which are visible.

"Sr Thomas Massyngberde knight and dame Johan his wyfe specyale desyres all resnabull creaturs of yowr charyte to gyfe lawde and prays unto. . . . queen of everlastyng lyfe with. . . ."

Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 35 (two plates); *Haines*, i., pp. 149, 185 (fringe of camail); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 86; *Arch. Inst. Rep.* 1848, p. liv.; Burke, *Commoners*, vol. iii.; Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 194; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 145.

"The character of the inscription which in part remains indicates a lurking desire to offer up an invocation to the Virgin Mary, although it stops short of this, and expends itself simply in terms of high laudation." (It is in the last year of Edward VI).

"Of the five shields that at one time adorned this slab, two only now remain, one charged with the older Massingberd bearings, viz.: 3 quatrefoils, a boar passant in chief, with a cross patonce on its shoulders, and the same impaling a coat now destroyed. According to Holles the other bore ermine a fess, for "Bernak"; three elms within a bordure engrailed, for "Halliday"; on a cross humetté, 5 escallops between 4 lions rampant for "Massingberd," as granted to Sir Thomas Massingberd by Thomas Wriothesley, Garter, and the then Clarencieux, 6 Henry VIII., and still borne quarterly by the family. Whether all of these were inserted at the second dedication of this slab must remain doubtful, but the last was

certainly then added, and is an interesting reminiscence of Sir Thomas' connection with the Hospitallers, as there is reason to think that its bearings, being those of Villars differenced, were allowed him by Villars de l' Isle Adam, the Grand Master of the Order, when he visited England after the fall of Rhodes, and took with him to Malta Sir Thomas' second son, Sir Oswald, as an assistant in the defence of that then outwork of Christendom."

Bp. Trollope, in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 87.

It is certain, from the costume, that the brass must have been engraved c. 1400-1405. Thomas Massingberd, of Gunby, married Johanna, daughter of Thomas Bernak, of Burgh, and then lived at Burgh; he died about 1435. *The Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.* says 1405, but Dale in his *History of the Massingberds* gives a deed of his executed in 1434. Either therefore the brass must have been engraved in his lifetime, or it represents his father.

Sir Thomas Massingberd of the inscription married Johanna daughter of Thomas Braytoft, through which marriage the manor of Bratoft passed to the Massingberd family. He was a Knight of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The Rev. W. O. Massingberd, of South Ormsby, has in his possession an interesting engraving with a diamond on glass which was formerly thought to be a copy of the brass in its original state. It represents a knight and lady, with the older Massingberd arms above, and on the reverse the inscription:

"Tumuli de Thomæ Massingberd et Margarite uxor ejus
Ex^t 1764 by

Lincoln.

John Eales.

Inscriptions.

of your charytie pray for | y^e soules of said Sir Thom:
| and Margarita hys wife, wh: | sayd Syr Thomas
deceased in | 12 daye Nov^r in the year of | our Lord
God a thousand | three hundreth and nynte | four on
whose soule and | all Chrysten soules Jesu | have
mercy. Amen."

But (1) the effigies do not correspond, the SS. collar and the belt being absent in the engraving; (2) the inscription was beaten out in 1552, and cannot have been copied in 1764; (3) from the small portions of the incised inscription visible it seems certain that it was in Latin, not English. Either therefore the engraving is purely an invention of John Eales, or it refers to some other Sir Thomas Massingberd of whom there is no record in the pedigrees.

2. On a slab in nave, formerly on an altar-tomb.

William Lodyngton, Justice of the Common Pleas, 1419.

Under an elegant canopy, 4 feet long; in judicial robes, mantle and coif (of which it is an important example), anelace (dagger) in girdle; feet on a leopard; two shields, the dexter one lost, the remaining one bearing "3 pallets, on a chief a lion passant gardant for *Lodington* impaling *Umfraville*." Inscription below:

Lodyngton William stricto tumulo requiescens.

Justus erat quoniam sit celestis dape vescens.

"Hic iacet Will's de Lodyngton, quondā Vnus Justicia |
rior' illustrissimi dn'i Regis Henrici quinti de co'i* |
| Banco, qui obiit nono die mensis Januar' Anno |
dn'i m^ccccc^{xix} cuius aiē ppiciet' De'. Amen."

Haines, i., p. 90; Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 45; *Cambridge Camden Soc.* (figured) vi., p. 199; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 87; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 145; Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 194. William Lodington was made a judge, June 16, 1416. (*Lincs. Notes & Queries*, i., p. 211. Pat. 3 Hen. V. Dugdale, *Orig. Judic.*)

HAGWORTHINGHAM.

No brasses are to be found in this church now, but Holles' *Notes* (Harleian MSS. Brit. Mus., 6829), quoted in Allen's *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 173, give the following: "On a gravestone of blue marble in y^e body of y^e church is portrayed in brasse one in compleate armour, bearing upon y^e manches of his coat of arms on either side 2 crescents. Between his feet a right hand couped. The rest is defaced."

HAINTON. 1. On slab in pavement, N. chantry.

John Heneage and wife Alice, 1435.

Husband in short gown, with full sleeves and hood; wife in long-sleeved gown, horned head-dress, and veil; feet on a mound. Inscription below:—

"Hic iacet Johēs Heneage et Alicia uxor eius qui obiit
xxii^o die Mensis Septembris Anno D'ni mill^{mo}
cccc^o xxxv^o cui' aiē p'piciet' de'. Amen."

2. Wall of N. chantry, formerly in pavement.

John Heneage and wife, 1530.

Small narrow plate, with inscription partly mutilated by large nails:

* Communi (the Court of Common Pleas.)

"Hic iacet Johes Hennage armig et Katerina uxor eius |
 q* quidē Johes obiit ult * ie mens marcii A° dñi
 m* | ccccxix quor aiabs ppicietur de' amen."

3. On altar-tomb in chancel.

Sir Thomas Heneage (son of No. 2), wife, and daughter, 1553.

Small altar-tomb of Purbeck, with reredos, having 3 effigies and shields in brass, but filled in with enamel, so that they do not admit of a rubbing. Sir Thomas (head replaced or renewed) kneeling at a faldstool, the daughter behind wife; scrolls coming from the mouth of husband and wife; the knight (head lost) in armour, wearing a *tabard* or heraldic coat displaying his family bearings, *Heneage* and *Reston*, impaling *Skipwith*; gauntlets on ground; wife and daughter wearing mantles adorned with similar bearings. On the knight's label, "Pater de cœlis Deus miserere nobis;" on the lady's, "Fili Redemptor mundi miserere nobis." Two scutcheons of arms, and on a shield cut in the marble below, "S. T. H. K." (Sir Thomas Heneage, Knight). Inscription on tomb:—

"Here under lieth Sir Thomas Henneage Knight Chief Gentilmā of the Prevey Chamber to y^e kinge of ffamous memorye King Henry the Eight Sonne and heyre of John Henneage Esquier who married Kateryne daughter of Sir John Skypwyth Knyght which Sir Thomas and Kateryne had Isshu Elizabeth now being wyffe to the right honorable the lorde Willoughbye of Parh'm. the said Sir Thomas Henneage departed this liffe xxjth day of August in the yere of our Lorde God M^cccccclij uppon whose soul I^{hu} have mercy. Amen."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1862, p. 168; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. LIV. (omits No. 2); Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 68.

HALE. 1. On wall, E. end of N. aisle.

Anne Cawdron, 1625. Small plate, with shields of arms above, and inscription, in capitals:

"Here lyeth interred the bodie of Anne | Cawdron wife of Robt Cawdron of | Greate Hale Esq^r one of the daughters | of Edward King Esq^r who was bvried y^e xviiijth of Ivly 1625. W [*sic*] sayd Robert | Cawdron had by the sayd Anne his wife | x sonnes and vi daughters."

2. Below the preceding.

Francis Cawdron, 1650. Rectangular plate, with inscription, in capitals:

"Hic requiescit in Domino Franciscus Cawdron | filius
 Roberti Cawdron Armigeri qvi ob fæli | cissimam
 indolem moresq svavissimos magnu' | svi apvd omnes
 desiderivm relinqvens corp' | humo dolorem amicis
 cælo animam comendavit. | Hoc monumentu' amoris
 et mæroris perpetvum testem charissim' eivs frater
 Antonivs | Cawdron posvit | obiit an° 1650 ætatis
 svæ 31°."

3. Robert Cawdron, 1665.

Gray marble slab of an ecclesiastic, fourteenth century,
 adorned with stemmed cross springing from a lion, half effigy,
 and border legend, all now lost; small plate with "R. C., 1665"
 inserted.

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 374.

HALTON HOLGATE. S. wall of nave.

Bridget Rugeley, 1658.

Kneeling, three-quarters effigy, well designed for date;
 prayer book in hand. Inscription:—

"Here lies buried the body of Bridgett the wife of John
 Rugeley daughter and heire of Thomas Thorey who
 Deceased the 15th day of May in y^e yeare of our
 Lord, 1658. Ætatis suæ 21.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1865, p. 65; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848,
 p. LIV.

HARLAXTON. N. Chantry chapel.

William Strood and wife Agnes, 1498.

Small plate with inscription:

"Hic iacent Willm^o Strood et Agnes uxor eius qui
 obierūt xix die mensis | ffebruarij A^o dñi mill^{mo}
 cccc lxxxviii^o quorū aīabus ppicietur deus amen."

Haines, ii., p. 122.

HARPSWELL. N. wall of chancel, formerly in pavement.

Knight and Lady, c. 1480.

Kneeling effigies; on a modern black marble slab; knight
 in armour of the date. "We may fairly suggest that it
 commemorated John Whichcote and his wife Margaret
 (Tyrwhit, of Ketilby), who was living in 1478, but died soon
 after."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1866, p. 240.

[In this *Report* the brass of Marmaduke Tyrwhit, 1599, at
 Scotter, is assigned by a mistake to Harpswell church, but
 corrected in *corrigenda* prefixed to the vol.]

HARRINGTON. 1. Wall of chancel.

Margaret Copledike, 1480.

Removed from a slab in chancel pavement, which once had effigies of John Copledike and his wife Margaret (Tilney), and inscription. This, according to Holles' *Notes* (Harleian MSS., British Museum, No. 6829), was, "Orate pro ani^a Joh^a Copledike et Margarete ux^r eius que ob^t an. 1480." The lady in mantle, workmanship peculiar.

2. Wall of chancel, formerly in pavement.

Sir John Copledike and wife Elizabeth, 1552, 1557.

Effigies lost; inscription only remains.

"Here lyeth Sr John Copledike Knight late of Harrington, Deceased, who dyed the viith day of December 1557 and Elizabeth Littlebury his wyfe who dyed the viith day of July 1552."

3. On altar-tomb, chancel.

John Copledike and wife Ann, 1582, 1585.

Husband in armour. Inscription:—

"Here lieth John Copledike Esquier sonne & ayre to Sr John Copledike late of Harrington deceased who dyed the iiiith of Aprill 1585 and Ane Etton his wyfe who dyed the vth of June 1582.

Haines, Addenda, ii., p. 262; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 49.

Alexander de Cubbledyk (from Coppledike, near Boston) held a knight's fee here early in the fourteenth century, and died 1335. A panel of the Perp. font bears a shield charged *Coppledike* impaling *Tilney*, and was probably the gift of John and Margaret Coppledike (No. 1.) (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

HATCLIFFE. Floor of vestry, formerly in chancel. Plate with inscription, now almost entirely illegible, belonging to a stone with effigies of a knight, lady, and several children: the knight in plate armour with collar of SS. (1st half of fifteenth century.) The knight's shield bears, Quarterly 1 and 4, three quatrefoils; 2 and 3, two bars; over all a lion rampant.

Gent. Mag., Oct., 1829 (letter by Dr. Oliver); *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii., note.

HAWERBY. Wall of Nave.

Elizabeth Humfray, 1639.

Rectangular plate with inscription (in capitals, except the first line, roughly executed):

"Memoriae Sacrum. Post Mortem Vita. | Here lieth the Body of Elizabeth | Humfray wife to Nathaniel Humfray | leaving behinde her only two sonnys | Thomas and Nathaniel shee was eldest daughter to Nathaniell Pilkington | Parson of Northcotes and Parson of Ha | werby cum Beasby of the ancient family | of the Pilkingtons of Rivington in Lanca | shire expecting a ioyfull Resurrection | at the later day whose posterity lived | sometime in the Bishoprick of Duresme her brother Bishop of that Sea [*sic.*] vnmarried | the second broter [*sic.*] Archdeacon of Duresme | the third brother M^r of St. John's Colledge in | Cambridge and Prebend of that Church of Duresme | and Parson of Whitborn. Who departed this life | the 12th of May Anno D^o | 1639."

HECKINGTON. Pavement of nave, eastern bay.

1. John Cawdron, 1488.

Small plate with inscription :

"Here lyeth John Ca[w]dron ye which deceased 20 Nov., 1488.

For Goddes love pray for me.

Thou knowest not what nede I have to thee.

For charitie say a Pater noster and an Ave."

Above this was a Virgin and Child, now lost.

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 395.

2. William Cawdron, 1544.

Small plate with inscription, mutilated :—

"Here lyeth Will^m Cawdron sōtime Bayliff of Heckington, dept^d this world the last daye of Aprill in the yeare of the Lord God MDXLIII, upon whose sowlle God have mercy. Amen."

Haines, ii., p. 122; Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 395.

Holles' *Notes* (Harleian MSS., British Museum, No. 6829) record brass inscriptions of other members of the same family.

HELPRINGHAM. N. wall of chancel.

Anthony Newlove, 1597.

Small brass plate, with inscription :—

"Here lieth the boddie of Anthonie Newlove the elder patron of the Vicaridge of this churche of Helpringham, whoe departed this world ye fift daye of October, 1597."

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 402."

"It appears that he was a mercer of Helpringham, from the evidence of his tokens [figured], but he was lay-rector of Helpringham, 1560, when he was called upon to show how he had become possessed of this, from the following unclassical entry in the Exchequer *Originalia*: "De Antonio Newlove occasianato ad ostendum quo titulo tenet Rectoriā de Helpryngham in Com. Linc." (Trollope, *Sleaford*.)

HOLBEACH. I W. end of N. aisle.

A Knight, c. 1400.

In armour of the date; head, canopy, and marginal inscription lost.

Haines, ii., p. 118; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liv.; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1872, p. 210; Macdonald, *Account of Holbeach*, p. 35; Stothard, *Monumental Effigies* (figured).

2. Close to the preceding, formerly in central passage of nave.

Johanna Welby, 1488. Effigy of a widow, and brass plate, apparently belonging to it, inserted in a slab, with inscription:—

"Orate p. aia dnē Johanne Welby quōdam filie Ricardi
Leyke milit' | Nuḡ uxoris Thome Welby armig'
obiit xviii. die mensis | Decembrī anno dñi
m^occccxxxviii. cuj' aie ppi'ci'etur De' amē."

Haines, ii., p. 118; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1872, p. 210; Macdonald, *Account of Holbeach*, p. 35.

This plate seems to have undergone some restoration. There is also an interesting matrix of a small figure in Episcopal vestments under a canopy; formerly in chancel, now at W. end.

HONINGTON. Pavement, chancel.

John Hussey and wife Elizabeth, 1587.

On a 14th cent. slab of a priest, part of whose incised effigy remains, has been set a small brass plate, with inscription:

"Here lieth John Hussey Esquier and Eliz. his wife, sometye Lord of this Manor, who in his lyfe tyme was a professor of the Ghospell, a counsellor for the poore, a father of the fatherless & faithfull & constant to his friends, who died the 29th of August Anno Dom. 1587."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1867, p. 26.

John Hussey was nephew of the Lord Hussey, beheaded 1536.

HORNCastle. Wall, near E. end of N. aisle.

Sir Lionel Dymoke and children, 1519 (twice represented).

Small Purbeck slab, in which is inserted a small plate, "evidently by a goldsmith or engraver of copper-plate for books" (*Haines*); Sir Leo (Lionel) Dymoke kneeling on a cushion, with bare head and long hair; in armour, with a collar of mail round his neck, skirt of *taces* (overlapping plates) with a fall of mail pendent from it; issuing from effigy a label inscribed *S'cta trinitas unus Deus miserere nob.* Below, inscription in black letter; "In honore Sctē et individue trinitatis Orate p' aīa | Leonis Dymoke milit' q' obiit xvii die mēs' augusti a° | Dñi m°ccccxix. cui' aīe p̄piciet' de' Amen;" then a trumpet with "Alleluia" issuing therefrom. On a small separate plate, now lost, two civilian sons, one wearing a gown with hanging sleeves, on reverse, part of 15th cent. Flemish marginal inscription; on the other, three daughters. Three shields of arms, on reverse of one a figure playing a violin, Flemish. The shields are charged with: "1. Sable two lions passant in pale, ducally crowned or, *Dymoke*, impaling Barry of 6, ermine and gules, 3 crescents sable, *Waterton*, a crescent for difference. 2. Dymoke impaling Vairè on a fess gules fretté or, *Marmyon*, in chief ermine 5 fusils in fess, *Hebden*, a crescent for difference. 3. (Painted only in a cavity of the brass) argent a sword erect azure, hilt and pomel gules. (This matrix is quadrangular, and probably originally held a representation of the Holy Trinity.) 4. Dymoke impaling Quarterly gules and argent, a cross engrailed counter-changed, *Haydon*, a crescent for difference." (*Weir*.)

2. In the pavement below a second effigy of Sir Lionel in his shroud; two scrolls, much defaced, issuing from head; below, 6 (literally) leonine vv., in black letter, nearly obliterated,

" Leonis fossa nunc haec Dymoke capit ossa.
Miles erat Regis cui parce Deus prece Matris.
Es testis Christe quod non iacet hic lapis iste
Corpus ut ornatur sed spiritus ut memoretur.
Hinc tu qui transis senex medius puer an sis
Pro me funde preces quia sic mihi fit venie spea."

