

LINCOLNSHIRE
NOTES & QUERIES

A Quarterly Journal

(Illustrated)

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

EDITED BY

THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,

Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle,

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,

Lincoln.

VOL. III.

JANUARY I, 1892, TO OCTOBER I, 1893.

Horncastle :

W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

1893.



HORNCASTLE :

PRINTED BY W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.



PREFACE.

THE conclusion of a third volume of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* demands a few words from the Editors as regards the support they receive from their literary contributors.

All new ventures of a similar class generally commence well and receive liberal support from those interested in the county, but in course of time it frequently happens that old contributors fall off and new ones to replace them are difficult to find. Hence the Editors are often at a loss for sufficient material to put into the magazine. This certainly should not be the case with such a large county as Lincolnshire. There are, we have no doubt, many MS. records worthy of being transcribed and printed for the use of the genealogist and antiquarian, all of which will go to serve as materials for the future historian of the county. To possessors of such records we appeal, in order that these treasures may find a place in our pages and so satisfy the just claims of our enterprise.

Our "Notes" in the present volume are full of historical interest, and we cordially welcome the receipt of others of a similar character. Our grateful thanks are due to Mr. Boyd and others for contributing the extremely useful transcripts of Lincolnshire Inquisitions and Feet of Fines. Early records of this nature are invaluable to the genealogist.

In

In our "Reviews" we have specially to note the admirable volume on the *Louth Old Corporation Records* by Mr. R. W. Goulding, and Mr. Massingberd's *History of the Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby*, both models of their kind. Canon Lodge's *Scryvelsby, the Home of the Champions*, though of a different standard, has, nevertheless reached a second edition.

The most disappointing feature from the editorial point of view is the very few and frequently very meagre "Replies" to "Queries." To write a "Reply" certainly takes up time, but it is time well spent and is an earnest that the contributor values the trouble and attention which the Editors and Publisher give to promote the circulation of *Lincs. N. & Q.* We hope therefore that more attention to this section in our magazine will be given by those of our subscribers who both know and are willing to contribute the information which is so needed by the Querist.

As long as the Editors of *Lincs. N. & Q.* receive a fair measure of literary support from subscribers or others, so long will they continue the publication, and therefore they look forward to increased zeal both on the part of themselves as well as their supporters to make Volume IV. an even better production than the present volume.



ANALYTICAL LIST OF CONTENTS.

NOTES.

PART I. 1, A Lincolnshire Worthy, Sir Charles Anderson (*illustr.*)—2, Glossary of North Lincolnshire Words (*continued*)—3, The Life, Work, and Worth of Maurice Johnson (*continued*)—4, Lincolnshire Knightly Surnames, *temp.* Henry II.—5, Haxey Hood—6, Lincolnshire Folk-Lore—7, Supposed Submarine Remains at The Spurn.

PART II. 18, Halstead Hall (*illustr.*)—19, Extinction of Bull-running at Stamford—20, Glossary of North Lincolnshire Words (*continued*)—21, The Will of Robert Barret of Wainfleet—22, Mass Book in Library of Gentleman's Society, Spalding—23, The River Witham—24, An Old Lincolnshire Will and its Maker—25, Marrying in a Sheet.

PART III. 40, A Haverholme Priory Chirograph (*illustr.*)—41, Baron Wells and Sir Robt. Waterton, A.D. 1466—42, Northdyke Bridge—43, Boston, Stone Crucifix—44, A Lincolnshire Giantess—45, Leonard Maw, Bishop of Bath and Wells—46, A Museum for Lincoln: a want—47, Boston Corporation Plate—48, County News-room, Lincoln, Original Members, 1786—49, A Waddington Bailiff's Account—50, Whales in Lincolnshire—51, Some Lincolnshire Martyrs—52, Saint Alkmund—53, An Index to the Lincolnshire names contained in the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665—6—54, John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamshire—55, Tattershall Castle—56, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart.—57, Feet of Fines, Lincoln, Richard III.

PART IV. 60, Notes on Topholme Priory (*illustr.*)—61, An Index to the Book of Pedigrees—62, a Tessellated Pavement at Louth—63, The Supposed Submarine Ruins at The Spurn—64, Old Lincolnshire Families—65, Angell's Lighthouse at The Spurn—66, The Plague of 1636—67, The Angel Inn, Grantham—68, Ayscough of South Kelsey—69, Sir William Ayscough, of Osgodby—70, Some Lincolnshire Martyrs—71, Feet of Fines (Lincolnshire).

PART

vi. *Analytical List of Contents.*

PART V. 81, A Lincolnshire Worthy, The Rt. Hon. Alfred, Lord Tennyson (*illust.*)—82, The Churchyard Cross at Somersby (*illust.*)—83, Inquisitions, p.m., Linc.—84, Rocheford family—85, Grant from the Crown to John Farneham—86, The Opening of a Tumulus at Revesby, 1892—87, The Preservation of Crowland Abbey—88, The Ancaster Quarries—89, Feet of Fines (Divers Counties).

PART VI. 97, Notes on Stixwold Priory, 1893 (*illust.*)—98, The Tennyson Pedigree—99, The Claim of the Treasurer of Lincoln to the use of the Chamber over the Galilee Porch, A.D. 1308—100, Grant from the Crown to John Farneham—101, Ayscough v. Maddison, Knt., and Mumby, 1626—102, Anne Askew—103, Roman Pavement at Lincoln—104, Alfred, Lord Tennyson—105, Feet of Fines (Divers Counties)—106, Lincolnshire and North Durham—107, Tennysonnia—108, Alvingham Priory Book—109, Inquisitions, p.m., Co. Lincoln.

PART VII. 115, Brass of Ralph Lord Treasurer Cromwell and his wife (*illust.*)—116, Ancient Arms and Utensils found in Lincolnshire, 1787—88—117, Feet of Fines, Lincoln, Henry VII.—118, Grant of a Coat of Arms and Crest from Henry VI. to Bernard Angewyn—119, Kent Family Wills—120, Fall of the Spire of Lincoln Cathedral, 1547—121, Old Saint Day Superstitions in Lincolnshire—122, Episcopal Licence to Schoolmasters—123, Booned Road—124, Barton-on-Humber Churchwardens' Accounts—125, Lincolnshire M.P.'s and the case of Doctor Sacheverel—126, Records of Ancient Horncastle—127, Inquisitions, p.m., Co. Lincoln.

PART VIII. 132, Huttoft Church Font (*illust.*)—133, The Dymoke Family—134, Ancient Arms and Utensils found in Lincolnshire, 1787—88—135, Notes on the Massingberd Family—136, Early Records of Bag Enderby—137, Ice Storm—138, Bardney Parish Register—139, A Museum for Lincoln—140, Kirton in Holland Ruin—141, Records of Ancient Horncastle.

QUERIES.

PART I. 8, Local Cookery—9, Games—10, Edward Parker of Glandford Brigg—11, Family of Lord Coningsby—12, Dymoke Brass—13, Welby Family—14, Funeral Custom.

PART II. 26, Field Names—27, Soaked—28, Family of Curtois—29, Fraunton Manor—30, Ryggesthorp—31, Paved Church Ways in the Marsh—32, Gainsborough—33, Sir Anthony Irby—34, Reid Family of Lincoln.

PART III. 58, The Eland Family.

PART IV. 72, "Clerk Thursday"—73, Waite or Wayte Family of Lincolnshire—74, The Lincolnshire Poacher—75, Burial Customs—76, Fitz-Williams of Mablethorpe—77, Runic Stone at Miningsby—78, Family of Eger, Egor, Egar—79, The Wild Boar in Lincolnshire.

PART V. 90, Old Tombs at Alford—91, Family of Holled—92, Hornbooks.

PART

Analytical List of Contents.

vii.

PART VI. 110, John Wesley and the Brackenburys—111, The Hesleden Index—112, Somersby Manor.

PART VII. 128, "Crowning of Jacks"—129, Who Represented Grimsby in 1654.

PART VIII. 142, Baron Sturton—143, Sir Peter Eves.

REPLIES.

PART I. 15, A Louth Duel—16, Armorial Carving at Coleby—17, A Lost Lamb.

PART II. 35, Goitre—36, Robert de Somercote—37, Marriage of Martin Lluellyn—38, the Family of Earle—39, Early Lincolnshire Imprints.

PART III. 59, The Earle Family.

PART IV. 80, Northdyke Bridge.

PART V. 93, Roman Bricks and Tiles—94, Field Names—95, Lincolnshire Martyrs—96, Runic Stone at Miningsby.

PART VI. 113, "Poor Jeanie" and Kirton Jail—114, Field Names.

PART VII. 130, Field Names—131, Surgeons and the Episcopal Visitations of Bishop Williams.

PART VIII. 144, Kent Family—145, Booned Road.

REVIEWS.

LOUTH Old Corporation Records, by R. W. Goulding, p. 28—The Associated Societies' Reports and Papers, 1890, p. 30—Bygone Lincolnshire, by William Andrews, p. 63—The Homes and Haunts of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 2nd edition, by G. G. Napier, p. 127—Account of S. Mary's Church, Barton-on-Humber, by Rev. C. Moor, p. 128—The Record Interpreter, by C. D. Martin, p. 128—Index Armorial to a Manuscript of the Surname of French, &c., by A. W. French, p. 158—The Prymer of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, by H. Littlehales, p. 158—The Associated Societies' Reports and Papers, 1891, p. 192—The Illustrated Archæologist, by J. R. Allen, p. 221—Notes on Revesby, by Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., p. 222—History of the Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby, by Rev. W. O. Massingberd, p. 222—Scrivelaby, the Home of the Champions, by Rev. S. Lodge, p. 249—The First Register Book of the Parish Church of Horncastle, p. 256.

LIST

viii. *Analytical List of Contents.*

LIST OF PLATES.

Portrait of Sir Charles H. J. Anderson, Bart., to face p. 1.

Halstead Hall, Stixwold, to face p. 33.

A Haverholme Priory Chirograph, to face p. 65.

Tupholme Abbey, from the East, to face p. 97.

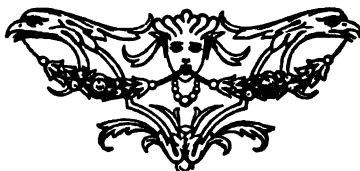
Alfred, Lord Tennyson (Medallion), to face p. 129.

Somersby Cross, to face p. 138.

Gatehouse of Stixwold Priory, to face p. 161.

Brass of Ralph Lord Treasurer Cromwell and his wife Margaret, 1455-56, to face
p. 193.

Huttoft Church Font, S.E. view, to face p. 225.





SIR CHARLES H. J. ANDERSON, BART.
NOV. 25, 1804—OCT. 8, 1891.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



LINCOLNSHIRE WORTHY—SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, BART.,* NAT. 25 NOVEMBER, 1804, OB. 8 OCTOBER, 1891.—The family of Anderson is one of those old races with which Lincolnshire folk have been familiar from the time of the Wars of the Roses. A Roger Anderson was living at Wrawby, in the reign of Richard II., and his descendants seem to have continued there without a break until the time of Henry VIII., when we find Edward Anderson residing at Flixborough. His house, which was in all probability a timber structure, has long passed away, but the square moat by which it was protected may still be traced. This Edward married Johanna Clayton, a niece of George Clayton, *alias* Rotherham, the last Prior of the Augustinian Canonry of Thornholme. He had two sons, Thomas, the elder, who inherited the Flixborough estate, and Edmund, who became a barrister, and rose to the position of Lord Chief Justice. The latter is now

* By the kind permission of the representatives of the Family of the late Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., and also of Mr. R. Slingsby, photographer, Lincoln, we are enabled to give a facsimile of a photograph of the deceased Baronet. [Eds. *Lincol. N. & Q.*]

remembered as the Judge before whom Mary Queen of Scots appeared previously to her execution. Sir Edmund was a well-known man during the greater part of the reign of Elizabeth, and his name is still familiar to the few persons who take an intelligent interest in the growth of English Law. His "Reports in the Common Pleas," chiefly of cases heard in the reign of Elizabeth, was printed in 1664, and is still a work of authority.

Sir Edmund married a Hertfordshire lady — Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Smith, of Annables. He left behind him two sons and four daughters. His second son, William, became possessed of an estate at Broughton, and was the father of Edmund who was created a Baronet at the Restoration. In the earlier part of the Civil War he seems to have taken the side of the Parliament, for we find him at one time a prisoner in the hands of some of his Royalist neighbours, but as events developed themselves he became a supporter of the Crown, and seems to have suffered on more than one occasion for his loyalty.

The late Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, the ninth baronet, was fifth in descent from this Sir Edmund. His father and grandfather were clergymen, and both of them held the rectory of Lea. Sir Charles's father, the eighth baronet, also called Charles, married Frances Mary, daughter of Sir John Nelthorpe of Scawby, baronet. They had two sons, Charles, the subject of the present notice, who was born at Lea on the 25th of November, 1804; and William, who was born in 1812, and died in 1815. On the 11th of September, 1832, Sir Charles married Emma, daughter of John Savile Foljambe, of Osberton, Esq., who died on the 8th of August, 1870. He had three sons all of whom died before their father without leaving male issue. The title is, therefore, in all probability extinct.

Sir Charles succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his father, which took place on the 24th of March, 1846. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, taking his B.A. degree in 1826, and M.A. in 1829. He served in the capacity of High Sheriff in 1851. At the time of his death he was the senior Justice of Peace for the Parts of Lindsey, having taken the oaths in 1831. For many years Sir Charles was Chairman of the Quarter Sessions which were held in the now disused prison of Kirton-in-Lindsey, and continued to fill that responsible post for some time after these Sessions were
removed

removed to Lincoln. To the last he gave full attention to public business. We believe, he sat at Gainsborough as Chairman of Petty Sessions within a fortnight of his death.

Sir Charles Anderson's long life covered a great part of that period which to so many of us constitutes all the modern history with which we are acquainted. When his mind began to open every one was talking of the terrible atrocities of the French Revolution, and of the marvellous career of the first Napoleon. He was eleven years old at the time of the battle of Waterloo, and could remember, as if it were but yesterday, the excitement which the great victory occasioned in our towns and villages. This was by no means the earliest public event which his retentive and most accurate memory had registered. The spires were removed from the Western Towers of Lincoln Minster in, or about, the year 1808, and we have heard him say, more than once, that he could remember seeing the masons and carpenters engaged on that unholy work. There was hardly an event of importance from 1815 downwards, concerning which he could not communicate facts of value. Though not a literary man in the narrow sense which it has become the fashion to affix to these words (as if a cultured person were a kind of specialist, cut off from his fellow creatures), he was a careful reader and had stored his mind with knowledge relating to a great number of widely differing subjects. History, especially local History, Architecture and Genealogy were, we think, his favourite studies, but there were very few subjects in which cultivated people take interest whereof he did not know far more than his neighbours.

Sir Charles numbered among his friends several of those men who were prominent in what, for want of some better term, we must call "the Oxford movement." He was, indeed, said to have written one or more of the earlier numbers of "The Tracts for the Times," but we have his own authority for stating that this is a fable. In the early years of his manhood there were few persons who had any knowledge of Gothic Architecture, although Carter and Bishop Milner had made their discoveries known in books, and through the agency of *The Gentleman's Magazine*; Rickman and Britton were also publishing at this time. "Carter's Essays," in *The Gentleman's Magazine*, belong mostly to the last century; but they were read and considered utterances of authority long after their publication. There were in those days very few, even among the most highly educated, who could appreciate the beauties of mediæval art, or were able to distinguish
the

the work of the days of Henry II. from that of Henry VII. How Sir Charles laid the foundation of his really great knowledge on this subject, we have never been able to ascertain. Certain, however, it is that when nearly all his friends were groping in hopeless darkness, he had acquired an amount of information which, considering the time, was little short of marvellous.

He knew, a fact of which some people of to-day seem ignorant, that those who desire to have a true knowledge of the architecture of the middle ages must not be content with books alone, but must carefully and reverently examine the buildings themselves. With this object in view he inspected, we believe, every mediæval building in our large county, and extended his researches far and wide in distant shires. He had, moreover, a knowledge of the Gothic of other lands, especially of northern Italy and eastern and northern France, and he had examined the Mosque of Saint Sophia at Constantinople, as well as many other less known Byzantine remains of the East. It was his opinion that for one who is in search of real knowledge, the study of our humble parish churches is often of far more value than that of the great abbeys and cathedrals, where the fullest power of the greatest architects of the middle ages was brought into play. He was, we think, the first person to point out that, as regards style, our mediæval churches were almost always in advance of the secular architecture of the time. We well remember, some ten years ago, on a visit paid by the members of the Royal Archæological Institute to Somerton Castle, his showing us little details, which, if we took the ecclesiastical buildings of the neighbourhood as our standard, we should be led to the conclusion that this once stately fabric was some years older than from the evidence of records we know it to be.

Sir Charles Anderson took great interest in church restoration, when it was carried out in a reasonable manner, but he held very strong opinions as to the destructive acts which too frequently go by that name. He was very often consulted on matters of this kind, and his advice was always "never destroy old work." We could give many instances, both in this and other counties, of how a word in season has preserved ancient remains, which otherwise would certainly have perished by the hands of modern beautifiers. Sir Charles was one of the original members of the Royal Archæological Institute, and to the last took the warmest interest in its proceedings. Until infirmity made travelling painful, he hardly ever failed to attend its yearly congress. He was also an active supporter of the

Architectural

Architectural Societies of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, and contributed several papers to their transactions.

In Sir Charles Anderson's youth and middle age, the science of Folk-Lore was jeered at by many persons as a pursuit only fit for children. The silly question "what good is it?" was the utilitarian sarcasm by which serious persons were impeded in their search after a real knowledge of the beliefs of our forefathers. The same class of persons had also a supreme contempt for those who took interest in dialects, which they, in their presumptuous ignorance, felt certain were mere corruptions of what they chose to call "good English." In both these subjects Sir Charles took much interest. We have more than once been amused by the quiet and gentle way in which he has pointed out the stupidity of this particularly offensive class of obscurantists. His knowledge of our own local dialect was very great; as far as we know he had no equal in his acquaintance with the folk-speech of Lindsey and the East Riding of Yorkshire. We are personally indebted to Sir Charles Anderson for suggestions on almost every page of the *Manley and Corringham Glossary*.

To speak of the higher motives which influenced Sir Charles Anderson's life, might be an intrusion at the present time, perhaps, indeed, out of place for us at any time. We cannot, however, conclude, without adding that he seemed to us, and we believe to everyone else who knew him, to be one of those whose chief endeavour during a long life was to follow the footsteps of his Divine Lord. Of Sir Charles it may be said as truly as of the ecclesiastic concerning whom it was written long ages ago:—

"Nobilis antiquo veniens de germine patrum,
Sed magis in Christo nobilior merito."

Not only was Sir Charles's pedigree illustrious in the male line, but through his female ancestry he was sprung from many of the historic houses of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and the North.

Sir Charles Anderson, as far as we are aware, was the author of but few books. We have seen a little volume recounting his wanderings in Scandinavia, a similar book relating to Iceland, and a Pocket Guide-book to Lincolnshire which has passed through two editions. This last contains much important information not to be found elsewhere, the result of private research in every corner of the shire. The catalogue which he gives of Lincolnshire gentry, of the reign of Charles II., when the tumult of the civil wars was over, was compiled from documents

documents in his own possession. Many of the facts there furnished are, we believe, not to be found elsewhere.

Sir Charles Anderson had been lame for some years. This was caused by an accident, otherwise he had good health till the last. We had a long chat with him about a month before his death, when his clearness of mind, health and spirits seemed quite unaffected by age. His death was caused by a chill, caught on returning from the opening of Morton Church. He took to his bed on his return, and seems never to have rallied.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

[BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, BART.—
The following is a nearly* complete Bibliography of the works which issued from the pen of the late Sir Charles Anderson:—

BOOKS:—

- ia. *Ancient Models: containing some remarks on Church-building, addressed to the Laity.* Illust., London: 1840. 12mo.
- ib. Another (*i.e.* Second) Edition, enlarged. Illust., London: 1841. 12mo.
- ii. *A Short Guide to the County of Lincoln.* Gainsborough: Alfred Smith, 1847. 12mo.
- iii. *The Lincoln Pocket Guide.* Lincoln: E. Ralph Cousans, 1874. Cr. 16mo. (Motto) "A Book's a Book, although there's nothing in't."
- iva. *The Lincoln Pocket Guide: being a short account of the Churches and Antiquities of the County, and of the Cathedral of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Lincoln, commonly called the Minster.* (Motto), with Map and Illustrations. London: Edward Stanford, 1880. Small 8vo.
- ivb. The same (Second Edition). London: Edward Stanford, 1881. Small 8vo.
- va. *The Swedish Brothers: a tale.* London: 1845. 12mo.
- vb. (The same) Second Edition. London: 1850. 12mo.
- vi. *An Eight Weeks' Journal in Norway in 1852.* Illust., London: 1853. Sm. 8vo.

PAPERS:—

- i. A Paper ("giving a comprehensive view of the Science and History of Church Architecture") read before

* The Rev. J. C. Hudson would be glad to receive further notes in order to complete this Bibliography.

- "The Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society," at the first meeting held at Louth, November 21, 1844. Published at the request of the meeting, and dedicated to the members. Louth: W. Edwards, 1844. 8vo., pp. 24.
- ii. *Notes on Stow Church*: a paper read before "The Louth and Lincolnshire Architectural Society" at Louth, November 25, 1845. (See p. 23 of Second Report of the above-mentioned Society.)
 - iii. A Paper on the *Cathedral of Lincoln*, read before the Society at Lincoln, July 21, 1847. (Unpublished, see p. 4 of Fourth Report.)
 - iv. A Lecture on the *Monastic Establishments in the County of Lincoln*, illustrated by reference to the remains of Thornton College. Delivered at Louth, Oct. 17, 1848. (Unpublished, see p. 8 of Fifth Report.)
 - v. A Paper on *The Old Hall at Gainsboro'*, read at Gainsborough, May 2, 1849. (See p. 28 of Sixth Report.)
 - vi. A Paper descriptive of *The Restoration of Lea Church*, illustrated with the ground plans and drawings, read at Gainsborough, May 2, 1849. (See p. 34 of Sixth Report.)
 - vii. A Paper on *Stained Glass*, read at the joint meeting of the Architectural Societies of the Archdeaconry of Northampton and the County of Lincoln, held at Stamford, May 22, 1850. (See pp. 37-62 of the Report, published at Stamford, by Samuel Sharp, 1850. 8vo. N.B.—This Paper was reprinted in the *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers*, Vol. I., 1850-51, pp. 100-109.
 - viii. A Paper on *The Local Peculiarities of Church Architecture*, read at the joint meeting of the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Architectural Societies held at Ripon, June 17, 1851. *Assoc. Arch. Reports and Papers*, Vol. I., pp. 307-314.
 - ix. A Paper—*A Few Words on Monumental Sculpture*, read at the meeting of the Architectural Societies . . . at Leicester, June 3, 1854. *Assoc. Arch. Reports and Papers*, Vol. III., 1854-55, pp. 67-74.
 - x. The Index to Vols. I. to XXV. of *The Archæological Journal*,

Journal, has the following entries:—"Anderson, Sir C., Bart., notice of Stow-in-Lindsey Church, v. 225—observations on the death of the Marquis of Northampton, viii., 94; on the transactions at the Lincoln Meeting (1848), viii., 95. His observations at the Cambridge Meeting, xi., 391, 395, 406; remarks on Lincoln Minster, xviii., 395. Exhibits an enamelled plate with the Lennox arms, xix., 294; enamelled snuff-box from Naples, and other enamels, xix., 295; miniatures, xix., 296; knife and fork, with handles of Battersea enamel, xix., 299; notices of the traces of the Scandinavian language in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, xix., 377.

J. CLARE HUDSON, Co-Ed.

The following letter from the late Sir Charles Anderson, was received by the Horncastle Editor of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, a week previous to his decease:—

"Lea, Sept. 30, 1891.

"Dear Mr. Hudson,

In looking over the last *Notes & Queries* [Oct. 1891], I think the story of the Witch of Tetford, which is very curious, and tallies very much with the Witch described in Dr. Atkinson's *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*, and y^e Ghosts and the Dogstone, should have the name of the contributor, and the name of the teller of the stories appended.

The account of St. Katherine's Priory is interesting. I'm afraid there is no drawing of the building extant.

Browntitus for Bronchitis (Vol. II., p. 247) is not peculiar to Lincolnshire. I heard it, in visiting an old woman with a friend at Stinchcombe, in Gloucestershire, telling my friend of her ailments, she appealed to her granddaughter, 'What did the doctor say of it?' 'Browntitus, Grannie?' 'No, that wasn't the name.' 'Populations, Grannie?' 'That's the word.' Meaning no doubt, palpitations. Merely a mis-pronunciation, as an old woman here at Lea remembering the old Velocipedes, calls the Cyclists 'Philosophers' of whom she says 'There's a deal on 'em now comes thro' the village.'

The Ager (Vol. II., p. 246) at Wisbeach, shows the same derivation as in the Trent and Ouse, the Æger or

Neptune

Neptune (Sea God) of the Scandinavians. A Danish Clergyman told me that the mouth of the small streams going into the sea in Denmark were often called Ægir dur, or the doors of Æger.

Backside (Vol. II., p. 247). The street now called Trinity Street in Gainsbro', was always called when I was a boy the 'Backside' of the Town, and y^e postboy, if you were driving, used to ask you, 'Will you go by front way or backside?'

Cob-hall (Vol. II., p. 248). The small N.E. Tower of Lincoln Castle with the Crypt below was always called Cobb's Hall when the Castle was shown to strangers. The new drop used to be fixed on the top, when the gallows was disused.

Folly (Vol. II., p. 250). The Summer house on the Cliff at Gate Burton on the Trent used to be always called 'Burton Folley' when I was a boy; no doubt derived from the French, *Folie* or *Follett*, a fancy or foolish fad, as modern slang might call it.

I have given the volume of Louth Church Accounts to the parish of Louth. It is not perfect, but except being bound, it is as I received it when first I got it. I have not examined it very carefully, but it begins before the close of the XVth Century and contains the earlier years of the following Century, during which the Broach or Spire was built. A good deal of the stone was landed at Dogdike (Dockdyke) and conveyed on wheels from thence, perhaps also by Horse on flag pavements, as was the stone and coal by exchange when Wollaton House (Lord Middleton's) was built, for flag causeways were common in the Isle of Axholme and in Notts, in my remembrance. I have cantered from Littlebro' to y^e Grove Woods to meet the hounds when the roads were scarcely passable, and seen a small cart load of corn stuck in the road and thatched for y^e winter there, belonging no doubt to a small owner who had no more than one horse, which could not draw the load home.

In the Louth Book I found the word 'Osmond' about which there has been discussion, and it was metal used for a portion of the Bell fastening. Forgive this *Olla podrida*. Yours very truly,

C. H. J. ANDERSON."]

2. GLOSSARY OF NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS (continued from Vol. II., p. 246).

KIMLING.—This word under the form "Kymnell" occurs in the Inventory of Mrs. Anne Digby, of Stoke Dry, Rutlandshire, taken in 1602. "Item three bowking tubbes, three other tubbes and a kymnell, v^s." C. Wise, *Rockingham Castle and the Watsons*, p. 204.

LAID.—"He sees the mildew and the blight and, here and there, many a stalk 'laid' by the rain and the wind, pale and sickly." Cardinal Manning, *The Eternal Priesthood*, 1883, p. 229.

LEAD.—"He showed us a monumental heap of stones, in memory of three Scotch boys slain there by lightning, in his grandfather's, Sir Richard Hawksworth's, time, as an old man attested to Sir Walter, who being then twelve years of age, helped to lead the stones." *Ralph Thoresby's Diary*, Vol. I., p. 383.

LET OUT.—To use foul or bad language. "I'm not a goin' to say what it was consarnin', for that's no business o' nobody's but me and him, bud he did let oot for sartan; I nivver heärd nobody get on warse e' all my born days; an' as it wou'd happen oor squire was comin' past that verry minit, an' so he ses to him, ses he, 'Thoo moänt let out e' that how Ben; to hear yer ony body mud think it wer 'lection time.'" *Ashby*, 1891.

LICK.—A blow, a stroke. "Just as th' dog was runnin' thriff th' passage he gev it a 'lick' wi his whip."

"He . . . gave me two 'licks' across the face, to put me in mind of my Christianity." Dryden, *King Arthur*, A& I., Sc. I., ed. 1884, Vol. VIII., p. 142.

"Because I kin, and because I like, and because ye'se critters that 'licks' is good for." *Colonel Quagg's Conversion. Household Words*, Vol. X., p. 461.

MAZE.—To amaze. "I nivver was so 'mazed' e' my life as I was when Maria popp'd in an set her sen doon by th' fire, I thowt nout but she'd been deäð for years and years."

MEAGRIMS (2).—"Now will I have the headache or the 'meagrim,' or some excuse." Dryden, *The Assignment*, A& III., Sc. III., ed. 1808, Vol. IV., p. 403.

MESSENGERS.—"Dark patches of cloud; spots of ink in the sky, the 'messengers' go driftingly." Richard Jefferies, *Field and Hedgrow*, 1889, p. 16.

MISFORTUNE.

MISFORTUNE.—"Mrs. Whitbread hired a servant in Cornwall, who at the time of hiring thought herself bound to let the lady know that she had once had a misfortune. When the woman had been sometime in service, by a slip of the tongue she spoke of something which happened to her just after the birth of her first child. 'Your first,' said Mrs. Whitbread, 'Why, how many have you had then?' 'O ma'am,' said she, 'I've had four.' 'Four!' exclaimed the mistress, 'why, you told me you had had but one. However, I hope you will have no more.' 'Ma'am,' replied the woman, 'that must be as it may please God.'" Southey, *Common Place Book*, Vol. IV., p. 413.

MIND.—To put in remembrance. "It minds me o' th' time when I wer a lass at Kidby, fifty year sin."

MIND, A PIECE OF.—When anyone gives another a severe reprimand, he is said to have told the offender a piece of his mind. "I met th' yaller-fac'd trapes at Brigg Agricult'ral, an' I tell'd her a piece o' my mind there an' then, bud it did'nt do one hap'oth o' good; she bore it all as brazen as a can'l stick."

"I have told her a piece of my mind already." Dryden, *Maiden Queen*, Act II., Sc. I., ed. 1808, Vol. II., p. 408.

MUN.—"Why, mun, he's of all macks of sorts." *The Spanish Rivals*, 1785, p. 8.

NASS.—An ass. Formed by the letter "a" of "an" becoming attached to the succeeding vowel, and then often being used when the an has not gone before.

"Thoo young nass thoo!"

NAY MARRY. AYE MARRY.—An exclamation in constant use, which is thought to be an unconscious reminiscence of the time when our Blessed Lady was invoked. On one occasion at the Quarter Sessions held at Kirton-in-Lindsey, after the jury had been ordered to retire, one old man remained sitting in the jury box, when the chairman ordered him to join his brother jurymen, he was met by a placid smile and a slowly drawn out, "Nay, Marry, not I, I do'nt care which an a way it goes."

"A strong contrast to the above was shown at the same place by another juror, who, when a notorious poacher

was

was being tried, was heard to say to his comrades in an audible whisper, "We mun find him guilty, for I know Sir Robberd wants it."

NOUNCE.—See Nass. "She's huncht to neet, for I clear neglected to bring her a nounce o' tea fra' th' shop."
John Markenfield, Vol. I., p. 136.

PEEL (1).—"The peel is the long wooden rod, broad at one end, with which loaves are placed in the baker's oven."
Richard Jefferies, *Amaryllis at the Fair*, p. 70.

Fifty years ago the "peels" in the Lindsey farm-houses had commonly their broad parts made of iron.

PILLACATER.—A caterpillar. The following conversation occurred at a club-dinner:—"Why, what's amiss wi' tha'—Thoo dus'nt seäm to be gettin' on like? Why I've just fun'a greet pillacater e' my collyfloor as big as a paycod."

PINK (3).—"The pink of perfection" means as excellent as possible.

"Behold her sailing in the pink of taste,
Trump'd up with powder, frippery, and paste,
Resolv'd 'against fortune beauty's force to try."

George Saville Carey, *The Hills of Hybla*, 1767, p. 20.

POTATOE GRAVE.—A hole in the ground in which potatoes are preserved during the winter. The den which a bear forms in a thicket by excavating the ground to a very great depth, is termed by the Swedes a "jord graf."
L. Lloyd, *Field Sports of the North of Europe*, 1830, Vol. II., p. 124.

PULLEN.—This form occurs in the old song, called "The Country Lover's Conquest," the date of which is probably about 1642.

"I have house and land, and something else beside,
And all at thy command, if thou wilt be my bride;
Sheep, cows and pullen, and such riches in store,
Therefore be not sullen; can'st thou wish for more?

I have six good oxen drawing in a plow;
If thou can'st not love, prethy let me know."

Ballad Society, part xxxij., p. 339.

Bottesford Manor.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

(To be continued.)

3. THE LIFE, WORK, AND WORTH OF MAURICE JOHNSON (continued from Vol. II., p. 209).—Mr. Augustus Wollaston Franks, C.B. possesses, in his unrivalled collection of English and Foreign book-plates, the original pen and ink sketch made by Maurice Johnson in December, 1743, for his own Book-plate, or *ex-libris*, which was engraved by his friend, the celebrated George Vertue, who was elected a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, 6th March, 1728.

The paper, on which the sketch is drawn, measures about four and a quarter inches in height, by about six and a quarter in breadth.

The design is as Shield of fanciful shape, and is quarterly of twelve with a quarterly escutcheon of pretence, and the shield is surmounted by the Crest borne by the Johnson family.

On the dexter side of the paper Maurice Johnson has written:—

"The figure of Mercury with a plumb line of this shape [sketch of plumb line and caduces] under his right hand and the Caduces in his left [sketch] a plumb line in a Rectangular Triangle within a Circle winged, etc" [sketch].

On the sinister side of the paper is written:—

"The Figure of Astraea sitting with the Fasces, an Ax struck thro' a parcel of Rods [sketch of fasces] in her Right, and a Mural Crown in her left hand" [sketch of mural crown].

Under the shield, and towards the sinister is written:—

"I pray Vertue do all thus for the design of Bearings of your faithfull friend and ready Servant, M. J., Dec. 1743."

The Shield is quarterly of twelve. The coats are:—

1. Johnson	5. Atkirke	9. Johnson
2. Tyson	6. Redhead	10. Bertram
3. De Vesci	7. St. Martyn	11. Ogle
4. Fitz John	8. Downes	12. Pynchbeck

In pretence the quarterly shield is:—

Ambler
Sybaey

Lessington
Thorpe

Mr. Franks has three different impressions of the plate in its three different stages which measures in height three and three quarter inches, by six inches in width. In the first impression the arms are merely tricked, and with no metal or colour tricking whatever, neither is the plate signed by Vertue

or

or dated, and there is no lettering. The figures of Mercury and Astraea are seated on two plain steps, and the back ground is a diapered curtain, tied with *nastri* and surmounted with two festoons of laurel leaves.

The second impression is signed "G. V. Sc." and the plate is lettered:—

"M. Johnson J. Hon. Soc. I. Templi L. Antiq. Lond.
S. & Gen. Spaldg. Inst. & Secr. 1735."

The metals and colours are tricked after the manner of Padre Petra Santa, of the Society of Jesus, but not correctly in the quarterings of Johnson of Ayscoughfee, Ogle and Pynchbeck, etc.

Below the shield, on a label is the motto:—

"EXCITENT,"

and on the two steps on which Mercury and Astraea* recline is the Greek inscription:—

ΙΔΡΕΙΗ δοκιμῶς ὁ μελεῖ καὶ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΑ

The third impression is probably the finished plate, and only differs from the last in the back-ground behind the curtain, or travers, being engraved with horizontal lines, probably intended to represent the azure sky, and not left blank as in impressions one and two. The Print Room of the British Museum has two impressions of this Johnson Book-plate, engraved by Vertue. One before lettering, the other after.

Mr. Franks, also possesses the original pen and ink sketch made by Maurice Johnson for the book-plate, or *ex libris*, of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, which, in 1744 and 1746, was likewise engraved by Vertue.

The paper on which the sketch is drawn measures about eight inches in height, by about six inches in width.

Nichols in his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* (Vol. VI., p. 12), says:—"The device of this Society, designed by Mr. Johnson, and executed by Vertue, and subscribed:—"Soc. Gen. Spalding Instituta MDCCX.,," was two Tritons supporting a couch, in which sits a naked female, representing Truth, a flaming heart on her girdle, a star on her head; in her right hand a dove, in her left a lily," and Nichols in a foot note adds:—"This device was copied from one in the Palace Mattei in the *Admiranda Romae*, and Montfaucon's Antiq. I. III. 17. 101. pl. L. No. 9."

* Nichols in his *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* (Vol. VI., p. 23) gives a brief account of the book-plate, but does not name the female supporter on the sinister side of the shield.

The Tritons, half men and half fish, are kneeling upright in the sea, and uphold a shell on which sits Astraea with hair flowing down over her shoulders. Around her neck is a tight necklace, and in her left hand is a bunch of roses. Below the shell, in a circular shaped shield, are the arms of the Benedictine Priory of Spalding, viz. :—

*Azure, three garbs Or, and as a difference for the
Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, in chief an estoile
Argent.*

These colours are also tricked after the manner of Petra Santa the inventor of our present system of tricking colours by means of lines and dots.

Around the shield, on a circular band, is inscribed in *double* letters, beginning at the base on the dexter :—

“ALIT . VICINAS . VRBES,”

and below the sea, in similar letters :

“SOC . GEN . SPALDING . INSTITUTA . MDDCX.”

The above sketch and inscriptions are all in pen and ink, and occupy nearly two thirds of the sheet of paper, but at the foot, an illiterate hand has written in pencil :—

“ALIT . VICINA [*sic.*] VRBES”

with the injunction :—

“Engrave the writings round the Arms, and at bottom both double letters.”

The Print Room of the British Museum possesses a torn copy of the first *ex-libris* which is in mezzotint. The plate is lettered :—

SOC. GEN. SPALDING INSTITUTA MDCCX.,

and in the sinister lower corner is inscribed :—

“G. V. f. 1744.”

Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, in 1762, in his *List of George Vertue's Works*, under “Class 18, Miscellaneous” gives : “Arms of the Antiquarian Society at Spalding, engraved and mezzotinto.”

The Print Room likewise possesses two impressions in mixed style of line and stipple. These are inscribed :— “G. Vertue f. 1746,” and have as well “M. J. inv.”

Mr. Franks has two impressions, the first impression was engraved before the twenty-fifth of March in the year 1745-6, and it measures five and a half inches in height, by six and quarter inches in width, and below it is printed in type :—

“London,

"London, Printed by Order of the Society by *William Bowyer*, a member,"

and then in red ink is the date "MDCCXLV."

Vertue has improved the design which Maurice Johnson sent him. The star over the head of Astraea has a radiating halo, the necklace around her throat hangs loose, and the flowers in her left hand consist of a rose on its stalk, and a lily on its stem. The shield of arms is oval, and the sea is slightly troubled by the kneeling figures of the two Tritons and the back ground hatched to represent black-night.

The inscriptions are the same as in the sketch, and in the dexter lower corner is inscribed:—

"M. J. inv."

and in sinister:—

"G. Vertue f. 1746."

The second impression is from the same plate, but is worn, and has no imprint.

The copper plate cannot now be found, and besides a few impressions, used as book-plates in the books in the Library of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, copies are rare.

Reform Club, London, S.W. EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

4. LINCOLNSHIRE KNIGHTLY SURNAMES *temp.* HENRY II. —The following list of surnames is compiled from Hearne's printed edition (1728) of the *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, a MS. containing the returns made by the Tenants-in-Chief to Henry II., when he levied an aid on the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Matilda, with Henry the Lion, styled Emperor of the Romans, but according to Hearne, more rightly called, Duke of Saxony; this was one of the three purposes for which a King could levy an aid without public consent; the others being, his own ransoming; and the knighting of his eldest son: an aid might not exceed 40s. on each knights' fee. These returns shew what fees each tenant-in-chief had enfeoffed; what he retained in demesne; which fees were enfeoffed before, and which after, the death of Henry I. A fee is commonly reckoned to have been composed of 2 Carucates (about 100 acres) of land; but the returns from Lincolnshire prove how greatly fees varied, even in the same County; thus Lambert de Scotenni states that he holds "16 Carucates 2 Bovates by the Service of 10 Knights"; whilst Richard de Haia records that "5 Carucates make one knight, and knights hold them, some more, some less."

In

In this list the tenants-in-chief are placed first, with a reference number to shew the Knights belonging to their Rolls; in some cases it is difficult to calculate how many fees each Barony contained, for the practice of sub-division had commenced; for instance, Earl Simon returns Knights holding a 16th, a 20th, and even a 30th part of a fee. Except where a Knight's name tells the Parish where his holding was situated, it is impossible to say where the fees lay, for the returns mention no localities; a comparison with the *Catalogus Tenentium Terrarum*, &c., also edited by Hearne, would shew where many of the Barons held lands, but the MS. is incomplete, relating only to a part of the County, and seems to have been compiled fully 20 years later. This list is arranged alphabetically, omitting such names as "John son of John"; the majority of the names are still Norman, or relate to the Knight's office only. Some Saxons have been admitted into the ranks of the military tenants, and the practice of alienation seems to have begun, for the fees held by Aaron, and by a certain Jew, probably had belonged to some spendthrift Norman Knight. Many of the names, especially those taken from villages, are evident abbreviations, often hard to expand; where Hearne has identified these, his remarks are inserted in brackets.

TENANTS IN CHIEF.

1. Robertus Lincolniensis Episcopus	70 milites
2. Willelmus de Romara (In Lindesia et in Wiltescire)	67 "
3. Simon de Cauci	5 "
4. Hugo Wac	9 "
5. Walterus de Aincurt	40 "
6. Comes Simon (St. Liz Northamptoniæ)	circa 60 "
7. Comes Symon	12 "
8. Mauritius de Crun	25 "
9. Lambertus de Scotenni	10 "
10. Thomas de Arci	circa 21 "
11. Hugo de Bajocis (Bayeux)	" 19 "
12. Robertus filius Hugonis	25 "
13. Ricardus de Haia	20 "

Willelmus Martel, 1 fee in Canewic, not sub-infeudated.