Haines, i., pp. 30, 47, 56; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 155; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liv.; *Weir*, *Horncastle*, p. 30 (figured, and with full account); *Allen*, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 94.

3. On a brass plate in chancel. Size 10½ in. by 7 in.

Death's Head with wings, and inscription, in Roman capitals:—

"Here lyes the body of | Iohn Shelly Gen^t who | departed
this life O^{ct}^r | the 25th 1707 Ætat: 75."

4. On a wing-shaped label near east end of nave. Size
8½ in. by 5 in.

A skull and cross bones, and inscription, in cursive
characters:—

"Here lyeth the | Body of M^r | Rob^t Lawrence | Sen^r
obiit | O^{ct} the 14 1721 | Etatis suæ | 86.

INGOLDMELLS. Pavement, S. aisle.

William Palmer, 1520.

Civilian, in gown with long sleeves; hands joined in prayer;
beside him a stilt or long crutch. Inscription below:—

"Pray for ye sowle of Willm Palmer wyth ye Stylt,
whiche decessid on holy rode day In y^e yere of our lord
god A. m^occcc.xx. on whose sowle ihū have mercy."

Haines i., pp. 29, 123; ii., p. 118; Boutell, *Monumental
Brasses*, p. 141; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 78; *Arch.
Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liv; *Archæol. Journal*, ii., p. 248; Oldfield,
Wainfleet, p. 215; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 138.

A very rare example of bodily disease, not being the cause
of death, commemorated.

IRNHAM. I. Pavement, N. chantry; formerly "in the
body of the church" (Allen).

Sir Andrew Luttrell, 1390.

On a gray slab; under fine polished and cusped ogee canopy,
supported by slender shafts of which the dexter one is nearly
gone; trefoiled openings in the cusps. Knight in helmet,
cmail, plated epaulières, brassarts, and vambraces; cuffed
gauntlets with gadlings, surcoat with scalloped edge, cuisses,
genouillières, jambarts, and sollerets; very rich hip-belt and
ornamented sword; hands in prayer; feet on lion. Below,
inscription:

"Hic iacet Andreas Louttrell miles d'ns de Irnhm qui
obiit vi^{to} die Septēbr a d'ni mill^o ccc^o nonagesimo cui⁹
ai'e p'piciet' deus. Amen."

Haines i., p. 160; ii., p. 118; Boutell, *Brasses and Slabs*
p. 179; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv. (figured); *Cambridge
Camden Society*, iv., p. 143, (figured); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*,
1875, p. 8; Allen, *Lincolnshire* ii., p. 297.

This is one of the finest examples of complete military
costume in the country.

2. Pavement, N. chantry, near the preceding.

A Knight, c. 1430.

On slab; in plate armour, with plain helmet, gorget or plate collar over the camail, taces or plated skirts, large cuffed and plated gauntlets, sword on left thigh, and misericorde or dagger on right. A shield and inscription lost.

Haines, ii., p. 118; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1875, p. 8; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv.

Kyme. N. wall of nave (there is no chancel).

Lord Taylboys, 1530.

A fragment from the destroyed monument, consisting of part of a Purbeck slab, on which is brass plate with legend; effigies of lord and lady, shields with armorial bearings, and two short legends, lost. Inscription:

"Here lieth Gylbert Taylboys lorde of | Kyme, which
maried Elizabeth Blount, one of the | dowghters of Ser
John Blount of Kynlet in the counte | of Shropshier,
kniht, wych lord Taylboys departed | fourth of this
world the xv day of Aprill a^o Dni | m^occcc^oxxx^o,
whose solle god pardon. amen.

"Gervase Holles (*Harleian MSS.* British Museum, No. 6829) tells us "that the now wanting armorial bearings were Arg, a saltires Gu, on a chief Gu, 3 escallops of the first, for *Taylboys*, impaling Nebuly of 6 pieces Or and Sa for *Blount*, surmounted by the *Taylboys*' crest—a bull's head coupé. The effigy of Lord *Taylboys* represented him in a tabard (heraldic coat) over his armour, on the body and sleeves of which appeared his heraldic bearings, as did those of his lady on her mantle. When the present N. wall was built, the vault containing the remains of Lord *Taylboys* and three children in leaden coffins was accidentally disclosed, and one of the latter was found to have been filled with a liquid serving to preserve the body in a wonderful way; the coffin of Lord *Taylboys* was not opened."

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 260.

Lady *Taylboys* was a mistress of Henry VIII., and mother of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond. She re-married Edward, Lord Clinton, afterwards Earl of Lincoln and Lord Admiral. Machyn in his diary (*Camden Soc.*) says: "The iiiij. day of September [1551] ded my lade Admerell' wyffe in Lynkolne-shire and ther bered;" but, it would appear, not at Kyme.

LAUGHTON (by Gainsborough). On altar tomb, E. end of S. aisle.

{ A Knight, c. 1400.

{ William and George Dalison, 1546, 1549.

Under a triple canopy, very fine but badly restored (probably by the two Dalisons), a knight, in plain helmet, camail, epaulières with wavy lines, vambraces, cuffed gauntlets with gadlings, jupon, rich horizontal bawdric or belt, and a transverse sword-belt also, cuisses, genouillères, jambarts, and sollerets; sword left, misericorde, right; hands in prayer; feet on lion, at his sword-belt, on a scutcheon, a flamboyant star of six points; two flamboyant stars in the canopy.

Below this, 150 years later, was inserted the inscription:—

“Hic iacent Williamus Dalison Armig' quondā Vicecomes & escheator Comitatus Lincolni, ac un' Justiciar' pacis & quor in eodem Com. Et Georgius Dalison | filius et heres ius de Willim Qui quidē Willims obiit decimo octavo die mēsis | Decēbris Anno dñi m°cccc°xlvj° & A° regni nup' regis Henrici octavi xxxviii. | et dictus Georgius obiit xx° die mensis Junii Anno dñi m°cccc°xlix & Anno | regni nup' regis Edwardi sexti tertio. Quar' aniar' p'pi'ci'etur deus amen.”

Haines, i., pp. 53, 138, 139, 161 (figured); ii., 119; Boutell, *Brasses and Slabs*, p. 152; do., *Mon. Brasses*, p. 34, and two plates; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv.; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1866, p. 221 (inscription very incorrect, and date given as 1543); *Archæol. Journ.*, ii., p. 189; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 33.

The name of the knight is unknown, but he is probably a Dalison, as they came into possession of the manor at an early period. The name (D'Alencon) is Norman, but the land here was given at the Conquest to Wido de Credon and Roger de Poitou, and when it passed to the Dalisons is uncertain. Sir Nicholas Dalison was lord of the manor in 1406. The costume on this fine brass resembles that of Sir Andrew Luttrell, 1390, at Irnham (*supra*), but is much richer, and in a different style of engraving; the two belts occur in the brass of Lord Willoughby, 1410, at Spilsby. A similar appropriation of an old brass occurs in the Massingberd brass at Gunby (*supra*).

LEADENHAM.

1. In pavement, on S. side of chancel, just outside the altar rails.

Square brass plate with small female figure standing looking to her right, about 18in. by 6in.

"Here lyeth the Rt. Honourable the Ladie Elizbth. daughter to y^e Right Hon. Thomas Earell of Lincolne, Lord Clynton and Saye, wife of John Beresforde Gent, to whom she left living 3 children, Thomas, Marye, and Fynes. Shee departed this life 26 of July Anno Dni 1624, Etatis sue 32."

2. N. side of sanctuary.

Small quadrangular brass plate.

"Here lyeth buried Elizabeth late wife of Xpofer Beresforde of Ledenam in the County of Lincoln Esq^r, one of the daughters of William Cartwright of Ossington in y^e coun. of Notts Esq. by Grace Dabridgcourt his wife. Shee brought forth 9 sonnns and 6 daughters, and left 6 sons and six daughters lyveing, and dyed in y^e 42th (sic.) yeare of her age, y^e 24th of Dec. 1635."

"Wife, mother, freind, to kyn, to poore the best.
In vertues seate, in heaven, her soull is blest."

"Posuit hoc mœstissimus ejus vir. C.B."

"I was thy husbands kyn & soe was thyne
I have noe need to idolize thy shryne.
Wee lyveing for thy vertues loved, all vice
Thy soull abhorred, and's blest in Paradice."

By the side of the last four lines is inscribed vertically
"C. H. R. Beresford of Fulbeck, Esq."

3. S. side of sanctuary, within the altar rails.

Small quadrangular brass plate.

"Here lyeth Margaret late wife of William Beresforde of Ledenham in the Countie of Lincolne Esq^r, second daughter of Sir William Thorold of Marston in the Countie aforesaid, Kt and Baronet who left livenge fower children, Ann, Elizabeth, Christopher and William, and Dep^{td} this life in the thirtie seaventh yeere of her age, the 20th day of November 1655."

"Heere lies interred, heere lies one
Ah, aske not who without a groane.
Prudence, meekness, all the graces
Which with our losse, have lost their places;
If a chast wife a virgin may be sayd
Who lived a woman but which died a mayd.
Reader who so ere thou bee
Tell the world what I tell thee."

LINCOLN MINSTER. In a case in the Library.
A mitre and shield, 1494.

This is from the tomb of Bishop John Russell, 1480-1494, whose chantry opens from the second bay of the N. choir-aisle. Its chief interest lies in the fact that it is now the sole remnant of the vast number of brasses in which Lincoln Minster was once, perhaps, the richest church in England. Browne Willis, in his *Survey of Lincoln*, 1718, p. 31, states that he counted about 207 slabs from which the brasses had been torn! The inspection made by Sir William Dugdale and Robert Sanderson (afterwards Bishop), in 1641, records all then existing inscriptions. A copy of this was given by Archdeacon Bonney to the Minster Library, and it was printed at Lincoln in 1851. No. 120 (p. 31) is the brass of John Marshall, Canon of the Cathedral, 1446, with a rose and the inscription:—

“Ut rosa pallescit cum solem sentit abesse
Sic homo vaneſcit, nunc est, nunc desinit eſſe.”

Haines, i., pp. 110, 255; ii., p. 122.

There was a brass to Bp. Richard of Gravesend, 1258-1279, in the transept.

Boutell, *Brasses and Slabs*, p. 6.

The brass of Bishop William Smyth (or Smith), founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, 1495-1514 (figured by Stukeley), was near the W. door. The later tablet to him on the wall of the W. Porch states that it was destroyed by the “Cromwellii flagitiosus grex.”

Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum*, pl. 16; Murray's *Cathedrals, Lincoln*, p. 275; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.

LINCOLN, ST. MARY-LE-WIGFORD.

1. On N. pier of tower-arch.

William Horn, 1469.

A stepped cross, 7½ in. high, of rather peculiar design; on the base “amē”, below, inscription:

“Hic jacet Wills Horn quondā maior citat lincoln | q.
obiit xii marcii aº dñi mºccccºlxixº cuiº aiē ppi'et'd's. |

2. W. wall of S. aisle.

John Jobson, 1525.

Oblong tablet with knife and cleaver rudely figured after the inscription:

“Hic jacet Johēs Jobsōn ffychmonger olim | vicecomes
civitāt' lincolnie qui obiit miiiº | die Julij Aº dñi
mºccccºxxvº cuiº | aiē ppiciet' de' amen.”

LINCOLN, ST. PETER AT ARCHES. W. wall of vestry.

John Becke, wife, and family, 1620.

Husband and wife kneeling at a desk with books; husband in civic robes, wife in hat, ruff, and stiff robe; behind, 7 sons and 2 daughters; above, a shield; below, inscription, in capitals:

"Here lyeth intered neare this place y^e bodies | of John Becke citizen & Allderman and twice | Maior of this citie of Lincolne and Marie his | wife who had by her issve 10 children 7 sonnes | Robert Iohn Thomas Edward Roger Augustine | and George and 3 davghters Marie Martha and Marie hee departed this life the 23rd day of | March in anno Dñi 1620 and Mary his wife | departed the 9 of December 1617."

Haines, ii., pp. 118, 262 (he wrongly says *one* daughter; as two of the three are named "Marie," probably one died in infancy and is not represented); Allen, *Lincolnshire*, i., p. 187.

This brass was formerly on the N. wall of nave of St. Benedict's Church, which is now closed.

LONG SUTTON. Pavement, central passage of nave.

Alice Thomas, 1495.

On a slab is incised a large stepped cross of peculiar design, having the ends of the limbs bevilled, or not at right angles to the sides; above the arms of the cross, incised, "Ihs mcy" | and below them, "Lady help"; on the stem of cross, a small oblong brass with inscription in black letter:—

"Pray for y^e soule of Alys Thomas late wyfe to John Thōs the which decessed vii day of Janur^y the yer of our Lord MCCCCLXXXV."

Morton's Churches of Holland, Sutton, p. 10.

LOW TOYNTON. N. wall of nave.

Edward Rolleston, 1687.

Oval plate of copper, size 15 in. by 12 in., with inscription:

"Here lyeth the | Body of Edward Rolleston Esquir who departed this | life the twenty-third of Iuly | in the thirtey-fourth year of | his age interr'd underneath | this place the fourth of August | Anno Dommini 1687."

Weir, *Horncastle*, p. 45; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 99.

The twelve days interval between death and burial is remarkable.

LUSBY. Pavement, S.E. corner of nave.

A dialogue between wife and husband, 1555 (?)

Slab with marginal inscription nearly obliterated; the name undecipherable, the date apparently 1555; on it an oblong brass plate, 16in. by 11in., with this inscription in black letter, and scroll-work after the lines:—

“ My fleshe in hope doth rest and slepe
In earth here to remayne
My spirit to Christ I gyve to kepe
Till I do rise agayne.

And I wyth you in hope agre
Though I yet here abyde,
In full purpose if Goddes will be
To ly downe by your syde.”

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1876, p. 172.

LYNWODE (or LINWOOD).

W. end of N. aisle; originally in S. chantry-chapel, and afterwards at W. end of nave.

1. John Lyndewode and wife Alice, 1419.

A merchant in loose gown with feet on a woolsack, and wife in mantle, each under a beautifully executed canopy with crested entablature; below, 4 sons and 3 daughters, under small separate canopies, of which this is an early instance. One shield remains, a chevron between three lime or “lynde” leaves.

Under the seven children, inscription:

“Hos | septem | natos | fac alme | deus | tibi | gratos.”

Below, Latin verses finely engraved in relief with scrolls and *linden* leaves between words under male effigy:

Qui contemplaris lapidem modicu' rogo siste
Et precibus caris dic salui sint tibi xp'e
Spiritus in requie lyndewode sine labe Johan'is
Eius et alicie consortis pluribus annis
Anno milleno c quater nono quoq' deno.

Under the lady's effigy:

Mense virum Jani mors . . . luce (?) Johani'
X quater atq' tribus annis hii corde jocundi
Coniuxere quibus nati fuerant oriundi
Septem qui pedibus tot gaudent pulver' fundi
Vermibus ecce cibus sic transit gloria mundi.

Haines, i, p. 172; ii., 119; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv.

These were the parents of John Lyndewode, whose brass is adjoining; and also of William Lyndewode, Bp. of St. David's, 1442-1446, a famous canonist, and the author of *Provinciale*.

2. John Lyndewode, 1421.

Under fine single canopy, over which was perhaps a rectangular one; large fine figure of a merchant in loose gown, with full sleeves close at the wrists, and girdle with anelace hanging from it; feet on woolsack bearing a merchant's mark.

Below, inscription, partly mutilated by a clumsy iron clamp:

"Hunc lapidē cernens lyndewode memorare Johis | Quē
mors p̄ sternens p . | . . . chū t . . . | . . . | M C
quater bis uno; Julii quoq' mense ffeſto praxedis *
mortis quo | . . . it . . . Sic q' patris tumulo nati
tumulus sociatur Quo velut in speculo mortis . . .
necio(?) . . . Ergo qui transis magno medio puer an
sis Puras funde preces nobis, . . . sic v . . ."

Haines, i., p. 202; ii., pp. 119, 262; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv.

There is also the matrix of a cross-legged effigy of knight, 28 inches long, in armour with ailettes, on a bracket.

Haines, i., p. 146; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv., note.

MABLETHORPE. 1. Pavement, N. aisle.

Thomas Fitzwilliam, 1403.

Slab with matrices of two shields, and inscription, partly covered (1882) by a pew:—

" . . . Thomas ffitz William Armiger | . . . it
primo die Nouembr' Anno dñi M^o | . . . ii^o
cuius anime ppiciet de' amen."

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 154.

2. Pavement, S. aisle.

Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, 1403.

Slab with matrices of three shields, one shield in lower left hand corner, and inscription:—

"Hic iacet Elizabeth nup vxor Thome ffitz William | Et
filia Johis Askt que obiit nono die Junii | Anno dñi
M^occcc^oii^o cui' aīe ppiciet' de' amen."

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 154.

She was the wife of No. 1.

3. Chancel pavement, in front of altar steps.

Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, 1522.

Slab with peculiar effigy of lady having long flowing hair

* St. Praxedis, whose commemoration day is July 21, is supposed to have been the sister of St. Pudentiana (May 19), and daughter of St. Pudens (May 19), who was either the friend of Timothy (2 Tim. iv., 21) or his grandson, as Papebroch, the Bollandist Editor of the "Acta Sanctorum" gives it; her church at Rome is on the Esquiline. (*Dict. Bible*, art. Pudens; *Dict. Christ. Biog.*, art. Praxedis; Hare, *Walks in Rome*, i., p. 469; ii. p. 65.)

(as having died unmarried); hands in prayer. Below, inscription:—

“Here lieth Elisabeth dowghter of George ffitz William
of | Malberthorp Esquier wich George married
Elisabeth dowght’ | of s^r thomas barneston of
great Coot’ Knyght the said Elisabeth | the yovnger
decessed the iii day of May the yere of o’ lord god |
m^cccccxxii On whose Soule ihu’ haue mēy amen.”

Haines, i., p. 214, ii., p. 119; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv.;
Allen, Lincolnshire, ii., p. 154.

4. Pavement, N. side of sanctuary.

George Fitzwilliam, 1533.

Slab with matrices of three shields, and inscription, finely
engraved by a local artist:—

“Here lieth George ffitz William Knight son of Thomas
ffitz Willm | of Malberthorpe Knight wiche george
dyed y^e xixth day of y^e monethe of | September in y^e
yere of owr lorde god a m^vccccxxvi [*sic*] on
whos sowle | Jhesu have mercy Amen.”

This inscription is slightly mutilated at two of the corners,
and may possibly be a palimpsest.

Allen, Lincolnshire, ii., p. 154.

On a recess at the back of a canopied Perp. altar-tomb of
the Fitzwilliams, c. 1500, on N. side of chancel there were
formerly effigies of a husband and wife kneeling at a desk,
with two shields and inscription, all now lost.

Allen, Lincolnshire, ii., p. 153.

MESSINGHAM. E. end of S. wall of nave; high up on wall.
Martin Gravyner and wife, 1616.

Oblong tablet with inscription in capitals:—

“In spe resvrrctionis | Here lyeth interred the bodies of
Martin Gravyner | Gent and Effam his wife who
lived in y^e consecrated | estate of matrimonye 36
yeares and had issve | eight children viz. 2 sonnes
and 6 daughters which | Martin died y^e 2 of Ivne
1616 and the said Effam y^e 3 of Sept. 1616. |

Below this is a figure of a crowned head with “veni vidi
vici,” in small text on right. Below the head:—

“Thus death tryvmphs and tells vs all mvst die
Thus we tryvmph to Christ by death to flye
To live to die is not to die bvt live
To die to blas is blessed life to give
Aske how they liv’d and thov shalt know their ends
They died Saints to God to poore trve friends.”

E. Peacock, *An Account of Messingham*, p. 22.

MOULTON. Pavement, E. end of S. Aisle.

John Cocke, 1680.

Small oblong plate with inscription:—

“Heare . Lyeth . Inte^red . The . Body | of . John . Cocke .
 Whoe . Departed . this | Life . March . the . 8^o 1666
 Aged . 63 | And . Thomasin . His . Wiffe . who^e |
 Depart^d . This . Life . November | The . 1^o 1680 .
 Age^d . 73 .”

Below, incised in white marble, is the inscription:—

“Here lyeth the Body of John | Cocke late of Moulton
 son | of John Cocke and Thomasin | his wife who
 Departed this | Lyfe the 9th Day of May 1680 |
 Age 59 | Here lyeth also the Bodys of | John and
 Ann Cocke Gran- | Children to this John Cocke |
 And Son and Daughter to | John Cocke of Moulton
 and | Ann his wife who Departed | This Lyfe being
 infants.”

NORTH CARLTON. Wall of Chancel.

Edward Monson, 1714.

Shield, bearing arms of Monson; below inscription in capitals:

“Here lieth the Body of Edward Monson | Esq. the
 eleventh son of S^r John Monson | Ivn^t late of Bvrtou
 Barr^t who departed | this life Sep^r 7th Anno Dom
 1714 aged 46 *yeares*” (the last word in small text).

NORTHORPE. 1. Pavement of chancel.

Francis Yerburgh, two wives and two children, 1595.

A civilian with pointed beard; in furred gown and ruff; hands in prayer; on either side effigy of his two wives; one child behind each wife; the child on his right, inscription below, and a shield of arms above, are lost. The effigies of the husband and the child on his left, and the lower half of the wife on his right are at present loose, and preserved in the church chest.

Haines, ii., p. 119; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 233; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 33.

His second wife was Ellen (born Farmery) widow of George Monson, of South Carlton, Prebendary of Lincoln. (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

2. At present affixed to a pew in the chancel.

William Monson, 1638.

Brass plate, with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth y^e body of William Monson | eldest sonne
of Iohn Monson of North | orpe in y^e covnty of
Lincolne Esq. & | of Mary his 2^a wife davgther to
Williā | Fitzwilliams of Claxby in the said | covnty
Esq. who died y^e xxviii of | Febrvary A^o Dñi
MDCXXXVIII.”

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1865, p. 234 (date wrongly given);
Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 33.

3. Within the sacarium.

Anthony Monson, 1648.

An altar-slab, still bearing the seven crosses, set E. and W.,
used as a gravestone, and brass plate inserted below, with
inscription in capitals, and shield charged with Monson arms:

“Here lyeth bvried the body of Anthony | Monson of
Northorpe in the covnty of | Lincolne Esq. fovrth
sonne of S^r Iohn | Monson of Sovth Carlton Knight |
who departed this life the 17th | day of November,
1648.”

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1865, p. 234; Allen, *Lincolnshire*,
ii., p. 33.

NORTH SCARLE. On chancel floor, within altar rails.

Thomas Squire, 1729.

Brass plate, 9in. by 12in. Shield of arms: Chevron
engrailed between 3 swans' heads and necks, erased.
Crest: an elephants' head, erased. Inscription, in
capitals:—

“M.S. | Thomae Sqvire A.M. | Hvivs Ecclesiae Quondam
Rectoris | Ob. xxvii Nov. MDCCXXXIX.”

Rev. Thomas Squire was rector of North Scarle from 1691
to 1729, and Vicar of Eagle nearly as long. He is called D.D.
on his widow's tombstone, 1732, which lies by the side of the
above.

NORTH WITHAM.

1. Pavement, chancel.

William Misterton, 1425.

Small effigy, originally 10 or 12 inches long, the upper half
lost; below, inscription:

“Hic iacet Willielmus Misterton de North Witham
armiger et dominus de Swafelde qui obiit xx^o die
mensis Ianuarii anno millesimo cccc vicesimo quarto
cui aīē ppiciet' deus.”

2. Chancel wall, S.E. corner.

Robert Sherard, 1592.

Square brass plate, bearing 26 Latin verses, supposed to be written by Robert Sherard, of North Witham Hall, on his deathbed:

"Quod potuit dare terra dedit, nunc debita poscit.
 Cedo libens, cæli nunc mihi restat iter.
 Quid dare terra potest homini? bona corporis atque
 Fortunæ et sobolis pignora chara suæ.
 Hæc habui, et longæ placidissima tempora vitæ,
 Quis pax Angligenis aurea semper erat.*
 Nunc nihil hic video restare quod amplius optem;
 Deliciæ vitæ præteriere meæ.
 Nec manus officium nec pes nunc præstat ut olim,
 Nec solito clarent lumina more mihi.
 Musica nec solita dulcedine verberat aures,
 Nec favet ad cantum debile vocis iter.
 Bracchia quæ validos curabant fortiter arcus
 Debita nunc ori vix alimenta ferunt.
 Cornipedisque alacer quondam qui terga premebam,
 Nunc iaceo lecti triste senilis onus.
 Nec tamen ista queror nec torquent membra dolore,
 Matura at senii tempora cerno mei.
 Hoc solum mihi dulce manet, mens conscia recti,
 Atque fides mentem concomitata bonam.
 Christe Deus, qui multa dabas, maiora daturus,
 Qua sperem grates posse referre tibi?
 Nil mihi nunc restat nisi ut Alleluia cantem,
 Immixtus sanctis cælitibusque choris.
 Et cum plenus erit numerus cætusque tuorum
 Cum proprio rursus corpore iunctus ero."

NORTON DISNEY. N. wall of chancel; fastened in frame on hinges, to show the reverse.

William Disney and family, and Robert Disney and family, 1570—1580.

On reverse, a dedication inscription, in Dutch, 1518.

A square brass with architectural border divided into four compartments; above a triangular pediment with the Disney arms on shield; crests on either side, a lion gardant, left, and hart couchant under a tree, right.

First compartment. William Disney and wife kneeling at a *prie dieu*, with books; under them the names "W^m Disney Esquire & Marg^t Joiner;" behind, four sons with labels from their mouths: Frances, Thomas, William, Richard; and five daughters, Ann, Mary, Margaret, Kateren, Briget.

Second compartment. Three shields, bearing *Disney*, *Hussey*, and *Ayscough*.

* This statement is remarkable, considering that Robert Sherard died four years after the invasion of the Armada. Perhaps the verses were written before.

Third compartment. Richard Disney in armour, with helmet, of which this is a very late example, and two wives, Nele (Husy), the first wife, on his right, and behind her seven sons and 5 daughters; on his left, the second wife, Jaune (Ayscoughe), with no children, all half effigies; names of the children above; those of sons, lost; those of daughters, Sara, Ester, Judeth, Judeth, Susan.

Fourth compartment. Inscription:

"The life, conversacion, and Seruice, of the first above named Will^m Disney and of Richard Disney his sonne were comendable amongst their neigbours, trewe and fathefulle to ther prince and cñtree, acceptable to Th'allmighty of whomme we trust they are receved to Saluation accordinge to the stedfast faythe Which they had in him throughe the mercy and merit of Christ o^r savior. Thes truthes are thus sett forthe that in all ages God may be thankfully Glorified for thes and suche lyke his graciuous benefites."

About the year 1780, with the consent of the patron, Sir Thomas Clarges, this brass was sent up to London to be engraved for Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*. It was then discovered that on the back was a long inscription in Dutch, referring to the founding of a chantry in Holland. In consequence of a portion being cut out and some words defaced the inscription is partly defective.

Translation of the Dutch inscription.

"In the year MDXVIII on the XXIX day of September, we, Adrian Ardenses and the young Lady Josephine van de Steine have founded within this church [name not given] on the altar of St. Cornelius a mass to be said daily which the churchmasters or directors have accepted, and will cause to be performed and continued. The said daily mass is to begin always after the clock has struck the hour of X, for which the priest celebrant is to have VII lbs (?) Flemish a year in four terms; the Sexton who at the aforesaid mass shall toll the large bell V gr. a year on St. Agatha's day, when both are to be yearly paid, or on the following day if this falls on a Sunday, and on no other day: then the churchmasters or directors, shall cause the celebrants of the service, the priest or his deputy (?), the choir-master, the choristers, and the sexton, to bring to the

altar in the evening at Vespers, and in the morning at Daily Mass, the grave cloths and serge, and thereon shall they cause to be put VIII burning torches of wax, and the four, and they shall come and sit at the grave at Vespers, at the foot of the Altar of St. Cornelius; and the Church-masters, shall at the Requiem Mass cause the celebrating priest, the choir master, and the choristers in full choir to chant sequences, the Dies Irae, and the Dies Illa, and the conductors of the service shall be careful also to furnish the oblation-lights; and the aforesaid church-masters shall be obliged to pay on St. Agatha's Day or the day following to the priest celebrant . . . lbs, to each of the gr (?), and to the sexton V gr (?) for tolling the bell and for lighting the oblation-lights; and let it be well understood that not one of them shall profit therefrom, unless they shall be present from the beginning of the service to the end."

Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, i., p. 122, engraved; Haines, i., pp. 47, 218, 236; ii., p. 119; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lv.; *Archæologia*, 1784; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 266. A separate engraving of the brass has also been published at Lincoln or Newark. A rubbing of it was shown at the Lincolnshire Fine Arts Exhibition, 1887; but the Catalogue (p. 43) makes Nele Disney daughter instead of grand-daughter of Lord Hussey.

William Disney was Sheriff of Lincolnshire, 1532. Richard Disney was Sheriff in 1555 and 1566. His first wife, Nele, was daughter of Sir W^m. Husy, or Hussey, son of the Lord Hussey beheaded at Lincoln 1537; his second wife Jaune (Jane) was daughter of Sir W^m. Ayscoughe, of Stallingborough, whose brass is in Stallingborough Church, and sister of Anne Ayscoughe, "the Lincolnshire martyr," who was burnt at Smithfield for heresy, 1546. On the Hussey family see Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 400; Trollope, *Hist. Sleafora*, p. 123; and on the Ayscoughe family, see a paper by Bp. Trollope in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862, p. 117.

PINCHBECK. On. N. wall of N. chantry-chapel at E. end of N. aisle, but formerly affixed to a pillar of nave.

Margaret Lambert, died 1608, aged 84.

A very curious and valuable armorial gilt brass plate, 3ft. high by 2ft. 6in. wide, on which is engraved and painted

26 coats of arms in three columns linked together by a thread upheld by a hand in the *dexter chief* of the brass, which forms an heraldic pedigree of the families of Lambert of Craven, Lambert of Pinchbeck, and Carr of Thornton. In 1791 Mr. Robert Taylor sent to the *Gen. Mag.* (vol. 61, pt. ii., p. 916) a very full account of the heraldry on this brass, and his letter is illustrated by a careful plate, on which all the shields are tricked, and to which readers are referred.

Margaret Lambert was daughter of Emory Carr of the More in Thornton, Yorkshire, and became the wife of John Lambert of Winterwell Hall in Skipton, Yorkshire. Their son, Sir Thomas Lambert of Pinchbeck, who was knighted at Whitehall, 23rd July, 1603, on the coronation of King James I., married Susan daughter of Sir Edward Dymock of Scrivelsby, Knight, and widow of Arthur Walpole of Pinchbeck and Gray's Inn, Esquire. Sir Thomas Lambert was buried at Pinchbeck 26th July, 1613, so he must have erected this brass, in memory of his mother, sometime between the years 1608 and 1613, and his own arms impaling the arms of his wife, Susan Dymock, Lady Lambert, surmounted by the crests of the families of Lambert and Dymock, and surrounded with a somewhat stiff mantling, adorn the great achievement at the foot of this remarkable heraldic brass.

Margaret Lambert is represented in the black dress and hood of a widow, and around her throat is a small ruff. She is kneeling with her hands raised in prayer, on a red cushion with gold tassels placed on a raised tessellated floor, before a paneled wooden *prie dieu* on which is an open book with two clasps. On her mantle is a shield charged with the arms: 1 and 4, Lambert of Pinchbeck; 2 and 3, Lambert of Craven; impaling Carr. At the foot of the brass in the sinister corner is the legend:—

Quid tumuli structura micat post funera virtus,
Tecta licet saxo corpora nostra jacent.
Lambarti conjux fuit hæc Margareta Johannis
Carræ, suo celebris sanguine, clara vivo.
Ex quibus hic genitus proavis insignia monstrant.
Ad quos illa genus stemmati quoque refert.
Post decies octo vivebat quatuor annos,
Moribus, ingenio candida, prima fide.
Secula sexque decem cum Christus plevaret, anni'
Junius Octavi fervidus inde rapit.

In the first column are 9 shields forming an heraldic pedigree of the family of Lambert of Craven, and 3 shields showing their royal lineage from William the Conqueror.

I. *Lambert impaling Roos.*

- II. *Lambert* impaling *Warren*.
- III. *Warren*.
- IV. *Warren* impaling *Normandy*.
- V. *Normandy* impaling *Flanders*.
- VI. *Lambert* impaling *Mandeville*.
- VII. *Lambert*.
- VIII. *Lambert*.
- IX. *Lambert*, with an annulet for cadency impaling *Clapham*.

X. *Lambert*.

XI. *Lambert* with an annulet for cadency impaling *Cresey*.

XII. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2 and 3, *Cresey*. Impaling. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4, *Lambert* of Craven; 2 and 3, *Pickering*.

In the second column are 9 shields, forming an heraldic pedigree of the family of *Lambert* of Pinchbeck:—

XIII. Quarterly of four. 1, *Lambert*, of Pinchbeck; 2, *Lambert* of Craven; 3, *Cresey*; 4, *Pickering*: impaling *Vere*.

XIV. Quarterly of four. 1, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2, *Lambert* of Craven; 3, *Cresey*; 4, *Pickering*.

XV. Quarterly of four. 1, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2, *Lambert* of Craven; 3, *Cresey*; 4, *Pickering*; impaling *Clifford*.

XVI. Quarterly of four. 1, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2, *Lambert* of Craven; 3, *Cresey*; 4, *Pickering*; impaling. Quarterly of four; 1, *Whitacre*; 2, *Danby*; 3, *Lambert* of Craven; 4, *Pickering*.

XVII. Quarterly of six. 1, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2, *Lambert* of Craven; 3, *Cresey*; 4, *Pickering*; 5, *Whitacre*; 6, *Danby*; impaling. Quarterly of six; 1, *Wykes*; 2, *Whitacre*; 3, *Danby*; 4, *Lambert* of Craven; 5, *Pickering*; 6, *Wykes*.

XVIII. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2 and 3, *Lambert* of Craven; impaling *Bukok*.

XIX. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2 and 3, *Lambert* of Craven; impaling *Carr*.

XX. Quarterly of four. 1 and 4, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2 and 3, *Lambert* of Craven; impaling *Dymock*.

XXI. Quarterly of sixteen: 1, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; 2, *Lambert* of Craven; 3, *Cresey*; 4, *Lambert* of Craven; 5, *Pickering*; 6, *Whitacre*; 7, *Danby*; 8, *Pickering*; 9, *Wykes*; 10, *Auncell*; 11, *Gobaud*; 12, *Colville*; 13, *Whitacre*; 14, *Danby*; 15, *Huddleston*; 16, *Lambert* of Pinchbeck; impaling Quarterly of fifteen: 1, *Dymock*; 2, *Kilpek*;

3, *Ludlow*; 4, *Marmion*; 5, *Ebden*; 6, *Rye*; 7, *Welles*; 8, *Waterton*; 9, *Engayne*; 10, *Talboys*; 11, *Burdon*; 12, *Fitzwythe*; 13, *Umfraville*; 14, *Kyme*; 15, *Sparrow*.