A

Aaron, 6	Amundevill, Willelmus de, 7; Walterus
Adnes, Everardus de, 11	11
Aelard, Herebertus filius, 7, 11	Amd (Anderby), Willelmus de, 7
Aincurt, Radulphus de, 5	Arcell, Leonius de, 7
Agford, Alanus de, 11	Arci, Nicolas de, 9
Alneto, Fulco de, 5	Arm (Armenters), David de, 7
Amund, Adam de, 6; Willelmus, 6;	
Helias, 6	

B

Baar, Ricardus, 6	Bardulf, Hugo, 12; Doo (Dover), 12
Bajocis (Bayeux), Suspuus, 10	Bartun, Jocelinus de, 6

C

Bella

Bella Aqua, Willelmus de, 5
 Bellingeworthe, Rogerus de, 2
 Berchett, Eustachius de, 5
 Bernier, Willelmus, 9
 Besingebi, 7
 Boclevill, Oliverus de, 3
 Boebi, Hugo de, 7
 Bolonia, Willelmus de, 2
 Bosco, Ernaldus de, 4
 Braceberge, Ranulfus de, 10
 Bracwrthe, Willelmus de, 7
 Brabœuf, Ranulfus de, 2

Camerarius, Johannes, 6; Stephanus, 7;
 Hugo fil. Walteri, 7
 Camvill, Ricardus de, 2
 Canz, Osbertus, 2; Herebertus, 2
 Carbonel, Robertus, 2
 Cardunvill, Ernaldus de, 1
 Cantilup, Radulphus, 2; Walterus, 2
 Chaucumbe, Mathæus de, 1
 Charan, Robertus de, 1
 Chahaines, Willelmus de, 1
 Cherkebi, Gerardus de, 12; Feod, 2
 Chevalchesul, Robertus, 1
 Childebi, Hebertus de, 4
 Chukuald, Ricardus de, 10
 Clamvill, Robertus de, 11

Deadmd (De Admoder), Walterus, 1
 Denton, Robertus de, 11
 Deping, Geroldus, 4

Eikering, Galfridus de, 7
 Englebi, Joislenus de, 12
 Enisford, Willelmus de, 1
 Essebi, Jordanus de, 12

Faldigoard (Foldingworth), Ricardus de
 12
 Fanucurt, Helias de, 5
 Felvicheham, Gwionec de, 12

Gaosa (Gonfla), Petrus de, 10
 Gasle, Petrus de, 2
 Gerlington, Rogerus de, 11
 Grainesbi, Eudo de, 8

Hale, Ricardus de la, 7
 Halton, Gervasius de, 2; Simon, 2
 Haia, Radulfus de, 5; Ricardus, 8
 Hal, Thomas de, 6
 Hanoor (Hanworth), Robertus de, 12
 Heclingeham, Ricardus de, 11
 Hereford, Radulfus de, 7
 Herlinton, Radulfus de, 2

Insula, Simon de, 10

Brancewell, Willelmus de, 12
 Brandun, Jocelinus de, 7
 Bretot (Bratoft), Alanus de, 11
 Brenitoft, Hugo de, 7
 Brigwere, Radulphus, 2
 Brien, 7
 Brune, Jocelinus de, 10
 Buissent, Hugo, 1; filius Willelmi, 1
 Bunda, 6
 Bunel, Rogerus, 12
 Burt, Radulfus de, 11

C
 Clericus, Walterus, 6
 Cliftona, Adelinus de, 1
 Colerill, Willelmus de, 4, 5
 Columbarius, 7
 Columbarius, Gilebertus de, 2
 Columbanus, 7
 Cotes, Petrus de, 1; Joelanus, 2
 Correb, 1
 Creton, Rolandus, 4
 Crerequer, Reginaldus de, 7
 Crokesbi, Gerardus, 9
 Crosteton, Ricardus de, 12
 Cropria, Simon de, 1
 Crumwell, Radulfus de, 1
 Cundy, Rogerus de, 1

D
 Diva, Willelmus de, 1
 Dosing, Ricardus de, 11
 Dun, Godefridus de, 2

E
 Estikewalt, Rogerus de, 12
 Eaved (Evedon), Beatrix de, 1
 Evermunt, Goslenius de, 1

F
 Fleburg, Nigellus de, 1
 Foliot, Helias, 6; Willelmus, 11
 Frost, Ricardus, 6
 Funtaines, Hereveias de, 1

G
 Grendon, Walterus de, 7
 Grim, Willelmus, 6
 Gum, 7

H
 Herevei, Willelmus filius, 11
 Herie, Gervasius de, 5; Willelmus, 7
 Horsinton, Willelmus de, 2
 Hoilande, Willelmus de, 11
 Hoveringham, Hugo de, 5
 Hund, Malger de, 6
 Hurtequartier, Willelmus, 9
 Hunwell, Walterus de, 10

I
 Irvoi, Walterus filius, 11

- J
Judæus, quidam in Fecletima, 2
- K
Kannosbi (Canesby), Gervasius de, 11 ; Thomas, 11
Kele, Henricus de, 11
- L
Landa, Willelmus de, 12
Le Cancels, Robertus, 2
Leucri, Willelmus, 2
- M
Malebisse, Osbertus, 2, 11
Malherbe, Rogerus, 1
Malduit, Ivo, 4
Mansa, Petrus de, 10
Marin, Robertus, 7
Maring, Johannes de, 10
Martun, Ernaldus de, 7
Mariscis, Ivo de, 10
Malger, Galfridus filius, 7
- N
Nevill, Galfridus, 3, 7 ; Hugo, 3, 7 ; Robertus, 9
Niweton, Reginaldus de, 12
- O
Oilli, Henricus de, 1 ; Simon, 2
Ormesbi, Alanus de, 9
- P
Pasturel, Radulphus de, 2
Pescanus, Alanus, 12
Peil de Cerf, Jocelinus, 6
Pierpunt, Robertus de, 1
Pincerna, Robertus, 6
- Q
Quartirmains, Herebertus
- R
Repingehale, Alanus de, 10
Reinelinus, 7
Rie, Henricus de la, 7
Ringed, Helias de, 1
Rithun, Almaricus de, 7
Riviere, Johannes de la, 2
Roches, Alanus de, 7
- S
Safredus, 6
Sailli, Willelmus de, 7
Santa Cruce, Odo de, 1
Sancto Lodo, Gilebertus de, 10
Sancto Luzo, Ace de, 10
Sancto Walerico, Reginaldus de, 1
Scrembi, Petrus de, 7
Scrop, Robertus, 7
- T
Tanet, Renaldus de, 4
Toftes, Rogerus de, 11
Toiland, Rogerus de, 2
Torp, Willelmus de, 7
- K
Kima, Philippus de, 1, 2, 5, 7, 12
Kingsdon, Helias de, 4
- L
Lingeure, Radulphus de, 1
Luvet, Ricardus, 7
- M
Massingeham, Herebertus de, 11
Medicus, Radulfus, 6
Merston, Petrus de, 11
Millei, Rogerus de, 9
Milingebi, Amfridus, 2 ; Willelmus, 2
Monacus, Robertus, 1
Muleton, Lambertus de, 2
Muschamp, Hugo de, 7
- N
Norewiz, Andreas de, 6
Novavill, Gilebertus, 1
- O
Ouresbi (Orby), Johannes de, 9
- P
Pincun, Radulfus, 9
Pigoorda (Pickworth), Thomas de, 12
Portmort, Robertus de, 8
Puntchardon, Rogerus de, 10
- Q
Quartirmains, Herebertus
- R
Roby, Simon de, 11
Rolles (Rollos), Willelmus de, 4
Rolleston, Thomas de, 5
Roppelai, Simon de, 3
Rothomagas, Radulphus de, 2
Roweil, Adam de, 10
Russidale, Gwido de, 5
- S
Selkebi, Ivo de, 7
Silvein, Hugo, 1 ; Osbertus, 1
Speton, 7
Stanton, Galfridus de, 5
Stikelton, Robertus de, 1
Stokes, Ricardus de, 1
Stowa, Johannes de, 1
Sutbroc (Sudbroke), Rogerus de, 12
- T
Totincton, David de, 2
Tures, Galfridus de, 2
Turgrimbi (Thorganby), Hugo, 9 ; Thomas, 9

Ver, Gwido de, 2

Wac, Simon, 2 ; Hugo, 7
 Watford, Alexander de, 4
 Watervilla, Radulfus de, 5 ; Ascelinus, 7
 Wellebi, Johannes de, 7
 Weres, Willelmus de, 10
 Widine, Robertus de, 10
 Wibadeston, Ivo de, 2

V

Vesey, Willelmus de, 6

W

Wigetut, 6
 Wiham, Radulfus de, 7
 Willamescote, Ricardus de, 1
 Withun, Radulfus de, 1
 Woburnas, 1
 Wotton, Andreas de, 9

A. C. E. WELBY.

5. HAXEY HOOD.—Many of your readers must have heard of the old game which goes by the name of "HaxeY Hood." I was interested a few days ago to come upon what seems like a Breton equivalent. I quote from Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope's *A Summer in Brittany*, which was published in the year 1840 :—

"Upon one occasion, I journeyed several leagues in order to be present on a certain day in a village, where I was told 'a soule' was to take place. But I was disappointed ; and had my trouble for nothing. In fact, these dangerous games have, even in Morbihan, become very rare ; and I could not get any certain information of one, all the time I was in Brittany.

The 'soule' is a large ball of leather, filled with bran ; and the victor of the game is he, who, after a long day's struggling and fighting, remains in possession of the ball. The contest usually takes place between two neighbouring communes, or sometimes between a town and one of the rustic parishes around it. The ball is thrown among the combatants, and the possession of it is disputed in a *melée* of the most desperate description. It frequently occurs that eyes are thrust out, limbs broken, ribs fractured, and sometimes lives lost, in the violent and prolonged encounter." Vol. II., p. 380.

K. P. D. E.

6. LINCOLNSHIRE FOLK-LORE.—It is wrong to laugh before saying one's prayers in the morning, or after saying them at night.

Curly hair is a sign of pride. Nurse-maids teach their charges to draw a hair sharply between the nails of the forefinger and thumb, to discover by its "crinkling" or the reverse, whether the owner is of haughty temperament ; and the writer

of

of this note has more than once been saluted by unmannerly children with the cry "Co'ly locks, Co'ly locks, my wo'd is n't she prood."

To dream of losing one's teeth is unlucky. This is also an Eastern superstition. Harun al Raschid dreamed that all his teeth had fallen out, and the interpreter of the dream explained it to signify, that the monarch would out-live all his relations.

To put a lighted lantern on a table is most unlucky.

To put boots, especially new ones, on a table is unlucky.

If a knife be left on the table during the night, it will be needed to slay a dead animal in the morning.

To open an umbrella in the house, before going out into the rain, is unlucky.

Black pins should never be used by a dressmaker in fitting on a dress, lest its wearer should die an old maid.

Iron is efficacious in nullifying evil influences, and it possesses increased potency if used in the form of a horse-shoe. When Winterton boys exchange their various treasures the bargain is not considered irrevocable until each lad has "touched cold iron." According to information lately received "It is no uncommon thing to see two boys barter birds'-eggs, etc., and then lift up a foot and touch a nail in the heel of their boots to ratify the agreement."

Direct references to the sun are not very common in Lincolnshire Folk-Lore, but the belief that this luminary dances with joy when it rises on Easter-day is to be met with in the county; and it is sometimes said that the beams which pierce through a cloud and stretch in long rays down to the horizon, form the ladder on which Jacob saw the Angels ascending and descending. There is a saying, too, that mill-stones ought to be set to "turn with the sun," since the miller will never thrive while their course is against it. If the sun shines on the apple-trees on Christmas-day, there will be a heavy crop of fruit in the ensuing season—a superstition which has several continental equivalents. The Normans will assure you that, "If the sun smiles on St. Eulalia's day there will be an ample supply of apples and cider, and the Saxons of Transylvania affirm that on Sylvester night (Dec. 31), bright moonlight means full granaries. The Voightlanders vary the belief by holding the opinion that when Michaelmas falls during a waxing moon much fodder will grow in the following year. Another German superstition, which seems to be related

to the Lincolnshire saying, is, that apple trees bloom, cast their flower, and bear fruit during the Christmas-matins.

In Lincolnshire, as in many other counties, everyone should bow or curtsy at the first sight of the new moon, to make sure of good luck in the ensuing moon-time, and no one should neglect to turn over the money he has in his pocket when he sees the first new moon of the year. By this action he will gain an abundance of money during the following twelve months. The first new moon of the year is also consulted in love-divinations. A girl who wishes to learn when she will marry should tie a new silk handkerchief over her eyes, and look up at the Queen of Night through it, when she will see as many moons as years will elapse before she becomes a wife.

Lincolnshire sayings with regard to the moon are :—

“Seed sown during a moon that came in on a Sunday and went out on a Sunday, will never come to much.”

“A moon-light Christmas, a light harvest.”

“A Saturday’s moon

comes once in seven years; it comes too soon.”

M. G. W. P.

7. SUPPOSED SUBMARINE RUINS AT THE SPURN.—Mr. Winson, the well-known cockswain of the Spurn lifeboat, and a long resident at The Point, has recently given me the following information, which I took down at the time, on a matter which is well worthy of further investigation :—On the east, or seaside of The Spurn, about a quarter of a mile to the north of the lighthouses, there runs straight out from the coast a narrow bank called the Ridge, never uncovered at the lowest ebb by some feet. This bank runs N.W. to S.E. or directly out to sea; the place and direction are well marked, for on the calmest days there is always a ripple above it.

The ridge, one side of which drops comparatively into deep water, is neither sand or gravel or of native rock, of which, I need scarcely say, there is none to be found, but it is apparently composed of enormous stones, or perhaps masses of concrete with flat tops. Mr. Winson has sounded over these with a boat hook, and been astonished at their great size. He thinks that the Ridge is in great part of artificial construction and not a bank or shoal cast up by the sea, the foundations rather of an ancient dockwall, mole, or breakwater, and, that
from

from the direction it takes, it not improbably partly under-runs the so-called Spurn island. On one occasion Mr. Winson and his crew went out to the assistance of a stranded fishing smack on the Ridge and got her into deep water uninjured, as she happened fortunately to rest for the time on the level surface of one of the great stones. Other evidence is also forthcoming, all tending to the same conclusion of the existence of ancient remains to the eastward of The Spurn.

The exact site of Ravenser and Ravenserodd has been matter of dispute, there can, however, be little doubt it was in the bay to the north-west of the Point, and is now marked by the bank called the Old Den. This, of mud and shingle mixed with fragments of brick, runs parallel with the new chalk embankment and curves gradually inward towards the shore, nearly opposite to the "Highbents." It is the last portion of the mud flats covered by the tides, and I have seen the place at times crowded with various waders as they retreated before the rising waters; and now as I write these lines of a former favourite fowling-place, I can imagine again the shrill "cour-lie" of the restless whaup, the clear "keep-keep" of the oyster catchers, the mellow "louey-louey" of innumerable godwit, or the wilder "chee-wheet" of the greenshank—but this is mere digression from my purpose. The question is, had this supposed breakwater, or whatever it was, presumably of Megalithic proportions, on the east side of The Spurn, any connection with lost towns of the Humber; or is it, more probably, of much more ancient construction, some relic of a Roman port or harbour within the river, and then situated considerably to the westward of its mouth? From what we know of the loss of lands on the coast of Holderness in historic times, this harbour, if it existed, would be completely protected to the north by a low range of hills, of whose western slopes the high lands of Dimlington and Kilnsea are the last relics. There are sound reasons for supposing the Romans had a port in the Humber between the mouth of the river and Brough, all traces of which may have been swept away at an early period by encroachments of the sea, and slight deviations in the river course, and these immense flat stones may possibly have some connection with the same. I hope in the course of next summer to be able to ascertain by sounding, the exact position and extent of the Ridge, and its probable constructors.

Eaton Hall, Retford.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

QUERIES.

8. LOCAL COOKERY.—Are there any special cakes made in Lincolnshire, besides Whitsuntide cake, and, if so, how are they made?

M. G. W. P.

9. GAMES.—Can anyone supply me with the words, gestures and tunes of two old games; one relating to the burial of "Old Robin Grey," and the other containing the line "He knocked at the rapper, and he pulled at the string"?

Will some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* also furnish the tunes to which "Sally Water," "Jacky Lingo," "Jenny Jones," "Oats and Beans and Barley grows," "Nuts in May," "Queen Anne," "Mary sits a weeping," "When I was a School-boy," "Stepping on the Green Grass," Round and round the village," "The reaper," etc., etc., are sung? Mrs. Gomme (1, Beverley Villas, Barnes Common, S.W.) is collecting materials for a book on ancient village games, and I am anxious to procure our local versions for her.

M. G. W. P.

10. EDWARD PARKER OF GLANDFORD BRIGG.—The above-named was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1770. By will he left a small estate at Ashbourne, Derbyshire, to Rev. John Charlesworth, of Ossington, Notts., also to the same his collection of pictures, old china, etc., which on the death of Mr. Charlesworth went to his son, Dr. Edward Parker Charlesworth, of Lincoln. I have a portrait of Edward Parker, three-quarter length by Wright, of Derby. Can any information be given as to family, date of birth, date of death, and place of burial. I believe Mr. Parker resided in a large old house at or near Brigg (now pulled down). Crest—a stag's head, motto not known.

F. C. K.

11. FAMILY OF LORD CONINGSBY.—Will any correspondent give me information of the following?

1. Lord Coningsby left two younger sons, viz., Humphrey and Ferdinando, the former baptized, February 16, 1681–2, at Bodisham, or Bodenham, in Herefordshire, the latter at the same place May 6, 1683. Did either of these leave any family; and, if so, where?

2. A Mr. Coningsby, of North Mymms and Potterils, Hertfordshire, and Roger Coningsby was buried at North Mymms on January 13, 1707. He is said to have left five

sons

sons, viz., Thomas, Humphrey, Roger, Harry, and John. Can anyone tell me anything of these in their marriages or family?

3. Was Edward Coningsby, who was married at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, and lived there about 1730, any way connected; and in what?

4. There was a Coningsby of King's Lynn, who had a daughter, married, and lived at Bottisham, Cambridgeshire, and was buried there. Would the Edward of Meldreth be one of his (Roger's)?

5. A Mr. Coningsby, who lived the life of a recluse, many years ago, in consequence of the tragic end of a daughter, is mentioned in the county history of Worcestershire. Can anyone give me any information of his descendants?

6. Were the Coningsbies of Coningsby, Lincolnshire, any relation to Edward Coningsby, of Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, or to those of Hertfordshire, and in what way?

If any reader can give me information on one or all of these points I shall feel much indebted.

Coningsby Villa, Meopham, Kent.

E. C. KETTLE.

12. DYMOKE BRASS.—In Banks' *History of the Family of Maryun*, 1817; an engraving is given of a brass to Sir Robert Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, dated 1545, which is stated to be in Haltham Church. This brass appears now to be at Scrivelsby. Was it ever at Haltham, or is Banks' book wrong?

Minster Yard, Lincoln.

A. G.

13. WELBY FAMILY.—I have always understood that the present family of Welby, of Denton, descended from, or at least were connected with, the old stock at Gedney; but in Mr. Maddison's recent volume of *Lincolnshire Wills*, that accomplished genealogist tells us that no proof of any such connection has ever been produced. I am now editing an account of the Welby family for "Notes on the Heralds' Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1634," and I should be extremely obliged if any of your readers could tell me whether any connection between the two families can be proved or not.

4, *Minster Yard, Lincoln.*

A. G.

14. FUNERAL CUSTOM.—A friend gave me a few days ago some numbers of *The Catholic Weekly Instructor*, a penny periodical issued in 1844. Therein I have found the following passage which deserves embalming in your pages. Is the custom here mentioned kept up at the present day?

"A singular

"A singular custom prevails at Gainsborough of giving away penny loaves on the morning of a funeral to whoever demands them. This custom has prevailed for so long a period that the poorer inhabitants look upon it as a right. It is the relic of the old custom of giving charities on the anniversaries of the departure from this world of friends, and a solicitation of prayers for the deceased." P. 83.

COM. EBOR.



REPLIES.

15. A LOUTH DUEL (Vol. 2, pp. 57, 80).—It seems probable that a little local research would identify the Richard Bolls who was killed by John Legard in the duel at Louth in 1631. The following facts may help:—"Richard Bolle, of Boston and Haugh, near Alford, who in 1584, built Thorpe Hall, Louth, which he gave to his second son, Richard, from whom it appears his grandson, Sir John Bolle, bought it in 1595, had by his third wife, Margaret, whose maiden name seems to have been Raven, three children; Richard, who entered at Gray's Inn in 1588; John, entered at Gray's Inn, 1591; and Jane, who married Thomas Awdley, of Grantham, and is mentioned in Sir John Bolle's will (1606) as his Aunt Audley. The will of this Margaret Bowls, who died at the house of her son-in-law in 1615, shews that in 1608 her son Richard had three sons and three daughters, and her son John three sons and one daughter,—one of Richard's daughters being named Katherine—(Maddison's *Lincolnshire Wills*, 2nd Series, 106). A pedigree which was shown to me by the late Mr. Larken, *Richmond Herald*, gave Richard and John as two of the sons of John Bolle, and Anne as his daughter, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Mussenden, of Beasby. The will of Richard Mussenden, of Beasby, Gent., dated 25 April, 1606 (97 Stafford) mentions his daughter Bolle, his son Bolle, and his grandchildren Richard, John, and Anne Bolle. So the other son of John was either born between 1606 and 1608, or he was the eldest son, and by John Bolle's first wife Katherine Metham. Another pedigree made Katherine Bolle, daughter of a Captain Richard Bolle, marry William Chapman. Most likely each of the two younger sons of Richard Bolle, Senr., had a son Richard, and one of these was the duellist, and the other the Colonel Richard Bolle who was killed in Alton

Church

Church, Hants., in 1643. This latter was not, as stated by Illingworth and others, a brother of Sir Charles Bolle; but he was certainly one of this family, for there is in the Record Office a receipt signed by him for money paid to his use by his kinsman Robert Bolle, doubtless the son of Sir John Bolle, of Scampton. In 1640, Robert Bowles was ensign in the regiment of which Richard Bole was Lieut.-Colonel. Sir John Bolle's widow in 1639, left a legacy to Lady Hansard, probably the same Lady Anne Hansard, of Gayton-le-Wold, who in the 20th Car. 1 (1645), made her will and appointed John Bolle, of Cadeby, executor, and he was very likely the same John Bolle who was of Biscathorpe, near Gayton, in 1634, and he may have been brother of the Richard Bolls, of Gayton, who was killed in the duel. Who was the Charles Bolle mentioned in Thompson's *History of Boston* as killed at Winceby? Not (as he says) Sir Charles Bolle, for he died in February 1660-1, after the Restoration.

I have long been endeavouring to trace the various branches of the family of Bolle, and should be grateful to any of your readers who would send to me, direct, notes of registers, monuments, or other records which relate to or mention any of them, especially any named Charles.

10, *Lady Margaret Road,*
London, N.W.

GEORGE BOWLES.

16. ARMORIAL CARVING AT COLEBY (Vol. II., p. 85).—Gilbert Boun, Sergeant-at-Law, was descended from Robert Boun, who married the daughter and heir of Richard Tibtoft. Richard Boun, the son of Robert, is described as of Bakewell, co. Derby, in 22 Henry VI., and his descendants as of Hulme, near Bakewell. Gilbert Boun, living in 1618, married "Maria, filia Ed. Forset de Billesby, com. Linc." (*Thoroton*). The arms of Forset are: "Argent, on a bend Sable three bucks' heads cabossed of the field." The arms of Boun, or Boone, of Lincolnshire, are: "Azure, on a bend Argent cotised Or, between six lions rampant of the third, three escallops Gules." The charges carved on one of the shields in the cellaring of Coleby Hall—on a bend cotised and between six lions rampant three escallops, seem identical with those borne by Boun, co. Lincoln, and indicate that the bearer claimed a common ancestry with that line. The charges on the other shield—on a bend three bucks' heads cabossed, are, no doubt, those of Forset. Catherine, the sister of Gilbert Boun, and relict of

George

George Morton, of Harworth, co. Notts., was buried in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, near Bawtry.

W. MORTON.

17. A LOST LAMB (Vol. II., p. 252).^{*}—The practice referred to of fastening the skin of a “yeanning,” which has just died, on another lamb, to deceive the bereaved dam into adopting it, is far from uncommon in Lindsey. Some ewes—“yowes,” as the speech is—are a little intractable, but, for the most part, they take kindly to such substitutes from the first, treating them in every respect as their own young.

It might be added that on or about the tenth day, the skin is usually removed—*i.e.*, if it has not been frisked out of before.

St. Martin's, Guernsey.

GEO. MARKHAM.

The skin of a lamb which has died soon after being yeanned is often fastened over another lamb in Lincolnshire, with the object of persuading the ewe that the stranger is her own offspring. Shepherds say that the scent of the skin convinces the mother that the claimant on her affections is no pretender, in spite of appearances, for with sheep, smelling—not seeing—is believing.

It is noticeable that dogs will recognise an old friend by scent, after failing to do so by sight; from which fact it has been argued that all canine animals, and probably many other quadrupeds, have the olfactory sense more perfectly developed than man; while their visual power is decidedly less refined. Hence, as someone has remarked, if animals could speak, their general conversation would naturally turn on ideas evoked by odours, and their vocabulary would be rich in words expressive of the different qualities of scents.

M. G. W. P.

REVIEWS.

Louth Old Corporation Records. Being extracts from the Accounts, Minutes, and Memoranda of the Warden and Six Assistants of the Town of Louth and Free School of King Edward VI. in Louth, and other documents relating to the town. Compiled by R. W. Goulding. Louth: J. W. Goulding, 1891, royal 8vo., pp. viii.—202; 9 plates, and 3 illustrations in page.

^{*} Similar Replies are acknowledged with thanks from Mr. J. H. Gibson, and Mrs. L. Reynolds.

Louth

Louth is a marked exception to the general rule that the older towns of Lincolnshire can boast good local histories. The task was attempted in 1834 in the *Notitiæ Ludæ*—intended to be Latin for “Notices of Louth”—a book written by a Mr. Bayley, a Congregational Minister at Louth, but his education was quite insufficient for a work requiring a good deal of learning and literary skill, and moreover, (according to the Preface to Mr. Goulding’s book), he had only resided three years in the town when he wrote his book. Mr. Goulding modestly disclaims any such attempt; he only “hopes that some or all of these extracts may prove useful to the future historian of Louth, as well as interesting to those who care to know something of the extant memorials of their town.”

Regarded from this modest standpoint, this book of Mr. Goulding’s is excellent in intention, and fairly commendable in execution. It has clearly involved a great deal of painstaking search and sifting, it is well and carefully got up and printed, and the Index, a cardinal point in all books of this nature, seems to be exhaustive, so far as hasty tests will decide. The main defect of it is its indecision of purpose. It does not pretend to be a history of Louth—a book for which a fine field still lies open—as it does not even touch on the history of the famous Church, or the great Cistercian Abbey; but, on the other hand it is not the accurate reprint of the extremely valuable Records of the Warden and the Six Assistants to serve as a basis for the coming historian, but only a series of the more interesting excerpts from them, mingled with much miscellaneous matter. And if it is not a history of Louth, while the sketch of the Old Grammar School, and the old print of Captain John Smith, of Virginia, and possibly, though more dubiously, the sketches of “William Wakelin,” and “John Jefferies the Water-Carrier,” may illustrate its subject, what is to be said of the portraits of some of Louth’s many worthy citizens? *Que diable allaient-ils faire dans cette galère?*

The collection therefore is extremely miscellaneous, and yet in no way a general history of Louth. But at least it puts together a great deal of interesting material, some of which may prove hereafter of value, and we hope that Mr. Goulding will proceed in a study in which he evidently takes intelligent delight. The book begins with the five charters, from Edward VI. to George IV., of the Warden and the Six Assistants, a title which illustrates the curiously close connection in Louth of the Borough and the Free Grammar School,
tracing

tracing their history down to the Act of 1836, which divided their dual functions between two Corporations, the Warden and Assistants, as before, governing the Schools and Bedehouses, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors now managing the Borough. This is followed by many interesting extracts from the Records of the Old Corporation, the Court Rolls, the Registers of the Grammar School, which has an exceptionally distinguished history, the Guilds, the Chuntries, and so forth; and there is also an Appendix, based on the Calendar of State Papers, on the famous Lincolnshire Rebellion of 1536, in which Louth, as is well known, took a leading part. The book is interspersed with several illustrations, very various both in execution and appropriateness.

The book then, as a whole, contains much that cannot fail to be interesting to any citizen of Louth, and some that would be suggestive to any historian, though it hardly serves so useful a purpose as it comes within a little of doing. We hope, however, that it will be successful enough to encourage Mr. Goulding to proceed further to prepare the way for—if he does not aim at the distinction of—an historian of the remarkably interesting town of Louth.

The Associated Societies' Reports and Papers. 1890. Vol. XX., Part II. Edited by the REV. PREBENDARY HARVEY, F.S.A. Lincoln: James Williamson. Demy 8vo. Pp. [10], lxiii.—xcviii. [2], 185, 379. Illustrated.

We welcome the appearance of the half-volume for 1890 of the Reports and Papers of the Associated Architectural Societies, which has now been for some time in the hands of their members, and we observe that considerably more than half of it is filled by the Society for the Counties of Lincoln and Nottingham. The remainder of the volume is nearly equally divided between the Northampton Society, in behalf of which two papers are contributed by the veteran Sir Henry Dryden, and the Worcester Diocesan Society, which contributes four papers of more than average value. The Leicestershire Society is represented only by a short Annual Report, while the Yorkshire and Bedfordshire Societies are practically unrepresented. On the other hand, as many as eight papers are contributed by the Lincolnshire and Notts. Society. The first of these, on the Roodcreens and Roodlofts of Lincolnshire, by Dr. E. Mansel Sympson, is founded on a paper read by him at the Holbeach Meeting in June, but which the author has since expanded into a thorough and exhaustive survey

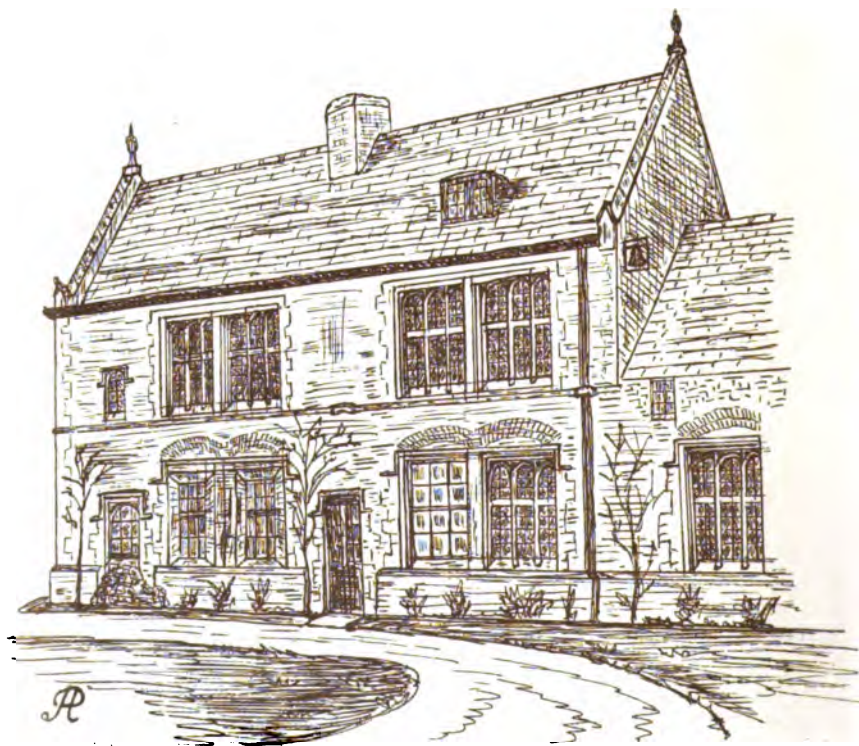
survey of the Roodcreens yet remaining in our county. No one would expect these to rival those of Devonshire in their number and elaborate carving, nor those of Norfolk in their wealth of painted panelling, but we think that few of its readers can have been aware of the number and merit of the Roodcreens still existing in Lincolnshire. In an Appendix, the author enumerates as many as 89 Lincolnshire Churches, in which at least some fragments of Roodcreens remain, whilst illustrations are given in photozincography of the more perfect screens remaining at Coates (by Stow), East Kirkby, Sleaford, Theddlethorpe, Tattershall, Saxilby, and Wickenby. [See *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., pp. 56, 90, 121.] Other papers read at Holbeach, and here reproduced, are of more local interest. In one of these the Rev. G. W. Macdonald, the historian of Holbeach, treats appropriately of the Chantry Chapels at Holbeach, suppressed A.D. 1548; while in two others, Mr. W. E. Foster, F.S.A., the historian of St. Mary's, Whaplode, contributes "Notes on the Fabric, and on the History of the neighbouring and rival Church of All Saints, Moulton,"* and the disputes of the Prior and Convent of Spalding as its Rectors and Patrons with the powerful Lords of the De Multon family, who owned its Manor, and took from it their name. Four engravings, representing respectively the exterior as it was seen by the members of the Society last June, its interior as it was before the restoration, 1867-8, its pier capitals of stiff transitional work, and the coats of arms, noted by Holles, in its windows, but of which not one is at present there, are a welcome and valuable addition to the description.

Coming to Lincoln itself, the Rev. A. R. Maddison continues his annals of the Lincoln Cathedral Choir from A.D. 1700 to 1750. Naturally, in that quieter and more prosaic period, he has not so interesting a story to relate as in the more eventful time of the 17th century, but his narrative brings before us a state of affairs in matters ecclesiastical, which we can scarcely realize now,—when benefices were so miserably small that plurality and non-residence were of necessity the rule, and when many parishes within a radius of many miles from Lincoln had to be served as they could by the priest vicars and other clergy living at Lincoln. Yet, even within the last 30 years, the writer of this notice has seen

* A reprint of these "Notes" has just been published by Mr. Williamson, Lincoln, and Mr. A. Porter, Spalding.

parsonages built, and a resident clergyman installed for the first time in no less than five parishes adjoining his own. In the last half-volume, Prebendary Chr. Wordsworth gave an account of the "Ordinaunces of the Companie of Ringers in Lincoln Cathedral, A.D. 1612-1614." This he has now supplemented with a list of the "Names of the Companie of Ringers" from 1614 to about 1725, as recorded in the Ringers' Chapel in the south-west tower of the minster. On October 7th, 1889, the long-neglected Chapel of Spital on the Street was re-opened by the Bishop after restoration, under the auspices of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, the official patrons of the Charity. Fitly, therefore, has the Precentor of Lincoln taken this opportunity of tracing from the earliest times the chequered history of the Hospital, which was founded and had its present name and position on the lonely Roman Road 11 miles north of Lincoln long before the augmentation of its endowment by Thomas de Aston, Canon of Lincoln, 1395-99. Despoiled by the Crown under Elizabeth, then by the neighbouring landowners, and finally by its own Masters, this ill-used charity had scarcely ever fulfilled the benevolent intentions of its benefactors; and in 1858, under a scheme drawn up by the Charity Commissioners, its remaining revenues, after providing for the seven alms-people originally intended, were diverted to the support of the De Aston Middle School for Boys at Market Rasen. The greater part of these revenues are derived from the Rectory of Skellingthorpe, a parish singularly connected with such institutions; for while its Rectorial Tithes and Glebe Farm belong to the Spital Charity, and through it to the Market Rasen School, nearly all the rest of its 6,000 acres are the property of the greater School of Christ's Hospital, London. It is a connection that has been by no means to the benefit of the parish. At the beginning of the 18th century it was one of the livings served from Lincoln, with a stipend to the curate of no more than £5. It was only under the scheme of 1858, which increased the Vicar's stipend from £30 to £250, that it became possible for a Vicarage to be built, and a Vicar to come into residence. We can scarcely be surprised to read in the Archdeacon's Visitation of 1605 the following presentation against, "Ro: Vaughan, curate of Skellingthorp. He serveth ye cure, but not knownen by what authority; he is gardener to one Mr. Adames, unable to reade divine service, and liveth very basely to the scandall of his function."

(To be continued.)



HALSTEAD HALL, STIXWOULD.



Lincolnshire
Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



HALSTEAD HALL, situated in the parish of Stixwold, Lincolnshire, is a little over two miles from the railway station at Stixwold on the Lincoln and Boston line, and is a little further by the footpath from Woodhall Spa Station on the Horncastle line. It was probably built by a member of the Welby family, from Moulton, Lincolnshire, since Halstead is mentioned in a will of Richard Welby, of Moulton, as part of his property in 1465. He left it to his son Morys, from whom it passed to his brother Roger, and from one of his sons the Welbys of Halstead descend. Perhaps this son was the Thomas Welby, Esqr., of Halstead, mentioned in Mr. Maddison's *Lincoln Wills*, 1st Series, page 12, as having made his will, 6 September, Henry VIII., desiring "to be buried in the Church of Stixwold before the image of our Lady," which was proved 18 August, 1524.*

* We gave an illustration of Halstead Hall as it now stands, from a pen-and-ink sketch by the Rev. J. A. Penny.

At present Halstead Hall consists of two stories and four principal rooms, the height of the ceiling in the ground floor rooms being 10 feet 7 inches, and that of the second floor rooms being 13 feet 5 inches, the side walls being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick.

The windows throughout the house are especially fine, with their massive mullions and framework of Ancaster stone, some of them being of dimensions suited to a much larger structure.

The prospect from the upper windows is unusually extensive, embracing probably no less a distance than from 30 to 40 miles. The noble Minster of Lincoln stands out conspicuous in a north-westerly direction, the Lantern Tower of Boston, and the graceful spire of Heckington to the south and south-west respectively, while the distant Wolds stretch far away to the north-east.

Outside the moat, now dry, which surrounds the house and garden, is a very fine building used as a barn and stable, which is built of the same kind of bricks as the Hall, exactly resembling those of Tattershall Castle and the Tower on the Moor, but it is far more elaborately ornamented with diamond figures in black bricks over its whole surface, which decrease considerably in size as they near the roof.

In 1561, March 21, Richard Welby, of Halstead, County Lincoln, was granted the crest of "an armed arm, the hand charnell (flesh colour or proper) yssvinge out of a cloud azure in a flame of fire"; and the arms with the crest, depicted in the margin, are sable, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis Argent, with six quarterings; in this year, 1561, Richard Welby was sheriff of Lincolnshire. I believe this coat of arms was formerly to be seen on a mantelpiece in Halstead Hall, and is now, or was formerly, to be seen at Denton Hall, as many years ago it was taken from Halstead, and given to the owners of Denton Hall.

In 21 Elizabeth (1579), Thomas Richardson and other inhabitants of Stixwould were plaintiffs, and Vincent Welby, in right of the late Prioress of Stixwould, defendant, for common of pasture and right of way in Crown Close and Sheep Cote, at Stixwould Monastery and Hawstead.

Also in the list of subscribers to a loan in Lincolnshire to provide against the Spanish invasion, for the year 1588, the name Vincent Welby, of Hawstead, occurs.

Though from the year 1550 to 1566 there are no entries in the oldest register at Stixwould, yet from 1547, when the first entry is—

"Ann

"Ann Welbie, christened May 28th," to 1598, when the last entry of the Welby family occurs, there are in all twenty-four entries of the family.

After the Welbys left Halstead Hall, it was owned and inhabited by Richard Evington, who was buried at Stixwould, and who among many charitable bequests left "iiij^l. x^s. yearlie, at the discretion of my executors to the poore of Stixwolde, on the 25 March and 29 Sept." But alas!

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

The Evingtons do not seem to have lived long at Halstead, since the only entries of them at Stixwould are

"Mr. Maurice Evington buried 20 of February, 1610.

"Mr. Richard Evington buried 10 of March, 1610.

"Maurice Evington son of Nicholas Evington christened 2nd Nov. 1611."

After this, Halstead Hall was inhabited by the Townshend Family, as shown by two curious entries in the Stixwould Register, the first written twice as large as the ordinary entries:—

"Mr. George Townshend Esq^r died att Halstead and was buried att Waddingworth on Wensdaie nighte the 13th of Februarie 1627."

The other entry is pointed out by a hand with finger extended:—

"Mr. Kirkland Snawden and Mrs. Francis Townshend married the 25th of December beinge Christmas daie 1628."

After this, the Gibbon Family lived at Halstead, and I believe they also owned it, coming from Tealby, then through a branch of the family living at Stixwould, for

"Joan Gibon was christened in 1666,"

and the last of the family seems not to have left the parish, until the end of the last century.

Among other owners of Halstead and Stixwould were Sir John Coventry, who was assaulted by several persons for having offended Charles II., by asking at a debate in Parliament, "whether the King's pleasure lay among the men or women players," when told, theatres contributed to the king's pleasure. Though Sir John wounded several of his assailants, they at last overpowered him and cut his nose to the bone, which so incensed his fellow members of Parliament, that they passed "The Coventry A&T" in 1671, making it felony to maim or disfigure

disfigure a person, and refused to allow the king to pardon those who had injured Sir John Coventry.

Sir William Kyte, Bart., of Warwickshire, after spending a large fortune and selling Halstead and Stixwold to Lord Anson, the circumnavigator, in 1753, set fire to his mansion on the Cotswold Hills, and was burnt to death.

In 1778, the property was sold to Edmund Turnor, Esquire, and is still held by his descendant, Edmund Turnor, Esquire, of Stoke Rochford and Panton Hall.

The chief thing for which Halstead Hall is considered remarkable in the neighbourhood is for a robbery committed there on February 2nd, 1829, for which three men were hanged, and three transported; but the man who planned the robbery, and hid the men in his house until it was time to secure the men servants in the stable of the old barn, was never even suspected; though two people, besides his own family, knew about it, and where he hid his share of the plunder. After tying the men with halters and locking the door, the robbers crossed the moat, and were let in at the back door of Halstead Hall by the maid servants, thinking they were the men servants from the stable; finding resistance would be useless, Mr. Elsey put down the poker he had seized to defend himself, and with his wife and two maid servants was locked up in a store closet opposite the front door, which opens into the room having the original mullions in half the window, to the right of the front door.

Meanwhile the robbers feasted in that room, before carrying off £50 in money and £30 in silver plate, all of which they took, except a silver teaspoon, with which Mrs. Elsey was eating porridge, and hid in her dress, which is still preserved by a member of Mr. Elsey's family.

After being shut up in the store closet all night, early in the morning Mr. Elsey broke through the door with a hammer, and found the men servants still locked up in the stable, so that the robbers had ample time to escape; and though one was soon captured and hanged at Lincoln on March 27th following, only two more were found that year and hanged on March 19th, 1830, at Lincoln. One of them, Timothy Brammer, kicked off his shoes to avoid fulfilling his mother's prediction that he would die in them, and is celebrated in a ballad. The last of the robbers was not captured until two years after the robbery, although he was the leader, having been a former servant of the Elseys; thus the man who planned the robbery was not even suspected,
and

and the principal person in carrying it out was the last to be captured, and he escaped with his life, being transported instead of hanged, as the fear and excitement had cooled down, and he is also said to have prevented Timothy Brammer from shooting Mr. Elsey, and ill-treating the servants.

I believe the only thing recovered, which the robbers had stolen, was a silver-plated coffee pot, which was found in Halstead Wood, having been dropped or left by the robbers, which Mrs. Myddelton, of Boston, the niece of Mr. Elsey, still has; whose daughter, Mrs. Longstaffe, now resides at Halstead Hall, and to whose kindness I am indebted for much of the information I have obtained about the robbery; and also, for an account of the tragical end of one of the robbers, who was thrown overboard, with two others, for trying to sink the ship in which they were being transported.

Stixwold Vicarage.

J. A. PENNY.

19. EXTINCTION OF BULL-RUNNING AT STAMFORD.—Civilisation, like Taste, is doubtless a matter of education, and the first touch of it to man, like beef to a babe, produces revulsion of feeling and direct opposition. In the most civilised countries nearly all the old sports and pastimes are put down by the strong hand of the law. In England among the principal of those remaining are Fishing, Hunting, and Coursing, Rabbitting and Ratting, and who can say but that after some of the former sports are prohibited a savage man may not be prosecuted for cruelly torturing a rat, by setting his dog on it—if indeed a man or a dog can be found in that day of sufficient pluck to face a rat at all, for dogs like men are open to education, but rats being vermin and free to follow their natural instincts—simply in fact lacking education—will retain their savagery and must be kept down, but only by means of the most approved patent sans-punishment traps; and one great problem of the future will be, so to educate the cat, that she is not to play with her mouse, but either killee-eatee at once, or leave it alone to be caught in the reduced edition of the rat-trap just mentioned. The wonder is that Kings and Rulers remain in such a state of ignorance as to declare war against each other and then set their subjects to do the butchery; but perhaps the greatest wonder of all is that the said subjects, many of them trained in the highest grades of civilization, can be brought to butcher each other like fighting cocks! Can it be that the instinct of destruction remains, only
just

just covered over by the evolution of education ; that when he scents the battle the natural man is himself again ? From our school-boy feelings and from the known effects of the contact of civilized man with savage races, we know this is so, though few are found to acknowledge it openly—another result of education, for it is no doubt very shocking to name a cock-fight, but the feeling that they would like to see one is in most manly hearts.

The rough and dangerous sport of Bull-running had a hard struggle for existence during the last few years in which it was practised in the ancient Borough of Stamford, and it is curious to note the last downward steps to its final extinction.

The "Cruelty Society" began it! *The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, of November 18th, 1836, says "A Society in London, calling itself 'The Society for preventing Cruelty to Animals,' made on Friday last, to the Secretary of State for Home Affairs, some representations as to the annual Bull-running in Stamford on the 13th November, which induced Lord John Russell the next day to address a letter to the Magistrates calling their attention to the nuisance and scandal of that Saturnalia." The Magistrates had not been unmindful of the matter, but resented the indiscreet interference of the "Cruelty Society," thinking to let the sport die out for want of funds, but directly the Society moved in the matter the "Bullards" started the annual subscription, and soon raised enough to buy a bull for their sport. Hundreds of the athletes (if not of the *élite*) from miles around Stamford visited the Town at this time to witness the bull-running, and it was obviously impossible for the police force of the Borough, alone and unaided, to cope with the rough element then added to the lovers of the sport who were natives of the place and to the manner born, and as the *Mercury* points out, if special constables were sworn in, they would have been drafted from the very class who loved the sport and could hardly be trusted to do their duty. This year the Magistrates warned the leaders of the Bullards of the consequences of assisting in a breach of the Peace, but a bull was obtained, and was both run and baited.

On this occasion, eight persons were committed to the Summer Assizes at Lincoln, 18th July, 1837, when they were indicted before a very influential Special Jury on the several counts for conspiracy, for riot, for assault, and for window breaking. Counsel pointed out the antiquity of the sport,
which

which dated back from the time of King John, and that the Aldermen of Stamford, under the old system as magistrates, had refused to interfere—hence this trial to prevent the sport being carried on in the future. Counsel for the defence condemned the interference of the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and advised them to restrain their mistaken but well-intentioned zeal, and to trust to the labours of the pulpit and the press to accomplish the abolition of that, which but for their opposition would have gradually fallen into disuse. The Judge remarked on the disregard for truth evinced by the Officers of the Society (the chief man had denied his office to the bullards, and said he had come down about the Railway, and he subscribed towards the Bull) and left it to the jury to decide whether they would throw overboard the remainder of their evidence on account of that equivocation. In the result three of the defendants were found guilty of riot, and the rest were acquitted. The parties found guilty were to come up for judgment when called upon, but it was understood that if no attempt was made to continue the practice of bull-running they would not be brought up for sentence, and it does not appear that they ever were called up.

The *Mercury*, for November 10th, 1837, gravely informed its readers that “Stamford bull-running is at length to be suppressed. Government have called upon the magistrates and informed them that they will not again be allowed with impunity to connive at such an interruption of the public peace. The stoppage of any of the streets on Monday next [the 13th November was “Bull-running” day] will not be permitted; and the introduction of a bull will involve the offenders in serious consequences—see advertisement in another page of our paper.” The advertisement, signed by five Justices of the Peace, set forth that they had received directions from Her Majesty’s Secretary of State declaring it imperative on them to take measures for preventing a BULL-RUNNING on the 13th inst., and any person or persons so breaking the peace would be PROSECUTED with the utmost rigour of the Law, &c.

The peaceful inhabitants of Stamford, however, had not yet seen the last of the Bullards and their cruel sport, for the *Mercury* of the 17th November, 1837, says:—“Notwithstanding the convictions at the last Lincoln Assizes, the annual bull-running at Stamford was pursued on Monday last with unabated zeal.” The poor animal tortured on this occasion came from Collyweston, where it had been trained for the sport

sport for some weeks previously. The magistrates had sworn in between two and three hundred special constables, and unanimously admitted that the stoppage of the streets with waggons as usual on the bull-running day was illegal, though several of them professed to doubt the illegality of running a bull through the streets any more than fox-hunting, and pleaded the antiquity of the practice in vindication of the popular partiality for it. The streets were not stopped up this year, but the bull was run in the town for a considerable part of the day.