In the third column are five shields, forming an heraldic pedigree of the family of Carr.

XXII. Carr.

XXIII. Carr, with a crescent for cadency, impaling Ogle.

XXIV. Carr impaling Medhope.

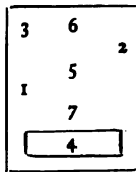
XXV. Carr impaling Malham.

XXVI. Carr impaling Holt.

Vide Morton's *Churches of Holland*, 1843, art. Pinchbeck; *Haines* i., p. 3; ii., p. 119; *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxi., pt. ii. 1791, plate iii., p. 916 (27 shields figured); *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1881, p. xciv.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, i, p. 341.

RAND.

In this church there are portions of no less than six brasses, which until lately were loose in the vestry, and are almost unknown to collectors. This year (1890) a grant was made by the Linc. Arch. Soc. for preserving them. They have been re-fixed on a slab under the direction of Mr. W. Scorer, architect, of Lincoln, in the position of this plan, together with a plate recording the fact. They are as follows:



1. Lower part, from knees, of the effigy of a knight in plate armour with spurs: feet on a lion recumbent on a flowering bank, c. 1450

2. A lady in cap or bonnet with veil falling behind, ruff; girdle with pendent ends; close-fitting long jacket and sleeves, and skirt with brocaded front; hands joined in prayer.

3. Upper part, to waist, of effigy of lady, similar to No. 2, but with scalloped fringe at the shoulders.

4. Oblong brass plate, 27in. by 7in., with inscription in capitals:

"Here lyeth Willyam Metham of Bolington Esquier who was | the sonne of Robarte Metham second sonne of Sir Thomas | Metham of Cave Knight he had 4 wyves the first was the widdow | of one Good the second was Ellen the daughter of Mr. Whytting | ton and he had by hir issve Charles Svsan and Anne the | thrid Fravncs daughter of Edmovnd Lord Shefeild the fowrth Mary | daughter to Willyam Lord Willoughby

of Parham and by her | had issue Catheren and Doritie he dyed the 12 of Janvary | 1590. and the 66 yeare of his age."

5. Three shields of arms, with inscriptions above on a small oblong plate 9in. x 4in. to three children of the William Metham named in No. 4; viz.:

(a) Arg. on a cross between 4 doves gu. 3 bezants for *Welcome*.

"Ann maryied | to Willm | Welcum of | Lincolne."

(b) Arg. on a bend gu. between 2 cotises az. 3 pair of wings of the first for *Wingfield*.

"Susan mar | ried Henri | Winfeilde | of Nocton."

(c) Sa. 2 lions passant gardant ar. crowned or. for *Dymoke*.

"Charles married | to An daughter | of Robert Dimock | of Skrelsbye."

6. A shield, with mantling, crests, and quarterings of Metham.

7. New plate. "Refixed | July, 1890."

None of the above have hitherto been recorded in any book, except a brief notice of No. 4, in Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 65. The large shield (No. 6) has traces of enamel, and curious cross-hatchings, probably meant to indicate the tinctures, appear in Nos. 5 and 6.

RAUCEBY. On wall of vestry; formerly on slab in chancel pavement.

William Styrlay, Vicar, 1536.

Small effigy of a priest in vestments, viz., albe with apparels, amice, tunicle, stole, and cope; in his hands chalice with wafer; feet on a chequered pavement. Below, inscription in black letter:—

"Hic iacet dñs Willm^a Styrlay quondam vicari^a | istius ecclesie et canonic^a de Shefford qui obiit 1111^o | die Mensis Decēbris Anno dñi m^occcc^oxxxvi^o | cui^a aiē ppicietur deus Amen (a leaf-ornament after the Amen)."

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 283 (figured); *Haines*, ii., p. 119 (given as Styrlar).

The slab on which this brass was set was unhappily broken in the rebuilding of the chancel. William Styrlay built the chancel which preceded, but in debased style, and also the present clerestory and flat roof; his arms—Paly of 6 arg. and

az. in chief a cinquefoil gu.—and the inscription “Orate pro aiā Willi Styrlay vicarii qui hanc fenestram fieri fecit” formerly appeared in stained glass in the N. clerestory, as noted by Holles (*Harleian MSS.* Brit. Mus., No. 6829). He was a canon of Shelford Priory, near Nottingham, to which one mediety of the living belonged. His will is given in Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 279.

SALMONBY. Nave.

A civilian, c. 1445.

Small effigy of man in civilian dress, much worn.

Haines ii., p. 262; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.

Existing in 1860, but now lost; the church was restored in 1871.

SCAMPTON.

1. Pavement of chancel, S. side.

• Frances Fitzwilliam, 1581.

Several shields bearing the arms of Fitzwilliam—lozengy arg. and gu.—with 11 other coats, impaling Foljambe with 3 others; and inscription:

“Here lyeth the bodey of ffrances ffitzwilliam Wife unto Henry ffitzwilliam of Scampton; daughter to Sir James ffoljamb of Walton Knyght; who departed this lyfe the xvijth daye of December in the xxiiiith yere of Quene Elizabethe Raigne. Anno Domini 1581.”

The date in Arabic numerals.

Illingworth, *Hist. Scampton*, p. 20 (where the arms are given in full); Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 59.

2. N. wall of chancel, over the family vault of Bolles.

Lady Bolles, 1644.

Shield of arms, Bolles impaling Conyers, and inscription in capitals:—

“Here lies the Body of Dame | Katherine Bolles the | only wife of S^r John Bolles | of Scampton Baronet, eldest | daughter of Thomas Conyers | of Brodham in the County | of Nottingham Esquire | She departed this life the 20th day of September at | the age of 55, and was buried | September the 21 | 1644.”

Illingworth, *History of Scampton*, p. 21; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 59.

3. Close to the preceding.

Sir John Bolles, Baronet, 1648.

Small plate bearing the arms and crest, without motto, of Sir John Bolles, and, above, the inscription, in capitals of different sizes; Arabic numerals:—

“Here lies the Body of S^r | John Bolles of Scampton |
Baronet who departed | This Life the 8 day of
March | At the age of 67 and was | Buried March
the | 9 1648.”

Illingworth, *Hist. Scampton*, p. 22 (figured); Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 59. Sir John Bolles, of the preceding brass, was created a Baronet, 1648. He represents the younger branch of this family, which was originally settled at Swineshead; the elder branch settled at Haugh, near Alford, and afterwards at Thorpe Hall, near Louth, and to it belong Richard Bolle, whose brass is in Boston Church, and the famous Elizabethan captain, Sir John Bolle; the younger branch was at Gosberton and afterwards at Scampton. This branch seems always to have preferred the spelling *Bolles*. The title became extinct in 1714.

SCOTTER. I. S. wall of nave.

Marmaduke Tyrwhit, 1599.

Husband and wife kneeling on each side of a monument, with a death's head above it; five sons and 6 daughters; two shields of arms above; above, in capitals:—“Cupio dissolvi ut essem cum Christo”; below, inscription, in capitals, with Arabic numerals:—

“Hic iacet Marmadukus Tirwhit | Armiger quart' filius
Guillelmi | Tirwhit Militis qui in uxorem cepit
Ellenam Reresby unam | filiar' Lionel Reresby
Armig. | quos undecim liberis bea vit deus | & qui
post quadraginta ferè | annos fœlici coniugio elapsos
| 21 die Januarij anno ætatis suce | sexagesimo
sexto fœliciter mor | tem obiit aão Dñi 1599.”

Haines, ii., p. 120; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1866, p. 240 (assigned there to Harpswell Church, but corrected in corrigenda prefixed to vol.); *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, li., p. 34; Peacock, *Lecture on Scotter* (Austin, Hertford, 1878), p. 32; R. P. Tyrwhit, *Notices and Remains of the Family of Tyrwhit*, 1872.

Sir William Tyrwhit, of Ketilby, obtained the lease of the manor of Scotter in 1538 [printed in *Proceedings of Soc. Antiquaries*, June 17, 1875, p. 417 (Peacock)].

2. S. side of chancel arch.

Sarah Ashton, 1739.

Plate of copper, with shield of arms above and inscription below:—

“Here lieth interred—Mrs Sarah Ashton Relict of Rob^t Ashton Esq. | Descended from the Ashtons of Broadway in Derbyshire. | Who was daughter of Thomas Williamson Esq. By Sarah his wife. | Daughter of Dr Salmon Physician in Ordinary to King Charles the First. | She was religious without moroseness. | Charitable without ostentation. | Cheerfully obedient to her husband | Tender with discretion to her children | Courteous and affable to all mankind. | Go female reader and Imitate. | Ob. Mar. 26. 1739, Æt. 75.”

Peacock, *Lecture on Scotter*, p. 32. Robert Ashton succeeded the Williamsons in the lease of the manor of Scotter, 1696. (Peacock).

SCREDINGTON. W. end of nave, formerly under aisle arcade.

William Pylet, 1403.

On altar-tomb, small brass plate, with inscription:—

“Hic Iacet Willu's Pylet de Screddington qui' obiit xxviii^o die Iunii Anno dñi Millo cccc tcio cui' aie ppiciet ds. Amen.”

Haines, ii., p. 122; Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 436.

SCRIVELSBY. 1. Under E. arch of nave aisle arcade.

Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545.

On altar tomb; effigy in brass of knight with very long beard, in full armour, recumbent; helmet under head; feet on lion; below, inscription:—

“Here liethe the Body of Sir Robert Dimoke of Screuelsby knight baronet who departed ow't of this present lyfe the xv day of April in ye yere of our lord god M^oD^oXLV upon whose sowle almyghte god haue m'ci Amen.”

Aboue, a shield charged with:—

1. Sa. 2 lions passant in pale arg. ducally crowned or. *Dymoke*.

2. Vaire a fesse gu. fretty or. *Marmion*.

3. Erm. 5 fusils in fesse gu. *Hebden*.
4. Gu. on a bend arg. 3 ears of rye proper, *Rye*.
5. Or. a lion rampant double tailed sa. *Welles*.
6. Gu. a fesse dancettée, between 6 crosslets or. *Engaine*.
7. Barry of 6 erm. and gu. 3 crescents sa. *Waterton*.
8. Or. a maunche gu. *Hastings*.
9. Arg. 3 lions passant gardant in pale arg. *Ludlow*.
10. Arg. 6 mantlelets sa. 3, 2 and 1, on a chief indented gu. 2 swords in Saltire, points upward, proper between 2 lions heads erased, *Sparrow*. On each end of the tomb was a shield, and on each side three, now lost.

Haines; i., p. 233, ii., p. 120; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 170; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. LVI; Weir, *Hist. Horn-castle*, p. 63; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 85; *Illustrated London News*, July 20th, 1888 (by Canon Lodge, Rector of Scrivelsby). Unfortunately Weir, 1820, transposed the x and l of the date, and the mistake has been copied by Allen, Bp. Trollope (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*), and Canon Lodge.

Sir Robert Dymoke exercised his hereditary office of Champion of England at the Coronations of Richard III., 1483, Henry VII., 1485, and Henry VIII., 1509. As he could not officiate while yet a minor, he must therefore have been at the least 83 at the time of his death. He was made a knight banneret by Henry VIII.

The extraordinary blunder, "knight baronet" for "knight banneret," raises a difficulty of date, the order of baronets having been instituted in 1611. The explanation given by Bp. Trollope and Canon Lodge is that the brass was not cut till after 1611, when the term baronet was familiar, and "banneret" obsolete. But an interval of at least 77 years before putting up this memorial is surely improbable, and moreover the effigy is far too well cut for the 17th century. It seems more probable therefore that it was "restored" after some injury, received possibly in the civil war, and that the "restorer" imagined himself to be correcting a blunder in the original inscription.

2. On wall W. end of N. aisle, originally in pavement of Sacarium, S. side.

Sir Charles Dymoke and family, c. 1700.

Copper plate, with inscription:

"Under this Stone lyes Sir Charles Dymoke, Knight, who was Champion at the Coronation of King James 2nd. On his left hand lies the Lady Dymoke; next to her the Honourable Lewis Dymoke their youngest

son; next to him lies Captain Dymoke the eldest son of Sir Charles, who died in France; next to him, Mrs. Dymoke Daughter of Sir Charles; at the head of Sir Charles lies Mrs. Eliz. Dymoke, the youngest daughter of Sir Charles Dymoke."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1876, p. 170; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 85.

This was in the Sacarium when Allen's *Lincolnshire* was compiled, 1832, but was found about 20 years ago in a cupboard at Scrivelsby Court, and restored to the church, but to an unmeaning position.

Haines three times (i., pp. 189, 208, ii., p. 120) mentions a brass of "a Knight in armour, and lady, c. 1430, under much mutilated canopies, the knight's head lost." This brass is not named in Weir's *Horncastle*, 1820, or Allen's *Lincolnshire*, 1833. It was rubbed by the Rev. C. G. R. Birch in 1860, when it was in front of the altar rails, but I am informed by Canon Lodge that it has not been in the church since 1867.

SLEAFORD.

1. Attached to tower staircase, W. end of S. aisle; formerly in pavement of S. aisle.

Inscription on a priest, c. 1400.

A brass plate (formerly on a slab in the pavement on which is the matrix of effigy of ecclesiastic) with inscription in Lombardic letters, apparently early 15th century:—

"Quisquis eris qui transieres sta p̄ lege plora
Sū q^d eris fuerā q^d es pro me precor ora
Disce q^d es et quid eris memor esto quod morieris."

Haines, i., p. 140, ii., p. 120; Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 155.

The first two lines are common, and occur again at Algarkirk; the 3rd is uncommon. The 2nd line fails to scan from the omission of "*que*" after "*fueram*," the 3rd by the insertion of "*et*" after "*es*."

2. Chancel pavement; formerly on altar tomb in nave.

George Carre and wife Anne and family, 1521.

Gray marble slab, 8ft. 6½in. long by 4ft. 2in. wide, formerly the top of an altar tomb; at the angles 4 shields, of which 3 remain, charged with the Carre bearings, the enamel colouring lost; on the upper part two effigies; husband in merchant's gown, at present lost (see below), wife in pointed and lapped cap, long gown with large furred cuffs, long girdle pendent;

hands joined in prayer; below, a narrow brass plate with inscription, lost; under this 4 sons, 3 daughters.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1863, p. 4; Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 156.

The inscription on the tomb according to Holles' *Notes*, 1640 (*Harleian MSS.*, Brit. Mus., No. 6829), was:—

“Hic Iacet Georgius Carre et Anna uxor eius, qui quidem Georgius obiit Ano Dñi 1521.”

George Carre was the first of the family who settled at Sleaford. There are fine monuments of his son Robert and his grandson, Sir Edward, 1st Baronet, on either side of chancel-arch. On the history of the Carre family, see Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 127.

The effigy of George Carre having become loose was formerly kept at the Vicarage, and most unhappily not having been replaced on the removal of the late Vicar, the Rev. R. Yerburch, to High Bickington, Devon, 1882, is now lost.

3. North aisle.

Richard Pikeworth, 1557.

Slab, bearing brass plate with inscription:—

“Here lyeth ye bodie of Richard Pikeworth, mercer, y^e
which depted this world y^e xxiii daie of Julie in y^e
year of our Lord God mccccclvii of whose soull God
have mercie Amen.”

Below, his trade mark between the initials R.P.

Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 156; *Haines*, ii., p. 120.

4. Chancel pavement, near vestry door.

Richard Warsope, 1609.

Slab, bearing brass plate with inscription in capitals:—

“Robert Camock his remembrāce of his freind | Here
vnder lyeth the body of Richard | Warsope, woollen
draper, who departed | this life the 21 of September
1609. | Ætatis svæ 52.”

Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 162.

This form of commemoration by a friend is singular if not unique.

5. Wall of tower stairs.

Theophilus Brittain, 1696.

Small brass plate with legend:—

“Theophili Brittain | Cantabrigiensis allum' | fidelis
Evangelii præconis | reliquix hic depositæ | Sunt
decimo secundo die | Septembris, Anno Dom. |
1696. Ætatis sue LXIII.”

Trollope, *Hist. Sleaford*, p. 162.

"He was an extruded minister, chaplain of Col. King of Ashby-de-la-Launde, minister of Brocklesby during the Commonwealth, but being ejected at the Restoration he turned farmer at Roxholm; subsequently he took part in Monmouth's rebellion, and with Nathan Drake, the then disloyal rector of Leasingham, and some others, was imprisoned at Grantham." (*Hist. Sleaford*, p. 144.)

SNARFORD. 1. Pavement, N. chantry-chapel.

Joan Torney, 1521.

Gray slab with brass plate inserted, bearing inscription in black letter:—

"Hic . Jacet . Johāna . Tornay . uxor . Johis . tornay . de .
caynby . armiger . filie . Johis . sāytpoll . de . Snarford
. Armiger . que . obiit . ix . die . aprlis . A^o . dñi . m^o .
cccc^o . vicessimo . p^{mo} . cui^a . aiē . ppiciet['] . de['] . amē."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1862, p. 164; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 55. The use of capitals here is eccentric.

2. S. wall of chancel.

Mattathia St. Poll, 1597.

Brass plate with moulded border; at top two small matrices, one of kneeling effigy of a lady, the other of a shield of arms; below, inscription:—

Bix sex nupta annos sterilis fecunda sequenti est
Francisca, et Thermis incipit esse parens.
Thermopoli* gravida est; Louthæ connixa femella'
Natam edit† et proles digna ea matre fuit.
Indole quæ crevit mira plusq' puerili
(Crescendo haud possunt magna manere diu).
Cu' subito ante duos vite prosternitur annos,
Dum peregre Thermas appetit unde fuit.
Coventry tristis struitur Libitina, sed huius
Snarfordum decuit funeris omnis honos.
Nobile Snarfordum facit hoc matriq. patriq.
Pignus sed matris cura dolorq. suæ.
Cuius nulla graves solant sedamina questus
Liberat aut salis fletibus ulla dies.
Quid fies? Mors omnes manet æqua, beatior illos
Qui facere infantes non potuere male.
Hos tibi jam posui versus, Mattathia S'ct Poll,
Qui primum in Sacro nomina fonte dedi.
Quam vellem (at frustra), te nempe superstitute, scriptor
Essem funerei carminis ipse mihi.

Johannes Chadwicvs posvit
Anno 1597. Mens. Sept. Die 9^o.

* Bath.

† It is more probable that the Rev. J. Chadwick was guilty of a false quantity than that Lady St. Poll was guilty of devouring her own offspring.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1862, p. 164.

3. At present loose; to be fixed on wall of N. chantry.

George Brownlow Doughty, 1743.

Small square plate with inscription:—

“Geo. Brownlow Doughty | Armiger | Ob. xxi. Sep.
MDCCXLIII | Ætat LVIII | Requiescat in pace.”

This gentleman united the well-known families of Doughty and Tichborne by marrying the co-heiress of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bart., of Tichborne, Hants.

SOMERBY (by Grantham). 1. S. wall of chancel.

Robert Bawde, 1509.

Small brass plate, with inscription in black letter:—

“hic jacet Robertus bawde de soimby | Armiger et
justiciarius pacis ac chor.* | dñi regs in ptibs de
kestewyn in cōmtatu† | lincoln qui obiit vº die
mensis februarii | Aº dñi mºccccºix cui aiē ppietetur
| deus amen Ihu mcy lady helpe.”

This brass, never hitherto noticed in any book, has several minor peculiarities: (1) the eccentric use of capitals; (2) the use of *j* for the consonantal *i*, sometimes found, but commonly mis-copied by transcribers; (3) the spelling “*kestewyn*” for the unexplained name “Kesteven;” (4) the combination of Latin and English in the same plate.

2. S. side of chancel, within altar rails.

Peregrine and Susanna Bradshaw, 1669–1673.

Shield of arms, with crest, a hart couchant: below, inscription in Roman lettering:—

“Here lyes Peregrine Bradshaw Esq^r who departed | this
life the 17th of August 1669. he was youngest sonne
| to Anthony Bradshaw of Duffield in the County
of | Derby Esq^r and was Page to Queen Ann and
Esq^r | to the body of Kinge Charles the first.—
Here | alsoe lyes M^{rs} Susanna Bradshaw his wife,
who depart | ed this life May yº 14th 1673. She was
Daughter to | William Bradford of Hollum in the
County of | Somerset Esq^r.”

Peregrine is said to have been brother of John Bradshaw, President of the Court of Commissioners which condemned Charles I.

* *Cora* (or *chora*)=*quorum*. “*Cora*=*communia* . . . item *cætus* ipse *Coratorum*, seu *judicium* juxta has *leges* *judicantium*.” (Ducange, *Lex. s. v.*, *Cora*.)

† The mark of omission is over the *o*; but it *may*, by a mis-cutting, be *comitatu* for *comitatu*.

SOMERSBY. On N. wall of chancel.

George Littlebury, 1612.

Small effigy, kneeling at a faldstool; in the left hand upper corner a shield of arms; below, inscription:—

“Here lyeth George Littlebury of Somersby seventh sonne of Thomas Littlebury of Stainsbie Esq. who died the 13 daye of Octob. in y^e yeare of our Lord 1612 being about the age of 73 yeares.”

Haines, ii., p. 120; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 53; Weir, *Hist. Horncastle*, p. 61; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 178; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. LVI.

Stainsby is in the parish of Ashby Puerorum, and there are two brasses of the Littlebury family in Ashby Church.

SOUTH KELSEY. Pavement, nave.

Knight and Lady, c. 1410.

Length 4ft. 8in., on a slab; very remarkable effigies, probably by a Yorkshire (or Lincolnshire) artist (*Haines*, i., pp. 28, 186); the knight in full armour with several peculiarities, “especially in the defences of plate for the face and throat, the singular recurved plates (roundels) protecting the arm-holes, the mitten-like gauntlets, and rich flexible cingulum” (*Arch. Inst. Rep.*) “The roundels resemble small shields with the upper and lower edges curved forwards into a fan-like shape” (*Haines*); the camail is entirely covered. The lady in a short-waisted gown with large sleeves, and the earliest form of the mitred head-dress, resembling a pillow (of which both ends are visible, out of perspective) with tassels or ornaments.

Haines, i., pp. 28, 186, 188, 208, ii., p. 119; Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 36, and plate; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. LV.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 208.

There is no inscription, but the knight is probably of the family of Hansard, from Northumberland, who lived at South Kelsey Hall.

SOUTH ORMSBY.

1. Pavement, chantry chapel, formerly in chancel.

A Lady, c. 1410 (1420, *Haines*).

On slab, without any canopy or border; a curious female figure, probably of provincial work; hair in crespine (network) with jewelled bordure, and veil over it; mantle, fastened with large buttons of ornamented work; robe closely buttoned up to chin; necklace round neck.

Haines, i., p. 28, ii., p. 119; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.

2. Pavement, chantry chapel, formerly in chancel.

Sir William and Agnes Skipworth, 1482.

A slab, under a double canopy, partly mutilated; the knight in full armour; the lady in coverchief and barbe, or wimple, under her chin; below, 3 children, a son, facing spectator, and 2 daughters, in profile; under them inscription (the last word, lost); four shields lost:—

“Orate p’ aiābs dñi Will^m Skypwyth militis | et Annetis
ux’is ei’ q. inferi iacent qui quidem | Willm’ obiit
vicesimo septimo die Nov’ anno dñi | mill’mo
CCCCLXXXII quorum animabus propiciet’ [deus].”

Haines, i., p. 198, ii., p. 119; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.;
Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 176.

SOUTH WITHAM.

1. On E. wall of nave (there is no chancel).

Margery Harington, 1577.

Small plate with inscription:—

“Margery seconde wyffe of Francys Harington Esquier |
dyed 16 Aug. 1577. 19 Eliz. and left Issue between
them | two sonnes Edward and Francys, and one
daughter Lucy.”

2. E. wall of nave, N. corner.

Elizabeth Harington, 1597.

Above, shield of arms bearing Harington quartered with
Skipworth; below, inscription:—

“Here lyeth buried Elizabeth, wife to Thomas Harington
of South Witham Esq. and one of the daughters of
Henry Skipworth of Kethorpe in the county of
Leicester Esq. who dyed the X of Februarye 1597.”

SPALDING. Hung up in Board-room of the Johnson
Hospital.

Thomas Lovell and family, 1597 (wife’s death).

Effigies of a civilian and wife kneeling at a faldstool; the
husband with moustache and beard, in robe with ruff; wife in
tight dress, with hood, veil, and ruff; behind them four sons
and five daughters; hands in prayer; over the faldstool a
shield of arms; under it the words

below, inscription in black letter:—

“Here underneath in this Chauncell on y^e north side
doth lye y^e Corpeses | of Thomas Lovell Esquier &

Margaret Pyckeringe his wyfe who | was to him full
 dear they lyved together in y^e state of holy
 matrimonye | 33 yeares and 21 dayes and had alive
 betwene them ix children | iiii sones and v daughters
 viz Thomas William John & Dudley | Elisabeth
 Elisabeth Margaret Ellenor and Jane whose mother |
 deceased in y^e faythe of Christe y^e vith of July
 Anno Domini 1597 | Being of y^e age of lxi yeares."

SPILSBY. This church, among the fine monuments of the Willoughby d' Eresby family has two important brasses.

1. Pavement of N. chantry or Willoughby Chapel.

Margery, Lady Willoughby, 1391.

On a large gray slab; length of brass, 5ft. 7½in.; length of effigy, 4ft.; within a border legend, at the corners of which are the evangelistic emblems, the lower right hand one, St. Luke [Boutell says St. Matthew], lost. Head reposing on two diapered cushions; in a rich crespine or head-dress, with raised front adorned with jeweller's work, and a jewelled bandeau over forehead, with veil falling behind; in a sideless cote-hardie, or tight dress, over her kirtle, with large roundels or buttons down the front, and two more fastening the cords of a loose mantle across the breast; tight sleeves, edged with small buttons; cuffs from wrist to knuckles; hands raised in prayer; feet on two little dogs with belled collars. Within the border eight shields, one lost; bearing, on dexter side, (1) *Mortimer*; (2) *Ufford* and *Bec*, quarterly; (3) *Ros*; (4) *Welles*; sinister, (1) *Bohun*; (2) *Louch*; (3) *Beaumont*; (4) *Ufford* and *Bec*, impaling *Louch*. Round the verge, inscription, in black letter:—

"Hic iacet Margeria que | fuit uxor Roberti de Wylughby
 dñi de Eresby | que obiit xviii^o die mensis |
 [Octobris año dñi Mill'imo ccc] nonagesimo pmo
 cui' aiē ppiciet' deus."

(The words in brackets are lost, and are supplied from Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*.)

Haines, i., p. 169; Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 47 and plate; Simpson, *Brasses*, plate (frontispiece); Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, 1786-96; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 8; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.; Shaw's *Topographer*, i., p. 349.

This Lady Willoughby was the daughter of William, Lord Louch, and the *third* wife of Robert, the third Baron Louch, (erroneously called by Boutell the *second* wife). His first wife

was Alice, daughter of Sir William Skipwith of Ormsby; and his second Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Latimer, and widow of Lord Nevile of Raby. He died in 1396. (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*) His effigy, together with that of his *second* wife (as is shown by the shields bearing *Nevile* impaling *Latimer*, existing in Holles' time) appears on an altar-tomb in this chapel. Hence it is probable that the tomb was erected immediately after her death, and in the lifetime of the Baron.

2. Pavement, N. chantry or Willoughby Chapel.

William, fourth Lord Willoughby d' Eresby, and his first wife, 1410.

On a gray slab; 4ft. long; within a border legend, lost; under two triple canopies conjoined, of which the supporting shafts are lost; effigy of knight, in bascinet, round which is an orle or coronal, set with large circles, each with beaded edging and a rose in centre; plate gorget; hawberk chiefly of plate with skirt of five taces; hands upraised in prayer, with gauntlets having gadlings or knuckle-spikes; very rich horizontal belt round the waist, as well as a transverse one with hanging ends for the sword (as on the Laughton brass); rich sheath, having a small scutcheon bearing lion rampant, and misericorde with ornamented handle; feet on lion.

The lady, on dexter side, in high gown slightly opened at the neck, with collar turned back, over it a full mantle; ornamental girdle round waist; long cuffs hanging from wrists; hands raised and slightly apart (a sign of provincial work, *Haines*, i., p. 171); hair in a crespine with rich jewelled bandeau; feet hidden.

Both on an architectural base, adorned with shields in quatrefoils; below the knight, mutilated, the bearings *Ufford* and, presumably, *Bec*; below the lady two lions passant, *Strange*.

Border legend lost; according to Gough it was:

"Gulielmum qui fuerat apud Ersby nunc tumulat' vermib'
esca dat' hic s's veniam modo sperat mors caro cara
cinis Cristi nono ruit anno Celi quem scanno D'ne
Christe medecinis anno bene respice nonum
eius cognomen satis invenies ibi nudum."

"This is evidently badly transcribed; it plainly shows traces of verse. According to Gough, there was also a shield between the effigies bearing three lions impaling a cross engrailed, quartering a plain cross; but most probably there were but two lions, and the plain cross was a cross sarcely," (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

Haines, i., pp. 28, 160, 171, 185, 187, 188, 208; ii., p. 120; Boutell, *Monumental Brasses*, p. 35, and two plates; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 9; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.; Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*; Shaw's *Topographer*, i., p. 349; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 107; Holles' *Notes*, Harleian MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 6829.

"The shields . . assure us beyond all doubt that these effigies represent William, 4th Baron Willoughby de Eresby and his first wife, Lucy, daughter of Roger, Lord Strange of Knocking (whence it was placed on the dexter side); his second wife having been Joan, second daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent. Sir Roger Strange, *temp.* Edw. II., bore, Gu. within a bordure engrailed or. two lions passant arg.; no such bordure however ever appeared upon Lady Willoughby's shield, and her bearings were formerly represented without this in one of the windows of Spilsby Church, as well as at Friskney, according to Holles; but indeed such differences were most usual as marks of cadency. William, Lord Willoughby, died in 1410, and we may reasonably suppose that his son and heir, Robert the 5th Baron, caused this memorial to be placed over his father's grave soon after his death, and before the death of the second wife, which did not occur until 1434." (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

The brass is equally splendid and interesting (Boutell), and all the more so as being probably of Lincolnshire work.

There are many other slabs in the pavement bearing matrices of brasses; (1) an ecclesiastic, with small legend plate below; (2) a civilian, wife, and family; (3) 5 small shields; (4) a small legend-plate. (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

STALLINGBOROUGH. I. Pavement of chancel; at present partly covered by the organ.

Sir William Ayscough and his second wife, 1541.

On a slab which was formerly the top of an altar tomb, now destroyed, standing at the E. end of N. aisle, are two small effigies, with heraldic dresses, probably of provincial work. The lady only is now visible; in a pedimental head-dress with lappets, a girdle clasped by a rose, with a long pendent; rich heraldic ornaments on dexter side only of dress; above, a label, "Vxor. Libera nos famulos tuos O beata Trinitas." The knight is described as in armour with heraldic coat, and having the label "Maritus. Sca Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis."

Some shields of arms have been lost. Below, the inscription (as given in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*):

"Ossa sub hoc gelido Wilhelmi militis Ayscugh
Marmore no' pvo muneri pressa iacent
Cui coniuncta iacent sua Margeria pudica,
Fila Roberti Militis hec Hyllarde."

Haines, ii., pp. 120, 263; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1878, p. 162; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvi.; *Hall, Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 73.

2. Under the altar.

Katherine Ayscugh and 4 children, c. 1600.

A slab, apparently the top of an altar tomb, on which is the lower part of the effigy of a lady and one hand; feet on a greyhound. Below are two infants in swaddling-clothes, part of their names, IAM and AM, remains on scrolls; two daughters in ruff, tight bodice, and flowing dress; names on scrolls, HESTER and KATHERINE. There is no effigy of the husband, but he is supposed to be the William Ayscugh of a brass plate at present lying loose on the tomb of Sir Edward Ayscugh, with the inscription in capitals:—

"[H]ere lyeth buried William Ayscugh | [Es]quier sonne
and heire of S^r Edward | Ayscugh, Knight, who died
on y^e fowrth | day of Februarie in the yeaere of our |
Lord God 1610. Katherine his wife was | one of the
daughters of William | Hennage of Hainton
Esquier. | "

Haines, ii., p. 263; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1878, p. 162; *Hall, Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 73.

These brasses at present occupy the unenviable position of being the worst treated in the county.

Another brass, about 20in. by 10in., and inscribed on both sides to members of the Ayscugh family, is mentioned by a correspondent in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, I., p. 181, as lying in 1874 loose in its matrix on the chancel floor. It has now disappeared.

STAMFORD.

This town has been very rich in brasses, as was to be expected from its importance in the middle ages. All Saints church still possesses the only considerable collection in the county, except those at Boston and Tattershall; but its brasses have hitherto been much neglected by writers. None are even mentioned in the *Linc. Arch. Soc. Reports*, and the list in the *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, is more meagre and inaccurate than in any other part of the county.

ALL SAINTS. 1. On wall, E. end of N. aisle, formerly in pavement. (This end of the aisle was formerly the chapel of St. Thomas.)

John Browne, 1442, and wife Margery, 1460.

Large effigies; the merchant in gown with full sleeves and mantle, standing upon two wool-packs.

Inscription, bearing two merchants' marks, in black letter, formerly below their feet, now affixed to wall under adjoining (N.E.) window:

"Orate pro a'i'abs Johi's Browne Marcatoris Stapule Calicie
et | Margerie uxoris eius qui quidem Joh'es obiit xxvi
die mensis Julii A° | d'ni m°ccccxlii°. Et que quede'
Margeria obiit xxii die Novembris | A° d'ni m°cccc°lx°.
Quor' animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen. | "

Haines, ii., p. 120; *Nevinson, Hist. Stamford*, p. 68; *Walcott, Memorials of Stamford*, p. 39; *Wright, Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 6; *Allen, Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 326.

The wool staple of Calais was of great importance in Stamford, and is the origin of the curious local name of "Callises" for "Almshouses," these having been freely built for decayed members of the Staple. (*Nevinson, Hist. Stamford*, p. 113; *Walcott, Memorials of Stamford*, p. 31; *Wright, Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 2.) John Browne was Alderman (=Mayor) of Stamford in 1414, 1422, and 1427.

2. Pavement, S. chantry or Lady Chapel, near No. 3.

Margaret Elmes, 1471.

Small effigy of lady in lunar head-dress; below, inscription in black letter:

"Hic iacet Margareta q'onda' filia Joh'is Elmes et
Elizabeth' uxoris eius de Hendole sup' Temesia' * q'
obiit p'mo die Augusti a° d'ni m°cccc°lxxxix° cui'
a'i'e p'piciet' deus."

Haines, ii., p. 120; *Nevinson, Hist. Stamford*, p. 71; *Walcott, Memorials of Stamford*, p. 39; *Wright, Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 12; *Peck, Annals of Stamford*, pl. c. (figured); *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.

William Brown's only child Elizabeth married John Elmes of Henley, by whom she had a large family. Margaret, this daughter, must have died young.

3. E. wall of N. aisle (St. Thomas' Chapel); formerly in pavement. (In 1837 this brass was kept at the Vicarage; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848.)