At this time, two gentlemen resigned their appointments as magistrates for Stamford, the remaining four held a Petty Sessions on the 25th November, 1837, at the Town Hall, to hear several informations on the exciting subject of the late bull-running. The court was extremely crowded and the greatest disorder prevailed amongst the audience throughout the day. Two men were convicted and fined, and the money for one was collected in Court before the eyes of the justices, the other offenders were acquitted. The advocate for the defence said the informations were part of a "pitiful attempt to put down bull-running, which is not illegal and cannot be suppressed except by Act of Parliament." The dictum was received with loud shouts by the mob in the court. The *Morning Herald*, of the First of December, 1837, had a strong and not too severe an article headed "Brutal Exhibition at Stamford," which was copied into the *Mercury* of the Eighth of December, giving a detailed though somewhat overdrawn account of the late bull-running, and hoping that the authorities will soon be convinced of its illegality and redeem their town from the disgrace which attaches to it.

This appears to have been the last display of bull-running in Stamford according to the old lines and rules; but in 1838 on the approach of the 13th November, stringent measures were taken by the magistrates to prevent any more disorder. A troop of dragoons from Nottingham, police from London, and a number of special constables were all prepared to keep the peace, and 'bate the bullward's courage. And all would have gone well, but unfortunately a young prize bull and nine choice cows happened to pass that day through the town *en route* from Yorkshire into Essex, here was a temptation not to be resisted; after being allowed to pass quietly through the town, the bull (which had cost about 70 guineas) was seized from the cart and the rabble ran it through the streets before it was captured by
the

the soldiers and police and locked up until the following day. No further riot occurred at this time.

In 1839, similar precautionary measures were taken under the directions of the Secretary of State; forty-three of the 5th Dragoon Guards from Nottingham, and twenty of the London Police, arrived in Stamford a few days before the 13th November, ninety special constables were sworn in, and the two bulls kept in the town were locked up. All was quiet until after one o'clock p.m., when a cry of "bull" was raised, and a fine young animal appeared on the scene—"strayed" from some neighbouring farm, though some said it bore a label "for Stamford." After a smart run the bull was captured by the police at Toilethorpe, a few miles outside the town. Here, the mob, some 4,000 strong, threatened the police, and the military were called out and conducted the animal to the hotel, only just in time to prevent the bulls there locked up from being let out into the streets. No arrests were made, but it was shrewdly suspected that some of the special constables had slept at their posts and allowed the bull to pass them into the town. [*Stamford Mercury*, 15 Nov., 1839.]

At a meeting on the 17th December, 1839, the Town Council slyly published the expenses, which the Corporation had incurred in the last three years, in suppressing this ancient sport, the totals were—

For 1837	...	...	...	£62	3	0
" 1838	...	...	...	£149	4	6
" 1839	...	...	...	£220	0	0
Total...				£431	7	6

These figures no doubt made an impression on the Englishman's most tender part, and the Stamford bullards were educated through the pocket, to become outwardly more civilized members of society, but the memory of the sport lingered long; in the year 1851, the writer remembers the pot-valiant boasts on the approach of the day, and when on the Eve of St. Brice, two horns of Saul's stingo would have brought out a bull on the morrow!

For a full history and many interesting particulars relative to the Stamford bull-running, our readers are referred to the volume *Old Lincolnshire*, Stamford, 1883-85. This note deals only with the last dying days of the diversion.

Horncastle.

C. J. C.

20. GLOSSARY OF NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE WORDS (continued from Vol. III., p. 10).

QUAKERS.—Trembling grass. Etymological guessers have asserted that this plant takes its name from the followers of George Foxe. Southey, however, pointed out long ago that this is impossible, as it occurs in Cotgraves' *Dictionary*, published in 1632. *Common Place Book*, Vol. II., p. 123.

QUIDDER.—A horse which works its food into lumps and then casts it out again. *Bottesford*, 13 Jan., 1890.

RASPS.—Raspberries. "Take sorrel and set it amongst rasps, and see whether the rasps will not be the sweeter." Viscount Saint Albans, *Sylva Sykvarum*, 8th ed., p. 102.

RAW HEAD.—Otway speaks of "Raw Head and Bloody Bones," in *Friendship in Fashion*, A& IV., Sc. I., ed. 1728, Vol. I., p. 296.

REIGHTLIN-COMB.—"Redding Kaim" is the Scottish form. See "The Laird o' Logie" in Sir Walter Scott's *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, ed. 1861, vol. III., p. 132.

RIG.—Aug. 31, 1702. "Began our tour from Cockridge, which I am apt to think received its denomination from the Roman rig or ridge which passeth by it." *Ralph Thoresby's Diary*, Vol. I., p. 380.

RUMPER.—A big, well-grown sheep. "There was some big weathers, rumpers at fifty-two apiece." 1 May, 1890.

RUTTY.—Worn into ruts.

"Or in some long and ruddy lane,
I find, by chance, a single grain."

George Saville Cary, *The Hills of Hybla*, 1767, p. 14.

SCOTCH (3).—"Then will I first scotch the wheels of it, that it may not run." Dryden, *Wild Gallant*, A& I., Sc. 1.

SHARPER.—"Gainsburgh. . . Fred. Todd, a sharper at the Britannia Iron Works." *North Lindsey Star*, 19 July, 1890, p. 5, col. 1.

SKELLUM.—"A certain plot which I have long been brewing against these skellum English." Dryden, *Amboyna*, A& I., Sc. 1, ed. 1808, Vol. IV., p. 14.

SKREED

SKREED (1).—"There is a long screed or tongue of land called Bishop's Meadows." Tho. Burton, *Hist. of Hemingbrough*, ed. by Canon Raine, 1889, p. 165.

SKULK.—"Get in you little monkey; skip, skulk, or you'll spoil all else." Otway, *The Atheist*, Act IV., Sc. 1, ed. 1728, Vol. II., p. 61.

Somerville speaks thus of the hare:—

"When autumnal torrents and fierce rains
Deluge the vale, in the dry crumbling bank
Their forms they delve, and cautiously avoid
The dripping covert: Yet when winter cold
Their limbs benumbs, thither with speed return'd
In the long grass they skulk, or shrinking creep
Among the wither'd leaves."

The Chase, 1735, Book II., l. 41.

SMITTING.—Infection. "Smitting, the expressive word used in Lincolnshire for infectious disease." *The Union Review*, 1865, Vol. III., p. 266.

SPURRING.—July 22, 1705. "There were also two-and-twenty couples spurred (to use the local word) in order to marry this day." *Ralph Thoresby's Diary*, Vol. I., p. 460. Cf. George Ormsby's *York* (Diocesan Histories), p. 301.

STANG (2).—The following account of riding the stang in a Nottinghamshire village, occurs in the *Boston Herald*, 26 Nov., 1839:—"The populous village of Misterton, near Gainsborough, was the scene of a good deal of uproar on Wednesday the 13th inst. A keeper of an anti-temperance hotel had taken upon himself to inflict corporal punishment on his better half, in direct violation of his marriage vow, as well as in opposition to the spirit of gallantry strictly observed in the above place, whereby he subjected himself to a bye-law of the village made to punish all such aggressors; viz. "riding a stang,"—which is, that a boy is mounted shoulder height and carried round the town, who at every corner of a street publishes the misdeeds of the faithless husband, and warns all others not to follow his example on pain of meeting with the same punishment. On the crowd arriving within gun-shot of the premises of the man in question, he loaded a gun and fired amongst them,

them, wounding several in the face. Legal proceedings are said to have been instituted against him for the offence."

STATIS.—31 Oct., 1694. "With Mr. Ibbetson to see the statutes, now first time kept at Leeds, wherein servants stand to be hired in the open market-place, in great numbers of both sexes." *Ralph Thoresby's Diary*, Vol. I., p. 284.

STEDDLE.—"The groaning staddles bend beneath their load." William Somerville, *The Chase*, 1735, Book II., l. 56.

STOOK.—Standing corn which has been twisted about by violent winds into forms like stooks is said to be stooked.

STORM.—10 March, 1684. "Got up at five, resolving to do that now, which the violent and tedious storm such as no history can parallel, hindered me most of this winter." *Ralph Thoresby's Diary*, Vol. II., p. 424.

STREET.—There is much evidence to be gleaned in many widely separated parts of England, that Street when applied to a road or highway, not to a town street, indicates a Roman road or a very early trackway. See Luard in *Archæologia Cantiana*, 1859, Vol. II., p. 2.

SWAPE-WELL.—Wells of this kind are still common in some parts of the Netherlands; especially so between Gorinchem and Tiel. Climbing plants such as ivy and woodbine, are often trained on their posts.

SWARVE.—"Any that dooth swarve from the sayd churche the holy ghost is not your guyde." H. Pendleton in *Bishop Bonner's Homilies*, 1555, p. 39.

SYKE.—"Fenny ground traversed by sykes and ditches." Thomas Burton, *History of Hemingbrough*, ed. Canon Raine, 1889, p. 165.

TAIL-WORM.—See an interesting notice of this disease in Southey's *Common Place Book*, Vol. I., p. 173.

TALK FINE, TO.—The contempt which our people have for those who talk fine, was amusingly exhibited by a woman who conversing about the children of one of her neighbours, said "The're real nist bairns—they do talk fine, I know, bud what can you expect? they've been larn'd it by their mother."

THIRD-FOOT

THIRD-FOOT LAND.—Land held in this manner existed in Dorsetshire. Southey refers to Stevenson's *Agriculture of Dorset*, for the fact that there were in that county "half-year meadows, where one has a right to the hay, another to the after-sheer. *Common Place Book*, Vol. III., 620.

THRONG.—This word used both as a verb and a substantive may be regarded as current English. Though common in the seventeenth century it seems to have, like so many other good words, gone out of use in the years that followed. Ralph Thoresby in his diary, September 18, 1677, speaks of being "thronged" at the Glasshouse Lecture. For this, the editor, the late Mr. Joseph Hunter, writing in 1830, thought an apology needed; he adds a note to the word that "Thoresby affected to use the uncouth but forcible expressions of his native tongue." Vol. I., p. 4.

TOD (3).—This word seems sometimes to have signified a lock of wool, not two stones weight as we here understand it. Herrick in the *Hesperides*. *A Conjunction to Electra*, says:—

"By those soft tods of wool,
With which the air is full."

TRAILOKELY.—Slatternly. "She's the trailpokeliest woman as ivver I did see in all my life." *Ashby*, March, 1891.

TUSSOCK.—"By means of the tufts of a sort of grass that grows here [Lundy Island] we managed to make our way. . . . This plant grows in large stools or tussocks, formed of the densely-matted leaf-bases of successive seasons." Philip Henry Gosse, *Land and Sea*, 1865, p. 26.

TWITTER.—A tumour or gathering on a horse's foot, just above the hoof.

WARE. To spend. "I can't ware no more; I'm that hard up I've hed to knock off my bacca."

WARP.—The silt brought down by little streams and ditches. *Grayingham*, Feb., 1891.

WESH.—"In certain districts of the counties of Durham and York you still hear the word wesh more frequently used than wash." *Hist. of Hemingbrough*, by Tho. Burton, ed. by Canon Raine, p. 18.

WHITLEATHER.

WHITLEATHER.—The horses in the Bayeux Tapestry have white harness, and in Normandy still whitleather seems to be in common use for cart and waggon harness.
J. T. F.

WISEN.—To get wiser; to acquire wisdom. “Oh, niver fear about Ted, he’ll wisen as he gets more years.”
Northorpe, 1844.

WRECK.—Southey makes the following note from Quayle’s *Survey of Jersey, Guernsey, &c.*, “Seaweed called vraise here; varech in Normandy; hence our wreck?”
Common Place Book, Vol. III., p. 627.

YARK.—“Lightly the’ scikipt and leapt about,
Yarking in their leggs, now in, now out,
Striuing aloft to prance.”

Bishop Perey’s *Folio Manuscript*, Loose Songs, p. 22.
Bottesford Manor. EDWARD PEACOCK.

21. **THE WILL OF ROBERT BARRET, OF WAINFLEET.**—The following copy of the Will of Robert Barret, of Waynflete, and “Guard of the Castel of Cales,” made at Wainfleet, on April 28th, 1527, is taken from the original Will now in the possession of the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, the present owners of the property designated in the Will as Backlande, and probably of some other of the property, though I have not as yet been able to identify it. Ganokland, however, probably derives its name from the Gannock family, who were important people at Boston in the 15th and 16th centuries, and branches of which were settled at Sibsey and at Leake.

Robert Barret married Dorothy, daughter of Nicholas Upton, of Northolme, by his first wife Alice Flite. An abstract of Nicholas Upton’s will has been published by Mr. Maddison in his 1st Series of Wills. It is dated Jan. 8, 1533; and he directs his son John Upton to pay £xxx equally to Isabel and Barbara, daughters of Robert Barret, when they are of full age. He further mentions his brother Adrian Upton, whom Mr. Maddison has kindly identified for me as the uncle Upton named in this will of Robert Barret. John Cracroft lived at Burgh, and the Cracrofts had some land at Stickney at this time. John Long was a Croft man, and died about 1520 (his will is No. 3 in Maddison’s *Lincoln Wills*, 1st series). The Atwells were I believe settled at Legbourne, and Robert
Christopher

Christopher is perhaps that Robert Christopher who left a rent charge of 40s. per annum for the poor of Orby. Thomas Hygge's signature frequently appears in other deeds of this date as a witness, and he is there described as of Waynflete, as is also Thomas Kytlorck.

S. Catherine's Priory at Lincoln had lands in Friskney left to them by one Robert Cotty, of Canwick. It was perhaps this fact that brought it under the favourable notice of Robert Barret.

The Convent of Stixwold held the Rectory of S. Mary, in Wainfleet, and I have a full account of the income and outgoings of the said Rectory for the year 1479, and also a lease of the same dated 1538, which I shall hope to print in a later issue of the *Lincs. N. & Q.*

I should be thankful if some one more learned than myself in Ecclesiology would explain when and where the "Ploweth" light was usually lit. Was it at Rogation-tide, when the coming crops were prayed for, or was it on what we still call Plough Monday?

But perhaps the most interesting point in the whole will be the mention of S. Edmonde's Chappell. One had always known that the inhabitants of Wainfleet All Saints, being for the most part nearly two miles away from their parish church, which stood till the beginning of this century within three fields of S. Mary's, were accustomed to make free use of the chapel of S. Mary Magdalene which occupied the eastern half of the present Magdalen College Schoolroom. But there is no tradition remaining of there ever having been a second chapel in S. Mary's parish, although it is far more widely scattered than that of All Saints. Now, however, I believe I am able to identify its probable site with a fair approach to accuracy. Oldfield mentions in his *History of Wainfleet* that in 1281 the Abbey of S. Edmunds possessed land in Seilholm in Wainfleet of the annual value of £3 6s. 8d. The hamlet of "Seilholm," more frequently spelt "Sayleholme" in the deeds I have perused, and a shadow of which remains in the "Salem" bridge over the river that separates the two parishes, extended on the south to Groosland, and from a conveyance of land in Sayleholme I gather that the Abbey lands abutted on the lane itself. The field in question shows evident signs of having had buildings with solid foundations upon it in past times, not only in its northern part, where it has always been thought the old Manorhouse stood, but towards its south-eastern side also.

I shall

I shall hope to examine these remains more fully at some future time, but meanwhile it is a most interesting fact that if the Chappell of Edmonde really stood here it was within 300 yards or so of the spot on which but a few years back the present Vicar of S. Mary's erected the Chapel of S. Michael, that part of his parish being now as then nearly two miles distant from S. Mary's church.

"IN THE NAME OF GOD Amen the xxviiiith daye of Aprill the yere of oure lorde MDXXVII. I ROBERT BARRET of Waynflete and Guard of the Castel of Cales of hole mynde and parfitte remembrance make my Testament in forme following. Ffyrst I bequeathe my soule to God Almightye and to oure lady Seint Mary and all the Seints in hevyn and my Bodie to be buried in the churche of oure lady in Waynflete if I fortune to dye at Waynflete or else my bodie to be buried in the churche or churche yarde where it shall please God that I shall depart out of this worlde according as the law wyll in the manner of my mortuary. Item I bequeathe to oure mother churche of Lincoln viiid. Item to the orphans of Sant Katheryn viiid. Item to the churche wark of oure lady churche in Waynflete viiid. Item to the ornamente of the high aluter in the said churche vid. Item to the ornamense of every oder alter in the said churche to every one of them vid. Item to the chappell of Seint Edmonde in Waynflete xs. Item to the Convent of Styxwoulde in Recompence of allman tythes $\text{£}x$. Item to my Ladye and her Sisters to be made Brother of their Chapterhouse xs. Item to the Sepultum lyght in the churche of oure lady in Waynflete viiid. Item to the Ploweth lyght there vid. Item to oure ladys lyght viiid. Item to Seint James lyght vid. Item to Seint Edmondes lyght in the chappell xd. Item to the lyght before the high crucifix there viiid. Item I bequeathe to my sister Elyanor Barret xxs of mine owne bequeste. Item I wyll whereas I have retained moneys of my lande as appointed by my fathers wyll amounting to vis viiid by the yere I wyll that she be thereby Recompenced with all and paid for the yeres past and after that to be paid a noble by the yere to that her money be redeemed according to my fathers wyll.

Item

Item I wyll that the Resydue of all my goodes not bequeathed my dettes and John Barrets dettes paid and my bodie buried and my fathers wyll performed I wyll be evynly devided in iiii parts the one part for the probate of my testamente. Itm the seconde part to my wiffe the thyrde part to my three children the fourthe part to John Barret and his children The Resydue of my goodes my bodie buried my detts paid and John Barrets will performed and mine uncle Uptons and mine uncle Robert Barrets testaments performed I wyll be at the disposition of Dorathy my wife Thomas Hygge and John Attewell whom I ordeyn and make my executors and Master Nicholas Upton supervysor Witnesses hereof Sir George Hawkyns Thomas Kytlorke and Robert Christopher with other moo. Item I will that Master John Cracroft take a renewing of John Helward of Steknay for John Barrets children and the said John Cracroft to pay to John Longes executors the sum of xxs by the yere during the spacc of these yeres. THIS IS THE last WILL of me Robert Barret of Waynflete made the xxviiiith daye of Aprill the yere of oure lorde God MDXXVII. Ffyrst I wyll that all my landes and tente in Waynflete I wyll that my wife have them during her life except Backlande and Redetoft and Ganoklande I will my wife have all my other lande and tente in Waynflete during her life and to bring up my children and hers And after her decease I give it to my children to them and to their heirs except Ganoklande Redetoft and Backlande. I give to my doughter Barbara Ganokland to keep an obiit at Seint Marys churche for the terme of sixty yeres according to my fathers will And I will that every one of the children be afterwarde heirs And I will that Redetoft be to paye my sister Elyanors vis viiij by the yere according to my fathers will And I will that Backlande be in the handes of my executors to pay my dettes if neede be And if it need not I will my wife have them during her life for to bryng up my children and hers. I will that every one of the children be afterwarde heirs And if my children die all without issue then I will that all my owne lande goo to ffynde twoo preests to

syng in the paryshe of oure lady in Waynflete for me and all my goode ffrends soules and all my benefactors soules for the terme of sixtynine yeres in Seint Marys churche of holydays And one of them to syng at Seint Edmondes chappell of the warkday one wyke the oder another Provided alwayes that if there be any man or woman that have any trewe titill to any usell of my lands of conscience I will that after my wiffe decease that it shall remaine to the rightyng them before my children enter my land In Witnesse Sir George Hawkyns Thomas Kytlorke and Robert Christopher with other moo.

Proved in London November 7th 1527. Probate granted to Dorothy Barrett of Waynflete in the diocese of Lincoln in the province of Canterbury by authority of THOMAS Archbishop of York and WILLIAM Archbishop of Canterbury."

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

22. MASS BOOK IN LIBRARY OF GENTLEMEN'S SOCIETY, SPALDING.—There is in the Library (now located in the Johnson Hospital) a late XIVth century folio Missal. This MS. the President, Dr. Marten Perry, has kindly allowed me to have up in London, to show to Mr. James Weale, the great Art Librarian at South Kensington Museum, and to Mr. Edmund Bishop, whose knowledge of Liturgical books is known throughout Christendom. I have myself *browsed* in the MS., and the notes I made I submitted to Mr. Edmund Bishop, who has greatly honoured the Spalding Society by becoming an honorary member of it.

The MS. is very imperfect. It lacks *Kalendar*, *Ordinary*, and *Canon of Mass*, and part of *Proper of Season*.

The *Proper of Saints* is, however, complete, and from this, the MS. is clearly *Sarum*.

Two peculiarities, however, are to be noted, namely, the winter Feast of S. Edward King and Confessor (on the Vigil of Epiphany); and in October the Feast of *Translation of S. Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln*. In this last the sequence is unknown, even to Mr. Weale, and so adds to his world-famed collection of sequences, which are being slowly printed in his superb *Analec̃ta Liturgica*.

The winter and summer Feasts of S. Thomas of Canterbury, and those of the Popes, S. Linus, and S. Clement, are somewhat

what disfigured by being crossed out with lines. These, however, are few in number, and no word lost, and may have been done by a friend to save the book.

The date of the MS. is probably between 1380 and 1410. In consequence the Feasts of:—

*Visitation of our Lady,
Transfiguration of our Lord, and
Holy Name of Jesus,*

do not occur; and the two Sarum Feasts of S. Etheldreda, and of S. Frideswide, are also absent. The Feasts of S. Chad and of S. David, however, do occur.

On folio one is *Benedictio Salis et Aquæ*, with the *Asperges* and collect *Exaudi nos Domine*, followed by a rubric about Procession before Mass in Advent.

Folios two and three are in their wrong place, as folio two begins with the Epistle of Ember Saturday in Lent, followed by *Dominica Secunda Quadragesimæ*, and *feria secunda post Reminiscere*. Folio four should come before folio two, as it is the beginning of *Proper of Season*, namely Advent.

The three masses of Christmas day are headed:—

*In Gallicantu,
In Mane,
ad Magnam Missam.*

At the end of the MS. is a rubric on a Trental, Marriage-Service and Mass, Blessing of pilgrims, and *Orationes pro Defunctis*.

Anyone who uses the Dickinson reprint of the Sarum Missal, which was issued by the Burntisland press, will have no difficulty with the Spalding MS., and probably the only notable fact in the MS. Mass book is the Feast of Translation of S. Hugh in October. This should certainly be printed.

I trust that this short notice will urge others to give in *Lincs. N. & Q.* some account of MS. service-books they know of in our famous Lincolnshire, where life's labour lingers long.

Reform Club, London.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

23. THE RIVER WITHAM.—Several papers have appeared in *Lincs. N. & Q.* on the River Witham, and its out-let; but I think it will be generally allowed that no satisfactory conclusion has been come to as regards its ancient name. *Grant Avon*, as suggested by a correspondent, may possibly express its character as a sacred stream in Druidical times, but there is

not

not a tittle of evidence to show that this was its ancient classic name. There can be no doubt the word "Witham," as applied to this river, is derived from the village wherè it rises. But may not the village itself have taken its name originally from the river? Where is the improbability or impracticability? The present writer's opinion, as expressed in the remarks which follow, is that we have, and have had all along beneath a Saxon or English garb its ancient British name, and by which it was not known in pre-historic times. "In all ancient Welch documents, Wye is distinguished as Gwy, the river."* [Notes on *Wiltshire Names of Places*, by Rev. Canon Jones, F.S.A., translator of Domesday Book for Wiltshire.] The Saxon colonists in planting their settlements along its banks would naturally, I think, adopt, or impose, the name of the river as they found it on the village where it took its rise in preference to coining a fresh one, of which "Trent-ham" in Staffordshire is an illustration. Another and a stronger argument in favour of this alleged derivation is that, after a long night of Cymmerian darkness in the very earliest and most ancient written document we possess of our towns and villages, we find the village from whence this river derives its name commencing with the syllable *wy*. In Domesday Book, the venerable record here referred to, "Wyme," and "Widme," stand for North and South Witham [Smith's translation of Domesday], and if the following rendering be correct—for the Norman scribes in everything appertaining to place-names were notoriously ignorant, if not remiss—"Wyme" is equivalent to Wye-öm or Wy-ham, that is, the *ham* or *holme* on the Wye. In the case of "Widme," by a common interchange of the letters *th* and *d*, as *thorpe* for *dorp*, we get at once *Wi-thöm* or *Witham*. In another ancient Survey [*Testa de Nevill*] among the *fæda*, or fees or inheritance, belonging to the ancient Earldom of Huntingdon, "Suthwyme" stands for South Witham, the tenant or holder of the fee being described as "Radulphus de fontibus," in allusion to the springs in the village where the river rises. The reason no mention is made of this truly Lincolnshire river in Saxon writings, and especially by the Venerable Bede, indeed, we may add down to comparatively modern times, is probably owing partly to the fact of its flowing through a purely rural

* The modern Welch name for the river Wye, on the banks of which stand the romantic ruins of Tintern Abbey, is Gwylli, a diminutive of Gwy, and the town where it discharges its waters into Cardigan Bay "Abergwylli."

district with no camp, fortress, or town of any importance on its banks, unless we except Grantham; and from the shortness also of its course, which for a long time was supposed to terminate opposite Lincoln, where as a distinct stream or river it became lost to the eye in the great Pontine marsh which ancient Lindum looked down upon centuries ago. We see a similar process on a small scale still going on in the brook "Swallow-beck," near Lincoln; the waters of which are swallowed up or lost in Boutham Pool, the latter being itself a section or remnant left of that immense marsh or fen just referred to, which (whatever its breadth) stretched for miles east and west of Lincoln, and which, as before observed, was for a long time supposed to be a distinct and separate stream, known by the now obsolete name of Lindis. These remarks, which might be extended, are not by any means put forward as conclusive, or as a complete solution of the problem under discussion. On a subject of such remote antiquity, all we can reasonably expect is a certain amount of probability on the whole. And on these grounds *Guy, Anglice Wye*, as the ancient name of the Witham is, I think, until a better be suggested, entitled to consideration.

Norton Disney.

G. R.

24. AN OLD LINCOLNSHIRE WILL AND ITS MAKER.—The pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.* appear to be the fitting medium in which to note an Old Lincolnshire Will, not mentioned in either Mr. Maddison's, or Mr. Gibbon's volumes of abstracts. The will in question is that of John Tempest, of Gosberkirke, Esquire, and is dated the 16th December, A.D. 1522, and has recently been discovered by Mr. Gibbons in the Volume of *Lincoln Wills*, 1506, and *divers* (fol. 63), in the Registry at Lincoln.

After the usual bequest of his soul to his Maker, Our Lady, and the Saints, John Tempest directs his body to be buried "in the churche of the holy appostoles peter and paule in the South syde of our ladyes quere in Gosberkyrke." "To the moder churche of Lincoln xij^d. Item the faderles children of Saynt Catheryns w^{out} Lincoln gates iiij^d." To "the high awter of Gosberkyrke for tithes forgotten xx^d. Item to the reparacion of every awter in the same churche iiij^d. Item to every gilde in the same churche iiij^d." The residue of his goods he leaves to "Agnes my wif." A codicil made the same day declares "I will y^t my feofes be seised of, and in all such landes

landes and tenements as I have purchased in the townes of Gosberkyrke and Surflett . . . to the use of Agnes my wyff for y^e terme of hyr lyfe. And after hyr disease to thuse of Robert Humpe and to y^e eyrys of hys body," and for default of such "to Margaret Humpe hys suster" and her heirs. In failure of whose heirs, he willed that "all the lands and tenements be sold by myn executrix and be dysposyd within y^e towne of Gosberkyrke amonge pore peple and fyndyng of a lawfull prest as longe as the money prefore (*sic.*) receyvdyd wyll indur, to praye for my saule, my father and motheris saulis, and all trwe criston saules. Also I wyll y^t my wyfe duryng hyr lyfe, and also Roberte Humpe and hys eyres after hyr disease, shall yerely afr my dysease, cause a yerly obitt to be don with placebo and dirige ovyr nyght, and Mase of Requiem on y^e morow with Ringgyng of y^e belles, for y^e terme of lxxxxix yerys afr my decease, and I wyll ther be expendyd at y^e said obit day, among prestes and clarkes, pore folkes and for other seremonyis to be don at y^e sayd obit day vij^s," all which expenses are to be paid out of the yearly rents and profits from his land. He also wills "y^t Thomas Tempest son and eyre of my nevy Sir Richard Tempest knyght, have a standyng cope of sylor and gylt" beseeching him to be supervisor to the will. The witnesses were Thomas Denton (a Thomas Denton is called "nephew" by Sir Thomas Tempest, elder brother to the testator in 1506), Anthony Ireby, "Thomas Annes my confessor," John Shaw, and George Elythorpe. The will was proved at Swyneshead 27th January following, by Agnes, the reliēt and sole executrix. An abstract of the testament of Agnes Tempest, the widow of this John, is given in Mr. Maddison's first volume of *Lincoln Wills*, No. 27, and is dated 7th February, 1533.

The maker of the will of December, 1522, was "dilecto filio meo" of Sir John Tempest, Kn^t. of Bracewell, &c., co. York, and Bealraper in Gosberkirke, co. Lincoln, who, in his will 29th November, 1463, left to this favourite younger son, a rent charge of six marks out of his lands in "Lynecolnshyre." It is probable he was the John Tempest (though called a knight) who in April, 1465, received £66 13s. 4d. as a reward, and his expenses also, for the capture and custody of King Henry VI. (*Exchequer Receipts, Tellers Roll Easter*, 5 Ed. IV., No. 35, m. 3) for Sir John Tempest, the father, was dead before February, 1463-4. Further, on the 18th August, 1487, King Henry VII. granted a general pardon, with restitution,

to

to "John Tempest esquire, late of Gosberkirke, alias of Bracewell." (*Pat. Roll*, part II., m. 7.) John was executor to the will of his brother, Sir Thomas Tempest, of Bracewell, and Belraper, in October, 1506, and was on the Commission of Sewers for the districts of Dodyngton Pygott, and Tydgott Knoll, from 1511 until 1514 (*Cal. of State Papers*, Henry VIII.). He was also a Collector of the lay subsidy in Lincolnshire in 1513. (*Rot. Parl.*, Vol. VI., fol. lxxiii.)

It has been conjectured that this John Tempest was the husband of Joan, daughter of Francis Purley, of Wymondham (*Visitation of Lincolnshire*, 1562-4) and the father of John Tempest who married Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Roos, of Dowsby, she marrying secondly Edward Villers, of Flore, &c., co. Northampton; and thirdly, David Cecil of Stamford, ancestor of Lords Salisbury and Exeter. John Tempest, this supposed son, was sued in 1507 "of Horbling," by Laurence Cust (who had married Margaret, the widow of Thomas Roos), for various assaults between April and October, both at Dowsby and in London, but Tempest escaped any punishment, by dying at Horbling, 21st January, 23 Henry VII., 1507-8. Amongst his sureties were, John Tempest, of Gosberkirke (? his father), Richard Tempest (his cousin knighted at Tournay, 1513), and Anthony Ewerby, of Gosberkirke (*Coram Rege, Mich.*, 23 Henry VII., *Roll* 89, m. 86; and *Hil.*, *Roll* 90, mm. 31, 65 and 62 *dorso*). This John must have died without male issue, or his sons would have inherited their mother's estates.

Agnes, the wife named by the testator of 1522, was probably a second wife, she was evidently the widow of a gentleman of the name of Humpe, by whom she had two children, Robert and Margaret, on whom John Tempest entailed his land. At the *Inquisition post mortem* of Robert Humpe, who died 15th March, 1533-4, it was found that he held one messuage and land in Gosberkirk of Sir Richard Tempest, Kn^t., and left three daughters and co-heirs, viz., Alice, aged 6; Rose, aged 3; and Margaret, aged 1 year.

Perhaps some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* can suggest whether the conjecture that the testator of 1522 married, firstly, Joan Purley is correct; also whether John Tempest, of Horbling, was his son, or whose.

E. B. TEMPEST.

25. MARRYING IN A SHEET.—A strange wedding, which seems to have been based upon an old but apparently widespread

spread belief, was celebrated in the parish church of Gedney in 1842. A widow with four children, who had contracted a number of debts, was again married, covered by nothing but a sheet; the reason of this being that it was supposed that if a man took a woman thus clad for his wife, he made it patent to the world that she brought with her no personal estate, and that he would therefore not be liable for any debts previously incurred by her. In this particular case it appears that the sheet was sewn up, something like a bag, holes being left at the sides for her bare arms, and in that condition she came to church and was married, standing with bare feet at the altar. The registers contain no minutes of this strange circumstance, merely recording the names, "Dec. 2nd, 1842, David Wilkinson, full age, bachelor, labourer, Gedney," and "Susan Farran, full age, widow, Gedney." The memory of this event has now almost died out in the village. Examples of this singular custom seem by no means local, for I have notes of similar cases at Chiltern, Wilts., and Ashton, Lancs.

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.



QUERIES.

26. FIELD NAMES.—I should be very much obliged for any suggestions as to the meaning of the following names of fields in this parish: The Hallidome, Sattins, Jolly Common, Crawcroft, The Hawthorn, Seg Fen, Leys, Wet Dale, Broad Horns, Nopsey, Cob Hill, Rot Gut, Mooseham's, also Insoe Drain, Boy Grift Drain.

Huttoft.

G. G. W.

27. SOAKED.—When bread has not been baked enough, we are told that it is not "soaked." Can anyone explain this term, common to Mid and South Lincolnshire? Is it used, as Dr. Johnson says, for "sucked" or "drained," in the sense that the moisture is not evaporated?

Grayingham.

C. WARREN.

28. FAMILY OF CURTOIS.—In Yorke's *Union of Honour*, under the heading "Courtis," comes this shield, "Paly of six Or and azure, a fessy chequy Argent and Sable. Is anything known as to the family referred to, where they lived, or from whom descended, and had they any representatives after the Civil War?

C. A.

29. FRAUNTON MANOR.—In *Parliamentary Writs* appears the following :—"Thomas de Welleby accused of having made a forcible entry upon Hugh de Despenser the younger's Manor of Fraunton, in the County of Lincoln. Renewed Commission for the trial of the offenders, tested at Greehow, 28th August, 17 Edward II." (1323.) I cannot find in Dugdale's *Baronage* any mention of the gift of this Manor to the Despensers ; I suppose it to have been the Manor of Frampton, near Boston ; is anything known further about this incident, which occurred three years before the execution of Hugh the Younger ?

13, *Queen Anne's Gate,*
London, S.W.

A. E. WELBY.

30. RYGGESTHORP.—In the *Testa de Nevill*, p. 458, Wapentake of Trehon, this place is mentioned between the names of Barkstone and Syston, and is marginally noted "alias Ryggeston." Can any correspondent tell me the situation of it ? I believe it to have been a hamlet of Barkstone, but cannot find any tradition of it, in the name of field, of wood, or of farm. This Inquisition was probably made about 1327.

13, *Queen Anne's Gate,*
London, S.W.

A. E. WELBY.

31. PAVED CHURCH WAYS IN THE MARSH.—Could any correspondent give me information on the subject of the ancient flagged causeways such as exist at Saltfleetby All Saints, from the high road to the Church, and from Saltfleet to Skidbrooke, and elsewhere both here and I believe in Holderness. Is there any known superstition connected with the peculiar long oval shape of the stones used ? This form is evidently not accidental as it occurs too frequently, a large proportion of the stones being of that shape, which approximates to that of the ordinary stone "celt," or the "celt" shaped monoliths of Stonehenge, or to seek a nearer comparison, more or less to "coffin shape." The shape is not such as would well adapt itself to paving a causeway, and I understand there is some definite superstition attached to it, but cannot find out what it may be.

Theddlethorpe.

C. W. WHISTLER.

32. GAINSBURGH.—The question I am about to ask can hardly be said to relate to our county, but still as it may have some relation to a Lincolnshire town, I send it in the hope that

that it may draw forth some explanation of what may indicate a connection in a remote time between Gainsburgh and Leicester.

I quote the following paragraph from Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson's *Glimpses of Ancient Leicester*, an interesting volume but recently published. The authoress is describing the market place as it appeared in the sixteenth century, within it, she says,

"Stood an important building known as 'The Gainsborough,' a two storied structure, with a large upper room for magistrates' sittings and other public business, while underneath were a few of the open shops of the time, and cells for prisoners. This interesting old building was taken down in 1748," p. 170.

I think, but am by no means sure, that this place is mentioned in one of the contemporary accounts of the siege and storm of Leicester, which took place a short time before the Battle of Naseby.

I am anxious to know how this place got its name, and to what date its history can be traced.

K. P. D. E.

33. SIR ANTHONY IRBY.—The two knights of the name, father and son, in the seventeenth century, have been much confused by the usual authorities. Sir Anthony, the father, received knighthood at Whitehall on the 23rd July, 1603. Collins (*Peerage*) states that he served in Parliament for Boston in the 3rd, 15th, and 16th years of Charles I., and was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in the 13th year of the same reign. As a matter of fact he sat in the first-named Parliament only, being seated on Petition in May, 1628, in the place of Richard Okeby, whose election was declared void. Collins assigns the year 1623 for the date of his death, but as he was baptized January 9, 1577, and died at the age of 55, this date should probably be read 1632. The Sherifdom of 1638, must therefore apply to his son.

Sir Anthony, the son, the well-known Parliamentary Officer and Commissioner, was knighted at Theobalds on the 2nd June, 1624. His Parliamentary career was a somewhat lengthy one. He was first returned for Boston to the Short Parliament of April-May, 1640, and was afterwards re-elected to the successive

Parliaments

Parliaments of November, 1640, till secluded in December, 1648; 1656-58, 1659, 1660, 1661-78, 1678-9, 1679-81, and 1681. The year 1670, which is assigned by Collins and Burke as the date of his death, is thus obviously wrong. I am inclined to think that he survived until 1682. Can some correspondent of *Lincs. N. & Q.* supply positive dates? Either the father or the son held the office of Recorder of Boston. Which?

Leigh, Lancaster.

W. D. PINK.

34. REID FAMILY OF LINCOLN.—The Admission Books of St. John's College, Cambridge, has the following entry (kindly supplied me by the Bursar, R. F. Scott, Esq.) :—

“Farinton Reid, Lincolnensis, filius Antonii R. clericus natus apud Lincoln ibidemq. literis institutus sub Mro. Goodall, Admissus subsizator Julii 3, 1725. Años natus 18.”

He proceeded B.A. 1728, M.A. 1732, and appointed by the Mayor of Stamford early in 1731, head master of the Grammar School. The Parish Registers of Uffington, near Stamford, record the marriage, March 14, 1733, of Farindon Reid, clerke, Master of the Free Schole in Stamford, and Susanna Gill, of St. George's, Stamford. St. George's, Stamford, Parish Register records the burial there of Anthony Farinden Read, gent., 4 Oct., 1767, and that of Rev. Farinden Read, M.A., 16 March, 1771. One of the latter's scholars at Stamford was Dr. John Chevalier, 29th Master (1775-89) of St. John's College, Cambridge. Any notes anent the Reid family of Lincoln, or Mr. (John) Goodhall, of St. John's College, who kept a private school at Lincoln, a candidate for the mastership of our school (from which he retired, as he had a good private school) after the dismissal of Wm. Haines, clerk, will be greatly esteemed by

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.



REPLIES.

35. GOITRE (Vol. I., p. 52).—Among unanswered questions in your *Lincs. N. & Q.* is one concerning a cure for Goitre, namely “The drawing of a dead man's hand nine times across
the

the throat." It was asked, "Is this superstition prevalent?" I have recently met with an incident of very similar character. A man, in this neighbourhood, was suffering from a swelling behind the ear, and it was suggested to his wife that medical advice should be sought. She replied that they had been much to blame, for they had been told that the touch of a dead hand would have effected a cure; there had recently been a death in the village, and they had neglected to try the supposed remedy. From what I can learn, I should say that a belief in the efficacy of a touch from a dead hand still exists, and not long ago was widely prevalent.

Huttoft.

G. G. W.

36. ROBERT DE SOMERCOTE (Vol. I., p. 187).—The information extant respecting Robert de Somercote, cardinal deacon of St. Eustachius, who, just before his death at Rome in 1241, is stated to have been selected as the successor of Gregory IX. on the papal throne, appears extremely meagre. An incident, not hitherto noticed by his biographers, would seem to connect him with Lincolnshire.

Richard, the son of John de Jerdeburg (Yarborough), was charged with causing the death of William, son of Azon, but at the solicitation of Master Robert de Somercote, cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, King Henry III., on January 27th, 1239, granted to him full immunity, in order that he might make peace with the relatives of William, and stand upon his right if anyone should desire to say ought against him concerning the affair. The letters patent, conferring the pardon, were renewed on May 10th, 1269, because the royal seal, previously used, had been changed.

"*P* Ric'o alio Joh.
de Jerdeburg.

Rex omnibus Ballivis & fidelibus
suis &c. salutem Inspeximus litteras
patentes quas dudum fieri fecimus

Ricardo filio Johannis de Jerdeburg in hec verba—
Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie Dominus Hibernie
Dux Normannie & Aquitanie & Comes Andagapensis
omnibus ballivis & fidelibus suis &c salutem Sciatis
quod pardonauimus ad Instanciam magistri Roberti
de Somercote sancte romane ecclesie Cardinalis &
aliorum Cardinalium eiusdem ecclesie Ricardo filio
Johannis de Jerdeburg sectam que ad nos pertinet de
morte Willielmi filii Azonis unde recitatus est Quare
volumus

volumus & firmiter precipimus quod idem Ricardus firmam pacem nostram inde habeat Ita quod pacem faciat cum parentibus ipsius Willielmi & stet recto si quis uersus eum inde loqui voluerit T. me ipso apud Westm' xxvij die Januarii anno r. n. vicesimo tercio Et quia hic erat tenor sub priore sigillo nostro quo tunc Vtebamur quod quia mutatum est predictas litteras patentes sub impressione sigilli nostri quo nunc Vtimur duximus innouandas In cuius &c. T. Rege apud Windes' x die Maii." (*Rot. Pat.* 53, *Hen. III.*)

A record of the donations to the Gilbertine Priory of St. Mary of Alvingham, co. Lincoln, contains references to the family names mentioned in this deed of clemency. William, the son of Robert de Summercots, gave unto God and the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Convent of Alvingham, 13 acres of meadow in the lordship of Cockerington; with a meadow in Wythdales, lying between the barony of Scotney and the meadow of Roger de Nevill, in the same lordship. Thomas de Scotney, who died c. 1246, gave to the same Convent a rental of *xxd.*, which William, son of Robert Summercots, was wont to give him yearly for a piece of meadow in Cockerington. On Monday, the morrow after the Translation of St. Thomas, the Martyr, 1269, a compromise was effected at Louth-park respecting an oxgang of land, by Alexander Montfort and Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, between the Prior of Alvingham and the Lady Nicholas of St. Mary's, before the Lord Abbot of Louth-park, William le Vavasur, Gilbert de Cockrington, Robert de Sumercots, Master Ralph de Wikham, William de Thorp, William de Benningsworth, and others. At Lincoln, on the day of St. Matthew, the Apostle, 1271, William, the son of *Hacin*, otherwise *Hasine*, of Theddlethorpe, with others, confirmed, by a writing, a pasture in the meadows of Conisholme, to the Prior and Convent of Alvingham; one of the witnesses being Hugh de Yerdburge. (*MS. Register of Alvingham Priory*).

98, Oxford Gardens, London, W.

W. MORTON.

37. MARRIAGE OF MARTIN LLUELLYN (Vol. II., p. 118).
—I regret to find that the query on this subject has been obscured by the name being mis-printed Llwellyn. I further regret to find that I have not expressed this gentleman's connection

connection with the South Witham property quite accurately. He married Elizabeth Halford, the third of four daughters of Charles and Elizabeth Halford, the other daughters Jane Ann and Dorothy having respectively married Christopher Berrisford or Beresford, Anthony Lucas, of Fenton, Lincoln, and Francis Wotton, of Ketton, Rutland. Their mother was not daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Mitchel, as described on the monument of his other daughter, Ann, in South Witham Church, but Thomas Michell, of South Witham, as shown at p. 72 of your Vol. II., referring to Visitation of Lincoln, 1634.

I cannot say what the daughters of Charles and Elizabeth Halford may have inherited. But their brother Richard Halford survived till 1742, when he died unmarried, leaving all the South Witham property in his control to his nephew Richard Lluellyn, son of Martin Lluellyn. Richard Lluellyn, lord of the manor of South Witham, was buried in South Witham church in 1768.

Martin Lluellyn's marriage must have taken place about 1687. He had children born to him at Edith Weston in September, 1688; February, 1689-90; and March, 1692; at South Witham in 1693, at Timwell in 1697, and others. He died in 1725.

K.

38. THE FAMILY OF EARLE (Vol. III., No. 17, cover*).—Earle of Stragglethorpe. Richard Earle of Stragglethorpe was created a Baronet by Charles the First, the Patent bearing date 2nd July, 1629. He served the office of Sheriff of the County in 1647. Sir Richard died late in the 17th century. The family soon became extinct in the male line. The Welbys of Denton acquired the Stragglethorpe estates by marriage, which they still possess. In Stragglethorpe Church is a handsome monument (of the period) to the memory of Sir Richard Earle. Stragglethorpe is a little over two miles from Leadenham Station on the G.N.R.

I have a Baronetage published in 1667, and the names of the places are so queerly spelt as to be difficult of recognition in the present day.

Horncastle.