* Henley-on-Thames.

John Browne, the younger, 1475, and wife Agnes.

The merchant in Alderman's mantle, with girdle having a curious pendent, and a good example of a gypcière or aulmonière (pouch). Below, inscription in black letter:

"Te precor O Christe matrisque * patris miserere
Non sim deicctus nos omnes claudito celis
Est mihi nomen idemque patri labor unus utrique
Milleno C quat sexageno simul xv††
Vitam mutavi Februar mensisque trideno
Huc ades o coniux Agnes mihi cara fuisti
Dum mundo vixi post me sis sponsaque Christi
Anno milleno C quat † mensis
Mundum liquisti celestia regna petisti"

Haines, i., p. 203; ii., p. 120; Nevinson, *Stamford*, p. 68;
Walcott, *Memorials of Stamford*, p. 39; Wright, *Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 9; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.

4. S. wall, S. chantry or Lady Chapel.

Alice Bredmeydew, 1481.

Brass plate, with inscription in black letter:

"Orate pro a'i'a Alicie Bredmeydew quonda' sororis
'Will'mi Brown q' obiit et sepeliebat' sub isto lapide
'x^o die mensis Februarii a^o d'ni m^occcc^olxxxix^o cui'
a'i'e p'piciet' Deus Amen."

Nevinson, *Hist. Stamford*, p. 71; Wright, *Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 9; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.

This brass, like No. 4, is said to have been formerly in the possession of the Rev. C. Nevinson. Alice Bredmeydew was sister of William and John Browne (Nos. 3 and 5), but William only is mentioned, John being dead in 1481.

5. Pavement, S. Chantry or Lady Chapel, in front of altar.

William Brown and wife Margaret, 1489. (Perhaps engraved earlier.)

On slab; under two rich canopies, that over the husband, lost; on the pediments a stork on nest in a circle; the merchant in long robe and mantle, feet on two wool-packs; the wife in flowing robes, feet on a dog; over his head the label, + *me spede*; over hers, *Were Lady help at nebe*; over the canopies

* "Que" is curiously used four times preceding instead of following the word it qualifies.

† Evidently pronounced "exve."

‡ "These lines show that John Browne was not dead in 1470, as Blore in the Pedigree states, but lived till 1475; and the blanks in the eighth line clearly imply that his wife Agnes survived him, and that the date given for her will, 1470, must be an error." (Nevinson.)—This John Brown was son of No. 1, and younger brother of William, No. 3. He was Alderman (i.e., Mayor) of the borough in 1448, 1453, and 1462.

five blank shields; below, inscription in black letter, half under each effigy:

"Rex regum, dn's dn'antium, tu quia solus,
Velle tuo suberit om'e quod est vel erit.
Intrauit terram corpus, s' spr'ts ad te
Currere festinat: tu, Deus, accipe me
In te sperantem: filii Deus, et pater alme,
Altitonansque Deus spr'ta, accipe me.

Peccaui, mala multa tuli, me penitet huius,
Ad te clamantem tu, Deus, accipe me.
Non intres, dn'e, iudicare michi nisi primo
Digneris venie reddere quod satis est.
Et qui pro nostris ai'abus suscipiendis
Rex terrenus eras tu, Deus, accipe me."

Haines 1, pp. 115 (motto), 201, ii, p. 120; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii; Nevinson, *Hist. Stamford*, p. 69; Walcott, *Memorials of Stamford*, p. 39; Wright, *Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 10 (figured); Peck, *Annals of Stamford*, pl. D.; *Northampton Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1850, p. 57; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii, p. 326.

William Browne died 1489, and by his will appointed Margaret his wife his sole executrix. She was the daughter of John Stokke, of Warmington, Northants; hence the canting device of a stork (not a pelican, as *Arch. Inst. Rep.*) in the canopies, which also appears in several windows of Browne's Hospital. The brass is perhaps earlier than the date of his death (c. 1460, *Haines* [certainly too early]; c. 1480, *Arch. Inst. Rep.*); and may have been engraved after the restoration of All Saints Church from the damage done by the Lancastrians in 1461, and the building of the spire, probably by the two brothers John (No. 3) and William in conjunction.

The following not unsatisfactory rendering of the epitaph is given by Peck:

"O King of kings and Lord of lords, thy will
In yielding to the grave must all fulfil.
But as my flesh to earth my spirit to thee,
On whom my hope depends makes haste to flee.
Thou gracious Father, Son, and Holy Ghost
Receive my Soul, or I'm for ever lost.
A many sins I've done, and much am griev'd;
Then let my cries for mercy be receiv'd.
Enter not into judgement with me, Lord:
Mercy I beg, thy mercy first afford.
Thou who in pity didst our nature take,
Hear and O save me for thy mercies' sake."

"A comparison of the verses on William and John Browne's monuments with certain others to be found in the cloister of the Hospital [see Wright, *Domus Dei of Stamford*, p. 67] will probably suggest that they came from the same pen; and we shall

not perhaps be far wrong in attributing them to Margaret Browne's brother, Thomas Stokke, who, as her executor, was charged with the task of carrying out the foundation of her husband's Almshouse." (Nevinson, *Stamford*.)

William Browne was one of the most remarkable merchants in England. He is described by Leland (*apud* Blore) as "a Marchant of a very wonderful richenesse." Besides carrying out the restoration of All Saints Church, begun by his father (No. 1), and building the fine late Perp. steeple at the W. end of the new N. aisle, probably in conjunction with his brother, he founded in 1485 the noble hospital which bears his name, for a Warden and Confrater, both secular priests, ten poor brethren, and two nurses. His house stood close to the Hospital, and part of it remains. He was Alderman (*i.e.*, Mayor) of the borough six times, and Sheriff of Rutland three times. (See *Domus Dei of Stamford*, by the Rev. H. P. Wright, 1890; a fine monograph on the Hospital.)

6. E. Wall of N. aisle (St. Thomas' Chapel), formerly in pavement.

Christopher Browne and wife (?), *c.* 1500.

Two small effigies; inscription lost.

Haines, ii., p. 120; Nevinson, *Stamford*, p. 69.

This brass was formerly in the possession of the Rev. C. Nevinson, Warden of Browne's Hospital, who restored it to the church. Christopher was son of John Browne (No. 3) and nephew of William (No. 5.)

7. On S. wall of S. chantry or Lady Chapel, formerly in pavement of chancel, but removed at the restoration in 1857.

Henry Wykys, Vicar, 1508.

Small effigy of priest in cope, head lost; below, inscription in black letter:

"Orate pro a'i'a Henrici Wykys quondam Vicarii ist'
eccl'ie qui obiit ix^o die mensis Maii, a^o d'ni
m^occcc^oviii^o Cui' a'i'e p'picietur Deus Amen."

Haines, i., p. 79; ii., p. 120; Nevinson, *Hist. Stamford*, p. 71; Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa* (plate).

"Henry Wykys became possessed of both the old and the new manors of Burghley, and from him they passed to Margaret Chambers, daughter of his cousin John, by whom they were sold to Richard Cecil, father of the Lord Treasurer." (*Nevinson from Peck*.)

8. Pavement of S. Chantry or Lady Chapel.

John Saunders, 1693.

Brass plate bearing shield of arms and inscription:

"Here lyeth the Body of John Saunders of Sapperton in the County of Lincoln, Esq^r. who departed this life December the 12, 1693, in the 50 yeare of his age."

ST. JOHN'S. 1. E. wall of S. chantry; formerly on a large blue slab near the pulpit (*Drakard*).

William Gregory and wife, Agnes, c. 1460.

Brass plate with inscription in black letter:

Hic iacent Will'm's Gregory qu'da' ma'r isti' ville et Agnes uxor eius, quor' a'i'ab'us p'picietur deus Amen."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Nevinson, Hist. Stamford*, p. 31 (stated there to be lost but corrected in *Corrigenda* to vol.); *Walcott, Memorials of Stamford*, p. 42; *Peck, Annals of Stamford* (figured) pll. A., B.; *Allen, Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 325.

The title ma'r (mayor) is remarkable; it should be "Alderman." See the next brass.

Peck, Hist. Stamford, gives a portion of an inscription in one of the windows:—"Orate pro animabus Willelmi . . . et Agnetis consortis sue qui istam fenestram vitream fecerunt an. dni. mcccc^o l^o primo." The brass enables us to supply this hiatus. St. John's Church was then newly rebuilt, and William and Agnes Gregory were among the first to be buried in it.

2. E. wall of S. chantry, formerly in pavement.

Nicholas Byldesdon and wife Katherine, 1489.

A rather peculiar brass, perhaps provincial; standing, with hands joined in prayer; under the husband, 4 sons; under the wife, 5 daughters; evangelistic emblems at corners of slab; below, inscription in black letter:

"Pray for ye soull of Nicholas Byldysdon sumtyme Alderma' of thys' town and Kateryn hys wyff ye whych Kateryn decessyd y^e viii. day of Septe'b' i' y^e yere of our Lord mccccLxxxix on whos' soull I'hu have mercy."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Nevinson, Hist. Stamford*, p. 30; *Walcott, Memorials of Stamford*, p. 42; *Peck, Annals of Stamford* (figured), pl. A; *Allen, Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 325.

"Alderman," as in the case of the Brownes, = Mayor. The title was not changed till the new charter of 1663. (*Nevinson, Hist. Stamford*, p. 108.)

3. Wall of S. chantry; formerly in S. aisle.

Henry Sargeaunt, Rector, 1497.

Small effigy of priest in Eucharistic vestments, much worn; below, inscription in black letter:—

“Hic iacet magister Henricus Sargeaunt, quondam rector
istius ecclⁱe qui obiit xiv^o die mensis iunii an^o dⁿⁱ
MCCCCLXXXVII cuius anime p^ricipietur deus amen.”

Haines, ii., p. 121; Nevinson, *Hist. Stamford*, p. 30;
Walcott, *Memorials of Stamford*, p. 42; Peck, *Stamford*
(engraved), pl. B.

STAMFORD, ST. MARY'S.

No brasses now exist here; but in the pavement of the N. chantry chapel or “Golden Choir,” is the matrix of the brass of *William Hickham*, Alderman (=Mayor) in 1467, who gave the richly-ornamented roof of the chapel; the following inscription runs along the base of it:

“Orate pro aiabs. Willi Hickham et Alicie uxoris eius q^rū.
aiabs. p^ricipietur Deus Amen.”

Nevinson, *Hist. Stamford*, p. 25; Walcott, *Memorials of Stamford*, p. 49; *Northampton Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1850, p. 57.

STAMFORD, ST. GEORGE'S. Wall of N. aisle.

Tobie Norris, 1626.

Small plate with inscription in very rude capitals:

“Here lieth the Bo | dy of Tobie Norris Belfoun. Who
dec | ea. the 2 of No. 1626.”

North, *Church Bells of Lincolnshire*, p. 52 (figured).

The execution is of the rudest kind; the letter N and the figure 2 are upside down.

STAMFORD, ALL SAINTS.

Over the apex of the chancel arch is a shield-shaped stone, on which is a heart-shaped brass plate, bearing the letter B and the merchants' mark of the Brownes. It is probably not a heart-shrine, but a mere decoration, to signalise the restoration of the church by the great merchant family. A somewhat similar device occurs on the tower.

STOKE ROCHFORD. I. Pavement, chancel.

Henry Rochforth, wife, and family, 1470.

On a slab; effigies of knight and wife, five sons and three daughters; at corners, the evangelistic symbols in roundels, of which only St. Luke's remains; below, inscription:

"Hic iacet Henricus Rochforth armig' qui obiit xxv.
die mēsis | Octobris a° dñi m° cccc°xx° cuius a'i'e
p'picietur deus amen."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii. (erroneously described); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.* 1875, p. 19; Turnor, *Grantham*, p. 136; engraved by Wm. Fowler in his fine series of county plates, 1812.

His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Scrope of Bolton, lord of the manor of Easton, in this parish.

2. Pavement, chancel.

Oliver St. John, and wife Elizabeth, 1503.

On a slab; effigies of husband and wife, and two shields of arms, lost; inscription still remaining:

"Pray for the soll of Mastyr Olyv Sentjohn squire sonne
unto ye right excellent hye and mighty prynces duchess
of Som'sete grdame unto ou sovey'n Lord Kynge
Herre the VII and for the soll of Dame Elizabeth
Bygod his wiffe whoo dep'ted frome this t'nsitore
liffe ye xii day of June i ye yeer of ou Lord
mccccc and iii."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1875, p. 19; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 317.

Elizabeth St. John was widow of Sir John Bigod, who was killed with his father, on Towton field, 1461. The Duchess of Somerset, whose son and esquire St. John was, was the wife of John Beaufort, the younger of that name, and mother of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. Oliver St. John, by this marriage, acquired the manor of Stoke. He is described by Leland as a "big, black fellow." He died at Fontarabia, in Spain, but was buried "before the quire of St. Andrew," in this church. (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

3. Pavement, chancel.

Sibella St. John, 1493.

On a slab, plate with inscription:

"Hic iacet Sibella Seyntjohn quōdam filia Oliveri
Sentjohn que obiit primo die mensis Julii A° Dñi Millimo
ccccLxxxxiii cuius aie p'piciet de."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1875, p. 19.

She was daughter of No. 2. It is curious that the name St. John should be spelt differently on the same brass for the father and daughter.

Stow. Pavement, under the central tower; formerly affixed to one of its eastern piers.

Richard Burgh, 1627.

Plate with inscription :

“Aspice, respice, prospice.

In this chauncel lyth buried ye bodies of RICHARD BURGH of Stow Hall, Esq., and ANNE his wife, descended from the anc^t and noble familie of the Lord Burgh, Baron of Gainesborough and next heyr male of that familie, and the said Anne was the eldest daughter of Anthony Dillington of Knighton, in y^e Isle of Wight Esq. had 4 sons, viz. that noble and valiant souldyer Sir John Burgh, Collonel Gen'rall of his Maj^ys forces to the Isle of Rhe in France where he was slain A.D. 1627.”

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 45.

SWINDERBY. Under S. window of chancel.

Various members of Disney family, from 1613 to 1747.

Two brass plates with long inscription:

“A memorial of such part of the family of Disney as are buried in the Church and Chancel of Swinderby.

“Eleanor Disney, daughter of Thomas Grey of Langley, in the county of Leicester, and 2nd lady of Sir Henry Disney of Norton Disney, Knt., to whom she was married at Norton Disney, on Jan. 29, 1593, and was buried March 10, 1613.

“Henry Disney, 2nd son of Sir Henry Disney, Knt. (was Baptized April 5, 1602), was buried Feb. 7, 1618, aged 15 years.

“Mary Disney, eldest daughter of Sir Henry Disney, Knt. (who was Baptized Dec. 3, 1595) was buried Oct. 18, 1625, aged 29 years.

“John Disney, 3rd son of John Disney of Swinderby, Esq^r. (who was the eldest surviving son of Sir Henry Disney, Knt., and Eleanor his 2nd lady) and Barbara his wife, who was born May 27, 1647, was buried March 21, 1644, aged 16 years.

“Henry Disney, 4th son of Daniel Disney of Kirkstead, Esq^r., and Catherine his wife, who was born Jan. 20, 1683, died April 27, 1683.

“Catherine Disney, 3rd daughter, and at length co-heiress of Henry Fynes alias Clinton of Kirkstead, Esq^r.,

- and wife of Daniel Disney of Kirkstead, Esq^r., was born April 11th, 1655, and died May 16, 1690, aged 35 years.
- "Gervase Disney, of Lincoln, Esq^r. (the 2nd and eldest surviving son of Jno. Disney of Swinderby, Esq^r., and Barbara his wife) was born April 8, 1641, and died April 3, 1691, aged 49 years.
- "Catherine Disney, eldest daughter of Dan^l. Disney, Esq^r., and Catherine his wife, was born Nov. 6, 1676, and died June 10, 1696, aged 19 years.
- "Sam^l. Disney, 5th son of Dan^l. Disney, Esq., and Catherine his wife, was born Feb. 18, 1686, Died March 16, 1696, aged 10 years.
- "Barbara Disney, 3rd daughter of Dan^l. Disney, Esq., and Catherine his wife, was born Dec. 2, 1684, and buried Nov. 2, 1698, aged 13 years.
- "Barbara Disney, daughter of Gervase Lee of Wormell Hall in the county of Nottingham, Esq., and Relict of John Disney, of Swinderby, Esq., died June 18, 1703.
- "William Disney, 4th son of John Disney of Lincoln, Esq. (afterwards of Nottingham) and Mary his wife, was born July 6, 1702, and was buried Sept. 6, 1713, aged 11 years.
- "Dan^l. Disney of Lincoln, Esq^r. (eldest surviving son of John Disney of Swinderby, Esq^r., and Barbara his Wife) was born May 10, 1656, and died Aug. 29, 1734, aged 78 years.
- "Martha Disney, daughter of Danet Forth, Esq., Citizen and Alderman of London, and Relict of Dan^l. Disney of Lincoln, Esq^r., died Jan. 27, 1747, aged 92 years."

TATTERSHALL. The fine series of brasses here will be described in the next number.

THEDDLETHORPE ALL SAINTS.

1. Pavement, S. chantry.

Robert Hayton, 1424.

On slab, effigy 22½ inches long; knight in bascinet, the apex lost; camail of mail (of which it is the latest known instance); plate hawberk with taces, epaulières, coudières, jambarts, genouillières, sollerets, and spurs; cuffed gauntlets; hands joined in prayer; transverse sword-belt with sword and

misericorde; feet on a lion: above, two shields of arms, bearing vert, a lion passant or. within a bordure billettée, differented by 4 billets in base arranged cruciform: below, inscription in raised letter, the date much worn:—

“Hic iacet Robertus Hayton Armiger qui obiit | xxv°
die Mensis february Anno dñi Millimo | cccc
vicesimo quarto cui’ aiē p’piciet’ deus amē.”

Haines i., pp. 28, 188; ii., p. 121; Boutell, *Mcnumental Brasses*, p. 37 and plate; do., *Brasses and Slabs*, p. 60 (date given as 1425); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1873, p. 15; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. LVII.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 160 (date given as 1429): arms on shield, Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 168 (figured); Boutell, *Manual of Heraldry*, Plate XLVIII., fig. 411.

This brass is very important as the latest instance of mail camail, the plate gorget being fully in use in 1424; it is undoubtedly of provincial work, but fine.

2. Pavement, S. chantry.

Shield of Angevine family, c. 1400?

Slab, on which were effigies of a knight and lady with border legend, lost: one shield or arms remains, bearing—arg. 2 bars gu. on a chief vert 3 bezants, for *Angevine*.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1873, p. 16; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 168.

If this slab commemorated the founder of the Perp. Chantry in which it is placed, the date must be about 1400, but this cannot be fixed with precision. The Angevine arms, with quarterings, appear on a shield on nave roof, on the W. screen of the N. chantry, and on the W. screen and roof of the S. chantry.

There is also another slab having matrices of a shield and border legend, probably of the same family.

UFFINGTON. Small brass plate on an upright stone at the W. end of the churchyard, with inscription, very rudely executed in capital letters:

“Clary Lowe, 1690.

To this place they bequeathed their clay
In hopes to rise another day
Death seiz'd him first, he went away
To the blest mansions to provide
Eternal rest for his bride.
Such mighty force haeth union's tye
Who truly loves can never dye.

Clary Lowe, Dy'd July the 24th, 1690.”

This remarkable inscription has never hitherto, as far as I know, been recorded. The position of the brass, on a tombstone in the churchyard, is, as far as I am aware, absolutely unique. The only other brass outside a church in the county, that of an Archbishop on the tower of Edenham, is almost certainly votive, not sepulchral.

WALTHAM.

1. In sill of chancel window opening into vestry, on an oak frame; formerly in N. aisle.

John and Margaret Waltham, c. 1400.

Brass plate with inscription:—

“Hic iacent Johannes et Margarete uxor eius quondam pater et mater Johannis Waltham Sarum Episcopi quorum animabus p'picietur Deus. Amen.”

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1878, p. 158 ('Mary' given for 'Margaret').

This interesting brass was found in 1849, under a pew in the N. aisle, cracked in half, but is now carefully treated. It was probably laid down in accordance with the directions of the Bishop's will, of which an abstract is given in Kite, *Brasses of Wiltshire*, p. 97. *Haines* gives the date as c. 1420, but as Bishop Waltham died 1395 this is probably too late.

John Waltham was Master of the Rolls, 1382; Lord High Treasurer of England; and Bp. of Salisbury, 1391–1395. By direction of the young King, Richard II., who *mortem eius graviter tulit*, he was interred in *amoris testimonium*, “but not,” says Walsingham, “without much general dissatisfaction,” near the tomb of Edward I. in Westminster Abbey, where his brass still remains. The Abbey authorities were pacified with a present of two splendid copes, and a large sum of money. Nothing was known of his origin or birthplace before the discovery of this brass. See Murray's *Cathedrals, Salisbury*, p. 123; *Popular Guide to Westminster Abbey*, p. 70.

2. In sill of chancel window; formerly in pavement of N. aisle.

Johanna Waltham, son, and daughter, 1420.

Three small half-effigies; the daughter bears a good example of the wreath of young unmarried women.

Haines, i., p. 205 (the daughter figured); ii., p. 121; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii. ('John' for 'Johanna'); *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1878, p. 158.

These were formerly on a slab, which was unhappily broken in the restoration of the church, 1867. Haines gives the date as c. 1415, but Johanna Waltham died, 1420.

WELBOURN.

Haines, i., p. 122 (with mark of doubt *) mentions a brass of Nicholas Baylye, 1557. No such brass now exists here, nor can I find any other record of it.

WELTON-LE-WOLD. On wall of chancel.

John Dyon.

Shield of arms with inscription:

"Hic iacet corpus | Johis Dyon Armig."

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 198.

WICKENBY. On E. wall of S. aisle.

Henry Millner, 1635.

Brass plate with shield of arms; on either side an urn with death's head; below inscription within ornamental border, the verse part in church text, the rest in capitals:

"Behold thyself by me,
Such one was I as thou,
And thou in time shall be
Euen dust as I am now.

Here lyeth y^e body of Henry Millner | Gent. who
departed this life the | 31th [sic.] day of Iuly Anno
Nativitatis 65 | Anno Domini 1635."

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 65 (given as "Henry Milns.")

WINTERTON. Pavement, chancel; partly under a wooden altar-step.

John Rudd and two wives and children, 1504.

On a gray marble slab; effigies of a merchant and his two wives, the husband's effigy lost, the others much worn; effigy of one child under first (dexter) wife, under the other a matrix apparently of a group of three children; two shields of arms, lost; border legend much mutilated.

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 223; De la Pryme, *Hist. of Winterton*, in *Archæologia*, vol. xl.; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 29.

John Rudd was a merchant of the Staple of Calais, and is said to have founded a chantry in the church.

Allen's *Lincolnshire* (1834) says: "In the S. wall is a small niche in which is part of an effigy in brass; the inscription and arms formerly attached to it destroyed."

WINTHORPE. 1. Pavement, central passage of nave.

Richard Barowe, wife, and family, 1505.

On slab; effigies of a civilian, wife, and three children; shield of arms, figure of an angel, and evangelistic symbols at the corners, lost; below, on separate plate, inscription:

"Here lyeth Richard Barowe sumtyme marchant of the Stapyll of Calys and Batarick hys wyfe, the whiche Richard decyssyd the xx day of Apryle the yere of owre Lord A.M. ccccc and fyve on whose sowllys Ihū have mercy amen for charitie."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 76; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.; Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 288.

The Barrow family, deriving their name from Barrow-on-Humber, were established here in the 14th century. Thomas Barowe, elder brother of Richard, was Master of the Rolls, and Prebend of St. Stephen's Chapel, Westminster, and Keeper of the Great Seal, 1485. A grant of arms was made to Thomas and Richard Barowe, 1496: "Quarterly, y^e first quarter sabul two swords (y^e poyntes upwards) crossed, pomelled, hylted, and fretty sylver, betweene foure flowre de lyse golde, a bordure sylver and purple. The second quarter sabul, ye base parte a roo (roe) passante in his own kynde sylver; a bar in ye chefe two floure delyse golde, to theyre & ych^e of them timber upon ye holmes, a roo heede sylver sette in wrethe lyke to ye border above named." (Harl. MSS., 1820, 71.) Richard in his will desired to be buried at Winthorpe, and that "a mannerly stone otherwise called through" should be set upon his grave. Isaac Barrow, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1670-1680, and his nephew, Isaac Barrow, the celebrated divine, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1672-1677, were of this family. (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

2. Pavement, central passage of nave.

Robert Palmer, 1515.

On a slab, now broken; small effigy of a civilian in prayer; below, inscription, on separate plate:

"Pray for y^e sowle of Robert Palmer y^e whiche deēsd y^e x day of may in y^e yere of our Lord god A.M. v^oxv. on whose sowle Ihū have mēy."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 76; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.; Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 288.

The figuring of the date in this brass is unusual.

The family of Palmer was established here before the end of the 15th century. Elizabeth Palmer of Winthorpe married

George Sharpe, afterwards Archbishop of York, 1676. There is a brass of William Palmer in the neighbouring church of Ingoldmells. On the walls of the fine Perpendicular porch is the inscription:

"Robert Languay and Wyly' Palm' that payd for thys.
God for hys mercy bryng ham to hys blys."

WITHAM (OR WYTHAM) ON-THE-HILL.

E. wall of chancel, N. of E. window.

Robert Harington, 1558.

Small brass plate, with inscription, in capital letters:

"Hic iacent Robertus Harington Armiger et | Alicia uxor
eius qui quidem Robertus obiit | Quarto die Januarii
anno dni 1558 et anno | regni Elizabeth Dei grā
Angliæ Franciæ et | Hiberniæ Regiæ Fidei Defensoris
etc. primo: | eademq. Alicia obiit 23 die Novembris
anno | dni 1565 et anno dictæ Regiæ octavo."

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1889, p. xiii.

There are brasses of two other members of the Harington family in South Witham church.

WRANGLE. I. Pavement, chancel.

John Reed, and wife Margaret, 1503-4.

Large slab, formerly bearing shield of arms and merchant's mark, lost, also the following marginal inscription, much mutilated:

"Here liethe y^e bodies of | John Reed sūtyme marchant of
of y^e Stapyll of Calys & | Margaret his wyfe y^e
whiche John decessyd y^e xxiiii day of October y^e
yere of o^r Lord A.M. ccccc and iii. y^e said
Margaret decessyd y^e xxiiii day of March yere of
o^r Lord A.M. ccccc & iv."

"They for man when ye [winde blows
Make the mill grinde;
And ev. on thy owne soule
Have thou [a minde.
That thou givest w]^yth thy hande
That shalt thou finde,
And yt thou levys thy executors
Comys far be hynde
Do for youre slefe [sic.]
Whill y^e have space
To pray Ihu of mcý & grace
I heuen to have a place."

On the slab :

"Hinc vos qui tumulu' mortis spectatis et urnam
 Credite qui iacet hic om'ibus æquus erat :
 Et bonus et iustus, populus gratusque, benignus,
 Vt nulli nocuit nec quoque damna dedit.
 Innocuos coluit mores, vicinus amabat
 Vicinos, coluit maxime templa Dei.
 Servator fidei fuerat, promissa tenebat,
 Donabat miseris plurima pauperibus.
 Sic meritis semper dum vixit nu'c et humati
 Quot merito laudes hec notat urna viri.
 Fundite iamque preces, cuncti hanc qui cernitis urna'
 Spiritus in celos scandat ut usque suus."

Haines, i., p. 180; ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1870, p. 216; *Morton, Churches of Holland, Wrangle*, p. 19; *Thompson, Hist. Boston*, p. 602; *Allen, Lincolnshire*, i., p. 276. (The part of the verses in brackets is lost, but is to some extent supplied from *Marratt's Lincolnshire*, 1816.)

Somewhat similar verses occur on the brass of Richard Adane, 1535, in Kelshall church, Herts.

2. S. side of chancel, on altar-tomb.

Sir John Read, 1626.

Tomb, having alabaster recumbent effigies of knight in armour and a lady on a base below, with smaller ones of children in front, one an infant in cradle with death's head intruding; incised shield of arms bearing gu. on a bend arg. 3 shovellers sa. *Read*, impaling arg. a bend between 3 griffins' heads erased or. quartering barry of 6, arg. and sa. *Elton* and *Gerrard* (?); inscriptions, on separate plates:

"Johannes Read, eques aureus vereque Xrianus, Eirenarcha prudens pacisq. amator, dux militaris manus in hisce partibus multum dilectus multumque desideratus abiit non obiit 12^o die Novembris annoque virginie partus 1626. Postquam summa cum laude sexaginta et quinque complisset annos."

"Dame Ann Read, daughter of Sir John Garret, knight, Lord Mayor of London, erected this monument to the pious memory of her most beloved loving husband, Sir John Read, knight."

"A worthy gentleman, of such good parts
 As had of rich and poore the love and hearts
 Hath here his corpe, the case and outward side
 His soule in heaven with Christ who for him dyde.
 Fowle-mouth'd base envie say it what it can,
 He was a worthy, honest, right good man."

"Whom love did linke and nought but death dessever
 Well may they be conjoined and ly together,
 Like turtle-doves they liv'd; chaste, pure in mind;
 Fewe, O too fewe, such couples we shall find,
 Example they have left for after times
 To shun of marriage state the common crimes."

"Lo children are an heritage of the Lord, and the fruit of the womb is his reward."—*Psalm* 127, 3 v.

"Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the side of thine house; thy children like olive-branches round about thy table."—*Psalm* 128, 3 v.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1870, p. 317; Morton, *Churches of Holland, Wrangle*, p. 17; Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 602; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, i., p. 276.

The name "Eirenarcha," for "Justice of the Peace," is curious.

The Rede, Reed, Read, or Reade family (for the name is spelt in all these ways) was settled at Wrangle from about the middle of the 14th to the middle of the 17th century. Richard, son of John and Margaret Reed (brass No. 1) apparently re-roofed the chancel in memory of his father and mother; on one of the beams is the inscription: "Orate pro bono statu Ricardi Reed mercatoris et pro aiābus Johis Rede et Margarite parentum istius Rici qui hoc opus fecit ano. dñi 1528." Masses were said at Waltham Abbey (to which this church belonged) in 1503 for Robert Rede, probably another brother. (Tanner's *Notitia, Waltham Abbey*). Sir Robert Rede was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, c. 1520. Sir John Read (brass No. 2) was apparently great-grandson of John and Margaret Reed. His widow, Lady Anne, lived till 1652; she was the last of the family at Wrangle. A portion of Wrangle Hall, much modernised, still remains as a farm house. (Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, p. 604; and *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*)

WROOT. 1. N. wall, chancel.

Sarah Clifford, 1714.

Small brass plate with inscription:

"Sarah late Wife of | Hen. Clifford. M.A. Proeb. of | Linc:
 and Rector of this Church | Dyed the 1st of September
 1714 in | the year of her age 68 | Acts, 9th chap:
 36th v."

"This woman was full of good works and Alms-deeds which she did."

2. Wall, S. transept.

Samuel Smyth, 1765, and Mary Whitelamb.

Small brass plate with inscription:

"Near this place Lies y^e Remains of Sam^l | Smyth son of
Barn^e and Fran^e Smyth late | Rector, Panton
Lin^{shire}. | Departed y^e 4 of Octo^r 1765, Ag^{ed} 55. |
Also Mary Whitelamb, wife of y^e late Rector of
Wroot."

Mary Whitelamb was the 2nd sister of John Wesley.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

NOTE.

The Alphabetical List of Brasses, excluding those of Tattershall (which will follow in next part), conclude with Wroot. Those which, for various reasons, have been postponed will appear in the order given below; and any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* who may know of a brass hitherto overlooked are urgently entreated to send me particulars of it before the list is finished.

Addlethorpe (Susan Lowson and Mary Andrews), Algarkirk (Basil Berridge), Barholm (Francis Fordham), Barnetby-le-Wold (Robert Kelk), Bigby (John Lee and William Cary), Broughton (Katharine Anderson), Burgh (Leonard Palmer), Corringham (Henry Clifford), Edenham (Ancaster Family), Friskney (Piers Jonson and Robert and Mary Bagley), Gedney (a lady), Keelby (John South and Alice South), Metherringham (five inscriptions), Silk Willoughby (Frances Sarson, John Leigh, and Elizabeth Wyche), Tattershall (seven brasses).

I have seen a rubbing of a brass of Nicholas Sanderson, 1619, marked on the back "Stainton," but have been unable to get any information about it.

Shorwell Vicarage, Isle of Wight.

G. E. JEANS.

STARK, ADAM. *History of the Bishopric of Lincoln*, from its commencement at Sidnacester or Lindisse;—its connection with Lichfield and Leicester;—its junction with Dorchester;—until the seat of the See was fixed at Lincoln, immediately after the Conquest. By Adam Stark, author of the *History of Gainsburgh*, etc. [Motto.] London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans; Simpkin, Marshall and Co.; J. R. Smith. 8^{vo}. *n.d.*

Title—Dedication—Introduction—Contents, xviii. pp.—Text and Appendix, 529 pp.

History & Antiquities of Lincoln. Lincoln: Brookes and Vibert. 1864. 8^{vo}.

Frontispiece—Engraved Title—Text, 112 pp.—Additions, viii. pp. 6 plates, besides numerous woodcuts in text. The pagination is very irregular.

WALCOTT, MACKENZIE E. C. *Memorials of Lincoln & the Cathedral*; by Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., &c., &c. [Motto.] Lincoln: Chas Akrell. MDCCCLXV. 8^{vo}.

73 pp.

COUSANS, E. R. *Civitas Lincolnia* from its Municipal and other Records. Lincoln: Printed by Edward Ralph Cousans. 1870. 8^{vo}.

Title—Text, 118 pp.

WILLIS, BROWN. *Survey of the Cathedrals.* London. 1727–30. 4^{to}. 3 vols.

Vol. III. contains the Survey of Lincoln, with 3 illustrations.

DE FOE, DANIEL. *A Comparison between York and Lincoln Minsters.* York. 1800. 8^{vo}.

STORER, J. *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Churches of Great Britain.* Illustrated with a Series of highly finished Engravings. London. 1814–19. 8^{vo}. 4 vols.

The account of Lincoln Cathedral is illustrated with 10 plates.

WINKLES, B. *Architectural and Picturesque Illustrations of the Cathedral Churches of England and Wales*: with descriptions by Thomas Maule. London. 1838. 8^{vo} and 4^{to}. 2 vols.

Vol. II. contains the account of Lincoln Cathedral, with 10 illustrations.

[ANON.] *Statuta Ecclesie Cathedralis Lincolniensis* Londini: 1873. 8^{vo}

Pp. xvi., 112.

MADDISON, A. R. *A Short Account of the Vicars Choral, Poor Clerks, Organists, and Choristers of Lincoln Cathedral from the 12th Century to the Accession of Edward 6th.* By A. R. Maddison, M.A., F.S.A., Priest-Vicar. London. 1878. 8^{vo}.

Pp. 95.

VENABLES, EDMUND. *A Walk through the Streets of Lincoln: A Lecture delivered by the Rev. Edmund Venables, M.A., Precentor of Lincoln, To the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Evening of December 11th, 1883.* [Motto.] Chas. Ackrill, Printer, Lincoln. 8^{vo}.