J. C. OSBORNE.

39. EARLY LINCOLNSHIRE IMPRINTS (Vol. II., p. 214).—Entries relative to the Caldecot family are found in the parish registers of St. George and St. Michaels, Stamford, especially the

* Page 2 of cover.

latter

latter, from early in the reign of Elizabeth to the beginning of the present century. The Municipal Books record the admission of Fras. Caldecott, station to the freedom of the Borough, 18 Mch., 1645-6. St. Michael's register has the three following entries (burials) 1649-50:—Daniel Caldecote, Rector, Feb. 24; Francis Caldecott, bookseller, Nov. 31, 1672; Joseph Caldicote, June 27, 1693. In Ketton Church, Rutland, about 4 miles from Stamford, is a monument to Ferdinando Caldecott, Esq., dated 1594. Whether he or the Rector of St. Michael's were of kin to Francis or Joseph, I am unable to say, but perhaps not improbable.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

REVIEWS.

Bygone Lincolnshire. Edited by WM. ANDREWS, F.R.H.S. Two vols. Hull: A. Brown and Sons. 1891. 8vo. [Vol. I.] pp. x., 248; [Vol. II.] pp. vi., 256.

Mr. Andrews deserves much praise as an indefatigable collector and editor of antiquarian snippings, such as "Old-time Punishments," "Curiosities of the Church," and "Frost Fairs," all of which contain much agreeable, if not always trustworthy, reading, and remind us of what the Scotchman said of the pig, that "there's a deal of miscellaneous eating about them." Two of these volumes, both issued in one year, deal with the rich store of antiquarian subjects, ruins, legends, histories, biography of "worthies," dialects, origin of population, survival of customs, &c., in which our county holds an eminent place. It would scarcely be possible to put together any sort of volume about these that would not be interesting for the most part; and, in addition to this, the type and paper are good, the volumes are handsomely bound, there are several good illustrations, and the volumes are remarkably cheap at their price of 5s. to subscribers. But beyond this we cannot go, much as we wish to encourage all antiquarian studies about the county. About half the contributions are absolutely worthless, and at least half the rest needed competent editing, of which it is clear that they have received nothing at all.

For example, what could be more utterly inept than to include a paper on Lincoln Minster, perhaps read to some local Society—on the Minster as it stands to-day, illustrated, too, by
a plate

a plate from a photograph—in a volume on “Bygone Lincolnshire”? Is it possible that anyone believes the Minster to be bygone? There is not a fact in the paper that is not told, and better told, in its proper place, namely, in any good Handbook to the Minster of the present day. And the same criticism applies, though not so glaringly, to other papers which deal with existing buildings. Again, in the second volume, the story of the Witches of Bottesford (Belvoir) is told twice over (pp. 101, 128) with some variations, but without the slightest note or mutual reference. It would be hard to write a more ignorant school-boy paper than that on “Swineshead, the story of King John’s death.” King John, we read, “marched from Lynne (*sic*) with his ferocious mercenaries” (*sic*); “with a mind inflamed by rage and mortification he ate a hearty supper of peaches, or pears, and new cider” (Mr. Barker ought to include this in his *Curiosities of School-boy Essays*); “he was torn by remorse and by anxiety for his children”; and, finally, the author does not see why he should not have been poisoned by a monk, and the secret kept for fifty years. Then, again, the continual blunders in spelling and grammar would exasperate the most lenient critic.

Turning, however, to the more pleasant task of selecting merit out of the “miscellaneous eating,” there are some really valuable as well as interesting papers on the forgotten by-ways of the Lincolnshire past. An example of this is the very short paper on the almost unrecorded fight at Alford in 1645, and another on the plague there in 1630, by the Rev. G. S. Tyack, who has also contributed a careful paper on the very interesting stone over the west door of Crowle Church. Mr. Edward Peacock’s paper on “The Pirates in the Humber” should be carefully read, like everything that he gives us, only too rarely; and his accomplished daughter, the author of “Tales in the Lindsey Folk-Speech,” writes a most interesting account of the legends about Havlok the Dane. A full account of the Gentlemen’s Society at Spalding by Dr. Perry; a paper on the famous boat at Brigg, far superior to that which appeared in the *Lincolnshire Architectural Society’s* vol. for 1886; “Some old Lincolnshire Gilds,” by Dr. Lambert; and “The Great Hawthorn Tree of Fishtoft,” by Mr. W. Stevenson, would have made, with these, a permanently valuable as well as interesting volume. But in any case, the two volumes offer plenty of choice, and deserve a good deal of praise; and probably most of their readers will be able to swallow the padding without severe indigestion.

Haverholm. in Ljerdalsk:
Not: Mon: 121.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



HAVERHOLME PRIORY CHIROGRAPH.—

The Chirograph of which a fac simile is given in this part of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, was formerly in the Burton-Constable collection, and was sold by Messrs. Sotheby & Co., in London, in June, 1889. The Lot in which it was sold is thus described, “342. Lincolnshire. A Collection of 170 Old

Records and Deeds on parchment, with seals; and a few Transcripts on paper, a bundle.” “These Deeds may be considered an invaluable treasure to any future historian of the county.”

With regard to the term chirograph, it may be thus defined. Any public Instrument of gift or conveyance, attested by the subscription, and crosses of witnesses, was in the time of the Saxons called Chirographum, but becoming somewhat changed in form and manner by the Normans, it was by them called Charta. Anciently, when they made a chirograph or deed, which required a counterpart, it was engrossed twice upon one piece of parchment contrariwise, leaving a space between, in which was written in large letters the word CYROGRAPHVM, the deed was then cut in half, somewhat jaggedly, through the word cyrographvm, and either party took his part; if afterwards

any dispute arose, the two parts could be fitted together for identification. (*Vide* Cowell's *Interpreter*.)

As deeds before Edw. III. time are seldom dated, this particular deed, and about twenty others in the same lot, bear no date, either A.D., or of the King's reign on the face of them, but thanks to the witnesses names an approximate date can be arrived at in the case of this particular chirograph. The first witness is "hunfridus subdecanus," or Humfrey the sub-dean; in the "Twelfth Century Lincoln Obituary," which is given in Vol. 7, Giraldus Cambrensis, *Works*, pp. 153-164, under date 19th Feb. we find, "Eodem die Humfridus, sub decanus, died," and a note states, "Humfrey the first sub-dean on record, occurs about the year, 1140," Hardy's *Le Neve*. Unfortunately this obituary, though very particular as to the month and day, does not give the year, but as Haverholme Priory was founded by Alexander, third Bishop of Lincoln, about 1139, it follows that Humfrey the sub-dean witnessed this deed sometime between 1139 and 1200. The second witness is Gilbert, son of the Archdeacon; the same obituary, under date 19 Sept. has this entry, the same day died Gilbert, canon and priest, son of Richard the Archdeacon, and a note says, the first archdeacon appointed by Remigius was a Richard, and the fourth archdeacon, who succeeded in 1130 was a Richard; so that it is probable that Gilbert was son of the second Richard, this gives us the same wide margin, 1139-1200, as in the case of the first witness; passing over the third name, the fourth, Hamo the chancellor, is a more useful witness for our purpose, for the same obituary gives the date of his death, 17 August, and an authoritative note states, that Hamo, who certainly in 1163, if not as early as 1150, was Chancellor of Lincoln, died in 1182. Other witnesses mentioned in this obituary are, Siwardus, priest; Galfridus, canon; Robertus de Biſte, called in the obituary Robertus del Biſtur with a ? against it, so that probably the chirograph spelling is the correct one, but they do not further help to fix the date, as no year is given. The only "de Calz" mentioned in the obituary is Galfridus de Calz, who gave a silver gilt chalice weighing x l. sol. The deed measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $8\frac{1}{2}$ long; the seal is lost, and from the note "Not. Mon. 121" being written inside the flap turned up by the label, it is evident the seal was gone when the above note was written; the first edition of the *Notitia Monastica* is dated 1695. In the *Lincolnshire Survey*, temp. Henry I. taken circiter 1101-1109, Robertus de Ferrers held

held 12 carucates of land in Witenā (Whitton). Gilbert de Calz held 5 bovates in Ounebi (Owmbay), and $4\frac{1}{2}$ bovates in Bliburc (Blyborough), and 4 bovates in Waddingham; and Robert de Chalz held in partnership, 4 carucates and 5 bovates and a third in Wragby. The name of the last witness, but one, in the chirograph, Thori the prepositus, carries one back to the Thor, and Tor, tenants in this County previous to Domesday survey, the possible ancestors of the Torre family of the present day.

“Notum sit omnibus sanctae ecclesiae fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Robertus de Calz nepos Roberti comitis de ferires concessi im-perpetuam elemosinam carta mea et sigillo meo confirmaui quicquid Robertus de Calz pater meus dedit sanctis monialibus de haueresholm Uidelicet totum nemus de Rischintune ad quodcunque eis libuerit siue ad excolendum siue non, et de cultura de Ruchil V acras et svdwdcroft, et norwdcroft in orientali parte eiusdem nemoris et totum meum demenium de Choteland in terra arabili in pratis et in pascuis et unam mansuram en la more de Rischintune et communionem pasture eiusdem villae’ d ouium et xl. animalium, et duas bouetas cum mausura quas ulmarus de la hule tenuit in Rischintune. Hanc supra dictam donationem dedit et in perpetuam elemosinam concessi supra dictis sanctis monialibus de haueresholm liberam et quietam ab omni exactione et seculari seruicio pro anima patris mei et antecessorum meorum et pro mea meorumque salute, et communione in viis et in exitibus hujus donationis testes sunt hunfridus subdecanus Gillebertus filius archidiaconi; Wigerus, Magister hamo cancellarius, Ramaldus, Sewardus, Gallfridus, Robertus de bicke, Thomas presbiter de Rischintune Robertus clericus Johanes clericus Galfridus de leuermo Galfridus de Calz Robertus de Sempere Ricardus de Rusestun, Robertus Winterart Willelmus de mungei Thori prepositus Geruaise de Calz.”

TRANSLATION.*

“BE IT KNOWN to all faithful sons of Holy Church, as well present as future, that I Robert de Calz, nephew

* Translation by Mr. A. Gibbons.

of Robert, Count de Ferires, have granted in perpetual alms by my charter, and have confirmed by my seal whatsoever Robert Calz my father gave to the Nuns of Haverholm, viz., all my wood of Ruskington for whatever purpose shall please them, either to be cultivated or not. Also of the tillage of Ruchil five acres, and Southwood Croft and Northwood Croft at the eastern side of the said wood and all my domain of Choteland in arable land meadows and pastures, and a house in the Moor of Ruskington, and common of pasture of the same town for five hundred sheep and forty cattle. Also two bovates with a house which Ulmar de la hule [? Hale] held in Ruskington. This the above-said gift, I have given and granted in perpetual alms to the above-said nuns of Haverholm, free and discharged from all secular exaction, and the souls of my father and my ancestors, for my soul, and for the good estate of me and mine. Also common right in ways and exits. The witnesses of this gift are Humphrey the subdean, Gilbert son of the Archdeacon, Wigerus, Master Hamo the Chancellor, Rainaldus, Sewardus, Geoffrey, Robert de Biçte, Thomas priest of Ruskington, Robert clerk, John clerk, Geoffrey de Levermo, Geoffrey de Calz, Robert de Sempere, Richard de Rusestun, Robert Winterart, William de Mungei, Thori the bailiff, Gervaise de Calz.

W. H. SMITH, Major-General.

41. **BARON WELLES AND SIR ROBERT WATERTON, A.D. 1466.**—In the seventy-sixth volume of the Dodsworth manuscripts, which are now preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, there is preserved the following document, which, on account of the connection it has with Lincolnshire people, will be of interest to many of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* :—

“This indentur made the first day of August the sixt yere of the Regne of Kinge Edward the iiijth betwix Richard Welles Lord Willughby knight vpon the oon pty and Robert Waterton knyght vpon that other pty. Wittenessith that the said pties arne agreed that hovbeit that the said Lorde & Thomas metham thelder knyght haue geven & graunted and by their chartur
confermed

confermed to Robert fleminge clerk Deane of the Cathedrall kirk of Lincoln Thoms Dymmok knyght & oth' All thair manner land & tenementes w^t thair appurtennces in the counte of York Wheche late they had to geder w^t Lyon late Lord Welles knyght Walt Caluerley Richard Waterton Squiers nowe deade of the taking & dimise of Gilbert lee Raynald Tynley & Thomas Elys To haue & to holde all the said manners lands and tenementes w^t thair appurtennces to the fforesaid Deane Thomas Dymmok & oth' & to thair heires and assignes for eu^m more as in the said dede beringe date the first day of August the vj yere of the Regne of Kinge Edward the iiijth more playnly it apperith. To thentent that the said ffeffes shall suffer the said Richard Welles the lorde Willughby to tak C mrc yerely of the issuwes & pfetts of the maners lands and tenementes w^t their appurtennces aforesaid Vnto suche tyme that certaigne dette contaigned wⁱⁿ xxvij obligations be fully content and payde. In wittenesse whereof to thes Indenture the said pties int' chaungeable haue putte their Sealles the day and yere aboue said at hellowe."

The place here called Hellowe is that now known as Belleau, a village near Alford.

Lion or Leo, sixth Baron Welles, was grandson and heir of John de Welles of Hellowe, who served under John Duke of Lancaster in the Flanders expedition of 47th Edward III. Leo received the honour of knighthood at the hands of the great Duke of Bedford at Leicester, on Whitsunday, 4th Henry VI. His second wife was Margaret Beauchamp, widow of John Beaufort Duke of Somerset, and mother of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, King Henry the Seventh's mother. He was killed at the battle of Towton, on the 29th March, 1461.

Richard Welles, the seventh lord, married Joan, only daughter and heiress of Robert, sixth Lord Willoughby. He was summoned to Parliament in right of his wife, after the death of her father, which occurred in 1452. Richard Lord Welles was beheaded by Edward IV. in 1469. His only son and heir, Sir Robert de Welles, was taken prisoner at the battle of Loose Coat-field, near Stamford, and beheaded at Doncaster, where

where his body found sepulture in the house of the Carmelites in Hall Gate.

Sir Thomas Dimmock, knight, served in the office of Champion at the coronation of Edward IV. He married Margaret daughter of Lion, sixth Lord Welles. He was beheaded at the same time with Richard the seventh Lord Welles.

Sir Robert Waterton, knight, I have not been able certainly to identify. If it be Robert Waterton, of Walton, near Wakefield, who was living at that period, there is a mistake in such pedigrees as I have seen, wherein he is called Esquire. This Robert married Mary, daughter of John Langton, or Huddleston, in the county of York.

Robert Fleming, Dean of Lincoln from 21st Jan., 1452, to his death 12th Aug., 1483. He was buried in the Fleming Chantry in Lincoln Minster.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

42. NORTHDYKE BRIDGE.—I recollect this Bridge, which latterly had only two arches, but it formerly had five; three buried ones being found on the north, or Stickney, side. Revesby Abbey vaccary-farm was close by. Spalding Priory had interests in Sibsey, and Revesby in Stickney, and these would naturally erect the crucifix placed on the bridge. I recollect the socket, 12 or 14 in. square, and nearly as deep. The crucifix was sent to Lincoln, to Mr. Padley, the surveyor. I have seen it and have a very rough sketch of it, which, I believe, was engraved. I think Mr. Nicholson wrote a good account of it.

T. N. M.

43. BOSTON. STONE CRUCIFIX.*—A discovery has been made in the neighbourhood of Boston of great interest to Antiquaries. Owing to the steep ascent of a bridge called Northdyke Bridge, between Sibsey and Stickney, it was recently resolved by the County Commissioners of drainage to take down the bridge and erect a new one, workmen have accordingly been employed for some weeks to effect this. In excavating the foundation of the Bridge they found marks of buildings, which led them to trace beyond the site of the bridge, as it has stood for centuries, when they discovered two other arches, so situated as clearly to denote that this bridge

* See the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, Friday, June 17, 1831.

was originally constructed similarly to the famous one at Crowland. In course of their investigation the workmen found several stones of a peculiar shape, which appeared to have been formerly used in some Gothic arches. Below these they found a brick with the figures 1111 [in another part of the paper these figures are printed 1101], and still deeper they discovered an extremely valuable curiosity—an ancient stone crucifix in a fine state of preservation. The stone itself is similar to that of which Boston Church is constructed, the figure is one foot seven inches in length, and the cross three feet six inches. The crown of thorns, the wound in the side, and the marks of the nails in the hands are perfectly distinguishable, the face of the figure is a fine specimen of sculpture, and the anatomy is beautiful. The cross sinks into a shield, upon which some faint sketches of armorial bearings may be traced, and below this shield is the Oak-leaf capital of an octagon pillar, upon which it is very evident the figure was originally erected. A large stone was also turned up in the ruins, with a vacant space in the centre which exactly fitted with the size of the pillar. It is evident that the figure is very ancient, for it had been repaired prior to its falling into this decayed arch; it may, however, be even now nearly perfectly restored, at a trifling expense. It seems that in falling, one of the arms was broken off, but the arm has been found. The workmen employed, being ignorant of the value of the discovery they had made, unfortunately severed the legs, but the fractures may be repaired, the feet are lost. There is a peculiarity in the figure especially deserving notice, the modern sculptors and painters represent the hands of our Saviour spread out upon the cross with the fingers extended, but in the crucifix we allude to, the hand is drawn together, the palm forming a perfect hollow; to the reflecting mind this will appear natural. Several claimants, we understand have already applied for this curious relic, and various conjectures have been formed as to its antiquity, and how it came in such a place. The following has been sent to us: "It is an acknowledged fact that the Roman Catholics formerly erected and repaired many public buildings out of their funds; might not this ancient bridge at Northdyke have been built by the monks of Revesby Abbey, and this Crucifix erected to exact a toll from all good Christians, the shield below denoting the proprietors of the bridge: or might not the bridge have been erected by some noble as a penance, his arms being affixed below, with

an invocation probably to pray for his soul?" Great numbers of persons have already inspected this Curiosity, and its final destination is anticipated with much interest. Can any of our readers say what became of this interesting relic, and where it can now be seen?

C. J. C.

44. A LINCOLNSHIRE GIANTESSE.—The following notice is inserted in the obituary column of the *Stamford Mercury*, July 21, 1815:—

"Death of the Lincolnshire Giantess. On Monday se'nnight died at Rippingale, aged 16, Anne Hardy, daughter of Thos. and Sarah Hardy of that place. This young woman had attained the extraordinary height of seven feet two inches, and had attracted much attention in this part of the country, having for a considerable time past been publicly exhibited at fairs, &c., as a phenomenon. Her father is a man not more than five feet six inches in height, and her mother only of middling stature. The coffin measured seven feet and a half in length, and two feet seven inches across the shoulders."

It was claimed for her that she was the tallest Lincolnshire woman that ever lived.

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

45. LEONARD MAWE, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—In the *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. I., p. 106, we gave a sketch of the life and writings of Richard Bernard, a native of Epworth, and a distinguished scholar and theologian, who flourished during the latter part of the sixteenth century, and the early part of the seventeenth century (1568–1641).

Leonard Mawe, of whom we propose to give a short account, was the fourth son of Symon Mawe, who was the eldest son of John Mawe, of Epworth, gent., the pedigree of whose family is fully set forth in the Herald's Visitation of the County of Suffolk, for the years 1561 and 1577.

Leonard Mawe passed through a very successful career, and eventually rose to the dignity of Bishop of Bath and Wells.

He was a contemporary and friend of Richard Bernard.

Bernard in his day wrote many books, one of which has for its title, "Christian see to thy Conscience." It was published after Bishop Mawe's death, and is dedicated to Walter Curl, who

who succeeded Bishop Mawe in the see of Bath and Wells. In the dedicatory epistle which is in Latin, Bernard makes the following reference to his friend Bishop Mawe:—"Leonardus erat mihi a pueritia notus. Qui sicut etiam maiores eius ex eodem erant oppido, quo ipsemet, oriundi; cuius etiam avia in sacro Baptismi lauacro Susceprix mihi contigit,"—which means—"Leonard Mawe was known to me from my boyhood. He as well as his forefathers derived their origin from the same town [Epworth], from which I myself derived my origin. Moreover, his grandmother was one of the Sponsors at my baptism."

This extract is taken from the Bibliography of Bernard's Writings, by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge (p. 18).

The passage is interesting and makes one wish that Bernard had given us a few more such glimpses into life in Epworth in the olden times.

Symon Mawe, the father of the Bishop, left Epworth and settled at Rendlesham, in the County of Suffolk, where it is supposed the future Bishop was born. The Bishop's mother was Margery, daughter of Thomas Wylde, of Selby; his grandmother was Alice, daughter of Symond Pinder, of Crowle. His uncle Thomas appears in the Parish Register of Epworth, as Thomas Mawe, "de lez Elleres" (of the Ellers).

For the following facts and dates, I am indebted to Mr. Dredge, the learned author of the Bibliography of Bernard's Works, who derives them from Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, and from Fuller's *Worthies*.

It would appear that nothing is known of the early period of Leonard Mawe's career. The earliest notice we have of him is that he was admitted Fellow of Peter House, Cambridge, in 1595. He afterwards proceeded M.A., and in 1599 was incorporated M.A. at Oxford.

He became successively Proctor, Master of Trinity College in 1625, Prebendary of Wells, D.D., and Chaplain to Prince Charles, whom he attended to Spain, when that Prince went to visit the Infanta.

Of his government of Trinity College, Fuller in his *Worthies* speaks highly, observing that he deserved well of that society, showing what might be done in five years by good husbandry to disengage that foundation from a great debt.

In 1628, he became Bishop of Bath and Wells. He was elected 24th July, and was consecrated at Croydon. The

Prelacy,

Prelacy, however, he enjoyed barely one year, dying the 2nd September, 1629, at Chiswick, where he was buried.

Fuller adds, "He had the reputation of a good scholar, a grave preacher, a mild man, and one of gentil deportment."

Richard Bernard and Leonard Mawe did not belong to the crowd of common men. They were honourable men in their generations, and their names are worthy of being held in lasting remembrance.

Epsworth.

J. K. J.

46. A MUSEUM FOR LINCOLN: A WANT.—Every few years, some energetic person or society tries to stir up Lincoln to its great intellectual want (the greatest, as soon as a Free Library shall be started) that of a Museum. Meetings of the Royal Archæological Institute have been held at Lincoln in 1848 and 1880. Probably on the first occasion, and certainly on the second, the absence of a Museum evoked much unfavourable comment, as indeed was the case when the British Archæological Association visited the City in 1889. Again, when the Old Hospital (now the Bishop's Hostel) was left empty in 1878, meetings were held, letters were written to the papers urging the necessity of having a Museum, pointing to the Old Hospital as the very place for its "local habitation." After the great success of the Lincolnshire Exhibition in 1887, an attempt was made by the Lincoln Science Club to induce the County Magistrates to approve of a scheme for converting a portion of the unused County Gaol into a Museum; and after the Church House and Institute Exhibition in 1891, there was a widely expressed desire for the formation of a Museum. It is a great disgrace that no Lincolnshire Museum exists, and there can be no doubt whatever that its proper place is in Lincoln, the county town.

In the hope that a short note on the subject may stir up some interest among our readers, and pave the way for some really definite plan, the following remarks are inserted:

First, then we may consider the existing accumulations of interest. The Cathedral Library, apart from its more purely literary treasures, contains a number of valuable charters, seals, and communion plate of early date, while in the cloister below is the Roman milestone found near the centre of the first Roman City, Roman altars, tessellated pavements, a Saxon tombstone, and other objects of much interest, and worthy of a more sheltered residence. The Mechanics' Institute also

possesses

possesses some interesting Archaeological and Natural History treasures, and at the Science and Art School, Monk's Road, a room is kept open free all the year round, which has valuable local exhibits (in particular a collection of Saxon "finds" given by Bishop Trollope) and a number of articles from South Kensington Museum, which are changed occasionally. And in private collections there are many antiquities of varied interest and value, which might very possibly find their way in time into a Public Museum.

Next comes the question of Sites.

It has been proposed, and with a good deal of reason that in the case of a building being erected for a Free Library, one story could be reserved to be used as a Museum. Thus, supposing the Library building were of three stories, the ground floor might be taken up with the reading-rooms and offices, the first-floor might serve for the Library proper, and the second floor for a Museum. And, if a Free Library is to come into existence either on the vacant piece of land at the corner of Broadgate and Silver Street, or at the late Central National Schools, either would be an exceedingly good place for a Museum.

But it seems quite indefinite how long the City may have to wait for its Free Library, and probably the two movements, that for a Library, and that for a Museum had better go on side by side, but not linked together. Another project of equal indefiniteness, would reserve a place for a Museum in the New Civic Buildings, the Town Hall, Mansion House, or whatever else may emerge into the light of day, either in Silver Street or on the City Sessions House site.

Putting these visions of the future (*further* than human eye can see) aside, one site remains (which has already been alluded to), *i.e.*, that of the disused portion of the old County Gaol inside the Castle. This has the great advantage of being an actual building in existence. Also, if leave were obtained from the County Council, there would not be much structural alteration to be made to fit it for the purpose of a Museum. And, granted that this part of the programme were carried out, there is no doubt whatever that a Museum in this place would attract numbers of visitors, already they generally go over the castle, and if there was any other thing to be seen inside its walls, multitudes would come, not only of strangers but of our own citizens. The one objection to the Castle site is that it might not be very available for the mass of the population
living

living below the hill. There is some force in this objection, but it is quite a question whether a little distance would not lend a distinct attraction to the Museum.

The ideal Museum may be summed up as follows:—

It should contain sufficient Archæological and Antiquarian exhibits to make the history of the City and County evident at least in salient points, Maps showing the Roman City, the Norman City, and the City at later dates, the County under the Romans, Saxons, and Normans, would help to give interest and precision to the historical studies of the youth of the city. There should be no great difficulty in making this part of the exhibition very complete in Lincoln. Then there ought to be a good geological collection, local and general, good Botanical, Entomological, Bird and Beast departments, to illustrate the wild life of the neighbourhood. No difficulty would arise on these heads, for we know that excellent local collections do exist, and other are coming into existence. An iron-working city and district such as Lincoln, demand that in any local Museum, the various forms of iron ore (and of other metals), of the metals when worked (especially of beautiful wrought iron work), such as cast, wrought, or steel, and the machinery of making various forms of engines, etc., be well set out, the former in actual specimens, while the latter might suffice to be illustrated by measured drawings. The artistic side of the Museum must not be neglected, a good supply of articles from South Kensington, probably occasional loans from the County families, with an exhibition once in a year or two of local work could all be managed.

EDITORS OF *Lincs. N. & Q.*

47. BOSTON CORPORATION PLATE.—That the uneducated majority should rule and govern the educated minority is an anomaly of the present day which only demagogues and democrats can be content with; the only qualification for the franchise should be a certain amount of Education or intelligence, and for the exercise thereof an amount of manfulness which will enable a man to vote openly; but the boastful "March of Intellect" had not faith enough to trust, that in and by itself would come the cure for evils which secret voting was adopted to prevent—a system of voting which a true Englishman should be ashamed of—which like the smoking of Opium, seems to alleviate one evil, but plants another of a more insidious and deadly character.

In

In the first rush of revolution, mistakes are made which time and sense can cure, but many are made for which no remedy can ever be found, and from an antiquarian point of view the sale of the Boston Corporation Plate was one of these. Abuses had grown up in many of the old corporations, old English hospitality had in many cases over-stepped the bounds of moderation, but it is a matter of great regret that in Boston a more gentle remedy was not found than the sacrifice of the the fine collection of old English Silver Plate, which by purchase and donation had been got together by the ancient corporation. There is no remedy for this error, and it is only to be hoped that all parties may have the grace to regret this one step towards the liquidation of the liabilities of the borough. The debts of the Corporation amounted in 1837 to about £15,000; the collection of plate realized some £600, a mere drop in the ocean of so large a sum—but reform was rampant, the foe had fallen and all must go.

An advertisement of the sale appeared in the *Stamford Mercury*, of May 19, 1837, as follows:—

“BOSTON CORPORATION PLATE. UPWARDS of 1300 Ounces of SILVER PLATE, comprising 2 Silver Maces, weighing 127 ounces each; Silver Oar; superb Punchbowl, 173 ounces; modern Salver, 85 ounces; elegant Cake Stand; curious antique Salt Stand, in three pieces; several Tankards, Goblets, Beakers, six pairs of Salts, six dozen of Table Spoons; massive set of Castors, 65 ounces; one dozen of Taper Stands and various other curious antique and useful Articles, will be SOLD by AUCTION, by Mr. GEORGE MILLER [Butcher], at the Guildhall, in Boston aforesaid, on Thursday the 1st day of June next at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery on the 24th inst., on application at the Town Clerk's office, to the Auctioneer, and the principal booksellers in the county.

The Plate may be viewed from 11 to 3 o'clock on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday previous to the sale, by Tickets, to be had at the Town Clerk's office. By order, B. KENRICK, Town Clerk.
Boston, May 17th, 1837.”

The

The sale caused great heart-burning, and the Conservatives of the day (then called Tories) made strong protests against the sacrifice; on the day of Sale a riot was prepared for, but strong language only was resorted to. The prices which some of the articles made were considered "enormous," 16s. 6d. and 23s. per ounce in some cases, and the sale realized more than was expected by about £200.

These are the weights and prices of the more valuable and choice pieces, viz.:—

	Oz. dwt.	£	s.	d.
Splendid Antique Silver-gilt Punch Bowl, holding four gallons, with coronet border, and ladle to match	173.0	142	14	6
Salver on feet, with richly chased centre and massive embossed edge, 20in. diameter, dated 1821	15.10	30	12	9
Antique Salver, richly embossed and strongly gilt, 15½in. diameter	40.5	22	6	1
Tankard called "Old Slouch"	33.0	23	4	3
Massive Cup and cover, richly gilt, dated 1745	55.13	21	2	0
Antique Chalice, dated 1626	11.0	12	13	0
Fine set of Castors, with 3 Silver and 2 Cut Glass Cruets, dated 1745	63.9	32	9	4
Antique Baronial Salt Cellar, richly gilt	31.8	17	8	0
Two Ancient Plateaus, weighing each	14.13	13	12	2
Admiralty Oar, richly gilt, dated 1725	51.5	28	16	6
Sergeant's large Mace, very richly gilt, dated 1727	127.0	41	5	6
Another, of same date	127.10	41	8	9
A Small Mace, elegantly embossed, dated 1682	13.13	4	17	9
Another dated 1727	15.10	4	10	5

Of the whole of this beautiful Collection thus dispersed, it is sad to see the silent memorials in the Guildhall—namely the two Iron Stands on which the Regalia was displayed on state occasions. One of these with the Arms of the Corporation and S[amuel] A[bbott] 1727, appears to have held the small maces, the other with W[illiam] F[ydell] 1729, the large Maces and the Silver Oar, the symbol of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court in the Port of Boston—this choice piece of work was exhibited by the Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow, and the

the Silver Gilt Punch Bowl by Coningsby Sibthorp, Esq., at the Sleaford Art Exhibition, in July, 1882. Much of the Plate still remains in Boston, and has been exhibited on various occasions.

A fine collection of Corporation Plate from Lincoln, Grantham, and Stamford was shown at Sleaford, in July, 1882.

Horncastle.

C. J. C.

48. COUNTY NEWS-ROOM, LINCOLN, ORIGINAL MEMBERS, 1786.

COUNTY GENTLEMEN.		
Lord Monson	Mr. Robert Vyner	Mr. Illingworth
Honble. Chas. Monson	Mr. Boucherett	Mr. B. Brown
Sir Thomas Whichcote	Mr. A. Boucherett	Col. Caldicot
Sir Joseph Banks	Mr. Douglass	Sir Cecil Wray
Major Hobart	Mr. Tomlyne	Mr. G. Turner
Mr. Chaplin	Mr. R. Ellison	Col. Sibthorp
Mr. Vyner	Mr. Willis	Mr. Pelham
Dr. Buckworth.		
TOWN GENTLEMEN.		
Board ⁿ . Bromhead	T. Craster	Henry Thorold
Benj ^m . Bromhead	T. Money	Henry Hutton
Joh ⁿ . Field	Sam ^l . Twentyman	J. Gordon
Wm. Fellowes	John Hare	A. Cookson
Ed. Bromhead	Richard Ellison	Cecil Willis
Rich ^d . Kaye	John Ellison	T. S. Pownall
Ed ^d . Laycock	Rob ^t . Obbinson	An ^y . Reynolds
Robert Sely	T. Calcroft	—, Whitcomb
Rob ^t . Petrie	J. Foster	Nevile King
Fred ^k . Disney	Thos. Mainwaring	John Vanniel

Many descendants of the original members are members at the present time. Fifty years ago, when Sir Richard Sutton hunted the Burton Country, he was a member, together with a large proportion of his followers in the hunting field. Dean Gordon at that time was a member and regular attendant. Some of the fox hunters (during a severe frost) were discussing the value of the Deanery. The Dean walked in as the conversation was going on, one of the youngest of the party said to the Dean, "Mr. Dean what is the Deanery worth?" "It is worth having, sir," retorted Gordon. In those days newspapers were scarce, conversation and anecdotes were plentiful, and Parson King delighted in a game of backgammon with Lawyer Williams. Death has just removed one of the oldest members (Sir Charles Anderson, of Lea) who had an inexhaustible fund of anecdote and information, his name is gone from the Roll, but not the recollection of his many contributions of stories and information to past friends and fellow members.

K.

49. A WADDINGTON BAILIFF'S ACCOUNT.—The following Computus or Account is taken from the original in the possession of John Sykes, Esq., M.D., F.S.A., Doncaster, who has kindly lent it to the Editors for the purpose. Probably some of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* may be able to throw some light on the property included in the account, or its landlord.

Waddington. Computus Johannis More prepositi ibidem a festo Sancti Michaelis anno regni Regis Henrici quarti xiiij^{mo} usque idem festum Sancti Michaelis extunc proximo sequens anno regni Regis Henrici quinti primo per unum annum integrum.

Areragia. Nulla.

Redditus assise. Idem respondet de xvij *li.* xij *s.* viij *d.* de redditu assise liberorum tenencium et nativorum terminis Natalis Domini Pasche Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste et Michaelis. Et de iiij *s.* de firma octave partis piscarie de Wythome eisdem terminis. De molendino ventritico nuper ibidem nichil quia omnino prostratur. Et de viij *s.* iiij *d.* de xi acris j roda prati unde de feodo Darelle ij acre j roda dimissis Radulpho Thrusshe termino Michaelis pro toto anno. Et de xx *s.* de xxxv acris dimidia terre bondorum in manu domini per decasum que reddere solebant vj *s.* viij *d.* ut in compoto de anno xxxiiij^o Regis E. Et de iiij *s.* iiij *d.* de una bovata terre nuper Roberti Marchall nativi domini sic dimissa hoc anno quatuor terminis. Et de j *d.* de redditu cujusdam placee annexe cuidam tenemento Roberti Marchall continentis in longitudine xij pedes et in latitudine vj pedes, nuper capte et incluse de vasto communis soli ville ibidem, sic de novo arentate per Thomam Hungerforde militem nuper capitalem Senescallum ut patet per extractum ejusdem de anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi vj^o. De aliis redditibus ibidem nichil quia in compoto ballivi libertatis Honoris Lancastrie.

Summa—xx *li.* ix *s.* v *d.*

Perquisita Curiarum. Et de xiiij *s.* vj *d.* de perquisitis ij visuum et Curiarum de Honore de Bolyngbroke et unius visus et Curie Honoris Lancastrie simul tentorum ex ordinacione Thome Hungerforde nuper Capitalis Senescalli

Senescalli sub uno in duobus visibus de utroque honore per rotulos Curiarum hujus anni.

Summa—xiiij s. vj d.

Summa totalis Recepte—xxj li. ij s. xj d.

Stipendium
prepositi
cum decasu
redditus.

De quibus computat in stipendio ipsius prepositi per annum prout allocatum est in compotis precedentibus—iiij s. iiij d. Et in decasu redditus terrarum et tenementorum superius oneratorum parcellatim ad xx li. ix s. v d. in titulo redditus assise ut superius que dimittuntur hoc anno nisi pro vij li. xvij s. vj d. per parcelas in quodam rentali compoto de anno x^{mo} Regis Richardi secundi annexo sic dimissas diversis tenentibus ibidem per Senescallum prout constat per plures certificationes locumtenentis dicti Senescalli et prout allocatum est in compoto annorum precedentium—xij li. ix s. xj d.

Summa allocacionum—xij li. xiiij s. iiij d. Et debet—viiij li. ix s. viij d. Quos solvit Ricardo Bradley Receptori Domini Regis ibidem super compotum sine acquietancia. Et sic recessit.

TRANSLATION.

WADYNGTON. ACCOUNT of John More, Reeve there, from the feast of Saint Michael in the 13th year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth up to the same feast of Saint Michael then next ensuing in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Fifth, for one entire year.

Arrears. None.

Rents of Assize. The same answers for £18 12s. 8d. from rent of assize of free and bond tenants at Christmas, Easter, Midsummer and Michaelmas terms. And for 4s. from the farm of an eighth part of the fishery of Wythome at the same terms. From the windmill lately there nothing, because it is altogether thrown down. And for 8s. 4d. from eleven acres one rood of meadow—whereof two acres one rood of Darelle-fee—demised to Ralph Thrusshe at Michaelmas term for the whole year. And for 20s. from 35½ acres of bond land (which do not lie among the bovates), lately so demised to the aforesaid Ralph at will at Michaelmas-term, with 6½ acres of meadow

in bondage-tenure, in the lord's hand by decay, which used to yield 6s. 8d.: as in the Account of the 34th year of King E[dward]. And for 4s. 4d. from one bovate of land late of Robert Marchall, the lord's native [or bondman], so demised this year at the four terms. And for a penny from rent of a certain plot annexed to a certain tenement of Robert Marchall, containing in length 12 feet and in width 6 feet, lately taken and inclosed from the waste of the common soil of the town there, newly so rented by Thomas Hungerforde knight, late chief steward; as appears by estreat of the same of the sixth year of the reign of King Richard the Second. From other rents nothing, because in the Account of the Bailiff of the Liberty of the Honour of Lancaster.

Sum—£20 9s. 5d.

Perquisites
of Courts.

And for 13s. 6d. from perquisites of two Views and Courts of the Honour of Bolyngbroke and on View and Court of the Honour of Lancaster, holden together, by ordinance of Thomas Hungerforde, late Chief Steward, under one in two Views of both Honours [as appears] by the Court Rolls of this year.

Sum—13s. 6d.

Sum Total of the Receipts—£21 2s. 11d.

Stipend of
the Reeve,
with decay
of Rent.

Whereof he accounts in the stipend of him the said reeve by the year, as allowed in preceding Accounts, 3s. 4d. And in decay of rent of the lands and tenements above charged particularly at £20 9s. 5d. in the title "Rents of Assize" as above, which are demised this year for £7 17s. 6d. only, by parcels in a certain Rental annexed to the Account of the 10th year of King Richard the Second, so demised by the Steward to divers tenants there, as appears by many certificates of the said Steward's deputy, and as allowed in the Account of preceding years Sum of—£12 9s. 11d.

Allowances—£12 13s. 3d. And he owes £8 9s. 8d. which he paid to Richard Bradley, Receiver of the lord the king there, upon Account without acquittance. And so he withdrew.

50. WHALES IN LINCOLNSHIRE (Vol. I., p. 82).—In Oldfield's *History of the Wapentake of Candleshoe*, p. 134, *sub. art.* Croft, there is an astounding statement which might well cause an antiquary to stare and rub his eyes. It is to the effect that Sir William de Kyme had the right of bathing upon the shore of his manor in Croft confirmed to him.

The reference given at the bottom of the page is to the "Cal. Inq. ad quod Damnum," 3 Edward III.

Of course anyone who knows what the "Inqs. ad quod Damnum" signify, would be puzzled to guess what possible "damnum" could accrue to the Crown by the fact of William de Kyme stripping and taking a bath on the seashore, and the obvious course is to go to the fountain-head and inspect Oldfield's *authorities*.

On looking at the published Calendar of "Inqs. ad quod Damnum," I had no difficulty in finding the passage referred to. It runs thus—"Will'us de Kyme, miles, h'uit quendam balnetam in com' Linc' que venit sup' tr'am suam ad maner' suum de Croft, etc." On this mysterious sentence, Oldfield built his ingenious theory that the "right of bathing" was granted to Sir William de Kyme.

I promptly turned to Ducange and looked for "balneta," but no such word is given. I guessed then that it was probably a form of the word "balaena," a whale, and that the "damnum" the Crown had sustained was the loss of oil, blubber, and whalebone, which William de Kyme had appropriated to himself. However, to make sure, I applied to my friend, Mr. Charles Trice Martin, of the Record Office, who sent me a copy of the original Inquisition, and here it is written out *in extenso*.

"Inquisicio capta apud Lincoln coram Radulfo de Sancto Lando vicecomite civic. et coronatore die lune proxima post festum omnium sanctorum 5 Edw. iii. ad inquirendum de Balneta que venit super terram Domini Willelmi de Kyme apud Croft ut dicitur in com. Linc. Per sacramentum, etc., Qui dicunt per sacramentum suum quod quedam balneta venit super terram Domini Willelmi de Kyme militis ad manerium suum de Croft et ibi homines dicti Domini Willelmi de Kyme nomine ipsius Domini Willelmi ceperunt et asportaverunt de balneta illa ad opus dicti Domini Willelmi ad valenciam quinque marcarum. Et residuum balnete predictę per fluctum maris reiectum fuit

fruit in mare usque terram Domini Ebulonis Le strange apud Skegnes et homines ipsius Domini Ebulonie ceperunt et asportaverant ad opus ipsius Domini Ebulonis totum illud residuum balnete predictæ ad valenciam quinque marcarum."

The meaning is pretty clear; William de Kyme's men had appropriated five marks worth of the whale and its appurtenances (to use a legal phrase), which properly belonged to the Crown. The tide had interrupted them and in its ebb swept the "balneta" back and thrown it up further north on the Skegness shore where Ebulon Le Strange's men hastened to secure what was left.

As Thompson has repeated the nonsense about the "right of bathing" in his *History of Boston*, p. 382, I think it better to dispose of it once and for all by giving publicity to this explanation; and I think your readers will agree with Mr. Martin's conclusion, adapted from our old friend Polonius, that it is "very like a whale."

A. R. MADDISON.

Vicars' Court, Lincoln.

51. SOME LINCOLNSHIRE MARTYRS.—The Apostolic See of Rome is greatly interested in "The Cause of the English Martyrs" who in Tudor and Stuart times were put to death for their loyalty to the old Catholic religion.

The following Lincolnshire names have been sent to the Apostolic See, which will no doubt interest your readers.

Should each name and case *pass examination*, these martyrs will first be made Venerable, then Blessed, and lastly Canonised as Martyrs.

Probably this is not a full list, and any additions or corrections will be gladly welcomed.

Dom Gilbert Dolan, a Benedictine of Downside Priory in Somersetshire, writing to me on our Lincolnshire Martyrs, says:—"I hope it will add to your love of Lincolnshire to find how bravely her sons believed and bled in dark days."

Anderson, Henry, Secular Priest, Vicar of Morton, Linc., *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Bradley, Thos. Norbertine, sub-prior of Barlings Abbey, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Brygges, alias Kendal, Wm., Norbertine, of Barlings Abbey, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Burraby, Wm., alias Moreland, Cistercian, of Louth Park Abbey, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Catton, alias Warryn, Richard, Norbertine, of Barlings, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Cooper, Wm., Benedictine, of Bardney Abbey, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Cotman, Robt., layman (?), of Spilsby, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Cove, or Coy, Wm. Gregory, Benedictine, of Bardney, *temp.* Henry VIII.

Francis,

- Francis, John Ambrose, Benedictine, of Bardney, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Fisher, or Flascher, John, Priest of Scartho, Linc., *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Foster, Thos., S.J., died in Lincoln prison, 1648.
 Grey, Ralph, of Louth, Priest of Croft, Linc., *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Hambleton, Wm., Sec. Priest, died prisoner at Lincoln, 1685.
 Harrison, Richard, Cistercian, Abbot of Kirkstead, Linc., executed at Lincoln, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Heron, John, Benedictine, of Bardney, *temp.* Henry VIII. (But, query, was he executed?)
 Holme, Wm., Norbertine, of Barlings, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Holton, Wm., of Louth, Vicar of Cockerington, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Hudd, John, S.J., died prisoner at Lincoln, 1649.
 Hudson, Robert, of Louth, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Hunt, Thomas, Secular Priest, hanged at Lincoln, July, 1600.
 Hussey, John, Lord, of Sleaford, hanged at Lincoln, July, 1537.
 Jenkinson, Henry, Cistercian, of Kirkstead (professed of Vaudey).
 Kendal, Thos., S.T.B., Vicar of Louth.
 Kingston, John, cleric, of Louth, Vicar of Tetney. (But, query, executed?)
 Kirbye, or Wade, Reginald, Cistercian, of Kirkstead (professed of Vaudey).
 Landsale, Londysdale, or Lednam, Hugh, Benedictine, Bardney.
 Laynton, Richard Philip, Benedictine, Bardney.
 Leche, Edward, yeoman, of Fullaby, Linc.
 Leeche, Robt., husbandman, March 27th, 1537.
 Leech, Wm., yeoman, of Lincolnshire, executed, July 8th, 1539, at St. Thomas Waterings.
 At Louth were put to death over 61 "of all conditions," *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Lyon, John, Priest, of Biscathorpe, Linc., *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Mackerell, Matthew, Norbertine, Ab. of Barlings and Bp. of Chalcedon, *temp.* Hen. VIII.
 Manbye, John (or Thos.), of Louth, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Neve, Roger, saddler, Lincolnshire, executed at Tyburn, 27th March, 1537.
 Noble, Thos., of Louth, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Nixon [Nycson], Wm., of Alford, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Phelipson, Richard, of Alford, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Retforthe, or Redforth, Thos., Parson of Snelland, Linc.
 Singleton, Robt., clericus, nuper de Stamford, Linc.
 (On same roll, at Blessed German Gardiner).
 Smith, Thos., Vicar of Horbelyn, Linc. (but, query, executed?), *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Smith, Wm., of Louth, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Smythe, Wm., Parson of Donnington, Linc., *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Sprott, Thos., Secular Priest, hanged at Lincoln, July, 1600.
 Swale, alias Ripon, Wm., Cistercian, of Kirkstead, (professed of Vaudey), *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Tenant, John Jerome, Benedictine, of Bardney, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Wade, John, of Boston, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Watson, Thos., Bishop of Lincoln, died a prisoner in Wisbeach Castle, September 2nd, 1584.
 Wharton, or Hodgeson, James, Norbertine, Barlings, *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Willson, James, of Alford, Linc., *temp.* Henry VIII.
 Yolle, Thos., of Louth, *temp.* Henry VIII.

Reform Club, London, S.W. EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

52. SAINT ALKMUND.—It may be of service to note in your pages that in Dixon and Raine's *Fasti Eboracenses*, Vol. i., p. 335, it is recorded that on December 28th, 1312, an indulgence of forty days was granted to those who should visit the

1312 - the church of Blyborough in this county, dedicated to Saint Alkmund. We gather that the visitants, to gain the indulgence, were to pray for the soul of Walter, the late rector, who was buried in the church. The authors refer to the register of Kellawe, Bishop of Durham.

Dedications to Saint Alkmund are very uncommon, Some years ago I tabulated those of nine of our shires, including some of the largest; Blyborough was the solitary example of this dedication which I came upon. It may furthermore be well to mention that Mr. J. Brooking Rowe's valuable table of the Devonshire dedications does not contain the name of this Northumbrian martyr. I believe that the list of dedications to Saint Alkmund, to be found in *The Calendar of the Anglican Church Illustrated*, includes all that are at present known. As some of your readers may not have that useful little book at hand, it may not be improper to reproduce them. They are:

Atcham
Darley Abbey
Derby

Duffield
Whitchurch

Wormbridge is dedicated of our Blessed Lady and Saint Alkmund, and Aymesbury to Saint John and Saint Alkmund. Our old English dedications have not, as yet, received the attention they merit. It is not improbable that further research may lead to the discovery of a few others. It would be interesting could we discover the reason for Blyborough having been placed under Saint Alkmund's patronage.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

53. AN INDEX TO THE LINCOLNSHIRE NAMES CONTAINED IN THE VISITATION OF YORKSHIRE, 1665-6. By William Dugdale, Esq. (Surtees Soc.)—

A

- Allen, Thomas, of Coleby, 175.
Anderson, John, Bart., of Broughton, 150.
Appleyard, Mary, wife of Thomas Appleyard, of Ulseby, 127.
Armitage, John, of Kirklees, co. York, descended from the Armitages, of Gosberkirk, 25.
Atkinson, Thomas, of Barton-upon-Humber, 276.
Ayscough, Christopher, of Kelsey, 299.
" Edward, Kt., of South Kelsey, 147.
" Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Ayscough, of Kelsey, 256.
" Francis, of Moore Thornton, 147.
" Francis, Kt., of South Kelsey, 147.

B

- Ball, Thomas, 293.
Barker, John, of Louthe, 143.

Barnes, Mary, daughter of Thomas, of Lincoln, 175.
 Bellingham, Eliz., wife of . . . Bellingham, of . . . 89
 Berrye, Susanna, daughter of William Berrye, of Walesby, 163.
 Bolles, John, Kt., 152.
 Boothe, Mary, daughter of John Boothe, of Burnham, 157
 Bradley, Eliz., daughter of John Bradley, of Louth, 142
 " Peter, of Louth, 142
 Brownlowe, Alice, daughter of William Brownlowe, Bart., of Humby, 244
 Buck, John, Bart., of Hanby Grange, 70
 Bury, Eliz., daughter of Robert Bury, of Grantham, 372
 Bury, Eliz., daughter of . . . of Grantham, 184
 Bury, Emme, daughter of William Bury, Kt., of Linwood, 372.
 Butler, Anthony, of Cotes, 299
 Butler, Charles, of Cotes, 299

C

Cartwright, William, of Normanby, 184, 372.
 Chester, Eliz. daughter of Anthony Chester, Kt, 269
 Cholmeley, Francis, of Roxby (?), 220
 " Mary, wife of Richard Cholmeley, of . . . 72
 Clifford, Helen, daughter of . . . Clifford, of Brakenborough, 169
 Cockhill, Ann, daughter of Roger Cockhill, of Brigg, 157
 " Thomas, of Brigg, 157
 Constable, John, Dean of Lincoln, 335
 Cook, Richard, Winterton, 221
 Cracroft, Margaret, wife of Robert Cracroft, of Wisby, 123
 Crosley, . . . of . . . 261

D

Dalton, John, of Barton-on-Humber, 143
 Dewick, Anthony, of Winterton, 136
 " Michael, of Appleby, 136
 Dickenson, Catherine, wife of Robert Dickenson, of Canwick, 143
 Dolman, Mary, daughter of William Dolman, 341
 Downer, Edward, of Great Ponton, 175

E

Eastoft, Eliz., sister to Thomas Eastoft, of Eastoft, 134
 Ellys, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Ellys, Kt., of Grantham, 176
 Evers, Eleanor, daughter of Ralph Evers, of Washingborough, 138
 Eyre, Mary, daughter of . . . Eyre, of Stroxton, 353

F

Fitz-Williams, Eleanor, daughter of William Fitz-Williams, Kt., of Mabelthorpe,
 235
 Fydlyng, Eliz., daughter of Thomas Fydlyng, of Luddington, 223
 " Henry, of Luddington, 223

G

Gere, Thomas, of . . . 81
 Gidney, Eliz., daughter of . . . Gidney, of Ancaster, 362
 Gilden, Jane, daughter of . . . Gilden, of Barton, 355
 Godfrey, Jane, daughter of . . . Godfrey, of Thunnoek, 184, 372
 Goodburn, Thomas, of Marston, 175
 Goodrick, Agnes, daughter of Robert Goodrick, of Toynton, 354
 Goodrick, Eliz., daughter of Edward Goodrick, of Eastkirk, 26

H

Hall, Ann, daughter of Charles Hall, of Gretford, 177
 " Eliz., daughter of Francis Hall, of Grantham, 140
 Hamerton, Hannah, daughter of Gervase Hamerton, of Awkbro, 369
 " Gervase, of Awkbro, 11
 " Jane, daughter of Gervase Hamerton, of Awkbro, 11

Harrison, Robert, of Rockley, 220
 Hatcher, Eliz., daughter of . . . Hatcher, M.D., of Carby, 147
 Hercy, Francis, of Scotton, 345
 Hickman, Frances, daughter of William Hickman, Kt., of Gainbro, 184, 372
 Hobson, Mary, daughter of William Hobson, of Siston, 149
 Hopkinson, William, 51
 Hunt, John, of Skegmarsh, 152
 . . . Nathaniel, of Swaby, 152

J

Jaques, Johanna, daughter of John Jaques, of . . . 348
 Johnson, William, of Wickham, 264

K

Kyddall . . . of South Fereby, 350

L

Langton, Margaret, daughter of John Langton, Kt., of Langton, 129
 Lawson, Mary, wife of Samuel Lawson, of Lincoln, 70
 Lockton, Frances, daughter of John Lockton, of Swinstead, 162

M

Manby, William, of Elsam, 84
 Margrave, Joane, daughter of . . . Margrave, of Croule, 223
 Marshall, Miles, of Marston, 175
 Marshall, Thomas, of Marston, 175
 Marwood, William, of Stubby, 160
 Meares, Jane, daughter of John Meares, Kt., of the Manor of Kirton-in-Holland, 154
 Metcalfe, Eliz., wife of William Metcalfe, of Louth Park, 88
 Moore, John, of Grantham, 382
 More, Nicholas, of Maltby, 24
 Mould, Edmund, of Kydbie, 223
 " John, of Kydbie, 223
 Mounson, Margaret, daughter of John Mounson, Kt., of South Carleton, 182
 " Thomas, of Burton, 286

N

Nelthorpe, Ann, daughter of Edward Nelthorpe, of . . . in com. Ebor, 219

O

Oldfield, Mary, daughter of . . . Oldfield, of Spalding, 197
 " Margaret, daughter of Anthony Oldfield, of Spalding, and widow of
 Robert Moyle, 43

P

Palmer, . . . of . . . 322
 Parker, Roger, Dean of Lincoln, 28
 " William, Rector of Thetford, 28
 Peake, Eliz., daughter of Thomas Peake, of Toynton, 153
 Priscot, Susan, daughter of John Priscot, of Maltby, 24
 Purley, Winifride, wife of Francis Purley, of Fairlesthrop, 88

R

Rande, Mary, daughter of . . . Rande, of . . . 107
 Reade, Judith, daughter of John Reade, Kt., of Wrangle, 65
 Ridgley, John, of Brough, 149
 Robertson, Eliz., daughter of Richard Robertson, of Boston, 76
 Robinson, Anne, daughter of Brian Robinson, of Boston, 87
 Rolston, Bridget, daughter of Edward Rolston, of Toynton, 355
 " Eliz., daughter of Edward Rolston, of Toynton, 15

S

Savile, George, Bt., of Barroughby, 256
 Sheffield, Ann, daughter of Jasper Sheffield, of Croxby, 134
 " Jasper, of Croxby, 134

Skerne, Mary, daughter of . . . Skerne, of . . . 134
 Skipwith, Mary, daughter of Edward Skipwith, of Grantham, 70
 Smith, Ann, daughter of Gervase Smith, of . . . 49
 " Christopher, of Awdby, 323
 South, Jane, daughter of Francis South, Kt., 163
 Spelman, Edward, of Walcot, 329
 Spencer, William, of . . . near Stamford, 20
 Stanhope, Eliz., daughter of John Stanhope, of Melwood Parke, 179
 " John, of Melwood, Kt., 187, 294
 " Thomas, of Melwood, 273
 Stevenson, Dorothy, daughter of John Stevenson, of Swinfleet, 11
 Stirrup, Alice, daughter of Thomas Stirrup, of Lincoln, 287

T

Talboise, Margaret, daughter and heiress of John Talboise, of . . . 342
 Talbot, Gerardus, of Gainsbro, 237
 " John, of Gainsbro, 237
 " Richard, of Gainsbro, 237
 " Robert, of Walricby, 236, 237
 " Roger, of Gainsbro, 236
 " William, of Gainsbro, 236, 237
 Thimbleby, . . . of Irnham, 296
 Thorney, John, Kt., of . . . 266
 Thorold, Catherine, daughter of Edmond Thorold, of Hough, 138
 Throgmorton, Raphael, DD., Archdeacon of Lincoln, 84

W

Wakefield, Edward, of Grasfield, 218
 Walcot, Robert, Scredinton, 175
 Welby, Eliz., daughter and heiress of Henry Welby, of Gowsell, 144
 Whichcote, Mary, daughter of Hamon Whichcote, Kt., of Harpewell, 266
 Wickham, William, Bishop of Lincoln, 150
 Wimbish, Albrede, sister of Thomas Wimbish, of . . . 40, 102
 Wray, Alice, sister to Christopher Wray, of Glentworth, 342
 " Gressil, daughter of John Wray, Kt., of Glentworth, 132
 Wymarke, Eleanor, daughter and heiress of . . . Wymarke, of . . . 70
 Wyman, Edmund, of Thornton Curtis, 298

Y

Yarborough, Charles, of Yarborough, 169
 " Edmund, of Lincoln, 187
 " William, of Yarborough, 159

EDWARD PEACOCK.

54. JOHN SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—
 John Sheffield, third Earl of Mulgrave, was created Marquis of Normanby, co. Lincoln, 10th May, 1694. On the 9th of March, 1703, he was made Duke of Normanby, and on the 23rd of the same month Duke of Buckinghamshire. He died 24th Feb. 1721, desiring by his will to be buried in Westminster Abbey with a Latin inscription over his remains, which he is said himself to have written. These lines which possess great literary merit, have often been printed. Among other places they may be seen in the present writer's *English Church Furniture*, p. 64. An amusing parody of them is to be found

among

among Cole's manuscript collections in the British Museum (Add. MSS. 5832. fol. 160.) I do not think it has ever been printed. Whether it has or not it is certain that it will be new to many of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.*

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM'S EPITAPH BURLESQUED BY
MR. WITHERS.

For every prince that hits my Fancy,
For instance Charles and James and Nancy
I had by Turns a share of Zeal :
But was old dog at Public—weal.
I've had my doubts as all men should ;
But lived as honest as I could.
What comes when we resign our breath,
I know not—yet a fig for death.
Jesus I like— but cannot take Him,
For what some fond enthusiasts make Him
In God alone I put my trust ;
Because He's merciful and just.
Perhaps I'm out, and can you wonder ?
All human nature needs must blunder.
Of all things great thou great beginner,
Take pity on a garter'd sinner.

The author of this parody was of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, B.A. 1736, M.A. 1740. See Nichols' *Illust. Litt. Hist. 18th Cent.*, Vol. V., p. 254.

The Arianism so very marked in Withers' Burlesque shews itself in a milder form in the original. It was a fashion of the time, not only in England but wherever the influence of French thought extended, to write in this manner. Few of our non-theological writers between the Restoration and 1790 are quite free from it. Perhaps therefore it may be rash to draw conclusions from what was possibly no expression of opinion, but a mere piece of literary affectation.

Dunston House, Kirton-in-Lindsey.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

55. TATTERSHALL CASTLE.—In 1239 Hen. 3 granted a license to Robert Tateshall, to embattle his house at Tateshall:—"Quod possit kernellare mansum suum." *Pat. Roll. 23, Hen. 3, m. 12.*

Stamford.

J. S.

56. SIR CHARLES ANDERSON, BART. (Vol. III., No. 17).—In the memorial-note on the late Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., which I contributed to the January number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, I neglected to mention the fact that Sir Charles formed one of the committee appointed to adjudicate on the designs for the Memorial Church at Constantinople, which it was determined

determined to build after the termination of the war in the Crimea. The plan took form at a public meeting held 28th April, 1856, under the presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. The adjudicators on the designs were:

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Sir Charles Anderson, Baronet.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Ely.

The Rev. Professor Willis.

A. J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq.

Your readers will find much interesting information on this subject in *The Ecclesiologist*, Vol. xvii., pp. 294, 360; Vol. xviii., p. 98; Vol. xix., pp. 170, 244; Vol. xxii., p. 235; and elsewhere.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

57. FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, RICHARD III.—

1 RIC. III. [1484.]

1. On the Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord. Between John Broun, of Weberton, and Thomas Hunstone, of Walpole, plaintiffs, and Thomas Bank, esquire, and Joan his wife, deforciant.

The Manor of Legborn.

Thomas Bank and Joan acknowledge the said manor to be the right of John, for which the same John and Thomas Hunstone grant the said manor to Thomas Bank and Joan. To have and to hold to them without impeachment of waste for their life, and after their decease a moiety of the said manor shall remain to Adam Lee and Christina his wife, and to their issue, and failing such issue the said moiety shall remain to the right heirs of Adam. And also after the decease of Thomas Bank and Joan the other moiety shall remain to Richard Trees and Elizabeth his wife and to their issue, and failing such issue it shall remain to the right heirs of Richard.

2. On the Octaves of Holy Trinity. Between the King, plaintiff, and Sir Thomas West, knight, Lord de la Warre, deforciant. One acre of land, parcel of the manor of Swynsheved, and the advowson of the church of the same vill.

Thomas acknowledges the said land and advowson to be the right of the King, for which he gave £100 sterling.

2 RIC. III. [1484.]

3. On the Octaves of St. Michael. Between John Gygur, Master or Warden, and the Chaplains of the college and almshouse

house of the Holy Trinity of Tateshale, plaintiffs, and Robert Redman and Anne his wife, late the wife of William Afforeby, deforciant. 8 messuages, 1 toft, 50 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 8 acres of pasture, and 3s. 4d. of rent in Tateshale.

Robert and Anne acknowledge the said tenements to be the right of the Master and Chaplains, for which they gave 100 marks of silver. And this agreement was made by the King's command.

4. On the Octave of the Purification of the Blessed Mary.

Between Richard B.ston, Prior of the house and church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of the Carthusian Order, in the Isle of Axiholme, plaintiff, and Richard Skynner and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William Eston, deforciant. 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 234 acres of land, 63 acres of meadow, 12 acres of wood, 6 acres of marsh and 71s. of rent in Nether-burneham, Westwode, Ouston, Eppworthe, Estlande, and Haxay, within the Isle of Axiholme.

Richard Skynner and Elizabeth acknowledge the said tenements and rent to be the right of the Prior and house, for which he gave £40 sterling.

5. On the Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord.

Between Alan Broun, plaintiff, and John Broun and Isabel his wife, deforciant. 3 messuages, 1 dovecote, 40 acres of land, 100 acres of pasture, and 13s. 4d. of rent in Frampton, Kirkton-in-Holland, Sutterton, and Wygtoft.

John and Isabel acknowledge the said tenements to be the right of Alan, for which he grants the said tenements to John and Isabel: To have and to hold to them without impeachment of waste for their life, and after their decease they shall remain to Isabel's issue, and failing her issue the [estate] shall remain to her right heirs.

6. [This is a Fine of 4 Edward IV.]

7. On the Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord. Between Margaret Totost, Henry Strayle, George Rybye, Thomas Baret, Thomas Hill, Richard Denys, and William Millenere, plaintiffs, and John Fardyngton, chaplain, and John Fordyngton and Margaret his wife, deforciant. 1 messuage 16 acres of land, and 52 acres of pasture in Waynflete, Thorp, Northolme, Frysseby, Irreby, and Crofte.

John, and John and Margaret his wife acknowledge the said
tenements

tenements to be the right of Margaret Totost, for which she and the others gave 100 marks of silver.

8. On the Octaves of St. John the Baptist. Between ... Thymolby, esquire, Robert Rolland, of Sutton, John Moigne, Richard Spert, of Hagworthyngham, plaintiffs, and John Andrewe and Agnes his wife, deforcians. 1 messuage, 3½ acres of land, and 1 acre 1 rod of meadow in Manby, next Leghburn.

John Andrewe and Agnes acknowledge the said tenements to be the right of Richard Thymolby, for which he and the others gave 20 marks of silver.

9. On the Morrow of the Ascension of the Lord. Between William Sapcote, esquire, plaintiff, and William Lacy and Eva his wife deforcians. The manor of Wytham, and 5 messuages, and a moiety of one messuage, a moiety of one dovecote, 200 acres of land, 70 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of wood in Wytham, Careby, Gretford, and Bermethorp.

William Lacy and Eva acknowledge the said manor and tenements to be the right of William Sapcote, for which he gave 100 marks of silver.

W. BOYD.

(To be continued).



Q U E R Y .

58. THE ELAND FAMILY (Vol. II., pp. 117, 252.—George Ealand, B.D., was presented to the Rectory of Kettlethorpe, Linc^{re}., in 1598.*

† In 1605, and subsequently, George Ealand, D.D., was Chancellor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Bedford, Rector of Irthlington, Northamptonshire; Washingborough, Linc^{re}.; and of ‡ Tempsford, Bed^s. (this latter he resigned in 1607).

His Will was proved on 26th Nov^r., 1631, and mentions House at Grimsby, Farm at Washingboro', Son Thomas at Oxford, Son William to have no part of or in my estate unless he betake himself to better courses, Anne my wife, Sons Thomas and Francis Executors, my daughter and her husband.

* State Papers.

† Willis' *Survey of Lincoln Cathedral*.

‡ Lansdown MS., 984.

Any

Any information with regard to the above George Eland, his parentage and descendants will very much oblige.

H.J.E-M.



REPLIES.

59. **EARLE FAMILY** (Vol. III., p. 62).—As in a note on the family of Earle of Stragglethorpe in the last number, it seems rather to be implied that this family is now represented by the Welbys of Denton, I venture to point out that though their estates passed to the Welbys, the latter inherit none of the blood of the Earles, whose sole representative and heiress married Mr. Thornhagh, of Osberton and Fenton, in Nottinghamshire, the present representative of this marriage being Mr. Francis John Savile Foljambe, of Osberton. The following inscriptions to members of the Earle Family may be of interest.

1. On a slab in Stragglethorpe Church within the altar rails is this inscription to the first Baronet:—

SIR RICHARD EARLE BARO
 NET DECEASED MART Yr 23 [23 or 25]
 1667 AN ÆTAT. 60
 HERE LY GREAT SIR TILL GOOD
 AND IVST.
 SHALL REVNITE THY MOVL-
 DERD DVST
 AND RAYSE THY ONCE WELL
 TEMPERD PEICE
 TO A MORE GLORIOVS EDIFICE
 IF WISE IVST GOD THE LOYALL
 ERE BLEST
 MEANE MORTALLS WITH ETER
 NALL REST
 IF FAYTH HOPE CHARITY ERE
 PROVD
 SYMBOLLS OVR LORDE CHRIST
 IESV LOV'D
 DOVBT NOT BVT THESE SAME
 ASHES SHALL
 RISE TO A FRAME ÆTHEREALL
 GOE READER LIVE AND LEARNE TO
 DY
 LIKE HIM THAT NOW LIVES HAPP'
 LY.

2. Another slab at the foot, and to the West of this one, but no inscription or if there has been one it is completely worn away.

On

On a mural monument on the North wall of Stragglethorpe Church are the following inscriptions on two panels to the memory of the 4th and last Baronet, at whose death the estates passed to the Welby family. Above are the arms of Earle impaling Welby for his father and mother, and there are busts on either side, under that to the right is

Tho : Green of
Camberwell Serr^y
fecit.

On the upper and larger panel:—

Stay, Reader, and observe Deaths partial doom;
A spreading Virtue in a narrow Tomb,
A generous Mind mingled with common Dust;
Like Burnish'd Steel cover'd and left in Rust.
Darke in the Earth he lies, in whom did Shine
All the Divided Merits of his Line.
The Lustre of his Name seems faded here;
No fairer Star in all that fruitfull Sphere.
In Piety and Parts extremely Bright;
Clear was his Youth, and fill'd with Growing light:
A morn that promis'd much, Yet saw no Noon,
None ever Rose to fast, and Set so soon.
All lines of Worth were Center'd here in One;
Yet see, he lies in Shades, whose Life had none,
But while the Mother this sad Structure Rears }
A double Dissolution there Appears;
He into Dust dissolves, She into Tears.

On a lower panel:—

RICHARDUS EARLE BAR :TUS Obijt
Decimo Tertio Die Augusti
ANNO DOM : 1697.
Ætatis SUE 24.

The Registers of Stragglethorpe unfortunately only exist from the year 1756 for marriages, and from 1765 for baptisms and burials.

The widow of the first Baronet lived latterly with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thornhagh, and was buried at Sturton in Nottinghamshire, in which parish Fenton is situated. Mrs. Thornhagh was the sole surviving child and representative of Sir Richard Earle, 1st Baronet, as the inscription on the monument she erected to her mother's memory in Sturton Church against the South wall of the Chancel shews. This monument has a life-sized statue of

Lady

Lady Earle, with the arms of Earle impaling Hartopp on a lozenge above, and on a panel below is the following inscription, now almost effaced by the effects of time, but which was just legible when I copied it some years ago. The monument was moved to the South wall of the Tower when Sturton Church was restored.

Here lieth the body of DAME FRANCES EARLE daughter of Sir EDWARD HARTUP of Buckminster
and reliſt of SIR RICHARD EARLE of CRAGGLETHORPE in the county of Lincoln Bar^t. by whom she
had twelve children, of which nine dying infants, only three lived to be married, viz. AUGUSTINE, RICHARD
and ELIZABETH; AUGUSTINE her eldest son married.....NODES, and had issue RICHARD who
died unmarried; RICHARD the second married ELEANOR WELBY by whom he had only one son RICHARD
who also dying unmarried, the aforesaid ELIZABETH is the only heir at law remaining who married
JOHN THORNHAGH of Fenton in the County of Nottingham, Esq., by whom she had eight children
of which six only are surviving, viz.: Elizabeth, Frances, St. Andrew, Mary, Sarah, and John:
Elizabeth the eldest daughter married Oswald Mozley son of Oswald Mozley.
The above mentioned ELIZABETH wife of John Thornhagh erected this monument
in memory of her mother who died.....aged 80.

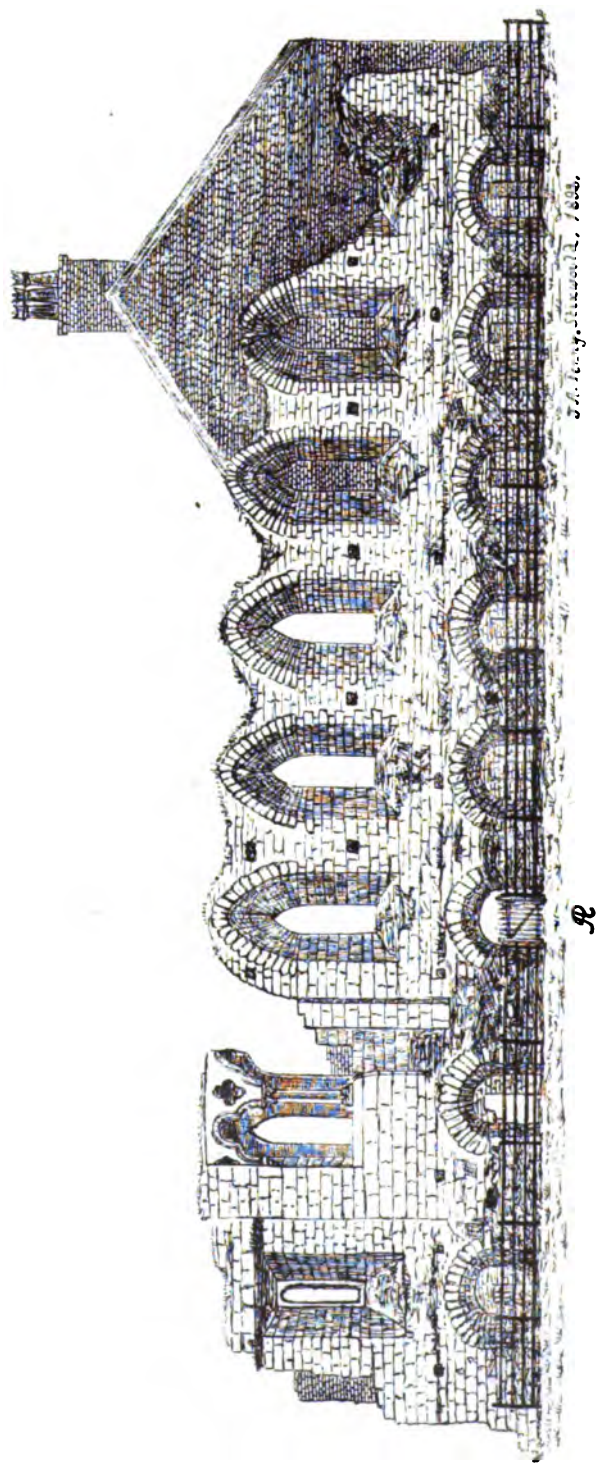
It will be seen that the date of Lady Earle's death was unfortunately illegible; and there is a gap in the Burial Registers from 1683 to 1700, though further on there is one leaf with some burials 1696-1700, and another with some burials in 1693-94, but even these are fragmentary, and leave a clear gap of ten years from 1683 to 1693, so that it has not been possible to find the date of Lady Earle's burial from them.

Cockglode.

CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE.

Augustine Earle, of Stragglethorpe, paid £30 as composition for not receiving the Order of Knighthood at the coronation of King Charles I.—*Record Office*. Arms in the Lincolnshire List: Gu. three Escallops and a Bordure engr. Arg.—*Earle*. 1576 and 1584, George Earle, Mayor of Boston.—*Thompson*, 262. See 10th Report H.M. Com.

REV.
OF
WICH.



J. H. St. John, St. John, 1892.

R

TUPHOLME ABBEY FROM THE EAST, 1892.



Lincolnshire
Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



NOTES ON TUPHOLME ABBEY.—The ruin of Tupholme Abbey, is distant a mile and a half from Southry railway station, and about two miles from Bardney station, and consists chiefly of the remains of the East wall of the refectory; it is 75 feet long and 18 feet high.

At the North end is a narrow round-headed window, above an arched recess, and next it, in the thickness of the wall, is a chamber, 8 feet long by 3 feet wide and 8 feet high, lit by two lancet windows, one perfect, and 5 feet 6 inches high by 1 foot 8 inches broad, the other partly destroyed, of the same size; on the opposite side, are two elegant early English pillars, which separate the entrance to the chamber from the inside of the refectory wall, from an opening, 3 feet 6 inches wide by 6 feet high, through which the Canon, whose duty it was, read, while the rest took their food; at the end of the chamber, furthest from the entrance, there is a recess which is slightly moulded as if for a seat to be placed inside it.

Beyond this part of the ruin to the South are the remains of six lancet windows, and under the nearest is the doorway leading from the refectory to the outside of the building, and

under the other five lancet windows are recesses, which have been much injured by cattle rubbing themselves against their sides and corners, so that the wall between these recesses instead of being 4 feet thick, is thinner than the wall above the recesses, which originally was only 3 feet, and the ledge, formerly a foot wide, on a line with the tops of the arches over the recesses, has been almost entirely worn away by people walking upon it.

The stones of which the ruin is built contain many fossils, and in the mortar between the stones, I found in several places thin pieces of brick, some only a quarter of an inch thick, which were evidently placed there when the early English wall in which they are imbedded was built. I have been told that six Roman Urns were found about three miles distant in a field, close to where the road from Bucknall branches off to Horsington and Stixwold, so they may be Roman bricks which the builders found near at hand and made use of.

The house at the back of the South end of the ruin helps to support it, by a wall which joins them together, and was formerly supposed to be haunted by a lady without a head, and some twenty years ago while a man was beating his wife in the house, someone appeared whom he took for the Old Lad (the Devil), which so terrified him that he never thrashed his wife again, and became quite a reformed character, this was told me by a man who lived near at the time but left soon afterwards.

At the North end of the ruin is a modern stone wall* containing fragments of carved stones, and over the door leading into the yard, at the back of the ruin, are two faces of fiendish cats.

I may add, the fence in front of the ruin is to prevent cattle from rubbing themselves against it, and possibly also to prevent their being too near the ruin in case it fell down, the grass field in which the ruin stands is called the Abbey yard, and has many mounds and depressions in it.

Buck made a drawing of Topholme Abbey from the outside, in 1726, and therefore the opposite side from which the present sketch is taken, when much more of the ruins remained, and Stukeley also made a drawing of the gate house of the Abbey, which I gather from a note appended by the late Mr. Terrott, of Wispington Vicarage, to his copy of it, was removed some hundred years ago.

* Not shown in sketch.

The following notes give all the information I have been able to obtain about the past of Topholme, from Dugdale's *Monasticon*.

This Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, was founded by Alan de Nevill and Gilbert his brother, *temp.* Henry II. Tanner reckons that about the time of the dissolution there were nine religious there, and in 26 Henry VIII., the value of the Spiritualities of this house amounted to £40 13s. 4d., and the temporal possessions to £78 9s. 4d., the total gross income being £119 2s. 8d., the clear receipts £100 14s. 10d.

Leland, in his *Collectanea*, mentions two works which he saw in the library at Topholme: *Fulcherii Historia*, *Historiolæ de Britannia fragmentum*.

An impression in green wax of the common seal of Topholme of the date 1276, is among the Harleian Charters in the British Museum, marked 45 A. 14. It represents the Blessed Virgin Mary with the Divine Infant in her lap, the legend is "Sigillum Abbatis et conventus S. Marie de Topeholm," it has also a counter seal.

There is a paper survey of this Abbey, *temp.* Henry VIII., in the Augmentation Office; a charter of 20 Henry III., and two extracts from the Hundred Rolls of 3 Edward I., are printed in full in the *Monasticon*, and also the following Computus, showing the possessions of the Abbey:—

"Abbatia de Topholme.

"Com' Lincoln', Gaudeby redd' assis lib' ten' 7s, Langton redd' assis' lib' ten' 2s. 8d, Topholme redd' ten' ad volunt' £13 4s. 8d., Topholme firma terr' £4 17s. 0d., Burreth firma pastur' £5 6s. 8d., Topholme firma pastur' £2 0s. 0d., Louth firma messuage etc £1 1s. 0d., Franthorpe firma grange' £4 0s. 0d., Styxwoud firma mes' et terr' £1 6s. 8d., Myddringham firma un' Bothe £1 0s. 0d., Lincoln firma cotag' 2s. 8d., Boston firma toft 5s., Topholme firma un' claus' 6s. 8d., Topholme firma terr' dominical' £12 12s. 0d., Middel Rasen reddit' assis' £1 5s. 8½d., Middel Rasen firma terr' £14 3s. 6d., Randby reddit' assis' £1 14s. 8d., Randby firma terr' £21 16s. 8d., Ashby juxta Horncastell reddit' assis' £7 19s. 6½d., Ashby juxta Horncastell firma terr' £2 0s. 0d., Brokelesby firma maner' £4 0s. 0d.,

Middel

Middel Rasen firma rector £8 os. od., Sturton firma rector £13 6s. 8d., Burreth firma rector 13s. 4d."

From Oliver's *Religious Houses on East Side of the Witham*.

The Canons of Topholme Abbey followed the rule of St. Austin, and were called White Canons from their habit, which was a white cassock, with a rochet or surplice over it, a long white cloak and white cap.

In the XIII. century it was stated at an inquisition held at Lincoln, that the Prior of Topholme refused to pay his crown quit rents, and illegally took emendals of the assize of bread and beer in the borough of Louth; he was further accused of withholding his services to the crown for land at Beckering, and in Middle Rasen; and that he claimed free warren over all his estates.

Another prior was accused of forgery, and counterfeiting the current coin of the realm, with which he purchased corn and wine, and disposed of them at a considerable profit; and that he carried on a traffic in horn,* in violation of the law; he was also charged with selling other people's wines in his own name, and defrauding the crown of its duties.

It has been asserted that King Henry II. by charter gave to this Abbey, a canal from the Witham, so wide and deep, that ships might pass up it and discharge their cargoes beneath its walls.† The charters concede and confirm the claims of the Abbot and Canons to certain property and privileges in Middle Rasen, Ranby, Brocklesby, Louth, and divers other places; including free warren, emendals of assize of bread and beer; a court of frank pledge; to be quit of suit and service at Wapentake and riding courts; of aids to the Sheriff; of fines on the commission of murder; of common amerancements; and of all tolls by land or water in every part of England. There are a few other things named of lesser consequence; as twelve pence a year paid by the Nuns of Stixwoud, for a right of fishery at Chakegard; mills at Shill and at Stratton, with

* Great quantities of pith or interior substance of bullock's horn, all of which had been diverted of its coating, was found in the Abbey yard of Topholme. It was illegal to export horn, and therefore the refuse was concealed while the valuable part was smuggled down the river Witham and taken abroad.—*Oliver*.

† A deep drain now runs close to the ruin, and at Stixwoud a paved way still exists, though now covered with grass, from the Priory moat at Stixwoud to the deep drain, which runs into the Witham; the paved way is about a quarter of a mile long, while the present road to the river from the Priory is nearly a mile and a half, so probably there was a canal to both religious houses from the Witham.—J. A. P.

multure over the whole demesne, and common of pasture for two hundred sheep in the same village, a mill at Netleton . . .

As Tupholme was not worth £200 a year, it fell with the lesser monasteries, and it is said implements for coining and forgery were found there at the visitation, which hastened its surrender, when it was partly dismantled* and the valuables sold or conveyed away, the site of the Abbey buildings being granted to Sir Thomas Heneage.

Beneath his sketch of Tupholme Priory inscribed to Robert Vyner, Esq^r., Buck says it was enriched by members of the following families: Becketts, Scottons, Pellipars, Burghs, Soteneys, Fitz-Everards, Blunds, Fitz-Walters, Roes, Hayntons, Fitz-Roberts and Lincolns.

Stixwold Vicarage.

J. A. PENNY.

61. AN INDEX TO THE BOOK OF PEDIGREES. Compiled by the late Mr. W. S. Hesleden.

A	
Adamson (Barton, Barrow, Crowle), 234	Atcherley, 304
Alcock (Tilney, Healing, Barton), 69	Atkinson (Barton), 73
Allwood, 70	Ayscough (Barton), 424-429
Ancotta, 71	Ayscough, Sir Edw. (S. Kelsey), 77
Appleyard (Ulceby), 72	
B	
Bacon, 84	Booth, 95
Baid (N. Kelsey), 82	Boothby (Barrow), 84
Bainton (Sturton Coll) (Porter), 81	Border, 90
Barman, Tho., 85	Boswell, The Gipsy, 226
Basford, 84	Boucherett, 77
Beatniffe, 120, 114, 308	Boynton, Eliz. (Dairy Cotes), 93
Beke, 90	Branston, 368
Belasyse (Worlaby), 92	Bristow (Winterton), 97
Bell (Goxhill), 89	Brooks (Goxhill), 153
Bennett (Kedington), 422	Broxholme (Barrow), 9
Birch, Geo. Edw. (Lichfield), 87	Burwell, Wm. ('Wasingbro'), 80
Blount (Gibralta), 91	Bygott (Barton), 34, 39
C	
Carnley (Burton), 95	Cook, 408
Carrington (Rothwell), 99	Craven ('Bonby'), 184
Cartwright, 231	Cressey, 325
Cavill (Goxhill, Barrow), 65, 100	Cressey (Fulshy), 440
Chambers, Thomas (Waterside), 419	Cross (Gringley), 98
Clayton (Grimsby), 101	Crowle, 105
Clough, 161	Currer, 138
Constable (Flambro', Everingham), 103	
D	
Darrell St ^e , Knight, 146	Dixon, 314
Dawlings, Hannah, 420	Dobson, 106

* It must have been repaired, as the son and heir of Sir Christopher Willoughby resided there some time after the dissolution.—*Oliver*.

Doughty,

Doughty, 107
 Dudding (Alkbro', Burnham), 108
 Dunkin, 286

Eddie, Richard, 113
 Ellis (Barton), 128
 Emerson, 110

Fairweather (Barton), 143
 Fawlding (Wootton), 204
 Field, 118
 Fitzwilliam, 117
 Foljame, 117
 Foster (Barrow), 119

Gage, 147
 Gardiner, Bp. of Lincoln, 121
 Gee, Wm. (Saxby, Bp. Burton), 123
 Gelder, 290
 Gilly (Winterton), 286
 Gildas, 292
 Gilliott, Wm. (Healing), 120

Hall (Barton), 129
 Hall, Blaze (Ricby), 128
 Hammersey (Roxby, Doncaster), 127
 Hardey (Barrow), 204
 Hare, 160, 420
 Harnes (Hawerby), 423, 440
 Harrison, the Longitudⁿ, 12
 Hayes, 408
 Herriott (Winterton), 131

Jekells (Barton, Barrow), 145
 Johnson (Kirmington), 407

Kennington (Barton), 407, 148
 Kilpic, 157

Lamb (Bullen Hall, Barrow), 151
 Laurence (Saxby), 151
 Lawley, 191
 Leedham (Barrow), 227

Mander, 161
 Manning, 191
 Maple, 161
 Markham, 152
 Marmion (Wintringham, Scrivelaby),
 156-7
 Marris, 170-1
 Marris (Thornton), 416
 Marshall (Barton), 169
 Marshall (Croxtan, Kirmington), 174-5

Nelthorpe (Barton, Scawby, Beverley),
 376 to 383

Dunn, Field, 109
 Dymoke, 157

E

Empern, 84
 Empringham, 256, 258
 Epworth of Keelby, 115

F

Foy, John, 15
 Freewen, 120
 Froggot, John, Clerk, 114
 ———, Merchant, 114
 Fulbeck (Lincoln), 116

G

Glentworth, 124-125
 Gore (Horkstow), 126
 Goulton, 270-280
 Graburn, 404
 Green (Barton), 286-287
 Gunson, Gilbie (Barrow), 122

H

Healeden, 140
 Higginbottom (Thornton), 131
 Hildyard, 394-398
 Holles, Gervase (Grimsby), 130
 Hoodlass, 84, 436
 Hudson (Barton, Barrow, Cadney), 132-
 138
 Hunter, 230
 Hussey, 319

J

Jubb (Mattersey-Thorpe, Barton), 421-
 144

K

Knight (Kingerby), 147

L

Lilly (Sleaford), 170-171
 Long (Barton), 402-3
 Lowndes, 364

M

Marshall (Killingholme, Croxtan), 340
 Marshall, Earl Marshall of Eng^d, 165-7
 Martin, 160
 Mattby (Horkstow), 172
 Mawer, 161
 Melton (Barton), 173
 Middleton, Lord, 282
 Morrillan (Crowle), 178-9
 Mumby (Brocklesby), 176-7

N

Nelson (Barton), 403
 Neville (Winterton), 97

Newett, 368
North, Lord, 181

Oldman, 243

Page, 192
Parkinson (Healing), 190
Parnell, 224
Pertington, 419

Rande, 237
Richardson, 345
Richmond, 265

Sandea (Goxhill), 283
Sandwith, 370
Saunderson, John (Barton), 310
Seamon, Joan—Nelthorp family, 387
Selby, 364-367
Serivencer (Barrow, Barton), 336-404
Serjeant, John (Elsham), 335
Sewell (Lincoln), 332
Sharpe, Joseph (Whitton), 240
Sheffield (Normanby), 357
Sheriff, 100
Short (Wootton), 331
Skinner, 335
Skinner, 5
Skinner, Robert, 1

Taylor, John (Waterside), 419
Teale, Percival (Manningham), 344
Teanby, Peggy, 265
Tennyson, 101
Tesh, John & Wm., 174
Toft, Benj. (Brigg), 182
Topham, 243
Thompson (Elsham), 230

Uppleby, 294-304

Waterworth, Martin (Brigg School), 288
Watson (Brigg), 243
Webb (Worlaby), 92
Welfitt (Wold Newton, Pelham), 324
Welby, 392-395
Wells, Amram, 227
Wealyd, 6
Westaby (Ferriby), 192
Wigglesworth (Cleatham), 207
Wilberforce, Wm., 283
Wilkin, Geo. (Goxhill), 246

Nottingham (Thornton, Barrow), 183
Nunwick, 86

O

Ostler (Barton), 187

P

Pickworth, 312
Pinney (Barton), 406
Pretymann, 327

R

Robinson, Martin, 262
Rosseter, 238

S

Skipworth, 360
Slack (Goxhill), 150
Smith, Tho. and Rob. (Barrow), 212
Smith (Elsham), 206
Smith (Skirbeck, Kent), 210
Smith (Roxby), 213
Snmerscales, Theoph. (Bonby), 180
Southeron (Hooke), 334
Sparks, Wm., 264
Stapylton (Yorks), 330
Starman, L., Portington, 419
Steel (Wootton), 98
Styles, 147
Sutton, Sir Ric., 328
Syme, Ralph (Barton), 283

T

Thompson (Wootton), 231
Thorold, Jessop (Cuxwold), 282
Tomline (Rieby), 322
Towsend (Brigg), 266
Tripper (Barton), 398-401
Trowers, Rob. (Barton), 244
Turpin, 266
Tyrwhitt, 355

U

Ulceby, the Manor of, 285

W

Wilkin (Barrow), 434
Williamson, Sir Ric. (Gainsburgh), 288
Willoughby (Thorganby), 282
Wilson, 312
Wilson (Normanby), 268
Wilson (Whitchott Garth), 421
Winn, 348-350
Woolmer, 368
Wootton School, 252
Wressell (Barrow), 224
Wyers (Goxhill), 410-413

62. A TESSELATED PAVEMENT AT LOUTH.—The following note, accompanied by an illustration, was communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1801 (page 1161), by the Rev.

Robert

Robert Uvedale, M.A., who was Vicar of Fotherby from 1808 to 1846. The John Simpson to whom reference is made was Member of Parliament for Michael Borough, Cornwall, from 25th April, 1799, to 29th June, 1802; his house is known as "Westgate House," and is now in the occupation of Wm. Allison, Jun., Esq.

"Louth, Nov. 6.

"A curious checquered [*sic*] pavement was lately discovered, at Louth, by the workmen employed in repairing the house of John Simpson, esq., M.P. It lies three feet from the surface of the earth. The pavement at Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, lies at about the same depth; but in general, as Bishop Gibson observes, these tessellated pavements do not lay so deep as three feet. The diameter of it is now 16 feet 6 inches; but it is not in perfect preservation, and seems to have been originally of larger dimensions. The inmost circle is divided into eight compartments, forming the exact representation of what in heraldry is termed *Gyrony of eight*. Two of the other circles consist of larger, and five of smaller oblong cubical bricks. The figures of pillars and arches are contained in a circle of one foot in breadth. The remainder of the pavement is composed of bricks of a romboidal [*sic*] figure; and they appear to have been of different colours, and varied alternately."

R. W. GOULDING.

63. THE SUPPOSED SUBMARINE RUINS AT THE SPURN.—In a recent number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, I drew attention to some indications of ancient construction in deep water, east of The Spurn. Since this I have had an opportunity, by the kindness and with the co-operation of Captain D. E. Hume, of the Humber Conservancy, of making a preliminary examination of the so-called "Ridge," east of the Point.

The time chosen was August 11th, at low water of one of the lowest ebbs of the year. The position is about three-quarters of a mile north of the High Light. From the foreshore the direction is very well marked by the ripple above the bank. How far the ridge extends eastward is not known, but it must be a considerable distance. At the time of our visit there was five feet of water over that portion nearest the shore. The Ridge is undoubtedly artificial, steep to the north

and

and sloping to the south. I was told that once during a northerly gale, a foreign vessel got inside the "binks" and was driven on the edge of the ridge, sinking within a few minutes and entirely disappearing. Without a diver it is impossible to speak as to the character of the material used in construction; probably it is concrete, the large size of the presumed blocks, described by Mr. Winson (*Lincs. N. & Q.*, p. 22), and gigantic character of the structure, point rather to concrete than stone as likely to be used by the original builders. Tried with a boat hook the summit feels like rock, and is to some extent honey-combed, the cavities being filled with gravel. The lead falls as on a pavement, and soundings to the north clear of the ridge shew a sudden drop to deep water.