32. pp.

VENABLES, EDMUND. *A Walk through Lincoln Minster: A Lecture delivered by the Rev. Edmund Venables, M.A., Precentor of Lincoln, To the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Evening of December 12th, 1884.* [Motto.] Ackrill, Ruddock, and Keyworth, Printers, Lincoln. 8^{vo}.

46 pp.

VENABLES, EDMUND. *A Second Walk through the Streets of Lincoln: A Lecture delivered by the Rev. Edmund Venables, M.A., Precentor of Lincoln, To the Young Men's Christian Association, on the Evening of December 11th, 1885.* [Motto.] Ackrill, Ruddock, and Keyworth, Printers, Lincoln. 8^{vo}.

32 pp.



STICKNEY.

[ANON.] *Some Account of Stickney and its endowed Grammar School.* Boston. n.d. 12^{mo}.



SCOTTER.

PEACOCK, EDWARD. *Scotter and the Neighbourhood.* A Lecture. Hertford. 1878. 8^{vo}.



LEA.

STARK, A. *An Account of the Parish of Lea, with Lea Wood, in the Hundred of Corringham, Lincolnshire.* London. 1841. 8^{vo}.

FENS, DRAINING, &c.

[*Vide* ALSO UNDER ISLE OF AXHOLME.]

VERMUIDEN, SIR C. A *Discourse* touching the *Drayning* of the *Great Fennes* lying within the several Counties of Lincolne, Northampton, Huntingdon, Norfolk, Suffolke, Cambridge, and the Isle of Ely, as it was presented to his Majestie. By Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, Knight. Published by Authority. London. Printed by Thomas Fawcet, dwelling in Grub-street neere the lower Pumpe. 1642. Sm. 4^{to}.

32 pp. Map. Pagination irregular.

Exceptions against Sir C. Vermuiden's "Discourse, &c." By Andrews Burrell. London: 1642. 4^{to}.

A *Brief Relation* discovering plainly the true Causes why the great Levell of the Fennes, &c., have been drowned. By Andrews Burrell. London: 1642. 4^{to}.

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The State of the Case concerning the late Earl of Lindsey's *Drayning* the *Fennes* between Borne, Boston, and Lincolne; and the Case concerning the Earl of Lindsey, &c., more truly stated. *n.d.* 4^{to}.

Sir William Killegrew his *Answer* to the Fenne Men's *Objections* against the Earle of Lindsey his *Drayning* in Lincolnshire. London: 1649. 4^{to}.

The *Picklock* of the *Old Fenne Project*: or, Heads of Sir John Maynard his severall Speeches, Taken In Short-hand, at the Committee for Lincolnshire Fens, in the Exchequer Chamber. Consisting of Matter of Fact, Matter of Law, Precedents, Quæries and Answers. London, Printed by J. B. 1650.

9 leaves.

The *Case* and *Proceedings* of at least sixty Gentlemen, Participants and Purchasers of Lands in the Levell of Hatfield Chase &c. London: 1656. Fol.

The long and tedious *Decree* in the *Exchequer* of the Participants within the level of Hatfield Chase, made in the 12th year of the late King upon the award of Sir John Banks, Kt. then attorney general against some of the tenants of Epworth in the isle of Axholme, with the recitals therein contained, in Mr. Gibbon's fourteen skins of parchment, and the means used by Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, the Dutchman, with the help of Mr. Gibbon, then secretary to the Lord Treasurer Weston, to obtaine the same; and the proceedings thereunto truly and briefly stated, whereupon several quæries are raised, and humbly submitted to the grave wisdom and judgment of the honourable Parliament, whether the 370 persons therein named to have submitted, are, or ought by law or equity to be bound, and exempted from their antient right of Common in the 7400 acres of ground now in question by that decree, and why it ought to be wholly reversed and of no force, having already little or no strength, as appears from the Parliament's own lost decree or decretal order of the 10th Feb. 1650. Published to inform the truth, and to prevent the misinformation of Mr. John Gibbon, and to rectifie his breviate formerly given in to the hon. committee, tending to the subversion of truth. London: 1657. 4^{to}.

DUGDALE, SIR WM. The *History of Imbanking and Drayning* of divers *Fenns and Marshes* both in foreign Parts, and in this Kingdom, and of Improvements thereby. Extracted from Records, Manuscripts and other authentick Testimonies, London 1662. Fol.

Title, to the Kings most excellent Majesty and To the Reader, 4 leaves —the History, pp. 1 to 424—Index and Errata, 2 pp.—Maps: 1, Rommey Marsh, p. 16; 2, Sedgmoore, p. 111; 3, Hadfeild Chase, p. 142; 4, River Ankolme, p. 150; 5, Deeping Fenne, p. 194; 6, South Holland, p. 219; 7, Marshland, p. 244; 8, The Great Levell, p. 375; 9, The great Levell drayned, p. 416; 10, Lindsesey Levell, p. 419; 11, The East and West Fenne, p. 423. A copy (*ex dono Authoris*) in the College of Arms has five additional leaves, containing "A Note of the Contents of the surrounding Grounds in every particular Lordship in the Levell of Ancolme," &c.

Second Edition. Revised and Corrected by Charles Nelson Cole. London 1772. Fol.

Pp. xii., 469, and 11 maps.

The *Property* of all *English-Men* asserted in the History of Lindsey Levell, by William Killigrew. London: 1705. Fol.

The present *State* of the *Navigation* of the Towns of Lyn, Wisbeech, Spalding, and Boston. Bury St. Edmunds: 1721. 4^{to}.

2nd Edition. London: 1751. 8^{vo}.

The *Report* of Messrs. John Grundy, Langley Edwards, and John Smeaton, Engineers, concerning The present ruinous *State* and *Condition* of the *River Witham*, and the *Navigation* thereof, from the City of Lincoln, thro' Boston, to it's Outfall into the Sea; And of the Fen Lands on both Sides of the said River. Together with Proposals and Schemes for Restoring, Improving, and Preserving the said River and Navigation, And also for effecting the Drainage of the said Fen Lands. To which is annexed A Plan and proper Estimates of the Expenses in performing the several Works recommended for those purposes. Lincoln: Printed by W. Wood. *n.d.* 4^{to}.

26 pp. Published in 1761. The Plan was not issued with the Report, but appeared separately afterwards.

A Letter on the *Drainage* of the *East, West, and Wildmore Fens*, &c., by Thomas Stone. London: 1800. 8vo.

Report concerning the *Drainage* of *Wildmore Fen*, and of the *East and West Fens*, by John Rennie. London: 1800. Fol.

A Remonstrance against the *Postscript* to the *Report* of Mr. John Rennie. London: 1800. Fol.

Facts and Remarks relative to the *Witham*, and the *Welland*, &c., by William Chapman. Boston: 1800. 8vo.

An Address, &c., on the *Drainage* of the *East, West, and Wildmore Fens*, by the Rev. Edward Walls. London: 1800. 8vo.

A Second Address by the Rev. Edward Walls. London: 1807. 8vo.

An Act of Parliament Passed in the Reign of King Charles the Second, for restoring and improving *The Navigation* of the *Fosdike* and *Witham*. To which is added a short Historical Sketch. Lincoln: Printed by J. W. Drury, Post Office, Cornhill. 1826. 8vo.

Witham Drainage Reports (Printed by the direction of the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham) 5th May, 1877. Witham Office, Boston. London: Printed by G. Maclaran, 22, Chancery Lane. 8vo.

136 pp. Folding Plan to face p. 132—Folding Table to face page 136.

CLARKE, JOHN A. *Fen Sketches*: being a description of the alluvial district known as the Great Level of the Fens. London. 1800. 4to.

WHEELER, W. H. *History of the Fens of South Lincolnshire*, being a description of the Rivers Witham and Welland and their Estuary; and an account of the Reclamation and Drainage of the Fens adjacent thereto. By W. H. Wheeler, Civil Engineer. Boston: J. M. Newcomb. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1868. 8vo.

Pp. vi., 188. 3 plates and folding plan.

PARKER, WM. *A Letter* addressed to the *Proprietors of Deeping Fen* containing an area of Thirty Thousand Acres, showing the bearings of the respective interests, together with the liabilities of The Adventurers, or Owners of the one-third part thereof. The narrative embraces an epitome of six Acts of Parliament, and twelve reports; also the opinions of eminent counsel, touching the various responsibilities and duties of the several trusts. By Wm. Parker, Esq., one of the Trustees of the general works of Drainage. Bourne: Printed by J. Morris Jones, Bookseller, Market Place. [1853.] 8vo.

66 pp., with folding plan.

PARKER, WM. *A Narrative of the Unholy Alliance*, purporting to show the monstrous injustice of uniting the *Witham Drainage* and the *Black Sluice Drainage* in one Common Trust, and on terms of equal Taxation. By William Parker, Esq.; originally published in letters in the *Spalding Free Press*, 1880–1881. Spalding: Watkinson and Crust. 8vo.

60 pp.

MILLER, S. H. and S. B. J. SKERTCHLEY. *The Fenland*, Past and Present by Samuel H. Miller, F.R.A.S., F.M.S., and Sydney B. J. Skertchley, F.G.S., Illustrated with Engravings, Maps, and Diagrams. Wisbeach: Leach and Son. London: Longmans, Green, and Co. 1878. 8vo.

Coloured Frontispiece—Title—Dedication—Preface—Corrections—Table of Contents—List of Illustrations—List of Subscribers, xxxii. pp.—Text, Appendices, and Index, 649 pp. There are large paper copies.

MILLER, S. H. The *Handbook* to the *Fenland*: being a brief account of all the Towns, Villages, and Parishes in the Fen District; embracing portions of the Counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Western Norfolk, and Suffolk. By Samuel H. Miller. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co. Wisbeach: Leach & Son. 12^{mo}. n.d. [1889.]

175 pp.



SPRIDLINGTON.

[ANON.] A description of the *New Church* of *St. Hilary*, at *Spridlington*, built in memory of the late Rev. Henry Frederick Hutton, M.A.; for thirty-two years Rector of the Parish. Lincoln: James Williamson, Printer, High Street. 1875. 12mo.

15 pp.



WHAPLODE.

FOSTER, W. E. The *Parish Church* of *Saint Mary, Whaplode*, in the County of Lincoln. With an Appendix, containing Notes on Whaplode. By W. E. Foster, F.S.A., Lond., and Hon. Member of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, &c. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1889. 8vo.

Title—Dedication—List of Illustrations (8), viii. pp.—Text and Index 120 pp.



LINCOLNSHIRE.

GENERAL WORKS.

[COX, THOS.] *Magna Britannia et Hibernia, Antiqua et Nova*. [London.] 1720–31. 6 vols. 4to.

Vol. II. Lincolnshire.

BRAYLEY, E. W. AND J. BRITTON. *The Beauties of England and Wales*; or, original delineations, topographical, historical, and descriptive of each County. By E. W. Brayley and J. Britton. London. 1807. 8vo.

Vol. ix. Lincolnshire.

MARRAT, W. *The History of Lincolnshire*, Topographical, Historical, and Descriptive. By W. Marrat. Boston: Printed and sold by the Author. 1814. Foolsap 8vo. 4 vols.

Collation.

Vol. I. Title 1 p.—Contents 1 p.—Introduction, pp. 1–380—Additions and Corrections, 4 pp. 4 Plates: Interior of St. Botolph's Church, Boston, facing page 39—View of Church and Bridge, Boston, facing page 67—Kilton Old Church, facing page 36—Algar's Tomb, facing page 150—Wykeham Chapel, facing page 300.

Vol. II. Title, 1 p.—Contents, 2 pp.—Text, pp. 1–405—pp. 360, 390–396 are wrongly paged—Additions and Corrections 7 pp. 6 Plates: View of Lutton, facing page 67—Abbots Manor House, N.W. view, facing page 74—Abbot's Manor House, S.E. view, facing page 75—Gedney Church, facing p. 77—Vicar of Fleet, facing page 86—Vicar of Moulton, facing page 121.

Vol. III. (1816). Title, 1 p.—Contents, 2 pp.—Text, pp. 1–362—pp. 25, 34, 63, 64, 140 wrongly numbered—Additions and Corrections, 38 pp. unnumbered.

Vol. IV. No Title—pp. 1–84—p. 50 wrongly numbered.

Vol. V. No Title—pp. 1–144. 2 Plates of Coats of Arms (usually very rudely coloured.)

The above collation comprises all that was ever printed of Marrat's work, which was published in numbers, and never completed. There are large paper copies. The incomplete portions of vols iv. and v. are usually found bound together.

[WEIR, GEO.] *An Historical and Descriptive Account of Lincolnshire*, collected from the best authorities and illustrated by numerous Engravings. Vol I. containing the City of Lincoln and Division of Lindsey. London: Published for the proprietors by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster Row. 1828. 12mo.

View of Cathedral and Exchequer Gate, Lincoln (to face Title Page)—Advertisement, 2 pp.—General View of the County, pp. 1 to 27—the City of Lincoln and its Liberty, pp. 29 to 93—The Division of Lindsey, pp. 95, 96—The Wapentake of Lawress, pp. 97 to 111—The Wapentake of Well, pp. 113 to 122—The Wapentake of Aslaoe, pp. 123 to 133—The Wapentake of Corringham, pp. 135 to 153—The Wapentake of Manley, pp. 155 to 181—The Wapentake of Yarborough, pp. 183 to 212—The Borough of Great Grimsby and its Liberty, pp. 213 to 224—The Wapentake of Bradley Haverstoe, pp. 225 to 237—The Wapentake of Ludborough, pp. 239 to 241—The Wapentake of Walshcroft, pp. 243 to 255 (after p. 253 the two following pages are both 245)—The Hundred of Louth Eske, pp. 255 to 279—The Wapentake of Wraggoc, pp. 281 to 296—The Wapentake of Gartree, pp. 297 to 320—The Soke of Horncastle, pp. 321 to 338—The Hundred of Hill, pp. 339 to 352—The Wapentake of Calceworth, pp. 353 to 377—The Wapentake of Candleshoe, pp. 379 to 391—The Soke of Bolingbroke, pp. 393 to 415—Index, pp. 417 to 425—7 Steel Illustrations and 15 Woodcuts in the Letter-press.

This work was issued in monthly parts and printed by Joseph Pannell, Horncastle. Vol. I. only was published. There are large paper copies.

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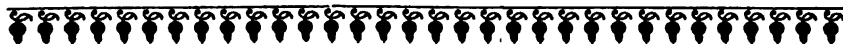
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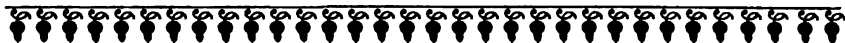
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THE Lettered Half Roxburgh Cases for Vol. I. are now ready, and can be had of the publisher, W. K. Morton, Horncastle, for 2s. These cases will admit of the preservation of the covers and advertisements at the end of the volume.

THE Editors venture to call the attention of their Subscribers to the fact that very few *Replies* are received by them in answer to the somewhat numerous *Queries*. They cannot help thinking that there are many of their Subscribers who can oblige them with answers to these *Queries*, and, if they would only do so, they would greatly enhance the value of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, as well as gratify those whose *Queries* are inserted.

ERRATA.

VOL. II., PART I.

Page 13, line 1, for *kaiap* read *kaiagium*, i.e., wharfage.
" 28, line 7, for *tympanium* read *tympanum*.

LINCS. BRASSES SUPPLEMENT.

" 17, line 31, for *pater* read *frater*.

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WE have received the sheets (but, unfortunately, too late for review in our present number) of Murray's *Handbook for Lincolnshire*, written by our valued correspondent the Rev. G. E. Jeans, Shorwell Rectory, Isle of Wight. We purpose having a Notice in our October issue worthy of this excellent Handbook. Meanwhile, we take this opportunity of calling our Subscribers' attention to its early publication. A Notice will also appear in our next issue of Miss Mabel Peacock's *Lincolnshire Tales* (North Lincs. Dialect), which has just been received from the Publishers.

HOLY WELLS OF LINCOLNSHIRE. Mr. R. C. Hope, F.S.A., F.R.S.L., enumerates in the June number of *The Antiquary* (Elliot Stock) the following Lincolnshire Holy Wells:—Great Cotes, Winterton—Holywell Dale; North Kelsey—Bye Well; Tetney—Blow Wells; Glentham—Newell Well.

ERRATA.

VOL. II., PARTS I. AND II.

- Vol. II., Part I., page 13, line 1, *for* tenage *read* terrage.
" Part II., " 44, " 12, *for* spring *read* springs.
" " " 61, " 5, *for* capse *read* lapee.
" " " 61, " 27, *for* Harrington *read* Hemingby.
" " " 61, " 28, *for* Ordinance *read* Ordnanace.

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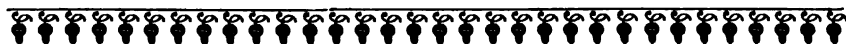
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THE usual *Supplement* of Lincolnshire Topographical Books is held over to the next issue.

THE Editors have to thank their Correspondents for many acceptable contributions. Over six pages of interesting matter have to be held over until the next issue. These include Reviews of Lincolnshire Books lately published, and other subjects.

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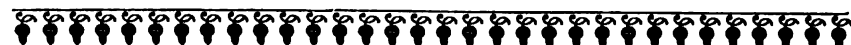
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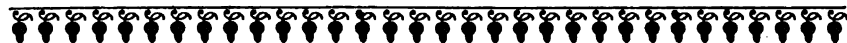
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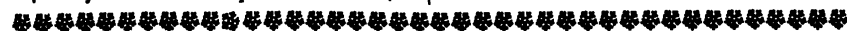
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