In a chart of the Humber made for Lord Burleigh, *temp.* Elizabeth (1579), a ridge or bank is marked as running west to east outside of The Spurn, and as true as if laid down by a rule. This is called the "Stone bench," a term suggestive of a structure, recognised at that date, as made of stone or such like materials. This breakwater, dock side, or mole, whatever it may be, has undoubtedly a connection with some ancient port at the entrance of the river. After reading all that has been written by recent authors on the subject, I am fully convinced that it is an error to place the position of the lost towns of the Humber within the present position, and on the shoal known as the "Old Den." Sufficient allowance has not been made for the great physical changes which have taken place, and are still progressing, in the position, from century to century, of these shifting shores. The Spurn is a compromise between the tides of the North Sea and the re-flow of the Humber. And since about the middle of the 14th century, when Old Ravenser and Ravenser-odd were taken by the sea, probably, from what we know of the annual waste of this coast, between one and two miles of land have disappeared eastward of The Spurn, and the point also has extended itself a very considerable distance to the South. In fact the known southward extension from 1676 to 1875 is 2,703 yards, or an average rate for 200 years of 13.5 yards per annum. The westward movement of the promontory also has kept pace with the waste of the coast to the northward. It is evident then that the position of the lost towns is somewhere at sea from one to two miles north-east of the present high light. A line drawn from Easington Church, N.W. to S.E. for four miles, and passing through the site of Old Kilnsea and so out to sea,

would

would probably touch the sites of Sunthorpe, Old Ravenser and Ravenser-odd.

It is not unlikely the stone ridge east of The Spurn may have some connection with these long-lost ports of the Humber, swallowed by the sea about 1350, or it may have belonged to some more ancient harbour which has sheltered the Dragons and Long-serpents of the northern Jarls.

Eaton Hall, Retford.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

64. OLD LINCOLNSHIRE FAMILIES.—In one of the Hundred Rolls, dated 2 Edward I., 1274, it is recorded that twelve jurors of Louth, namely, William, son of John; William de Lenne; Thomas Duay; Gilbert Rosel; Thomas, son of Adam; Simon de Alvingham; Nicholas, son of Ranulf; William de Lekeburne; William Morin; Adelard de Golkesby; Walter, son of Sybil; and William de Golkesby; returned a verdict on several counts, before Sir William de St. Omer and Sir Warin de Chaucombe, the King's Justiciaries, at Lincoln. Upon an enquiry respecting the abuse of office, they found that Alan de Cunningsholme had entered the town and prebendal fee of Louth in the past year, unlawfully seized Matilda, the daughter of Walter de Says, carried her off by force to Cunningsholme, and there detained her until she gave half a mark for her body; and the jurors assessed the damage at twenty shillings. Under offences committed during the discord between the King and the Countess of Flanders, when a prohibition was laid upon the exportation of wool, they found that in 56 Henry III., 1272, John Long, of Brabant, had conveyed from the town of Louth to the port of Swine at Germethorp (Grainthorpe Haven), thirty sacks of wool, each sack being worth one hundred shillings, with the connivance of Sir Thomas de Bolleton, sheriff, and Sir Alan de Cunningsholme.

A map of Lincolnshire, printed about 1750, shows that the river Ludd, after flowing as a single stream from Louth to a point beyond Alvingham, used to run in two channels; one of which, passing eastward of Grainthorpe, fell into the creek formerly known as the port of Swine; the other, passing westward of Somercotes, reached a separate outfall. The holm, or islet, enclosed by the river and sea, was called Cunnings, or Conings, and is now written Conisholme. From their possessions in this islet, a family, whose descent may be traced
for

for several generations, by means of a register of benefactions to the Gilbertine Priory of St. Mary, of Alvingham, derived their surname, "de Cunningsholme."

Robert, the son of Gilbert de Cunningsholme, granted unto God, the blessed Virgin Mary, and the Convent of Alvingham, in perpetual alms, with his body, a pasture in the meadow of Cunningsholme, adjoining Nuriet (New-riet), near to Hove-dike, twelve perches in breadth, and extending in length from Fendike on the north, to Ryshcroft-dike on the south.

Harold, the son of Robert, the son of Gilbert de Cunningsholme, with the consent of his mother Maud, his brothers William, Richard, Walter, and John, and his heir, granted to the Convent of Alvingham a dale in Cunningsholme, extending in length from Umbayne-bridge to Hove-dike near Sunnet, and in breadth from Mancroft-dike to the dike between Jerles-dale and the aforesaid dale, in fee-farm, for one mark of silver yearly. Harold afterward remitted xvjd. of the silver mark, due to him yearly by the Convent.

Gilbert, the son of Harold de Cunningsholme, remitted to the Convent of Alvingham xijd. of the xij^s., which they owed him yearly; for the welfare of himself and Anheliste, his wife. This Gilbert granted to Thomas Malcovenant five and a half acres of meadow in Scupholme, to be held from Gilbert Chub, his brother. Gilbert Chub, the son of Harold de Cunningsholme, granted to the Convent of Alvingham the meadow which Thomas Malcovenant, of Calthorpe, gave to them with his body, situate at Scupholme, between the meadow of Thomas, the son of Thomas de Luda, and the meadow of Ascer, the son of Ernis.

Thomas, the son of Gilbert, the son of Harold de Cunningsholme, allowed the Convent of Alvingham to make a dike in their ground at Cunningsholme, between their own land and Mancroft, namely, from the dike by Ludney to Hove-dike. He remitted xijd. of silver, out of the xj^s. owing to him yearly by the Convent; and granted to the said Convent all his right to a pasture in Ludney marsh. He afterward acquitted to the Brethren, in perpetual alms, the rent of xs., which they had been wont to pay him yearly, for a dale called Munhet, in Cunningsholme. Thomas de Cunningsholme sold to Robert, the son of Gilbert de Grimoldby, the custody of the land and marriages of Maud and Helen, daughters and heiresses of Alexander, son of Walter, sometime his freeman, until the said daughters were of full age, for the sum of ixl.

ixl. vjs. viij*d.*, sterling; on condition that Robert himself should marry Maud, the elder, and bestow Helen upon whomsoever he pleased. The same Thomas, apparently, held three parts of a knight's fee in Theddlethorpe, under Ralph de Sulli, from the honor of the Countess of Bolingbroke.

On the day of St. Lucia, the Virgin, 1274, Alan, the son of Thomas de Cunningsholme, agreed to acquit to the Prior and Convent of Alvingham, the pastures of Munhet and Yerles-dale at Cunningsholme, in perpetual alms; for them to build upon, till, enclose and use as they might deem fit; reserving a way four perches in width, for carts and carriages, to himself and heirs, to the Abbot of Louth Park, and to the inhabitants of Cunningsholme village, and, for travelling on foot or horseback, to strangers, from Umbayne-bridge to the north head of Hove-dike. He also agreed to permit the Prior and Convent to make dikes, if expedient, on both sides of the aforesaid way; and to set up the gates called Lidiats, at the north head of Hove-dike, in order to stop the Cunningsholme cattle from entering upon their land. The Prior and Convent of Alvingham granted to Alan and his heirs the pasture in Cunningsholme, lying on the east side of Hove-dike, given to them by Robert, the son of Gilbert de Cunningsholme; and remitted to Alan, his heirs, and the town of Cunningsholme, all right of common which they had at any time of the year in the town and lordship of Cunningsholme, except in the pastures and dikes of Munhet and Yerles-dale; reserving their action as to the pasture of Ludney. In addition to Alan, Thomas de Cunningsholme had a son named Gilbert.

From an Escheat of the year 5 Edward II., 1312, it appears that Joan, the daughter of Elena de Conyngesholm, holder of divers tenements at Conningesholm and Germethorp, in the County of Lincoln, was declared foolish. A branch of the de Cunningsholmes assumed the surname de Lekeburn, or Legburn.

The father of the abrepted Matilda may have been a certain Walter le Sees, who held land at Cockerington.

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

65. ANGELL'S LIGHTHOUSE AT THE SPURN.—A most interesting relic of this Lighthouse has recently been re-discovered by Mr. H. B. Hewetson, of Leeds, in one of the store sheds at Spurn. It is a thick slab of marble much broken away at the outside, and in two portions. The
inscription

inscription which is clearly and beautifully cut, refers to the building of the light. Unfortunately the dates are gone. In the year 1676, a patent was granted by Charles II., to a merchant of London, Justinian Angell, to build lights on The Spurn, and in 1684 these are shewn on a chart of the period as situated near the point. In Smeaton's survey of 1786, Angell's light is shown 1840 yards to the northward of the present high light, so much at that time had the promontory crept southward.

This stone was at one time paved into the yard of the publichouse at the east side of Spurn, washed away by the sea in 1858. Originally it is said to have been found on the beach near low water mark, after the low light, to which it had been removed, fell in 1830. The inscription, such as is left, runs as follows, the letters in brackets are introduced as the probable additions:—

THIS LIGHT H[OUSE
EREC]TED AT THE SOLE E[XPENSE
ST IOHN ANGELL A[ND
?E] LOWTHER THOMPS[ON
PR]OPRIETORS OF THE SPURN
F]IRST STONE WAS LAID JU[NE
BUI]LDING WAS COMPLETED
LIGHT E[XHIBITED 25th NOVEM[BER
JOH]N SHAW . F.A.S. ARCHIT[ECT
JO]HN EARLE BUILDER

Perhaps some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* will be able to further supply the deficiencies. It will be observed that Angell's christian name is inscribed as John. The final "st" of the preceding word may be intended as a contraction for Justinian.

Eaton Hall, Retford.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

66. THE PLAGUE OF 1636.*—

LINCOLN :	}	Orders to bee observed by the Inhabitants of y ^e wappentakes of Kirton, Skirbeck, and Elloe, dureinge the time of this Visitation, or until Wee giue other directions, made & Appointed by us, accordinge to his Ma: ^{ties} directions, this xvij day of August in the xij yeare of his said Ma: ^{ties} raigne ouer England, &c. 1636:
HOLLAND.		

* From the MS. Collections, for a history of the Parts of Holland in Lincolnshire, of Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A.

- ¹
Conveyance of
poore persons
infected. First, That all such persons as are visited and infected with the plague, (being not able to live of themselves) bee speedily conveyed into some out parts of the towne, where least recourse of people is used, and them of ability, to bee kept at their owne houses at their owne chardge, and a Collection to be gatherd as well for the releiving of the said poore visited and infected; as also for the salleryes and wages of all such persons as shall attende & wayte upon or aboute them. And if any Inhabitant will not become contributa^r to this charitable order (being of ability and not visited) then hee to bee sessed thereunto, & upon his refusall of payment such sessment forthwth to bee distraigned by any of his goods whatever, & the distresse presently sould, besides that upon y^e advertisement of any such contempt, a fine to be sett upon such offender, at the next q^{ter} Sessions of the Peace to be holden by us at our discretions.
- ²
Houses p^rvided
for such p^rsons Item That there bee provided and appointed for the placcinge and bestowinge of the said poore visited persons certaine houses within such places of the towne as may least endamage other people not infected, by the discretions of the chiefe inhabitants. And y^e the Owners or ffarmers of such houses will not be reasonably intreated for a rent of the same by the said chiefe inhabitants, then wee, the said Commissioners upon Advertisem^t will sett downe what allowance shalbe made for the said house unto the owner or farmer of the same dureinge the time that the said poor visited people shall make their abode there.
- ³
Watch kept ouer
the infected Item that there bee (dureinge the time of this visitation) a sufficient & carefull watch kept ouer all those that shalbe infected to restraine them froo goinge abroad and keepinge company wth others that bee sounde. And if any person infected be obstinate, and not abide this order therein, that then hee or shee to bee apprehended by the watch and imprisond untill further order be taken by us y^e said Comissions according to the quality of the offence, and the ability of the offender, And in the
meanetime

meanetime some marke to bee sett upon the doore.

4
Vicuallers to
pvide for y^e
poor visited
for their
money.

Item that all vicuallers and alehouseskeepers (upon advertisement to them giuen) shall make such p'vision as the poor and all persons wthin the s^d house visited may have such victualles for their moneys; as they shall stand need of, and if any make defaulte such offender to bee put downe from victuallinge or keepinge any ale house wthin that Towne for the space of one whole yeare next to ensue.

5
Constables and
others appoynt-
ed for this ser-
vice upon paine
&c.

Item that all Constables within the said Towne and eny other person that shall bee appointed for the furtheringe of this service, shall giue their attendance for the careful doinge and executinge of all such thinges as shall bee commanded upon paine of euery Constable makinge default to pay unto the use of the poore xx^v shillings. And for euery of any other person x shillings, or else three dayes imprisonment; To be avyced as before remembred.

6
One appointed
daily to p'vide
victualls for
the sick.

Item, That some trustye honest man may bee appointed by the minister and foure, three, or two of the cheife Inhabitants wth the approbacon of the Justices, or anyone of them, daily to prouied such victualls or other necessities; as the visited persons shall stand need of. And the same to be brought and sett in some convenient place soe nigh y^e infected persons as without damage of others they may fetch the same.

7
Two appointed
to oursee y^e
watch.

Item, that two honest and discrete persons may bee appointed to have the ouer-sight of the watche, by the minister, and foure, three, or two of the chiefe Inhabitants wth the approbation of the Justices or any one of them, to see that they doe their duties in this soe visited a time, for y^e safety of all the rest his Ma:^{ties} subiects. And if any watchman neglect his duty herein, to forfeit for his sd. neglect three shillings and foure pence, or else three dayes imprisonment and so be displaced of his watchinge and another appoynted in his roome.

forfeiture

Item.

- 8
Dead bodies to
be viewed in
case of sus-
pic'on Item. Yf any dye in any part of the Towne where
any doubt or suspicion may arise to be the plague,
the body of that person not to be burryed vntil it
bee viewed, to the end that if bee the plague
Order may bee taken to restraine the rest of the
family from gooinge abroade, and a Cross to be
sett upon the doore.
- 9
None to be
buried on the
day time Item, That y^e person w^h is knowne to dye of the
plague, shall be burryed on the day time, eyther in
the morninge before Sonnrisinge, or in the
Eveninge after Sonsettinge, when most people are
in their houses, and at rest; And if none will
carry them to the Church then a horse & a stead
to bee provided for that purpose, and the same to
remaine where the infected was burryed last.
- 10
Dogge, Catta,
Swine &c.
tyed up or
chayned Item, that all persons within the said Towne upon
open warninge giuen in the church shall keepe
their dogges, cattles & swyne surely chayned or
tyed upp, or else hange them, that they goe not
abroad especially in the nighte, and after warninge
giuen, if any dogge shall be taken abroade out of
his masters house, to be killed and burryed by
some appoynted for that purpose, and they to haue
of the owner of such dogge, two pence.
- 11
Two appointed
for the gather-
y^e assessm^t for y^e
p'sons visited,
& restrained
p'sons and for-
feitures also Item, that two substantial men be appointed by
the Minister, and foure, three or two of the chiefe
Inhabitants as aforesaid to Collect and gather all
such somme of monie as shall be assessed of the
Inhabitants for the maintenance and releise of such
poore p'sons as are visited and restrayned from
gooinge abroade, and also all such forfeitures &
penaltyes as any man shall loose in neglectinge to
doe that hee shall bee lawfully commanded. And
that the said Collectors shall from time to time
pay ouer such sumes of monie of their collections
unto such persons as shall be appoynted to receive
& imploy the same by foure, three or two of the
cheife Inhabitants accordinge to the discretions of
the Iustices in that behalf.
- 12
Woeman ap-
pointed keepers,
Wynders, &c. Item. That there be some careful woemen
appointed to keepe and looke too the poore & sick
visited persons, and when any shall dye, they to
wynde

wynde them, and bringe them out of the houses, that they may bee viewed, and then the men appointed to carry them vnto the place of burriall.

¹³
Such as resort
to infected
places are to
be kept up 6
weeks. Item, if any person shall resort to any infected place, other than the officers appointed by these our orders, that then euery such person shall bee by the watch men and officers appointed restrained from going abroad and comeing among others by the space of six weeks.

¹⁴
Bakers, Butchers
&c. to repaire
unto some
stated place
neare y^e mar-
ket towne, it
beinge visited. Item, if any Market Towne be visited, then wee doe order that Bakers, Butchers & other tradesmen of other places not infected, for preuision of victualls, medicynes & other necessities for the livelyhood of man, shall repaire to some place neare the said Market Towne, to bee by us appointed, that such persons of the said Market Town as shall be appointed for that purpose may make preuision for that place soe visited and infected.

¹⁵
Beddinge of y^e
diseased to bee
burnt or buryed Item, that the beddinge and other cloathes worn out and used by the diseased soe soone as all the partyed diseased bee recovered, or deade, bee either burnt or buryed as is pr^scribed by the phisicians set downe in his Ma:^{ties} Booke of Orders, and if the value of those goodes bee of that worth, as the owner is not well able to beare the coste, that then out of the Collections to bee made, the Justices shall allow such monies as in their discretions shall be thought necessary in recompense of the said coste of such goodes.

¹⁶
Weekly Certifi-
cates of all
that dyed &c Item, that the Minister, Curate & Churchwardens of euery parish shall in writeinge certify weekly to some of us resideing wthin the hundred or others lymitts where they serve, the number of such persons as are infected and dye not, as also of all such as shall dye within their p^rishes, and their disorders probable whereof they dyed.

¹⁷
A White Rodde Item, that the persons appoynted to watch and attend the visited, doe carry a white Rodde in theire handes, to the end others may avoyde their companies.

- 18 Item, that persons infected or recovered shall be kept six weeks from conversinge with any, or from coming abroad, unless their houses be farre from other houses, and they occasioned to manure their ground or order their cattell. And howsoever the infected to carry a white Rodd in their handes.
- 19 Aleh. or Inne infected, the signe shall bee taken downe for the time to be down and the crosse made &c. of such restraints, and a cross to be sett on their doore.
- 20 Item, Aswell in parishes infected as not infected, View^s of dead certain persons by the Minister & three substantiall men of that p^rish, shall bee chosen to bodyes to certify of what disease view the corpes of such as shall dye, before they be suffered to be burryed, And they to certify the Minister & Churchwardens of what disease they dyed, And the sd. Viewers weekly to have some allowance duringe the visitation. Those persons appoynted to bee sworne to make true Certificate, and in case they make false Certificate or refuse to serve, then they to be imprisoned.
- 21 Item thatt all the signes of Innes or Alehouses bee pulled downe for the tyme of this Visitation, and to lodge no wayfarings men or woemen without the consent of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Constables, or some of them.
- 22 Item, that noe tradesman in Boston, Grantham, or Trademen of infected places any other Markett Towne, or other place infected shall have recourse or comerce to utter any comodities whatsoever unto persons in any towns not infected duringe the tyme of this Visitation.
- 23 Item, that all Collections shall bee rayased for one Collection to hould a month month at the first, and if the sicknesse shall at first and if continue, the Collections of the like some, or of &c. more or lesse as tyme and cause shall require, and the same to bee euery first, second, third and fourth week employed to and for the execution of these orders.
- 24 Item, Yf the places infected be not able to maintain their visited, that then notice there of bee Not able to maintain their visited. giuen to the Justices that order may be taken for their further releife.

Item,

²⁵
Restraint of
much com-
pany. Item, that all Marriages, Christenings, Burryalls,
and other meetings for men or woemen bee
accompanied with noe more persons then neede
shall require.

²⁶
Mercers are to
provide treacle
and methrid-
ate Item, wee doe order that the Mercers in euery
Towne shall provide and haue in readynesse
London-treacle, and Methridate of the beste and
such other matterialls for medicines as is sett forth
in the booke printed by his Ma^{ty} Comāde as a
direction for this tyme of Visitation, & the same
to sell for reasonable profit.

²⁷
The Ministers
are to exhort
their people un-
to his church Item, Wee intreatt the Minister of every Town
and parrish euery Sonday to make some Godly
exhortaçon to mooue the parishioners to extend
their charitable benevolence towards the releise of
such places as are visited, And wee order that the
Churchwardens of euery their seuerall parishes
shall the same Sonday repaire to euery person, to
receiue that which God shall stirre him upp to
giue, and to set downe in writeing what eueryone
soe lendeth unto the Lord's afflicted.

²⁸
The K. book of
orders to bee
bought by sun-
dry Constables
&c. Item, Wee order that euery Constable in these
parts shall buy the book of Orders and Directions
comāunded by his Ma^{ty} to bee sett forth in these
dangerous times of misfortune, and in case they
cannot gett them to repaire unto our seuerall
Clerkes who shall giue them a Coppy of soe much
as shall concerne his service. Unto which Orders
wee haue thought good to annexe, and hereby doe
annexe these our Orders to bee observed by all the
Inhabitants and Townships in these divisions or
Wappentakes.

[Signed] Edward Heron. J. Brooke. Anth. Irbye.
W. Lockton. Br. Wymberley. Dymoke
Walpole.

²⁹ Item, We Order y^t two able men without danger
to y^e countrey be appointed bye y^e Maier of Boston,
a Town now visited to make such prouisiō as y^e
s^d Towne shall stand need of, and y^e s^d appointed
psons to treat and bargain wth y^e cheife constables
or some of them whom we do hereby appoint to
attend to y^e s^d place & seruice accordingly.

no

no oth^r p'son of Boston besides y^e two appointed by y^e Maior, to be suffered to come unto the said place of market, and y^t y^e theise Constables shall take care to make this article knowne unto y^e Countrey.

- 30 Item, We doe order y^t ten pounds weekly shalbe levyed upon y^e townes of Swinshead, Wigtoft, Sutterton, Algarkirke & ffosdyke, Kirton, fframpton, Wiberton and Skirbeck qrt^r and Broth'toft. And also out of and upon the Townes of Skirbeck, ffishtoft, ffreeston, Leuerton, Bennington, Butterwicke & Leake accordinge to the auncient rates that euery Towne doth beare unto comon countrey charges since these two last orders were made at the first meetinge y^e xvijth of August.

Att our Second Meeting for the same occasions at Surflet the first day of Septemb^r next followinge, it is furth^r agreed upon, viz^t—

1
Faires respited.

Moreouer wee doe order (in addition of these former orders) that all fayres to bee helde wthin the above men'tioed Wappentakes shall bee respited dureinge the tyme of this visitation.

2
Wiberton &
Skirbeck.

Forthwith as wee are credibly informed that y^e Townes of Wiberton and Skirbeck are now uisited with the disease called the plague; wee doe further order that the said Townes shallbe respited from payeing of any sumes of monie towards the release of the s^d infected Towne of Boston.

3
Wardsmen in
Spaldinge ap-
poynted.

It is thought fitt that there shall bee eight Wardsmen euery day in the Towne of Spaldinge That is to say, two at Mr. Johnson's bridge, two at the high bridge, two at Pinchbeck Lane end, and two at Windover end, and that two men bee appointed to see their service dully performed.

4
Overseers in
Spaldinge.

The Minister and diuers other Inhabitants of Spaldinge, hth consent of Dymoke Walpole, Esq., one of His M^y Justices of Peace, and haue agreed upon and appointed Michael Blake & John Pawlett to be Ouerseers of y^e Watchmen & Wardmen according to the intent of certaine Orders afore menconed that they dully executed their seuerall

offices;

offices; the wardens not departing before the watchmen come nor contrariwise.

Att Surfleet the xvth day of Septemb^r 1636;
we whose names are hereunto subscribed
in addition to former orders to be observed
throughout y^e parts of Holland in these
dangerous times of Visitation. Dated y^e
xviiijth day of August last past haue further
aggreed upon and doe order as followeth,
viz.:

Where as upon the xviiijth of August afores^d, wee
afores^d Comissioners of the peace did order that a
market should be kept betweene Boston and Kirton
att fframpton mill for y^e wappentake of Kirton for
p^rvision of y^e Towne of Boston now visited, and
whereas wee are informed that y^e s^d place formerly
appointed is inconvenient for y^e s^d Towne of
Boston and dangerous for the countrey, and that a
place in y^e ffenn, called y^e Milkinge Hill, neare
unto Shifthouses is a place more convenient for
such a purpose; we doe.

Reform Club, London.

EVERARD GREEN, F.S.A.

[The MS. here abruptly ends.—Edd. *Lincs. N. & Q.*]

67. THE ANGEL INN, GRANTHAM.—The following paragraph occurs in *The Sporting Magazine* for December, 1810, Vol. xxxvii., p. 133.

“The Angel Inn, at Grantham, in Lincolnshire, is subject to a rent-charge of forty-shillings for a sermon against drunkenness, in the bequest of a Mr. Solomon, who looked on that sin to be the inlet of almost all others.”

K. P. D. E.

68. AYSCOUGH OF SOUTH KELSEY.—Mr. Gibbons’ most excellent and valuable Notes* upon this name, while casting light upon and removing several obscurities in connection with the descent, have given rise to one or two points of difficulty as to identity to which perhaps I may be permitted to call attention.

I think he has somewhat confused the two Sir Williams.

Sir William (No. 1), son of John Ayscough (died 1491) and Margaret Tailboys, is said to be “probably one of the men

* *Notes on the Herald's Visitation of Lincolnshire in 1634.* Lincoln: William-son, 1891.

who

who accompanied Henry VIII. during his wars in France, as he was knighted at the Siege of Boulogne, which was in 1544." I submit that this last date is much too late for his knighthood, and that he was more probably the Sir William Ascu, one of the Knights of the Bath, made at the marriage of Prince Arthur in Nov., 1501.

His son, Sir William (No. 2), was I take it the "Sir William Ascu," knighted in 1513, apparently "at Touraine in the Church, after the Kinge came from Masse, under his banner in the Church, 25th December, in the 5th year of his reign." (Metcalf's *Book of Knights*, p. 47.) He was the Sir William Ascue or Askew, one of the Knights present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold in 1520 (*vide, Rutland Papers*, Camden Soc., vol. for 1842), and was also M.P. for Grimsby in 1529-36, dying in 1541. Doubtless he was the High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1521, and probably once before, but the Sheriff of 1500 was more likely his father.

According to Metcalf's List, it was Sir Francis Ayscough who was present at the Siege of Boulogne in 1544, and who received knighthood there.

In like manner I experience some confusion as to the several knights named Edward.

The earliest Sir Edward, who died in March, 1612, was knighted at Beaver Castle, 23 April, 1603. I had at one time thought him the M.P. for Lincoln in 1621-22 and 1628-29, but the date of his decease completely upsets this theory, and the M.P.-ship must therefore apply to his grandson.

Edward, the grand-son, was the well-known M.P. for Lincolnshire in the Long Parliament. The date of his knighthood, heretofore has seemed somewhat doubtful. A Sir Edward Ayscough was knighted at Newmarket, 1 Jan., 1612-13, but it was thought that this date could hardly apply to the after Long Parliament member, who was then in his minority and had but just inherited his grandfather's estate. But Mr. Gibbon's Notes prove that this was the date on which he most likely received the honour. Although a minor, he was already a Knight in Oct., 1615, when his guardians Sir William Wray and Thomas Sterrop on his behalf appear to have administered to the estate of Hester Ayscough, Sir Edward's sister (Gibbon's *Notes*, p. 91).

This knight was clearly the Sir Edward Ayscough who represented Lincoln in 1621-22 and 1628-29, as well as Lincolnshire in 1640, till secluded in 1648. But who then is

"Edward

"Edward Ayscough esq." who sat for Stamford in 1624-25? Heretofore I had supposed him to be the Long Parliament member prior to his knighthood. But that supposition now falls. Are we to imagine that he is wrongly described as "esq" in the Parliamentary Return? This, though possible, is scarcely probable.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

69. SIR WILLIAM AYS COUGH OF OSGODBY.—He was knighted shortly after the Restoration on the 1 Dec., 1660, and died in Oct., 1699. What was his kinship to the Ayscoughs of South Kelsey? I believe him to be the William Ayscough who held a Captaincy of Horse in the Parliament forces, and who was for a short time—1645 to 1648—M.P. for Thirsk, in Yorkshire.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

70. SOME LINCOLNSHIRE MARTYRS.—In a list of names given under the above heading in the July part of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Mr. Everard Green includes those of the men who rose in the Lincolnshire rebellion, which proceeded the Pilgrimage of Grace. It is most certainly true that the rising owed its origin to the popular discontent occasioned by the relentless severity of the King and his parasites, on the Monasteries; but surely, the so called "martyrs" were executed for treason, not "put to death for their loyalty to the old Catholic religion."

MARY WOODRUFFE.

SOME LINCOLNSHIRE MARTYRS.—In the very interesting list of those who suffered death in defence of the old Catholic Religion (see pages 84 and 85), should not Robert Tyrerwhit have found a place, and Robert Dymock?

12, *Earl Street,*
Westminster, S.W.

JOHN HUNGERFORD POLLEN, S.J.

71. FEET OF FINES, [LINCOLNSHIRE,] RIC. III.,
[CASE 12.]—

I RIC. III. [1483-4]

4. On the Octaves of St. Hilary.

Between John Gygyr, [Master] or Warden, and the chaplains of the college and almshouse of the Holy Trinity of Tatteshale,

Tatteshale, plaintiffs, and John Deyncourte and Joan his wife, and Robert Deyncourte, son and heir of the same John and Joan, deforciant.

The Manors of Byrton, Colby, and Wadyngton, and 3 messuages, one carucate of land, 5 acres of meadow, £7 8s. 5½d. of rent, and a rent of one pound and two parts of one pound, of pepper, two pounds, and two parts of one pound of cummin, and one quarter and 5½ bushels of salt in Kyrton Holand, Wyberton, Frampton, Algarkerk, Soterton, Byker, Wygtoft, and the vill of St. Botulph, in the County of Lincoln, and one messuage, 2 tofts, 80 acres of land, 9 and of meadow, and 3s. 4d. of rent in Keton, in the County of Rutland.

John Deyncourte and Joan, and Robert acknowledge the said manors, &c., to be the right of the Master and Chaplains, for which they gave £... sterling.

2 Ric. III. [1484-5].

1. On the Quindena of St. John the Baptist. Between the President and Fellows of the Queen's college of St. Margaret and St. Barnard the Confessor, in the University of Cambridge, plaintiffs, and Anne, Queen of England, deforciant. 4000 acres of land, 4000 acres of pasture, 1000 acres of wood, and £20 of rent in Sheldyngthorp, Market Depyng, Bargham, and Stowe, in the County of Lincoln, and of the Manor of Cosgrove, &c., in the County of Bucks., £60 of rent of the fee farm of Bukby, in the County of Northampton, etc.

The queen acknowledges the said manor, &c., to be the right of the President and Fellows, for which they and their successors received the said queen in all the benefits and prayers which from henceforth shall be made in the church of the Queen's College aforesaid.

2 Hen. VII. [1486-7.]

4. On the Morrow of St. Martin. Between Sir Henry Grey, knight, Sir Robert Markeham, knight, Sir Thomas Fitz William, knight, Sir John Babyngton, knight, Geoffrey Symyon, clerk, William Skelton, clerk, Thomas Meryng, esquire, John Fitz William, gentelman, and William Fendyke, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Ralph Babthorp, esquire, and Isabel his wife, deforciant.

The manor of Merston, in the County of Lincoln, and the manor of Drax, in the County of York. Ralph and Isabel acknowledge the said manors to be the right of William Fendyke, for which he and the others gave 200 marks of silver.

5. Hen.

5 HEN. VII. [1481-2.]

33. On the Quindena of St. John the Baptist. Between Thomas Burgoyne, the elder, Thomas Quadryng, esquire, Thomas Reed, Thomas Hunston, and John Clerk, plaintiffs, and John Bramston, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, and John Pollet, esquire, and Alianora his wife, deforciant.

The manors of Hungerton and Wywell, and one messuage, 50 oxgangs and 6 acres of land, 25 acres of meadow and 50s. of rent in Hungerton, Wywell, Denton, Northstoke, and Suthstoke, in the County of Lincoln, and 20 acres of meadow in Botlesford in the County of Leicester.

John Bramston and Elizabeth and John Pollet and Alianora acknowledge the said manors and tenements to be the right of Thomas Burgoyne, for which he and the others gave 200 marks of silver.

10 HEN. VII. [1494-5.]

17. On the Morrow of St. John the Baptist. Between Elizabeth Elmes, widow, and William Elmes, plaintiffs, and Henry Wykes, clerk, deforciant.

The manor of Swynested, and 16 messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of pasture in Witham and Staunford, in the County of Lincoln, and the manors of Papeley and Lilford, and 12 messuages, 200 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of wood in Wiggestorp and Benyngfeld, Achirche, Pylton, Wadenho, and Leveden, in the C. of Northampton, and the manor of Wolfhous, 100 acres of pasture and 60 acres of wood in Gretham in the County of Rutland, concerning which there was a plea of warranty of charter. Henry acknowledges the said manors and tenements to be the right of William for which he and Elizabeth gave £500 stg.

13 HEN. VII. [1497-8.]

1. On the Octaves of St. John the Baptist. Between Robert Constable, Sergeant at Law, and Humphrey Siggiswyke, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Elizabeth Bygod, widow, who was the wife of Henry Rocheford, esquire, and Ralph Rocheford, son of the said Humphrey, deforciant.

The manors of Southstoke and Northstoke, also 20 messuages, 20 tofts, 1000 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 100s. of rent in Suthstoke, Northstoke, and Obthorp, in the County of Lincoln, and the manor of Arley, 20 messuages, 10 tofts, 500 acres of land,

land, 100 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 100s. of rent in Arley, in the County of Warwick.

Elizabeth and Ralph acknowledge the said manors and tenements to be the right of Robert, for which he and Humphrey grant them to the said Elizabeth. To have and to hold to the same Elizabeth without impeachment of waste for her life, and after her decease they shall remain to Ralph and his issue, and failing, and failing such issue they shall remain to the right heirs of the said Henry Rocheford.

W. BOYD.

(To be continued.)



QUERIES.

72. "CLERK THURSDAY."—I should be very glad to hear of some explanation of the observance of "Clerk Thursday" in this part of the county. The name is given to the day following "Ash Wednesday," and the School-children consider themselves entitled to trick (or even force) the teacher into leaving the Schoolroom; when they bolt the door and refuse admittance until a holiday has been granted for the rest of the day.

Huttoft.

G. G. W.

73. WAITE OR WAYTE FAMILY OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—I am collecting information about this family and shall be most thankful for any additions to the following list, especially for any notes of the John Waite who died (at Wisbeach?) in October, 1776, æt. 36, and whose widow went to Boston with her ten children, and died there in 1817, æt. 79.

"1333. Lucca Wayte, resided at Leake at this time and was assessed at 1s. 8½d. as the subsidy of a fifteenth raised that year."

"1333. William Wate resided at Freiston and was assessed at 1s. in the same subsidy."

"1333. John Wate resided at Fishtoft and was assessed at 2s. in this subsidy."

"1333.

"1333. Roger Wayte resided at Butterwick and was assessed at 2s. 9½d. in the same subsidy."

"1371. William Wayte Clerk was left 40s. by Wm. de Askeby, Archdeacon of Northampton."

Gibbons, E., *Lincoln Wills*, p. 25.

"1380. A Margaret Wayte is mentioned in the Will of Elizabeth Deta Zouche, lady of Haringworth."

"1392. The foregoing was very probably the same as the William Wayte whose will is given by Mr. Gibbons, p. 86, he was of St. Peter's, in Eastgate, Lincoln."

"1418. Thomas Wayte was at the Battle of Agincourt in the retinue of Sir Henry Hussey."

"1588. John Wayte was interred at Leake, 24th June."

"1711. Elizabeth Waite, of Boston, married Richard Baylie, Vicar of Wrangle, Aug. 10."

"1733. Samuel Waite resided at Fishtoft."

"1776. John Waite died (at Wisbeach?) aet. 36."

Dr. Waite, of Greenwich, was a son of the last named, one daughter of the doctor's married and went to America, another married Mr. Carttar, coroner for Greenwich.

Lincoln.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON.

74. THE LINCOLNSHIRE POACHER.—The march past of the Lincolnshire Regiment is called "The Lincolnshire Poacher." Is there any person or circumstance which, by fact or fiction, connects this air with our county?

Gothic House, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

75. BURIAL CUSTOMS.—Will anyone who knows of old or curious burial customs let me hear of them through *Lincs. N. & Q.* I should be much obliged for any information on the point, I am anxious to gain all the knowledge I can upon this subject, not merely about Lincolnshire, but in the widest possible sense.

F. P.

76. FITZ-WILLIAMS OF MABLETHORPE.—Can any reader inform me where I can find any pedigree of the Fitz-Williams of Mablethorpe, besides the pedigree in the Visitation, 1592,

or

or give me any information about the descendants of Thomas Fitz-William and his wife Elizabeth the daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Mablethorpe.

Canons, Mitcham.

RUPERT UPTON.

77. RUNIC STONE AT MININGSBY.—I quote the following passage from *The Ecclesiologist* for the year 1864. It occurs under the head "Church Restoration," in an account of Saint Andrew's Church, Miningsby:—

"A portion of some Ancient Memorial Stone, covered with the Runic involuted knot, the parish authorities prefer to use as a doorstep." Vol. xxv., p. 310.

Does this stone still exist? If it has not been worn out by the feet of men, I trust that it is now carefully preserved. These so called Runic sculptures representing basket-work are of very great interest. A fragment bearing carving of this kind was found in the year 1877, during repairs at the Church of Blyborough. A rubbing and a drawing of it are in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It may have formed part of a flat tomb-stone, or a limb of a cross.

It is still common to call this kind of interlaced sculpture Runic, and I, without prejudice, as the Lawyers say, often do so myself, but there are very strong reasons for believing that this form of ornamentation has been employed by people to whom runes were unknown. Miss Margaret Stokes's beautifully illustrated *Six Months in the Appenines* contains representations of examples of this kind of ornament which she has seen in Italy, which in feeling and plan are almost identical with English and Irish examples.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

78. FAMILY OF EGER, EGOR, EGAR.—In 1561, Anthony Eger or Egor, was a yeoman residing at Flete, in the parts of Holland.

"1564, Symon Eger was Bailiff of Spilsby."

"1570, Beatrice Eger, as administratrix of Robert Eger, had a suit in Chancery against Symon Eger concerning Lands in Flete, Lincolnshire, granted by the Crown to Anthony Eger, and also other property in Fleet, devised to the said Anthony Egar by Sir James Harrington" (*vide, Calendar of Pleadings*).

"1583

"1583, Sep. 26, Anne dau. of Thos. Irby Esq mar. Simon Eger and was bur. at Whapload May 30, 1588" (*vide, Hist. Boston*, new ed., p. 391).

Will some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* say who, and where, are the descendants? Are any monuments of them in existence in the county?

The writer of the History of the Eagar Family, County Kerry, claims that they are descended from Alexander (who died about 1698), the son of Major Robert Eagar, an officer in the Army of Charles I., who came from the Eastern Counties.

The Eagar family (often spelled Egarr) in the Isle of Axholme and Thorney claim by tradition to be descended from French Refugees or Huguenots. A pedigree of one branch from about 1640 is in existence.

There is a Tablet in Crowland Abbey in memory of Abraham Egarr, buried 1744. Any notes on above would be interesting.

In the Thorney Registers we do not find the name spelled Egarr. In the French Register it is invariably spelled Egar, while in the English Register, contemporary with the French (1694), the name frequently occurs spelled Egor.

Wryde, Thorney.

EGAR.

79. THE WILD-BOAR IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—Is it known at what period the wild-boar became extinct in the woodlands, thickets, and wastes of Lincolnshire, and the adjoining counties? A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 98, part II., p. 401—the Rev. George Oliver, if my remembrance is correct—says that an old tradition in the town of Grimsby asserts that every burgess, at his admission to the freedom of the borough anciently presented to the Mayor a boar's head, or an equivalent in money if the animal could not be procured. He also observes that the lord of the manor of the adjacent village of Bradley was obliged by his tenure to keep a stock of wild boars in his woods for the entertainment of the Mayor and Burgesses; an annual hunting-match being officially proclaimed on some particular day after the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, when, if possible, no less than a leash of the animals was killed, to furnish forth the chief dishes at a civic feast on the following day. At this entertainment, the newly-elected Mayor, the whole body corporate, and the principal gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, sat down together, and three boars'-heads were placed on the table, two before the Mayor, and a third opposite the Marshall at the foot of the board.

Hence

Hence probably the origin of the present seal of the corporation, "a chevron between three boars' heads," which is in fact, a modification of the primitive mayor's seal, substituted when the custom of hunting the boar was finally given up.

It is not unlikely that the townsmen of Grimsby inherited a predilection for their noble quarry from Viking ancestry. The boar being, it is well-known, one of the sacred animals of Scandinavian mythology. Frey, the god of the ripe corn-fields performed his journeys in a chariot drawn by his boar, *Gullinbursti* that is *Golden bristle*, and, what is more to the point, the warriors of Valhal, the Norse Heaven, were fed on swine's-flesh provided by the death of Sæhrimner, who was slaughtered and served up at the table every day, only to return to life again to supply the further needs of Odin's hungry hosts. But whatever may have been the origin of the once popular feast of the Grimsby Corporation, the fact that Bradley was anciently famous for its boars is confirmed by a still-existing custom, the lord of the manor paying a yearly fee, to the present day, to buy off the right of the freemen of Grimsby to hunt the boar in Bradley Woods. A hoary tradition, also, relates that the first bridge at Brigg was built during the middle-ages to enable the King to cross the Ancholme on his way to chase the Bradley boars.

In the English version of the *Lay of Havelok the Dane*, which, according to Professor Skeat, was composed in the reign of Edward I., the boar is mentioned three times at least, but never in connection with the district in which its hero is said to have reached manhood. The author merely relates that after Havelok, and his wife and foster-brothers, crossed over from Grimsby to Denmark he fought so fiercely against a gang of thieves invading the house in which he was staying, that the robbers dared no more go near him than if he were a boar, or a lion (l. 1867); and in a later passage one of the characters introduced into the story declares, referring to the same struggle, that never a boar fought as Havelok fought then (l. 1989). At line 2331 of the lay, the baiting of bulls and of boars is spoken of, but otherwise the animal is not mentioned.

The ballads recounting the exploits of Robin Hood in Sherwood and his more northerly forest haunts, contains, so far as I recollect, no allusion to any important beast of the chase, except the deer; a silence on the part of the popular rhyme-makers, which seems to imply that their ditties in honour of the "gentle thief" were composed after the wild-boar had disappear

disappeared from among the fauna of Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire. During what century did it die out?

M. G. W. P.



REPLIES.

80. NORTHDYKE BRIDGE (Vol. III., p. 70).—The late Surveyor of the County Bridges, Mr. J. S. Padley, in his work *Fens and Floods of Mid Lincolnshire*, page 15, in a foot note, mentions the discovery of the crucifix, and what became of it. I am told that houses have been built on the spot where this relic was placed, but no doubt some one will be able to say when and where it was removed. Ought it not to have been built into the new bridge? And might it not even now be inserted there? Or if not, it is to be hoped it may find a safe home in the new museum advocated on page 74 *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. III., No. 19, by the Editors, and that at no distant date. Mr. Padley writes:—

“In digging out the foundations for this bridge, when it was rebuilt under the author’s superintendence, the head of a cross was found containing a figure of the Saviour, which was afterwards removed to the Temple Gardens, Lincoln; probably the original bridge at this place was built by an Abbot of Revesby, as there is a Vaccary adjoining it called “Wydale,” formerly belonging to Revesby Abbey, the rent of which was appropriated to its repair” [and to that of a “Causey” from the Abbey to this bridge I have heard(?)]

G. MAUGHAN, M.A.



REVIEWS.

The Homes and Haunts of Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. By GEORGE G. NAPIER, M.A. Glasgow; James Maclehose & Sons. 1892. 8vo. Pp. xviii., 204.

In Vol. I., p. 219, of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, we noticed the first issue of this beautiful book, which was then (1889) printed for

for private circulation only. This has now been revised and considerably enlarged, both in the matter of plates, woodcuts, and text. As an example of excellency of what can be turned out by the Glasgow University Press, it far exceeds anything we have before seen. It is quite equal to the best Parisian press-work. The author has succeeded in entrancing the the Lincolnshire reader by his accurate descriptions (frequently illustrated) of places in the county with which Lord Tennyson was connected, *e.g.*, Somersby, Bag Enderby, Bayons Manor, Horncastle, Louth, Maltby-le-Marsh, Grasby, Tealby, &c. As only three hundred copies have been published, of which seventy-five have gone to America, we envy the possessors of such a charming book.

Some Account of St. Mary's Church, Barton-on-Humber. By the Rev. Canon MOOR, M.A., Vicar. Barton: H. W. Ball & Son. 1892. 32mo. Pp. 32. Price 4d.

This little *Account* of St. Mary's Church is a model of what might be done in connection with the history of many of our beautiful Lincolnshire churches, following as it does the similar accounts of Stow, by the Rev. W. N. Usher, and Grantham, by the Rev. D. Woodroffe. The architectural features of this interesting church are given in chronological order (the first authenticated date being 1125) from the Early Norman work to the restoration work of 1891-2. An appendix is added, giving a summary of what is chiefly noticeable in each part of the Church. In any new edition we should like to see added the list of Vicars from the twelfth century downwards.

The Record Interpreter: A Collection of Abbreviations, Later Words, and Names used in English Historical Manuscripts and Records. Compiled by CHARLES TRICE MARTIN, B.A., F.S.A., Assistant Keeper of the Public Records. London: Reeves & Turner. 1892. 8vo. Pp. x., 341.

This book of *Abbreviations*, which we cordially recommend, has long been wanted by students in the palæography of the Middle Ages. Formerly they had to rely on Chassant's useful little *Dictionnaire des Abbreviations*, or the late Sir Thomas Duffus Hardy's *Registrum Palatinum Dunelmense*, Vol. IV. in the series of "Chronicles and Memorials." A small portfolio of facsimiles of Early English Charters might well be produced to accompany this work.





BLACK 'GAINST THE SUN'S RED GLOW TALL SEDGES WEAR
THEIR PLUMES, AND MUTE SITS AUTUMN'S BIRD; OE'R LANDS
WHICH GLIMMER TO A FOAM-LIT WASTE OF SANDS,
LEAF UPON LEAF THE ASH-TREES DROP, AND SEAR
THE WOODLANDS HANG IN SILENCE DEEP AND DREAR;
PEACEFUL THEIR POET FOLDS RESIGNED HIS HANDS,
DUTY NO MORE TO DARE AND DIE COMMANDS,
NOR SONG'S MAJESTIC TOW'RS AGAIN CAN REAR.
O TUNEFUL MASTER, NEXT THY BRETHREN SLEEP!
DEATH SLAYS NOT THEE; THY MELODY BEGUILLES
ALL DAYS, ALL SORROWS. WHO THY LOSS SHALL WEEP
WHILE MYSTIC ARTHUR, PALE, CENONE KEEP
THEIR SWEETNESS; TO HER OAK OLIVIA SMILES,
AND THE GRAVE HERO SEEKS THE HAPPY ISLES?

M. G. WATKINS.

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON,
OCTOBER 6, 1892.





Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



LINCOLNSHIRE WORTHY.—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE, ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE, D.C.L., F.R.S., BORN AUGUST 6th, 1809, DIED OCTOBER 6th, 1892.—‘Tennyson is dead!’

In similar words did he exclaim when Byron died, in the prime and pride of his manhood. Our Poet, then a lad of power unknown—thought, that with the life of this one man, all was ended—there was no more good to be done; little thinking that he himself was to be the man who should hold the world’s attention by his Works and represent the thoughts of his Age and time during a period of twice the years numbered by the Poet whose loss he lamented; nor realised he that in the far distant future—“in the white winter of his age,” and in the closing days of his Century, he should pass painlessly away lighted by the full-orbed harvest moon, retaining his faculties to the last and crowned with years, and honours, and immortal memory! What end more glorious could have been the lot of any mortal!

The Editors of *Lines. N. & Q.* have to thank Mr. Rochelle Thomas, of Worthgate House, Highbury Park, London, N., for his permission to allow the autotype reproduction of his Bronze Medal of the late Lord Tennyson which faces this page.

VOL. 3.—No. 21.

I

The

The Right Honourable Alfred, Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate, D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Society of Authors, Hon. Member of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, Etc., Etc., one of the greatest of the many illustrious men born in our County, and the first exclusively literary man ever raised to the Peerage, was created Baron Tennyson of Aldworth in Sussex and of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, by Queen Victoria in 1884.

Lord Tennyson was truly a Lincolnshire worthy, being the fourth son of the Rev. George Clayton Tennyson, L.L.D., Rector of Benniworth (1802), of Somersby and Bag Enderby (1807), and Vicar of Grimsby St. Mary (1815), by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Ffytche, Vicar of Louth, and was born at Somersby the sixth of August, 1809, the fourth anniversary of his parents' marriage day. He married Emily Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Sellwood, Esq., of Horncastle (a Berkshire family); they were united at Shiplake Church, 13th June, 1850, by the Rev. Drummond Rawnsley, who was afterwards Rector of Halton Holegate,—and had issue two sons, viz, the Honourable Hallam Tennyson, born 11th August, 1852, at Twickenham, who succeeds to the title, and Lionel, born at Freshwater, Isle of Wight, 16th March, 1854, who died on his homeward voyage from India, 20th April, 1886, and was buried at sea.

Tennyson succeeded Wordsworth as Poet Laureate in November, 1850; and he passed away in the early morning of October 6th, 1892, aged eighty-three years and two months, and was buried in the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey on the twelfth of the same month.

The Pedigree of the Tennysons (on pp. 136, 137) shows their descent direct from Edward III. through the lines of Lionel Duke of Clarence and John of Gaunt, and also from the Barons d'Eyncourt of Blankney.

Lord Tennyson's greatest work is the *In Memoriam*, the enduring monument which he created to the memory of his close friend Arthur Henry Hallam, (died 1833) Son of the Historian whose father was a Lincolnshire worthy, being born at Boston, 1728. The more popular of his Works are the *Idylls of the King*, the great Arthurian Romance, *The Princess*, *Maud*, *Locksley Hall*, and *Locksley Hall sixty years after*, *Mariana*, *The May Queen*, *The Lord of Burleigh*, *Enoch Arden*, *The Grandmother*, and various poems written in North Anglian dialect, which are a lasting memorial of a form of speech which will soon be heard no more, even in our country districts.

districts. Our great Poet's Dramas, *Harold*, *Queen Mary* and *Becket* may be read with much interest and profit as historical works, but they were not written for representation on the stage.

The following Chronology of the principal events of Lord Tennyson's life and the publication of his Works may be suitably recorded in these pages.

CHRONOLOGY.

- 1805. Rev. Geo. C. Tennyson, M.A., married at Louth to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Stephen Ffytche, August 6th.
- 1809. ALFRED TENNYSON born, August 6th.
- 1816. At Louth Grammar School, about four years.
- 1826. *Poems by Two Brothers* (Charles and Alfred Tennyson), published at Louth, dated 1827.
- 1828. Entered Trinity College, Cambridge.
- 1829. Gained the Chancellor's Medal with the Poem, *Timbuctoo*, published at Cambridge.
- 1830. *Poems, chiefly Lyrical*, published in London.
- 1831. Left Cambridge. Did not take his degree.
Rev. G. C. Tennyson, LL.D., died at Somersby, 16th March, 1831, aged 52.
- 1832. *Poems*, published in London, dated MDCCCXXXIII.
- 1833. *The Lover's Tale*, printed in London—immediately suppressed.
- 1837. The Tennyson Family left Somersby.
- 1842. *Poems*, in two volumes, published in London.
- 1845. Awarded a pension of £200 per annum.
- 1847. *The Princess*, published in London.
- 1850. *In Memoriam*, published in London.
Married, 13 June, Emily Sarah, daughter of Henry Sellwood, Esq., of Horncastle.
Appointed Poet Laureate, Nov. 19, succeeding William Wordsworth who died 23 April.
- 1852. *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington*, published in London.
Eldest Son, Hallam, born at Twickenham, 11th August.
- 1854. Youngest son, Lionel, born at Freshwater, 16th March; died, 1886.

The

- The Charge of the Light Brigade*, published in *The Examiner*. The Poet sent copies on a quarto sheet to the Soldiers before Sebastopol.
1855. *Maud and other Poems*, published in London. Received the Degree of D.C.L., Oxford, in May.
1857. *Enid and Nimue, or the True and the False*, printed but withdrawn before publication.
1859. *The Idylls of the King*, published in London.
1863. *A Welcome*, published in London on the arrival of the Princess Alexandra, 7th March.
1864. *Enoch Arden*, published in London.
1865. The Poet's Mother died, aged 84 years, buried at Highgate.
1866. *A Selection from the Works of Alfred Tennyson*, published in London. Contains six new Poems.
1867. *The Window: or the Loves of the Wrens*, printed at the private press of Sir Ivor Bertie Guest. These songs were set to music by Arthur Sullivan, and published in 1871.
The Victim. Printed at the same press.
1869. Elected Honorary Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Bust by Woolner placed in the Library of the College.
1870. *The Holy Grail, and other Poems*. Published in London. Forty thousand copies of this Volume were ordered before publication.
1872. *Gareth and Lynette, etc.*, published in London.
1874. *A Welcome* to Marie Alexandrovna, Duchess of Edinburgh, published in London.
1875. *Queen Mary*, a Drama, published in London.
1876. *Queen Mary* was produced at the Lyceum Theatre in April.
Harold, a Drama, published in London. Dated 1877.
1879. *The Lover's Tale*, published in London, being a revision of the suppressed poem of 1833.
The Falcon was produced at the St. James' Theatre in December.

1880. *Ballads, and other Poems*, published in London.
1881. *The Cup* was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, in January.
1882. *The Promise of May* was produced at the Globe Theatre in November.
1884. Created Baron Tennyson of Aldworth and Freshwater, 24th January.
Took his Seat in the House of Lords, 11th March.
The Cup and the Falcon, published in London.
Becket, published in London.
A new and revised edition of his *Complete Works*, published in London.
1885. *Tiresias and other Poems*, published in London.
1886. *Locksley Hall sixty years after*, &c., published in London.
Lionel Tennyson died at sea, 20th April.
1888. A new edition of his *Complete Works*, published in London.
1889. *Demeter, and other Poems*, published in London, twenty thousand copies were sold in the first week.
A new edition of *The Works* published.
In commemoration of the 80th Birthday, Aug. 6th, many Sonnets, Verses, and Articles appeared in the Papers and Magazines.
1891. Lord Tennyson and the Hon. Hallam Tennyson elected honorary members of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society.
1892. *The Foresters*, published in London, produced on the stage in New York in March.
The Poet died at Aldworth House, Sussex, 6th October. Buried in Westminster Abbey, 12th October.
The Death of Ænone, Akbar's Dream, and other Poems, published in London, 28th October.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALFRED LORD TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE

(DIED OCTOBER 6TH, 1892).

See, the stately poet-prophet, he whose voice for sixty years,
 Sweet, sonorous, patriotic, echoed through the nation's ears;
 With his life-work all accomplished, sung the song and fought the fight,
 Whilst the noblest souls attest him as a true and stainless knight,
 Folds his warrior's mantle round him, yields at length, as all must yield,
 And, by death proclaimed immortal, lies triumphant on his shield.
 What a vista since the morning, since his earliest lays were sung,
 Novel melodies and magic, when the century was young.
 Vivid hope and faith of springtime! Evermore will men recall
 How your rainbow hues and splendours scintillate round Locksley Hall!
 And, if years had chased some colour from the glory of that sky,
 If the world had grown more sombre to the more experienced eye;
 Yet, remember that the Poet's faith in faith, and love, and truth,
 Did but deepen with the shadows, mightier even than in youth;
 And, whilst wotting well the darkness which enwraps the struggling soul,
 Knew that everlasting splendour is triumphant at the goal!
 When his friend had passed the portal, how his spirit pure and strong,
 Faced the myriad doubts of sorrow, vanquished in melodious song:
 Though the loved one died at sunrise, who a fairer fate could find?
 Since, in sweetest aromatics, lies he evermore enshrined.
 How our poet loved his country! How he drew the perfect king,
 Striving 'mid the world's wild winter to advance the touch of spring;
 Scorned, betrayed, deceived, forsaken, yet forgiving, as he goes
 To that last stern sunset battle with his more than mortal foes:
 Call him Arthur—such a figure melancholy, sweet, sublime,
 Shows the hero's Godlike struggle with the agonies of time.
 How our poet bade us Britons, true to country and to throne,
 With a soul unscared by danger, evermore to hold our own.
 How he loved our English Harold, dauntless when the Norman came;
 How he loved our gentle Cranmer, more than victor in the flame!
 How he viewed the shadowy ages with the poet's mystic sight,
 Caught the Mantuan's subtle fragrance, grasped old Homer's ocean-might;
 Every phase of life and being endless harmony imparts;
 Sought he Nature, till the goddess took him to her heart of hearts,
 Showed him secrets of her magic, taught him of her inmost ways,
 Twined around his lofty forehead coronet of deathless bays,
 Time was gentle—eighty winters could not tire his soaring flight:
 Still his bow shot shafts of splendour through the darkness of the night.

But



S. SWITZER, Del

But there comes a day when mortals from mortality must part ;
 To the sacred Abbey bear him—lay him down on England's heart—
 There to rest amid her great ones, not a merely formal fame,
 But a memory that shall help us, and an everlasting name.
 Now, whilst Britain stands in sorrow, gazing on the broken lyre,
 Special joy and special sadness fit the Poet's native shire ;
 Well he knew us, well he drew us, never can our hearts be cold,
 We his humble kin who loved him, children of the fen and wold ;
 Dwellers where the fane of Lincoln high uplifts her matchless crest,
 Where the stately tower of Boston stands a beacon in the west,
 Where, beside the placid Welland, Stamford's ancient buildings lie,
 Where old Barton's hoary churches tell the tale of long gone-by,
 He shall stand in our Valhalla with our greatest past and gone ;
 Langton, who the Charta wrested from the tyrant hand of John ;
 Newton, whom divinest wisdom folded in a grand embrace,
 Who revealed the mind Almighty to the furthest depths of space ;
 Souls made perfect, they for ever with immortal beauty dwell,
 Such as these, our county's heroes, such as these shall greet him well.
 See, the gentle moonbeams falling, as he lies there, calm and pale,
 Wrap him in their silvery splendour, earnest of the heavenly Grail ;
 No unquiet bar was moaning when his Pilot, through the night,
 Led his soul across the waters to the everlasting light ;
 Where the poet's song is perfect, where the poet's hope is crowned,
 Where the world's discordant echoes perish in melodious sound ;
 Thought is music, music rapture, rapture love, and love divine :
 And the harmonies eternal, deathless Singer, shall be thine !

Barton-on-Humber.

R. BROWN, JUNR., F.S.A.

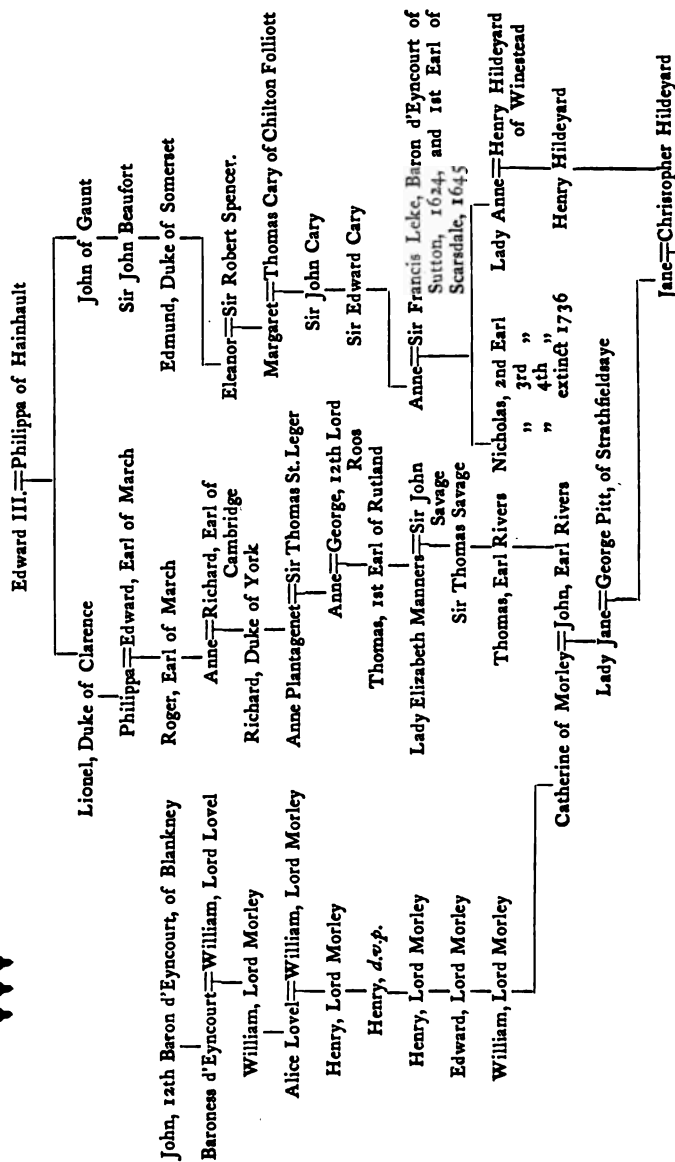
The New York Tribune of October 9th, 1892, contained the following lines by the Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D., of New York City.

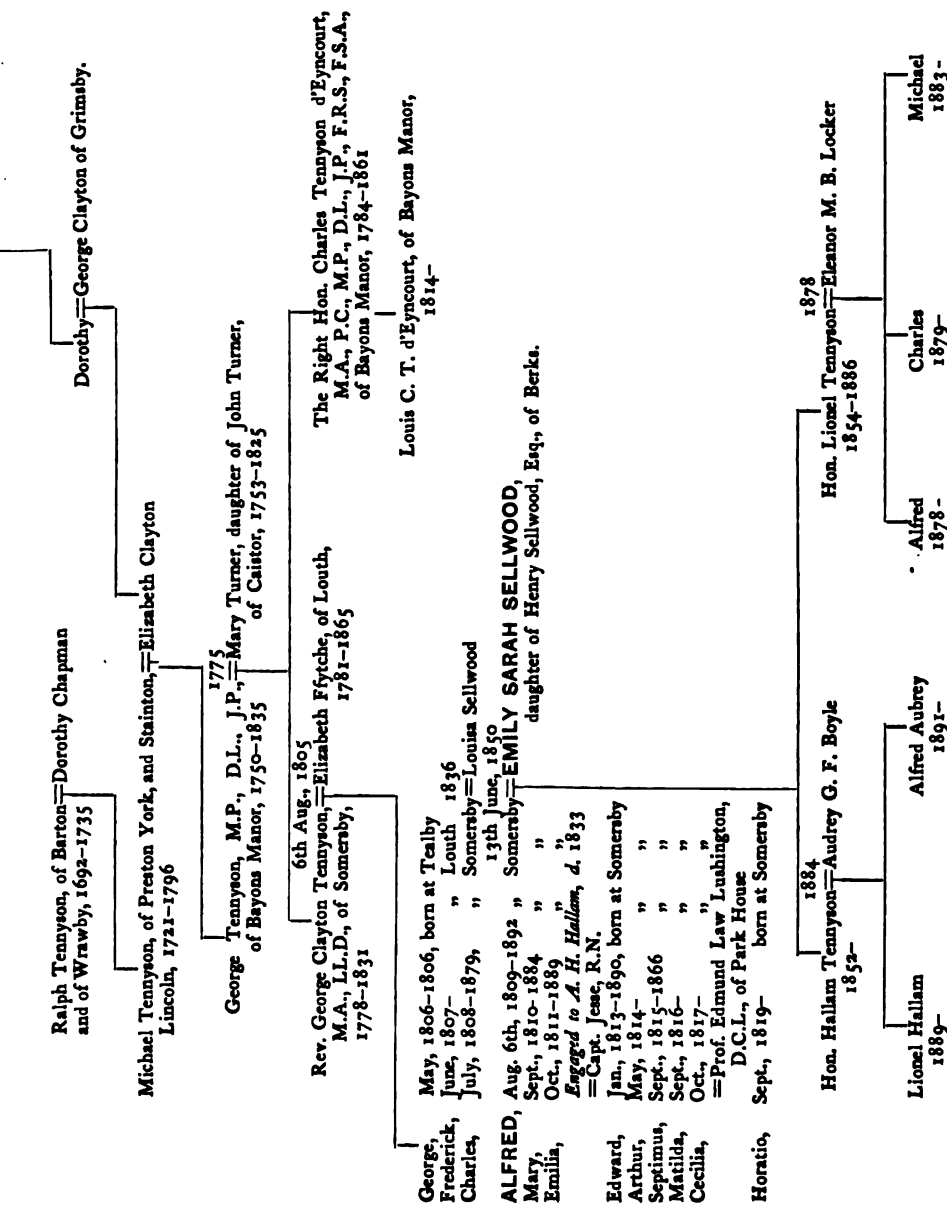
IN LUCEM TRANSITUS.

From the misty shores of midnight, touched with splendors of the moon,
 To the singing tides of Heaven and the light more clear than noon,
 Passed a soul that grew to music, till it was with God in tune.
 Brother of the greatest poets—true to nature, true to art—
 Lover of Immortal Love—uplifter of the human heart—
 Who shall help us with high music, who shall sing if thou depart ?
 Silence here—for love is silent, gazing on the lessening sail ;
 Silence here—for grief is voiceless when the mighty poets fail ;
 Silence here—but far above us many voices crying Hail !

pedigree of the Tennyson Family.

From *Homes and Haunts of Alfred, Lord Tennyson*, Glasgow, 1892.





82. THE CHURCH YARD CROSS AT SOMERSBY.—This beautiful cross of which we give two drawings,* cannot fail to arrest the attention of strangers passing through the village of Somersby, the birthplace of the late Poet Laureate.

It is a tall slender cross in a singularly perfect state of preservation, of the perpendicular period, it measures from the lower edge of the base to its summit, 14ft. 3in. The shaft is octagonal except where it meets the base, at which point it is square, this shaft is surmounted by an embattled capital from which springs the cross proper; this is also embattled and coped, and is approximately octagon in section. On the Southern face the figure of our Lord upon the cross has been suffered to remain unmutilated, and on the Northern side is a figure of the Virgin crowned, and holding in her hand her usual emblem the lily.

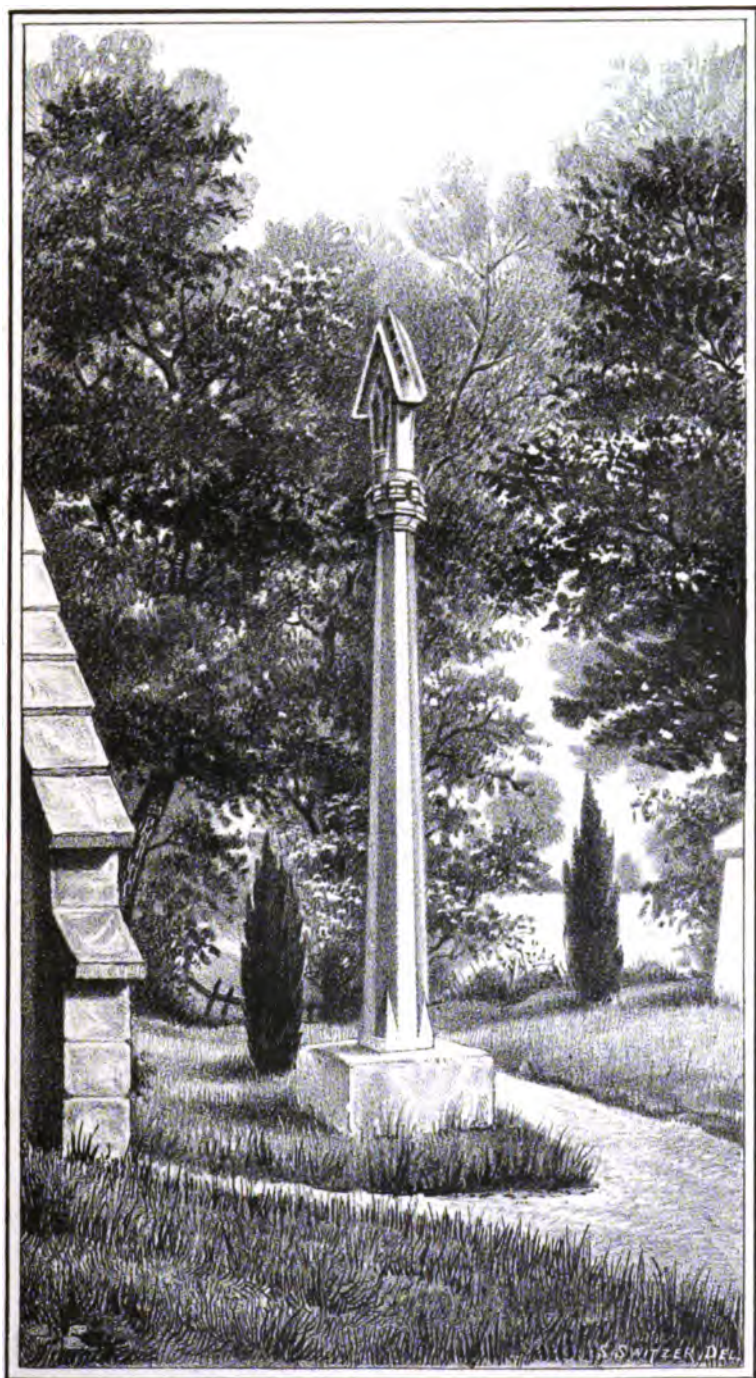
EDITORS OF *Lincs. N. & Q.*

83. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., *temp.* HENRY VII.—
Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 10 Henry VII., No. 160.

Partition of all the lands etc., of which John Iwardby, esquire, deceased, was seized in his demesne as of fee on the day on which he died; at Kelstron, 20 Jan., 10 Henry VII. [A.D. 1494-5]; between William Elmes and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters and heirs, and Margery, another of the daughters and heirs, and William Knyght and Ellen his wife, the third of the daughters and heirs of the said John Iwardby.

First; a certain pasture, called "le Est Felde," parcel of the manor of Brakenborough, late in the tenure of John Cokke, is assigned for the part of William Elmes and Elizabeth. Item, certain pastures, called "le West Felde," parcel of the said manor, and a capital messuage in Kelstron, are assigned for the part of the said Margery. And there remain in the hand of the King 16 messuages, 300 acres of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, and 17s. 2d. of rent of assize in Kelstron, late in the tenure of Richard Yerborowe, John Comens, Thomas Belome, and others; 10 acres of meadow in Fanthorpe; 86 acres of pasture, 37s. of rent of assize, etc., in Salfetby, late in the tenure of Robert Rocheford, George Stephen, and others; and 2s. of rent in Grenethorpe, late in the tenure of Thomas Scotte, as the part of William Knyght and Ellen his wife.

* By Mr. Sidney Switzer, Master of the Art and Technical School, Horncastle.



Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 10 Henry VII., No. 161.

John Fulstowe.

Inquisition taken at Parteney, 21 Oct., 11 Henry VII. [A.D. 1495]. John Fowelestowe was seized in his demesne as of fee of a messuage, 2 oxgangs of land, etc., in Toynton; 2 tofts and 2 oxgangs of land, etc., in the same place; a toft and half an oxgang of land, etc., in Esterkele; a toft and an oxgang of land, etc., in Parteney; a toft, 3 oxgangs of land, etc., in Dalby; a toft, 12 acres of land, etc., in Hoggesthorpe; a toft, 30 acres of land, etc., in Ingoldemelles; and a toft, 12 acres of land, etc., in Skegnesse. And he thereof enfeofed John Langton, of Langton by Parteney, esquire, John Langton, son and heir of the said John Langton, Thomas Rygge, of Botheby, in the parish of Welton, Thomas Wright, rector of a moiety of the church of Esterkele, Richard Fowelestowe, younger son of the said John Fowelestowe, (and others). To have and to hold for ever, to perform and fulfil the last will of the said John. He declared, by his will, (amongst other things) that, after the death of Margaret his wife, all the said lands, etc., should remain to the said Richard, his younger son, and his issue.

The said John died 3 Feb., A.D. 1483, and Robert, aged 25 years, is his son and next heir.

Margaret died 2 Jan., 5 Henry VII. [A.D. 1489-90].

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 10 Henry VII., No. 167.

Joan Ingaldesthorp.

Inquisition taken at Grantham, 10 Nov., 11 Henry VII. [A.D. 1495]. Joan Inggaldethorp was seized in her demesne as of fee of a third part of the manor of Little Rosby. She died 21 June, 9 Henry VII. [A.D. 1494]. John Stonour, and Elizabeth wife of Henry Wentworth, Knight, (who was the wife of Thomas, late Lord de Scrop, of Upsale, Knight); Margaret wife of John Mortimer, Knight; Lucy wife of Thomas Fitz William, Knight; and Isabella wife of William Huddleston, esquire, are her next heirs. That is to say. John Stonour, son of Anne, one of the daughters and heirs of Isabella, daughter and heir of the said Joan; and Elizabeth, Margaret, Lucy, and Isabella, are daughters and heirs of the said Joan. John Stonour is of the age of 10 years, and each of the said Elizabeth, Margaret, Lucy, and Isabella is of the age of 23 years and more.

W. BOYD.

(*To be continued*).

84. ROCHEFORD FAMILY (Vol. III., p. 121).—The mention in the abstracts of original records (Feet of Fines, Divers Counties), which Mr. W. Boyd is so kindly giving us in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, of some members of the Rocheford Family, leads me to think that the following documents may be of interest to your readers, as containing good proof of three generations of that family:—

“Assize roll, Lincoln, 9 Edw. I. (1282), $\left. \begin{matrix} M \\ 3 \\ 14 \end{matrix} \right\} 1$ ”

“Ralph de Rocheford demands against William de Braytoft 2 messuages in Boston as his right, and into which William has not had entry unless through Nichola de Braytoft, to whom Hugh le Breton and Joan his wife demised them, who held them as the dower of Joan of the grant of Ralph de Rocheford formerly her husband, grandfather of the aforesaid Ralph whose heir he is.

“William comes and defends his right, and says that Ralph the grandfather of the aforesaid Ralph gave one of the messuages to the said Nichola by his charter, and the aforesaid Joan in her widowhood gave to the same Nichola the other messuage by her charter, and he produces the charters and demands judgment. And Ralph says that notwithstanding any charter Ralph his grandfather was always seised of that tenement, &c. And that Ralph his grandfather died seised of that messuage, and that after his death Earl Brittain seized that messuage with other lands of the said Ralph into his hands. And afterwards the Earl assigned the messuage to Joan in dower, who afterwards assigned it to the said Nichola. An agreement is made. Ralph gives half a mark for licence.”

Nichola, daughter of Ralph de Rocheford, the grandfather, had married Henry, father of William de Braytoft.

A charter now at Gunby Hall proves that the father of Ralph de Rocheford, the plaintiff in the above suit, was John de Rocheford. It also gives an interesting, and, I believe, rare instance of a grant of a villein apart from a manor as a marriage portion.

“Let it be known to all you who see or hear this present writing that I John son of Ralph Rocheford of
Fenne

Fenne have given, granted, and by this my charter confirmed to Henry de Braytoft in free marriage with Nichola my sister Richard son of Adlicia my bond tenant with all his sequel and all his chattels to him that is and his heirs of him proceeding. And I the aforesaid John and my heirs will warrant and in all things defend the aforesaid Richard the bond tenant against all men for ever.

"Witnesses—John Bec, Hugh Breton, Alexander de Poynton, Alan son of Robert, Richard att Cross, Alexander the clerk of Boston, and others."

W. M.

85. GRANT FROM THE CROWN TO JOHN FARNEHAM IN FEE OF CERTAIN CONCEALED LANDS (and *inter alia*) IN SPITTLE IN THE STREET, HEMSWELL, &c., 20 JULY, 18 ELIZABETH, 1576.—

Of a Grant for John Farneham
one of The Gentlemen
Pensioners and to his heirs.

} The Queen to all to whom &c.
greeting—Know ye that we as
well in consideration of the good
true and faithful service by our beloved and faithful
servant John Farneham one of our Gentlemen Pensioners
heretofore bestowed upon us as for divers other good
causes and considerations as to these presents specially
moving, Of our especial grace have given and granted,
and by these presents for us our heirs and successors, Do
give and grant to the aforesaid John Farneham his heirs
and assigns for ever All And all that our
Cottage or tenement in ruins, with divers shops and other
the appurtenances, called our Lady of Orders Chanitris,
lying within our Town of Spaldinge in our County of
Lincoln, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of
Robert Edon or his assigns. Also all that our Stable and
all those our two small pieces of void land adjoining, con-
taining by estimation one hundred feet, lying in Cragpole
lane within the Town of Spaldinge aforesaid, in our said
County of Lincoln, formerly in the tenure or occupation
of William Grymolbye and now or late in the several
tenures or occupations of John Palmer and . . . Wright
or their assigns or either of them, And also all that our
small Cottage or Shop in ruins with the appurtenances
formerly called a Court House lying by Spaldinge Bridge
end, within the Town of Spalding aforesaid in our afore-

said

said County of Lincoln and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Kendall or his assigns, and all those our two and a half acres of Marsh land with the appurtenances lying at Spalding Fen End, in our said County of Lincoln and now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Horner or his assigns, and all those our two and a half acres of land or pasture lying in the Parish of Quadringe in our said county of Lincoln in Three separate parcels, and now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of Richard Ormesed, William Pympton, and John Riddesdale, or their assigns or of either of them and given and appointed to the late Chantry of Saint Johns founded in the Parish Church there. And all that our Cottage or tenement with the appurtenances in Osbornebye in our said County of Lincoln now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henry Orson or his assigns and all that our acre of pasture there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Garland or his assigns heretofore given and appointed to maintain a light burning before the image in the Parish Church of Osbornebye aforesaid, and all those our seven acres of land and pasture with the appurtenances in Osborneby aforesaid, now or late in the several tenures or occupations of William Pell, and Thomas Garland or their assigns or of either of them heretofore having been given and appointed by a certain Richard Pell to be distributed in bread for the soul of the said Richard Pell and others his ancestors commonly called Richard Pell's obit. And also all that our Cottage or tenement with all those our two roods of pasture with the appurtenances in Osborneby aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Warde or his assigns and lately belonging and appertaining to the dissolved Monastery of Kyme and Sempringham in our said County of Lincoln and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof, and all those our six acres of land and pasture with the appurt's in Osbornebye aforesaid and Willoughbye otherwise Water Willoughbye in our said County of Lincoln in the tenure or occupation of the Inhabitants of the Town of Osbornebye aforesaid, and all those our four acres of arable land with the appurtenances called Kirke hedland lying in the South Field in Osbornebye aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Carre or his assigns, heretofore given
and

and appointed to maintain a light burning upon the Altar, and for divers others superstitious uses and intentions in the Parish Church there. Also all that our parcel of land called Milner's Croft lying in Dowsbye in our said County of Lincoln now or late in the tenure or occupation of Christopher Maudes or his assigns and lately belonging and appertaining to the late Monastery of Crowland in the said County of Lincoln and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof. And all that our messuage or tenement with the appurtenances at Spittle in our said County of Lincoln called the Swan and all that our garden and orchard and all those our four closes of land to the same tenement belonging or with the same being occupied heretofore, having been given and appointed for the support and maintenance of lights, obits, lamps and such like superstitious uses, and all those our arable lands, meadows, feedings and pastures lying and being in the Town and Parish of Helmswell, in our aforesaid County of Lincoln and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Codd or his assigns, heretofore given and appointed for the support and maintenance of lights, obits, guilds, lamps, and such like superstitious uses. And all that one Chapel called the Chapel House in Hemswell aforesaid, with one orchard one garden, one small close, and one dove house, there, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Gabriel Danbys or his assigns. And all that our toft built upon, and all those our gardens, called certain garden platts with an orchard, one the garth, and one other garden lying in Hemswell aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Widow Codd late the wife of Nicholas Codd deceased, heretofore given and appointed for the support and maintenance of lights, obits, lamps and the such like. And all that our Chantry called The "Spittle or Street Chantry" within Spittle on Street aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln, and all and singular our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever in Spittle on Street aforesaid and elsewhere wheresoever, in our said County of Lincoln in anywise belonging or appertaining to the said late Chantry, or heretofore had, known, accepted, used, or reputed as part or parcel of the same Chantry, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Wraye, Clerk, or his assigns, And all that our

Rectory

Rectory and Church of Skellingthorp, with all its rights, members and, appurtenances in our said County of Lincoln, and all those our tithes of sheaves, corn, and hay and other tithes whatsoever as well great as small of whatsoever kind, nature, or species they be, growing, arising, happening, and renewing in the Town Fields or Parish of Skellingthorpe aforesaid or elsewhere wheresoever in our said County of Lincoln to the said Rectory in anywise belonging or appertaining or heretofore had, known, accepted, used or reputed as part or parcel of the same Rectory and being parcel of the possessions of the aforesaid Chantry of Spittle on the Street in the said County of Lincoln, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of George Coopland or his assigns. Also all those our shops, gardens and orchards with the appurtenances situate and being in our City of Lincoln formerly being parcel of the possessions of the Chantry of Spittle on Street aforesaid and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Noddill or his assigns. And all that our toft and croft with the appurtenances lying, and being within the Town of Corringham Magna, in our said County of Lincoln and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Varley or his assigns And all that our tenement with all and singular the appurtenances lying and being in Springthorpe in our aforesaid County of Lincoln now or late in the tenure or occupation of the Inhabitants of Springthorpe (to wit) Thomas Hyll Richard Cooke and other inhabitants there, heretofore given and appointed for the perpetual support of the Brotherhood of Saint George there. And all that our tenement called a Guildhall with the appurtenances lying in the Town of Repton in our said County of Lincoln heretofore given and appointed for the perpetual support of Fraternities, Guilds, and such like, And all that our wasted Chapel called the East Chapel with one house built, and all and singular our lands, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents and other hereditaments whatsoever situate, lying, and being in the Town and fields of Glamford Briggs, and within the township, fields and territory of Brigge and Wrabye in our aforesaid County of Lincoln now or late in the tenure or occupation of Sir Robert Thirwhitt Knight, or his assigns, heretofore given and appointed for the perpetual maintenance of a Priest to celebrate Mass in the same
Chapel

Chapel for the Founders thereof, And all that our one Messuage one toft and one croft with two acres and a-half of land and all that one acre of Meadow lying and being in the Town and Fields of Belton in our said County of Lincoln now or late in the tenure of William Broughton or his assigns, heretofore given and appointed for the support and maintenance of lights, obits, lamps, and such like superstitious uses. Also all that our Chantry and Chapel in ruins with the appurtenances in Barton upon Humber in our said County of Lincoln, and all and singular our lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures, rents and other hereditaments whatsoever in Barton upon Humber aforesaid in anywise belonging or appertaining to the aforesaid late Chantry, or heretofore had, known, accepted, used, or reputed either as part or parcel of the same Chantry.

(To be continued.)

86. THE OPENING OF A TUMULUS AT REVESBY, 1892.
—Stukeley in his *Itin. Curiosum*, written in 1776, describes the tumuli at Revesby as follows:—

“There is an oval inclosed with a broad ditch; the largest diameter, which is somewhat above 300 feet, is precisely east and west; the other a little above 100; the entrance to it is in the middle of the south side; within, at each end of this length, is a large tumulus 100 feet in diameter; they are equal in shape and similar posture, a large vacuum of 100 feet lying between; it is very regularly formed; the length of the oval ditch that incloses the two tumuli is equal to thrice the breadth; the tumuli are large and high; that rising on the North side without the ditch is of an odd figure, but similar. It seems to have been a place of sepulture; perhaps two British Kings were there buried; and the height on the North side was the place whereon they sacrificed horses or the like, to the manes of the deceased. Or is it a place of religious worship among the old Britons? and the two hills may possibly be the temples of the sun and moon.”
(p. 30.)

In October, 1780, Sir Joseph Banks explored the Northernmost of the three hills above described, but his account of it has never been published. He made an opening in the top and dug downwards meeting a very hard gravel, and finding in it

some "bitts of coal run almost to glass such as come out of the blacksmith's fires, and a small piece of unburnt coal (certain marks that someone had dug in it before, and at no very remote period), some lumps of granite, and a small stone flatted and coarsely moulded, evidently, however, by the hand of man, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, of the granite kind, but differing from any species of granite that I have seen." After penetrating some four feet, the men reached soil easier to dig. When they reached the original surface of the ground, they found "the pieces of a small twig or switch not yet decayed," certain proof of recent exploration. This account by Sir Joseph Banks leads to confirm the suggestion of Stukeley that this northern tumulus was the height on which sacrifices were offered. Since 1780, this tumulus has been levelled.

There is no record of any attempt having been made at any time to explore the two existing tumuli, and accordingly in August, 1892, I commenced operations upon the Easternmost of them. Beginning at the North side we cut a wide trench to the centre reaching down to the original level of the ground. In one or two places near the surface we found bits of broken pottery and some bones, apparently of a dog. The outer portion was very hard, requiring the use of the pickaxe, but after getting in some distance the ground became easy to work. There were plain traces of a cut having been made from the top into the mound, but although they evidently penetrated deep, the explorers do not seem to have reached the centre of the mound. We made no discovery until the centre was nearly reached, when we came upon a mass of puddled clay evidently made by hand. Suspending operations, we approached this mass from the top and South side also; and though it was to some extent broken into so that the sandy outside soil mingled with it, we discovered that this mass of puddled clay was from 5 to 6 feet in length, lying North and South, rather narrower at one end than at the other. The bottom which was slightly concave rested upon the original surface of the ground. The two sides were seven or eight inches thick, and over the middle was an arch of clay rising to a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the bottom. The breadth inside the clay was ten inches.

Inside this cist or "sarcophagus"—for so it must be described—we found only black earth, very distinct in colour from any of the surrounding earth. I am told that this beyond doubt contains human remains, but we found no trace of any bones.

Just

Just outside it we picked up two broken pieces of pottery, and two old nails. I have submitted them to the inspection of Mr. A. W. Franks, C.B., F.S.A., and he pronounces them to be beyond doubt mediæval, and to have been probably introduced into the barrow by the preceding explorers.

This result, which was somewhat disappointing, seemed to prove, first, that the cist itself had never before been explored, and secondly that it was a place of burial. All beyond this is conjecture, upon which the only remaining chance of throwing light would seem to be the exploration of the remaining barrow.

E. S.

87. THE PRESERVATION OF CROWLAND ABBEY.—To all who have any care or love for our national monuments, and particularly our Lincolnshire ones, such as Crowland, I would appeal to help in the preservation which is now going on, and for which about £2,000 is urgently required, merely to keep the building standing. I need not take up space to describe Crowland Abbey, there is now left only the North aisle, which is and has been always (with a brief intermission) the parish church, a tower forming part of the West front (with a porch beyond), the ruins of the West front comprising a number of very excellent figures as in the W. front of Wells (over the W. door being a quatrefoil with scenes from the life of St. Guthlac, of beautiful early English work), and some Norman fragments of the S. aisle, the columns of the southern side of the nave, the grand Norman Western arch of the central tower, with remains of the triforium, and below an altar screen, with lateral doors (like St. Cuthbert's at St. Alban's) and room for an altar between them. The Choir is entirely gone. During a recent visit to Crowland, I was enabled to see the good solid work which has been done in the past few years in making safe the Norman arch and screen in the nave, the nave generally, and the tower. As well too could be seen the urgent need of support for the quatrefoil and central doorway in the W. front (which is grievously cracked), and the West front itself. The church walls are also in great want of repair, the oak beams of the roof are rotten, and I am told that the whole arrangements of the Bell chamber are dangerous. There is a well-designed rood-screen, still retaining a fair share of its ancient colouring, in the church, but over it and over the altar in a most hideous gallery, which

which the Rector, the Rev. T. H. Le Bocuf, hopes to remove soon. If any reader wishes to help in this most necessary work, the Rector will be very glad to hear from him and to acknowledge any donation.

E. MANSEL SYMPSON.

88. **THE ANCASTER QUARRIES.**—In Suffolk and Essex, in early work and especially some of fifteenth century, occurs a most excellent building stone, so good that in many cases it is even now as good as new, though exposed outside all the time. Some of the people of this district think it was from Barnack, and so did I till I knew better. However in order to make out this question, I quite lately went to Stamford and Barnack and carefully studied the stone as left in the old quarries and in Church work dating probably from Saxon times down to fifteenth century and later. What I expected to find was that the character of the Barnack stone worked in the fifteenth century differed much from that in Norman or older work, and that this later stone was the one sought. However it was clear that there was very little difference in the stone worked during the above long period, and it became necessary to look elsewhere for the source of the stone in question. At length I found that its structure agrees very closely with that now worked at Ancaster. It is quite unlike the Weldon, Ketton, or Clipsham stone. I intend to carefully examine the district of Ancaster, including Grantham and Sleaford, and learn what I can for myself. What I much wish to know, which your readers may be able to tell me, is whether anything is known as to the working of quarries in the Ancaster district. Have they been in use since very early times or only commenced lately? Do they know anything to upset the idea that the stone may have been used extensively in the fourteenth and fifteenth century, when perhaps the Barnack stone was not so abundant, since I believe it ceased to be worked at or soon after the above period. Though genuine Barnack is met with in many places in Suffolk and Essex, yet so is the stone which is not Barnack, but very like modern Ancaster. I may say that I have made plans of sundry churches, marking carefully the kind of stone used in different parts; and sometimes it is quite clear that, for example, all the decorated work is in one kind, and all the Perpendicular in another. In one place are three or four different kinds of stone, two or three types of bricks, and three types of flint work, all related in a most interesting manner

manner to the date of the erection of the various parts. In other cases it is as easy as possible to detect the exact character and extent of early or late restorations and in some to prove most completely that the Church is essentially Norman, though not a single window or door remains in Norman style.

I mention these facts in order that your readers may not think I am troubling you over an idle question, but over one which in some districts will yield most valuable information. On the contrary little can be learned when some particular, fairly good stone, occurs quite near, so as to have been used as a matter of course at all periods.

Broomfield, Sheffield.

H. C. SORBY, F.R.S., F.S.A.

89. FEET OF FINES, [DIVERS COUNTIES], HENRY VII.—
16 HEN. VII. [1500.]

18. On the Quindene of Holy Trinity.

Between William Warham, clerk, Sir Reginald Bray, knight, Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, John Mordaunt, James Hobart, Richard Empson, and Thomas Lucas, plaintiffs; and Sir John Huse, knight, deforciant.

The manor of Holywell, in the county of Lincoln, and the manor of Streton, in the County of Rutland.

John Huse acknowledged the said manors to be the right of William, for which William and the others gave £30.

18 HEN. VII. [1502-3.]

27. On the Octaves of St. Martin.

Between Thomas Babyngton, Robert Brudenell, Thomas Jakes and Robert Nevyle, plaintiffs; and John Ormond and Joan his wife, deforciant.

The Manors of Alfreton and Norton, &c., in the County of Derby, the manors of Marneham and Osberton, &c., in the County of Nottingham, 22 messuages, 14 tofts, 160 acres of land, 52 acres of meadow, 140 acres of pasture, 10 acres of wood and 40 acres of moor, in Toynton and Tymberland, in the County of Lincoln, the manor of Medburn, and lands in Medburn, Burton Overy, Wellam, Slauston, Skeynenton, and Thorplangton, in the County of Leicester, the manors of Weston and Ayssheley, and a moiety of the advowson of the church of Ayssheley, &c., in the County of Northampton, and various manors, &c., in the Counties of Bucks., Herts., Oxford, and Wilts.

John and Joan acknowledged the said manors, &c., to be the right of Thomas Babyngton, for which plaintiffs
granted

granted them the manors of Alfreton, Norton [Co. Derby] Marneham [Notts.] Medburn [Leic.] Weston, Ayssheley [Northants.] Drayton [Bucks.] Albury, Tyscote, Wellesthorn [Herts.] Rollesham [Oxf.] and Sealesaylesbury [Wilts.], and all the messuages, tofts, lands, meadows, pastures, woods, and rents in the vills of Alfreton, Norton, Marneham, Medburn, Wellam, Slauston, Tokeby, Skeynenton, Thorplangton, Weston, Ayssheley, Sutton, Dyngley, Bulwyke, Drayton, Wyngrove, Albury, Tyscote, Wellesthorn, Rollesham, Ludwell, and Sealesaylesbury, and the advowsons and moieties of advowsons of the churches and chantries aforesaid. To have and to hold to the said John and Joan for their lives, and after their decease a third part of those manors, &c., shall remain to Thomas Lowe and Joan his wife and to the issue of the said Anne, and if the said Joan shall die without issue the same third part shall remain to the right heirs of the said Joan Ormond. And also after the decease of the said John Ormond and Joan another third part of those manors, &c., shall remain to Anthony Babyngton and Elizabeth his wife, and to the issue of Elizabeth, and failing such issue the same third part shall remain to the right heirs of the said Joan Ormond. And, moreover, after the decease of the said John Ormond and Joan the other third part shall remain to William Meryng, knight, and Anne his wife, and to the issue of the said Anne, and failing such issue it shall remain to the right heirs of the said Joan Ormond.

19 HEN. VII. [1503.]

24. On the Octaves of Holy Trinity.

Between Sir Edward Ponyngys, knight, Sir Thomas Fenys, knight, Sir John Pecche, knight, John Mordaunt, James Hobert, Richard Empson, Thomas Lucas, Edward Ferrers, esquire, Thomas Marowe, Serjeant at Law, and William Froste, Gentilman, plaintiffs; and Sir George Nevyll, of Burgevenny, knight, and Joan his wife, deforciant.

The manor of Estwardesbersoke, &c., in the County of Notts, and the manors of Halton, Aukebarowe, and Burton Stather, and 40 messuages, 400 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, and £20 of rent in Halton, Aukebarowe, Burton Stather, Wynterton, Theylby, Hylbaldstede, Barnaby, Eyrby, Conysby, Crosby, Gunnell, Becheford, and Donyngton, and a third part of the manor of Belcheford, in the County of Lincoln. George and Joan acknowledged the said manors, &c., to be the right of John Mordaunt, for which the plaintiffs gave them £1000.

21 HEN. VII. [1505.]

84. On the Quindene of St. Martin.

Between Richard, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Giles Daubeney, of Daubeney, knight, Sir Charles Somerset, of Herbard, knight, Sir Thomas Lovell, knight, Sir Richard Emson, knight, Sir James Hobart, knight, Edmund Dudley, Humphrey Conyngesby, one of the king's Serjeants at Law, and Thomas Lucas, plaintiffs, and Robert Ratclyfe de Fitz Water, and Margaret Ratclyfe, widow, who was the wife of Sir John Ratclyfe de Fitzwater, knight, deforciants.

The manors of Multon Fitz Water, Multon Dominorum, Flete Fitz Water, Beausolace Fitz Water, Beausolace Dominorum, and Scarbek, and 60 messuages, 3000 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 1000 acres of pasture, 40 acres of wood, and 100s. of rent in Multon Fitz Water, Multon Dominorum, Flete Fitz Water, Beausolace Fitz Water, Beausolace Dominorum, and Scarbeck, in the County of Lincoln, and the castle and manor of Egremound, &c., in the County of Cumberland, and the manors of Shymplyng and Thurstanton, &c., in the County of Suffolk.

Robert and Margaret acknowledged the said castle, manors, &c., to be the right of the Bishop, for which the plaintiffs and the others gave them £1000.

W. BOYD.

*QUERIES.*

90. OLD TOMB AT ALFORD.—I spent a week at Alford in October, 1857, having gone there for the purpose of looking up a few memorials of my ancestors, and from a desire to inspect the Parish Register, the Rev. George Jeans then being Vicar. It was mere curiosity on my part. At the time the Pilgrim Fathers were colonising America, my ancestor William, in 1634, left Alford with his family and proceeded to Boston in Massachusetts, where his wife Anne (Marbury), a few years afterwards was the means of stirring up many religious quarrels. William (bap. Aug. 14, 1586), was son of Edward (sepult. Feb. 14, 1631), who was son of John Hutchinson, twice Mayor of Lincoln (from whom I am the tenth), whose Will is dated April 21, 1565, and whose brother William was Sheriff. From the time that William left England until my visit to Alford, none of my race had been to
their

their old home, a space of 223 years. Being Loyalists, they took the English side when the Revolutionary War broke out, and hurried from Boston after Washington had bombarded the city, and were driven out of the country by riot, rowdyism, and confiscation, my father being born in the ship on the 24th of March, 1776, on the return voyage to England. When at Alford I made a coloured sketch of the south side of the church, which at that time, together with the tower, was in a sad state of dilapidation; but they have both been repaired since. Originally built of yellow sandstone, procured, as I understood, from certain quarries in the Greensand formation, that crops out beyond the chalk hills to the westward of the town, decay had so much injured the external masonry, that the whole west front of the tower was cased with red brick from the top to the bottom, and this unsightly patching had been liberally carried, like an archipelago of islands, in places, nearly all over the whole exterior of the building. On looking at my sketch I am reminded that close to the base of the south wall of the tower, outside, there is an altar tomb, enclosed within railings. Since I left Alford, I think it must have been, I have become informed that tradition assigns that tomb as the burial place of Edward Hutchinson. I am sorry to be so personal, and offer many apologies for being so much so in this communication. I would beg to ask whether such a tradition exists, and whether any inscription, legible or otherwise, still remains upon it, such as would either confirm or refute such a notion. I trust there are many friends, and as many subscribers to *Lincs. N. & Q.* in Alford, and to them I venture to submit this question.

Old Chancel, Sidmouth.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

91. FAMILY OF HOLLED.—Can any of your readers give me any information respecting the family of Holled? A lady of that name married Sir William Cowper, and became the mother of the famous Lord Keeper Cowper. Her father is called in Burke's *Peerage*, "Sir Samuel Holled, Kt. of London." I cannot find any evidence to support the statement that he was a knight. I have reason to think that the family at one time resided in Lincolnshire. The Rev. George Becke who, during the Civil War was Chaplain to the Parliamentary forces under the command of the Earl of Manchester, and was present at the fight at Winceby Field, was subsequently intruded as a Puritan Minister into the Rectory of the Parish of Rippingale.

While

While there, he and his wife Hannah had several children born. The eldest son was baptized by the Christian name of "Holloed." Any information as to this family would be very welcome.

*Rotherhithe Rectory,
London, S.E.*

EDWARD JOSSELYN BECK.

92. HORNBOOKS.—Can any of your readers tell me when the hornbook fell into disuse. An old man whom I knew—



Robert Lockwood, of Yaddlethorpe, told me that he learnt the alphabet from one, and described it as accurately as if he had had one before him. He was born in the year 1776. On the other hand I have conversed with persons who were born not more than ten years later than he, who had heard of but never seen a hornbook. I am curious about the matter at the present time, because a correspondent of mine, Mr. Tuer, of the Leadenhall Press, Leadenhall Street, London, is engaged on a work on the subject, in which I fully believe he will gather together all the waifs and strays of knowledge on the subject that are now attainable.

The hornbook in some form or other seems to be much older than commonly supposed, my friend the late Dr. Rock had seen evidence that in some of our English monasteries there were little hornbooks for the choir-boys with the reponses and their music duly set forth (*Church of our Fathers*, Vol. III., pt. ii., p. 213).

Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey. EDWARD PEACOCK.



REPLIES.

93. ROMAN BRICKS AND TILES (Vol. III., p. 98).—In the interesting notice of the remains of Topholme Abbey mention is made of pieces of brick as detected in the Early English walls, but which pieces, however, may be Roman. The paragraph at p. 98 is this:—

"The stones of which the ruin is built contain many fossils, and in the mortar between the stones I found, in several places,

places, thin pieces of brick, some only a quarter of an inch thick, which were evidently placed there when the Early English wall, in which they are imbedded, was built. I have been told that six Roman urns were found about three miles distant, in a field close to where the road from Bucknall branches off to Horsington and Stixwoud, so they may be Roman bricks which the builders found near at hand and made use of."

Upon this it may be said that it would be quite an exceptional thing to find Roman bricks so thin as stated. Some years ago I collected the dimensions of several kinds of ancient bricks—Roman, Greek, and Egyptian. Examples of the Roman were $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches square, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ thick; $16\frac{1}{2}$ square, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ and some of them $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick; 22 inches square, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ thick. Vitruvius describes three sizes of Roman bricks, but which also had been used by the Greeks, as their names plainly reveal. (1) The *Didoron*, 12 inches by 6, the thickness not given. (2) The *Tetradoron*, 4 palms, or 12 inches, the palm being here taken at 3 inches; the other measurements are not recorded. (3) The *Pentadoron*, 5 palms, or 15 inches, every way. Perhaps "every way" means each way, or length and breadth, leaving out the thickness. Half-bricks of each sort are also noticed as having been in use. As to Egyptian bricks, some of them are spoken of as having been $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $6\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 4 thick; and others as measuring 15 by 7, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ thick. Some writers are stated to have said that no "long bricks" (by which I understand longer than wide, like our modern bricks), are to be found in ancient buildings. Surely such a statement is wholly untenable, as the above measurements (to go no further) abundantly prove.

Further information on the usual sizes, and other points of make and proportion connected with Roman bricks, and also tiles for roofing or other purposes, may be seen in Mr. J. E. Lee's handsome volume entitled *Isca Silurum*, 1862, &c. This valuable work serves as a profusely illustrated catalogue to the extensive collection of antiquities recovered from the site of the ancient Roman city of Caerleon, in South Wales, by means of exhaustive excavations pursued through a long course of years. At page 38 he speaks as follows:—

"A large number of flat bricks have been found at Caerleon, either loose in the ground or built into the walls which have been excavated. It is, of course, useless to draw bricks of regular shape [*i.e.*, to illustrate his Catalogue], but it may

be

be well to give the dimensions of some of them. The largest yet found measure 24in. square, and are 3in. thick; some are 15in. square, and 2in. thick; but probably the most common size is 15in. long, 11in. wide, and 3in. thick."

On page 39 he gives instances of cornice-bricks. They were nearly three times as long as wide—moulded at one end, and set in the wall on their broad edges, side by side. Some measured 15 inches long, 5 inches wide, by 3 inches thick; and others 13 by 5 by 3. On page 41 the general run of roof tiles is quoted. He instances one of them, and says:—

"This specimen was from the Castle villa, and is 20 inches long and 14 inches broad; the general thickness is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but the sides where turned up are 3 inches thick."

As the product of excavations made at the remains of two Roman villas discovered towards the south-eastern confines of Devonshire—Holcombe and Honeyditches—I saw and handled several roof tiles of similar pattern, and of equally clumsy make.

I by no means wish to depreciate the value of Mr. Penny's discovery of fragments of pottery in the walls of Tūpholme Abbey; on the contrary, I think it is sufficiently encouraging to merit further enquiry. I have merely quoted the above discursive instances of the various measurements of Roman bricks and tiles, to see whether they would in any way fall in with the fragments in the Abbey walls. It will be observed that all the bricks and tiles are of very thick, heavy, and clumsy make. I understand that the pieces in the joints of the masonry are very thin, comparatively speaking, and perhaps they are of a better class of manufacture. If those fragments are curved, the fact would suggest that they are portions of broken vases, vessels, or domestic utensils. If, on the contrary, they are flat, like plaques of China ware, it is hard to guess what kind of ancient Roman vessel they could have belonged to. Being unable to suggest a solution, I can go no further. I will leave the question for others.

Old Chancel, Sidmouth.

P. O. HUTCHINSON.

94. FIELD NAMES (Vol. III., p. 108).—Having spent considerable pains in trying to recover and identify the old field names in Conisholme, I should like to ask Mr. W. Morton a few questions in connection with his interesting paper in the October number. Are not Nuriet or New-riet and Munhet the same field? Certainly Munhet is the field now known as

Nunnetts,

Nunnetts, and the surroundings so far as they are indicated in the paper agree. Which is the right name, and what is the interpretation thereof?

Will he also kindly supplement his Note by giving the dates of the Deeds of Gift mentioned, as that would heighten the interest, and make it of more value for insertion in the Parish Archives.

Can he or any other reader suggest derivations of the other place-names he mentions, Umbayne Bridge, Hove-dike, Sunnet, Jerles-dale, Ryshcroft (I am afraid "rushes" were too general in that part of the parish for that to be the root), Mancroft (which still retains its name), and Lidiats?

We have in the Church, a brass dated, 1515, in memory of John Langholme, de Conisholme, Armiger. Was he connected with the Lekeburns or Legburns of Conisholme?

Conisholme Rectory.

T. LONGLEY.

95. LINCOLNSHIRE MARTYRS (Vol. III., p. 119).—Mr. Everard Green has kindly placed at our disposal the following interesting letter from Father John Morris, S.J.

"31, Farm Street, Berkeley Square,
London, W., Nov. 9, 1892.

"My Dear Mr. Everard Green,

"You asked me about Robert Dymock, Champion of England, who died in prison for the Catholic Faith, probably in Lincoln, in 1580. Blessed Richard Kirkeman was his fellow-prisoner. (*Challoner.*)

"He was the eldest son of Sir Edward Dymock, or Dymoke, knt., of Scrivelsby, co. Lincoln, (ob. 1566), by Anne, daughter of Sir George Talboys, sister and heiress of Gilbert, Lord Talboys of Kyme. So Mr. Joseph Gillow, in his *Bibliographical Dictionary* (189). I do not know why she did not inherit the barony after the death of Elizabeth, sole daughter of Lord Talboys.

"Robert Dymock, the martyr, married Bridget, eldest daughter of Edward Clinton, twelfth Baron Clinton, created Earl of Lincoln May 4, 1572, Lord High Admiral, K.G., ob. 1585. Mr. Gillow calls her 'co-heiress,' but Lord Lincoln was succeeded by his son."

"The martyr was confined to his house by paralysis, and pleading inability, when cited to appear before Thomas Cowper, Bishop of Lincoln, on account of his religion. The

Bishop

Bishop came to his house, and finding him to be a staunch Catholic, sent him to prison, where he soon died.

"Robert Dimock and his wife, Lady Bridget, were indicted for hearing mass, July 24, 1580. (*Lansdowne MSS.*, 3075).

"As to the Tyrwhitts, I think there is a discrepancy between the *Privy Council Book* and Challoner, Persons and Rishton. I have not the *Privy Council Book* at hand to compare them afresh.

"Ursula Tyrwhitt married Lord Suffield, who conformed and made earnest suit that Lady Suffield may not have to appear in court at Lincoln. (*Council Book*, July 16, 1580.)

"William Tyrwhitt and his wife, Elizabeth, were indicted. William and Robert were in prison together, July 16, 1580, when Robert was examined by Secretary Wilson, and the two brothers were ordered to the Tower, June 13, 1581. William and Robert allowed freedom in bond. These are my notes from the *Council Book*, but Rishton's *Diary in the Tower* says: 'June 18, 1580, William Tyrwhitt, eldest son of Sir Robert, thrown into the Tower because he was said to have heard mass at his sister's wedding. June 18, Robert, his brother, taken for the same reason, and though he was very sick, was not allowed bail, but cast into the Tower, where he soon died.'

"All this requires examination. Anyhow, Challoner is wrong in saying that William Tyrwhitt died in the Tower.

(Signed) JOHN MORRIS, S.J."

96. Runic Stone at MININGSBY (Vol. III., p. 124).—In reply to the query of Mr. Peacock respecting the above, I am happy to be able to state that some years ago, when I had charge of the parish, I prevailed upon the Churchwarden to remove it into the chancel, for safe keeping, and set it up by the north wall. In the same wall, I fancy, there is a similar stone; but as that part of the church was not taken down by the architect (the late Mr. Fowler, of Louth), when the fabric was restored by Mr. J. Banks Stanhope, I was unable to verify my supposition. There is, I believe, beneath the floor, a slab with a Latin inscription in memory of one of the Wildbore family, who owned the property in the last century. The Bishop of Bangor, who married a Miss Wildbore, held land in East Kirkby in the year 1800.

East Kirkby Rectory.

G. MAUGHAN, M.A.

This

This stone was laid as a step inside the church, but the former Rector, the Rev. E. Nevins, took it up and replaced it by a plain slab. It was left in the church, and is now there.

Revesby.

JOS. WALKER.



REVIEWS.

Index Armorial to an Emblazoned Manuscript of the Surname of French, Franc, Francois, Frene, and others, both British and Foreign. By A. D. WELD FRENCH. Boston: Privately Printed. 8vo. [1891].

Our American friends have great love for the sister sciences of genealogy and heraldry. The volume before us, consisting as it does of less than a hundred and twenty pages, must have been a work of great labour. As far as we can test it, it is exhaustive as far as England is concerned. It is not probable that the various families whose arms are here calendared were all of one stock. We do not, indeed, imagine that the author supposes them to be so. Their derivations are probably not all from the same source.

Books of this kind when carefully compiled, as this is, are not only valuable in themselves, but will be exceedingly helpful whenever the time comes for the compilation of a general armorial of all English-speaking peoples.

The Prymer, or Prayer Book, of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, in English, dating about 1400 A.D. Edited by HENRY LITTLEHALES. Part I., Text, illust., 8vo.; Part II., Collation of MSS., illust., 8vo. London: Longmans & Co. Part I., 1891; Part II., 1892. Pp. 20, 76.

Few of our readers have ever seen a mediæval Prymer in English, indeed there is a popular belief, very widely spread, that until the religious changes in the reign of Henry VIII. books of devotion in the vernacular were so rare as to be practically unknown. If Mr. Littlehales' labours produced no other result than disproving this strange misconception, his time would have been well spent.

Prymers in English are now very rare; the Editor has only been able to hear of fourteen manuscripts now remaining. Of these

these he has given a full collation of all except one, which, as it contains the Latin text as well as the English, would have swelled out the book to double its size without any proportionate advantage.

In pre-reformation times there were several other devotional books in English as well as the Prymer, but the Prymer, and it alone, was widely spread and used everywhere. It has indeed, we believe, been assumed that the Prymer had some sort of ecclesiastical authority. For this we have failed to discover any evidence, and should be surprised if proof should ever be forthcoming. We have, however, overwhelming evidence, from both printed and manuscript sources, that vernacular devotions were very commonly used during the two centuries which preceded the separation from Rome. We may therefore conclude that the Prymer, which was by far the most popular, was recommended by the parochial clergy to their flocks. As the contents of the English Prayers vary very little, Mr. Littlehales has been able to give a table of contents, which answers for all the copies he has seen. First came the Hours of the Blessed Virgin, the Seven Penitential Psalms, the Gradual Psalms and the Litany, and lastly the Office for the Dead and the Commendations. The first in order and that which occupies the greatest amount of space are the Hours of the Blessed Virgin. Though there are many slight differences they correspond in their main features with the office bearing a similar name which is to be found in the *Golden Manual* and many other Roman Catholic books of devotion in modern use. When this service was compiled does not seem to be known. The earliest mention we have found of it is at the time of the First Crusade, when Pope Urban II. ordered it to be said to call down the blessing of God on the expedition.* The Litany is of course the Litany of the Saints. Each diocese had specific differences, but throughout the whole of the Western Church the main features were the same. The Litany contained in *The Book of Common Prayer* is the Old English Litany, with the names of the Saints and some few of the prayers omitted.

Some of the translations are of touching beauty. The authors, whoever they may have been, for we see no reason for attributing the whole to one mind, had great power over the rhythm of English prose. It may be well to note that in the "Te Deum" the passage "Te martyrum candidatus laudat

* Montalembert, *Monks of the West*, Vol. VII., p. 136.

exercitus" is rendered "Thee praysith the white oost of martires." Why "candidatus" was rendered by "noble" in the Prayer Book has not, so far as we know, been explained.

The Editor brings unquestionable evidence to show that these Prymers once were very common; in fact there cannot be any doubt that nearly everyone who could read, who was not a fluent Latin scholar, possessed one. Their extreme scarcity has arisen from the fact that, by a statute of 1549, all the old service books were ordered to be "utterly abolished, extinguished, and forbidden to be used or kept." As Mr. Littlehales remarks, "it is impossible to with old one's sympathy from those who for many years had been wont to reverence and care for their Prayer Book, a book which had in probably many cases been for generations a cherished possession and family heirloom." The Latin Prymers are rare also, but more have survived the storms of the sixteenth century than their vernacular equivalents. This is probably due to the fact that they contained illuminations, and were therefore prized by those who did not care for the text. Their calendars also, in many cases, contained the registers of the births, marriages, and deaths in their owner's family for several generations. This reason alone has, we may be sure, in some instances, caused old Latin Prymers to be kept as a sort of title-deed.

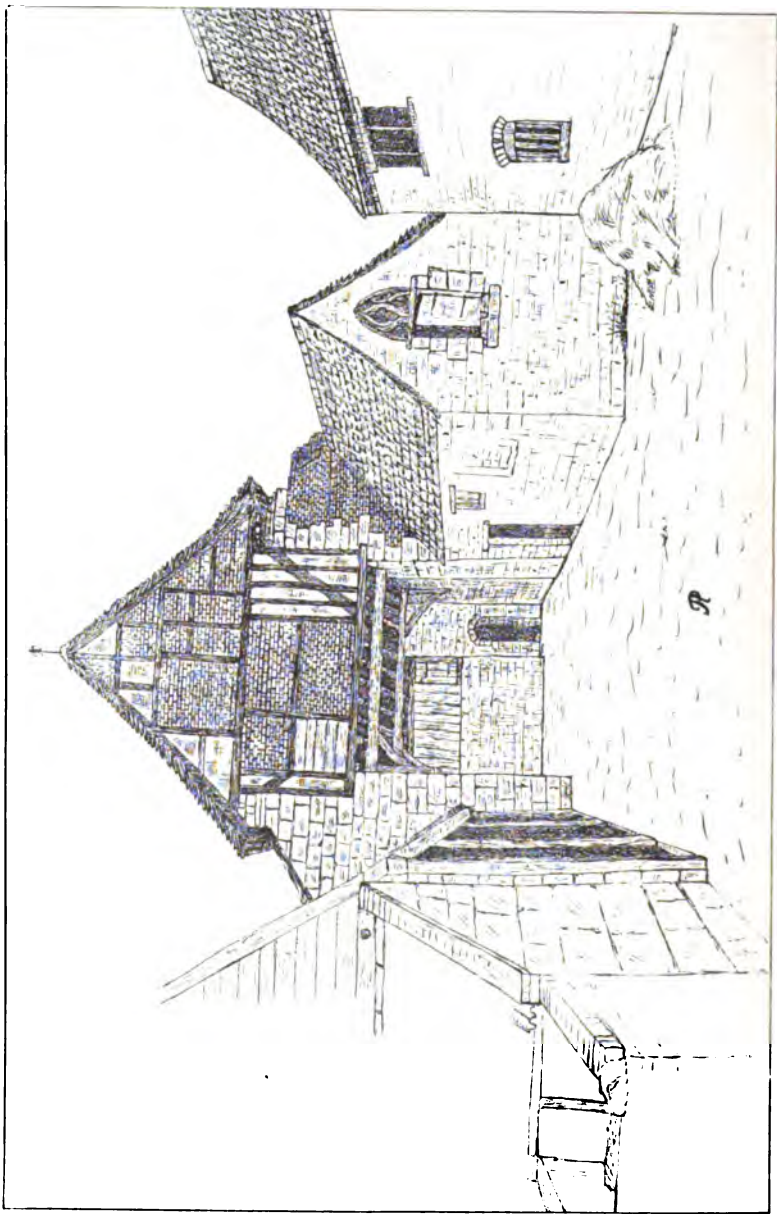
NOTICES.

We have much pleasure in announcing the early publication of a new edition of Sir Charles Anderson's *Lincoln Guide*, edited by the Rev. A. R. Maddison. It will contain a short memoir of Sir Charles, by the Rev. Sir George Prevost, Bart.

Mr. Morton, of Horncastle, has in preparation for publication an entire new work upon *Scrivelsby, the Home of the Champions*, by the Rev. Canon Lodge, Rector of Scrivelsby, who has collected a considerable amount of fresh information relating to this interesting historical Manor.

Mr. Morton has also undertaken the publication of an account of the *Lincolnshire Sepulchral Brasses*, illustrated, by the Rev. G. E. Jeans, M.A., based upon his *Notes* which have appeared in the *Supplements to Lincs. N. & Q.* the last three years.

Mr. Morton will shortly publish by subscription the *First Register Book* of S. Mary's Church, Horncastle, dating from 1559.



GATEHOUSE OF STIXWOULD PRIORY.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



NOTES ON STIXWOULD PRIORY, 1893.—The sketch of the gatehouse of Stixwould Priory is filled in from a rough drawing by Mr. Willson, in the possession of E. Turnor, Esq., of Panton Hall, who kindly allowed me to copy it. Mr. Willson says, in a note on his drawing, "A view of the gatehouse of Stixwould Priory, near Bardney; the little building on the outside, seems to have been a chapel."

After giving an outline of a coat of arms, which seems to be that of the Leaks, of Lincolnshire, "Argent, a chief gules, over all a bend engrailed azure," Mr. Willson adds the following particulars:—"Arms on a truss of timber under the gatehouse of Stixwould Abbey; four acres within a moat, the gatehouse facing east towards the village, a large chamber of timber frame, tiled, with gable in each front, the side walls buttressed by the wall of lower building, a cross wall in the centre with a large gate by a wicket or postern; on the outside a little building on one hand has a pretty window of the time of Edward III. injured by a rude wooden frame; the dwelling-house respectable but nothing curious, the gate-house is all that stands of the monastic offices."

All the buildings which appear in the sketch were removed in 1849, when new farm-buildings were erected, but the dwelling-house remains and is so far curious, that in the long

attic at the south end it is possible to walk round the chimney which is more than two feet from the nearest wall, and in the front passage the Royal arms of Charles II. are to be seen, dated 1662; while the roof of the cellar has pieces of well-carved wood in it, and the step is made of a flat stone having the remains of a curious cross carved on it, a canopied stone coffin lid is built into the outside wall of the house, and fragments of carved stones, some showing the dog-tooth ornament, are to be seen in the garden.

The moat round the Abbey and the paved way through the gateway and down to the drain, which runs into the Witham, can easily be traced, and it is possible to distinguish where two buildings stood just inside the south-west corner of the moat, where coloured glass was found thirty years ago.

Between the pond and the back garden of the Abbey house, where some young trees have been planted, two stone coffins and lids were found, one of which is built into the south wall of the farm house, and the other rests against the church tower, they were found by a man who was digging up stone to burn in clamps into lime, and they mark the spot where I presume the convent church once stood, in which George Holand,* says (in 1563) he had seen monuments to members of his family, as well as in the neighbouring convent churches of Barking (Barlings), Bardney, and Grysted (Kirkstead).

The curious figure mentioned by Doctor Oliver in his *Monasteries of the Witham*, "Of the bust of a lady in the attitude of prayer, placed upon the superior limb of a cross bottony, with a nimbus round her head," is now preserved within the altar rails on the south side of Woodhall Spa Church, which was built of stone from the foundations of Stixwold Priory.

Stixwold Priory was founded by Lucy, Countess of Lincoln, and her two sons, William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, and Ranulph II., Earl of Chester, before 1153; she was probably the daughter of Ivo Tailboys and Lucy, sister of Edwin and Morcar, and not the wife of Ivo, as *Crowland Chronicle* asserts, for the foundress of Stixwold Priory was married to Roger de Romara in 1114, more than 43 years after Ivo and Lucy were married, and she had a son William, and on the death of Roger, Earl of Lincoln, she married Ranulf, Earl of Chester, and had issue two sons and two daughters.

* Thompson's *History of Boston*, 2nd Ed., p. 378.

Leland says "Stixwould Priory was of the Cistercian order," but adds "Hic olim erant ut ego accepi fratres." While Speed says "It was of the Gilbertine order," which agrees with a note, on the words in the will of Richard de Ravenser, in the proceedings of the Archæological Institute, at Lincoln, in 1848, "Lego cuilibet moniali de ordine Sempringham," namely "Such as at Bolington, Alvingham, and Stixwould, in Lincolnshire." And among the documents belonging to the late Lady Waterford,* is the following memorandum, "That in A.D. 1247, Brother Roger, master of the house of nuns of Stikeswald, with the consent of the brethren of the said house, enfeoffed . . ."

I think then that Stixwould Priory was originally of the order of *Sempringham*,† and may afterwards have become a Cistercian Nunnery, or else the idea of its having been Cistercian may have arisen from the curious transaction which prevented the original intention of allowing Stixwould and the neighbouring nunnery of Stainfield to remain, when the lesser monasteries were given to the king, and resulted in the Nuns of Stixwould being turned out to make room for the Nuns of Stainfield, who took their place when Stainfield was suppressed and given to Sir Robert Tyrwhitt.

Doctor Oliver shows the conditions on which Stixwould Priory was refounded were so intolerable, that when their piteous appeal was refused, the Nuns were forced to surrender and were pensioned, and their property was sold to Robert Deighton for twenty years purchase, and rapidly passed through the families of Welby of Halstead, Earle, and Broxholme, if not others, in less than one hundred years.

I have collected a few more facts about Stixwould Priory which are not mentioned by Doctor Oliver, which may be of interest. The following *Letter* ‡ shows how things were done at the dissolution of the monasteries:—

"Letter from Doctor Loundon to Sir Richard Rich, imprimis, my Lord commandyd me to put Mr. Lucy in possession of Crouch Fryers house in Thelsford (Warwickshire), and now he wrytethe that I shall

* Historical Manuscripts Commission, XI. Report, Appendix part VII.

† St. Gilbert, born at Sempringham in Lincolnshire, and afterwards rector of that parish, founded in 1148 the Order of Gilbertines, for canons and nuns to live in the same monastery, but only to meet at mass. He was canonized in 1202, and founded the only English order.

‡ *Camden Society Reports* for 1842.

put Mr. Cheynye in possession of the same, if Mr. Lucy shall have Thelsford, then if my Lord so will that I do go to Nuncotton or Stikkeswold monryes in Lincolnshyer, Mr. Cheyney may be served in som of them.

Among the documents (over one hundred) relating to Stixwold Priory, belonging to the Lady Waterford, are some which contain an agreement that certain women should be received as nuns if they wished, and in any case that they should be buried as nuns in the conventual Church of Stixwold when they died.

Four members of the family of De Stigeswald are mentioned, Roger, son of Roger and Alice de Stigeswald, and Sir Theobald de Stykeswald (Roger de Stikeswald was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1192).

The Master of the Nuns is mentioned in four different documents, who seems to have been the survivor of the former state of things, when there were monks as well as nuns at Stixwold.

A Prioress named Eva, and another Margery Gubaud, also occur as living in XIII. century.

Richard de Ravenser, Archdeacon of Lincoln, by his will in 1385, left "to Lady Eustachia de Ravenser, Prioress of Stixwold, xx*li.*, and to every nun there iijs. iiij*d.*, to be paid out of the money due to me under the bond of the convent, and to Margerie Pype, nun of Stykeswald x*ls.*" The arms of De Ravenser Vair, in chief three ravens. Geoffrey de Seint Quintyn Knight, in 1386, left "to my sister of Stykeswold un tasse d'argent oue le cow'cle escrit desus Schon Schame."

The following extracts will show what was considered a proper provision for the Vicar of Stixwold, while he lived with the master of the nuns, and afterwards when he lived in the vicarage (which was sold separately from the Priory property, after the dissolution).

"Stikeswald Vicaria in ecclesia de Stikeswald que est monialium de Stikeswald sic est ordinater Vicarius erit ad mensam magistri ut vicarius secularis et habe bit annatim de dictis magistro et conventu xx solidos ad vestitum suum et ipsi magister et conventus procurabant hospicium archidiaconi et omnia tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria sustinebant."*

* From *Liber Antiquus Hugonis Wells*, 1209-1235, edited by A. Gibbons, p. 45.

From the oldest Stixwold Register:—

“Capta est inquisitio per W. Archidiaconum Lincoln’ de vicaria de Stixwold per quam acceptum est inter cetera quod vicarius ejusdem percipiat singulis septimanis de domo conventuali de Stixwold nomine vicarie sue, quatuordecim panes conventuales et quatuordecim *lagenas cervisie** et septem panes qui vocantur *Prikkedelaves*† ad victum *garcionis*‡ sui et viginti solidos annatim ad robam et 14s. ad stipendia clerici sui et ad *lardarum*§ suum sex solidos octo denarios. Et 800 allei et duas pecias *casei*|| et unum peciam *butiri*¶ *dimid’* peci sepi: ducent’ tranas turbarum** quatuor quateria avenæ decimam feni provenientis de prato quandam Galfripi Gippe, et unam daylam prati jacentem apud Licceholm et competens hospicium juxta ecclesiam parochialem.

JAMES ALPASS PENNY.

98. THE TENNYSON PEDIGREE (Vol. III., p. 136).—It is amusing to note the persistency with which all who have written on the subject of the late Poet Laureate’s birth have called attention to the fact, which they seem to have considered a remarkable one, that he was descended from Edward III.

The pedigree given on pp. 136–7 of the last number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* exhibits this descent, along with one from the D’Eyncourts, but it is stated in such a way as to utterly mislead anyone unpractised in tracing genealogies. I will therefore crave space for a few remarks, which may possibly enlighten the casual reader as to the value of such things.

As to the descent from a son of Edward III., it is no mere paradox to say that the question, as a rule, ought to be, not who is descended from that monarch, but who is *not*. For anyone who gives a glance at the table of Plantagenet Kings will see at once that the descendants of Edward III., must be legion. In those times the Princesses of the Royal Blood were not debarred from marrying English subjects without the

* Flagons of ale.

† Pricked loaves.

‡ Garcio=groom.

§ Larder.

|| Cheese.

¶ Butter.

** Turf soda for burning.

Sovereign's permission. To take one instance: Joan Plantagenet, daughter of Edward I., married, first, Gilbert de Clare, and, secondly, Ralph de Monthermer, "a plain esquier," as the chronicler expresses it. The descendants of these two marriages may be counted by thousands. In short, if Dean Honeywood's grandmother lived to be 98, and *to see* 367 descendants from her body, can we be surprised at the vast number of descendants from the numerous family of Edward III. after the lapse of several centuries?

But if it is needful to exhibit a Royal descent in a memoir of an illustrious poet, surely it would be better to be more careful in the selection. One can see at a glance that the Poet Laureate must have been descended from the Plantagenets through numerous channels, viz., the families of Savage, Morley, Parker, Manners, Hildyard, and Leeke. Why then give the least desirable of Plantagenet descents, the Beaufort one, as a specimen? The number of descendants from John of Gaunt's first wife, Blanche, the heiress of Lancaster, is comparatively limited, but that from the progeny of his quondam concubine, Katherine Swynford, is innumerable.

But where the pedigree is most likely to mislead is in the matter of the D'Eyncourt descent. After a good deal of acquaintance with such things, one has to rub one's eyes and look very carefully at the genealogical chart before one understands it. To begin with, the compiler has not indicated which are heiresses and which are not; hence it would be natural for anyone to suppose that Jane Pitt, who married Christopher Hildyard, was an heiress, seeing that Dorothy Hildyard, who married George Clayton, and Elizabeth Clayton, who married Michael Tennyson, undoubtedly were heiresses, in the genealogical sense; *i.e.*, they had no brothers, or, if they had any, the brothers left no issue to survive and inherit the blood.

But, as a matter of fact, Jane Pitt was not an heiress; and this makes all the difference, for instead of the Tennysons representing the D'Eyncourts in blood and having a right thereby to quarter the arms, the descendants of Jane Pitt's brother are entitled alone to do so, in virtue of their being the representatives of George Pitt, who married the real heiress, Lady Jane Savage. Briefly, then, the following persons are the real co-heirs in blood of the ancient D'Eyncourts:—1, the daughters and co-heirs of George fourth Lord Rivers, viz., the
Duchess

Duchess of Leeds and her sisters; 2, Mr. Lane Fox, of Bramham, and his sons; 3, General Pitt-Rivers and his sons; 4, the Countesses of Yarborough and Powis, as daughters and co-heirs of the late Lord Conyers; 5, Mrs. Weld Blundell and her sisters as daughters and co-heirs of the late Hon. Charles Lane-Fox.

But a further complication now arises. Another line of descent is from the Lekes, or Leekes, Earls of Scarsdale, who were also Barons Deincourt of Sutton. Any casual reader would naturally think that even if the Tennysons did not represent the D'Eyncourts of the older Barony, they represented, at any rate, another branch of the family. And yet, if the Leke pedigree be examined, it will be found that even the Lekes were in no sense representatives of the D'Eyncourts. The Sir Francis Leke, who, in 1624, was created Baron Deincourt of Sutton, took that title simply because the lands which he inherited from his remote ancestors had originally been held of Walter Deincourt! A feudal tie is not quite the same as one of consanguinity.

The bookplate of Lord Tennyson has just been given in the *Queen* newspaper, and anyone who looks at it will see that while the Leke, Hildyard, and Clayton arms are quartered with those of Tennyson, the D'Eyncourt arms are conspicuous by their absence.

It may be thought that it was unnecessary to have called attention to these facts, but, apart from it being desirable to clear up a misty point of genealogy, it may be well to dispose of a foolish idea, which has actually sprung up in some people's minds, that the Poet accepted a peerage because he conceived himself entitled by descent to one! It is difficult to credit such nonsense, but it may be as well to dispel the illusion by saying that the Earldom of Scarsdale and Barony of Deincourt of Sutton were not baronies by Writ, and therefore not inheritable by heirs female. The real co-heirs to the ancient barony of D'Eyncourt I have already mentioned, but the likelihood of the Crown calling it out of abeyance in favour of any of these is not great. The time has passed since Mr. Hatton (portrayed in Disraeli's *Sybil*, but really Mr. Fleming) could promise Sir Vavasour Firebrace the Barony of Bardolph, and good Mrs. Otway-Cave blossomed into Baroness Braye (after a diligent canvass of Whig peers), and Mr. Stonor became Lord Camoys, and Lady Henry Fitzgerald,

gerald, Baroness de Ros, just because they represented (as various other people did) a co-heirship of those ancient titles.

One thing more I take note of before I finish this criticism—"Catherine of Morley." Who was she? I think she would have been surprised at finding herself so styled, as she was simply Catherine Parker, daughter, and eventually co-heir, with her sister Mrs. Cranfield, of Thomas, Lord Morley and Monteagle. She might just as well have been called "Catherine of Monteagle," which would have sounded better and been equally intelligible.

A. R. MADDISON.

99. THE CLAIM OF THE TREASURER OF LINCOLN TO THE USE OF THE CHAMBER OVER THE GALILEE PORCH, A.D. 1308.—The volume of the Acts for the Chapter of Lincoln for the years 1305–1312 contains the following singular claim on the part of the then Treasurer of the Church, Robert de Lacy, to the use of the Chamber above the Galilee Porch of the Minster for storing charcoal and other necessities for the conduct of the services of the Church, for which he was responsible; as well as for his own habitation in time of war, when his canonical residence, being incapable of defence, would be an insecure dwelling place. It will be seen that the Chapter ignored the existence of any such right as that claimed by the Treasurer, but promised to look into the matter and determine its legality. Meanwhile, Treasurer de Lacy was allowed to continue to use the chamber as his storehouse, as his predecessors in office had done before him, though not of right but by the tolerance of the Chapter. How long the chamber continued to be so degraded does not appear. It afterwards served a worthier purpose as the "Court house" of the Dean and Chapter, when they had sole jurisdiction in the close, in which was held the "*Curia vocata le Galilee*," which had its own steward and other officials. When the Chapter lost their jurisdiction, the Galilee was again made to serve base purposes; the arches of the porch were walled up—as is seen in Hollar's view in Dugdale's *Monasticon*—and the lower storey was converted into the plumber's workshop, which was subsequently transferred to the "Court room" above. The whole structure was restored and re-roofed in 1850–51 under Dean Ward, and as there was no Treasurer then to claim it, nor had been for three hundred years, it was fitted up as a "Muniment Room," a purpose it still excellently serves.

Lincoln

Lincoln Chapter Acts, 1308, fo. 12 verso.

Memorandum quod die Martis prox' post festum S. Hugonis scilicet die S. Pelagie congregatis canonicis in Thesaurario Magister R. de Lacy Thesaurarius asserens et pretendens custodiam Cameræ seu domus super Galileam in ecclesia ad Thesaurarios ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerint pertinuisse et pertinere debere ad reponendum ibidem carbones et alia providenda pro Thesaur' quæ incumbunt, ipsosque fuisse in pacifica possessione custodiæ ejusdem a tempore cujus memoria non habetur, adjiciens quod si Guerra immineret ibi deberet esse habitacio Thesaurarii, et quod, si aliquo tempore operarii ecclesie in eadem domo operati sint et habuerint claves ipsius, hoc fuit ex dimissione et licencia Thesaurarii speciali, petiit instanter custodiam predictam sibi ut Thesaurario adjudicari, clavesque ipsius domus eidem liberari atque tradi, Cui responsum fuit per Capitulum quod de jure quod sibi pretendebat dictus Thesaurarius penitus ignorabatur, nam operarii ecclesie in ea semper hactenus sunt libere operati absque dimissione et licentia Thesaurarii, ut creditur, cujuscunque, unde de jure Thesaurarii voluit Capitulum ulterius deliberare; set quia Thesaurarii aliqui ibidem carbones suos reponebant per Capitulum, vel ex tollerancia ejusdem habuerunt aisiamenta sua, placuit Capitulo quod dictus Magister Robertus pro suo tempore sic haberet, quousque de jure posset discuti magis plene: presentibus in Thesaurari' Domino . . Subdecano &c.

Lincoln.

EDMUND VENABLES.

100. GRANT FROM THE CROWN TO JOHN FARNEHAM IN FEE OF CERTAIN CONCEALED LANDS (and *inter alia*) IN SPITTLE IN THE STREET, HEMSWELL, &c., 20 JULY, 18 ELIZABETH, 1576 (*continued*).—

And all that our half rood of land called Salthedland, in Haxey, in our said County of Lincoln, now or late in the tenure of John Molde or his assigns. And all that our close called Kirkeclose, lying in Haxey, within the Island of Axholme, in our said County of Lincoln, containing by estimation three acres. And all those our three acres of land and meadow there, now or late in the
tenure

tenure or occupation of or his assigns. And all those our six acres of arable land there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Hugh Modye or his assigns. And all that our half acre of land there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Mysten or his assigns. And our one acre of land with the appūrts there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Henry Fort or his assigns. And one rood and a half of our land with the appūrts, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Harrison, Junior, or his assigns. And all that our acre of land there with the appūrts, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Richard Reade or his assigns. And one acre of our land with the appūrts there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Alen or his assigns. And our one piece of arable land with the appūrts, lying in Crokhill, in Haxey aforesaid, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Newland, Vicar of Haxey, aforesaid. And all that our rent of one penny, ... Thompson of Crayseland in our County of Lincoln, usually paid at the Church of Haxey aforesaid. And all that our close of wood or underwood containing half an acre there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Molde or his assigns. And all that our toft and our one acre of land with the appūrts there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Taylor or his assigns. And all those our five acres of land and one piece of meadow there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Robert Tompson or his assigns. And our one rood of land with the appūrts there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Nicholson or his assigns. And half an acre of land there with the appūrts, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Waterland or his assigns. And our one toft with the appūrts called the Church House there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of James Turver or his assigns. And our one toft with the appūrts there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Widow Moore or her assigns, lying in Haxey aforesaid, within the Island of Axholme aforesaid, in our aforesaid County of Lincoln, all and singular which premises in Haxey aforesaid were heretofore given and appointed for the perpetual maintenance of obits, lamps, lights, and such like superstitious uses. And also all those our lands, tenements,

tenements, rents, meadows, feedings, and pastures, our tithes of corn, and other our hereditaments whatsoever, lying and being in the town and fields of Haxey aforesaid, within the Island of Axholme aforesaid, and adjoining the same Town of Haxey, in our said County of Lincoln, and belonging and appertaining to the late Priory of Newsted, in our said County of Lincoln, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof. And all that our acre of land with the appurts lying in Moreland within the Town of Epworth, within the Island of Axholme aforesaid, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Forster or his assigns. Three roods of our land there, lying against the Manor of the Lord within the middle furlong. One half acre of our land lying there, on the south side of Skynners Meere. One acre of our land there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Murffyn or his assigns. One acre and a half of our land there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Christopher Hawkyngs, deceased, or his assigns. And all that our Bridge, called a Bridge, with a small Fishery there, lying and being within the Carre, called Burnett Lodge Carre; one close there called Arbalus Closse, containing by estimation two acres, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Farre or his assigns. And all those our lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures lying in Eastkirkfield there, now late in the tenure of Halifax or his assigns. And all those our four acres of land with the appurts there, now or late in the tenures or occupations of Henry Longley and Widow Mawe or their assigns, or of either of them. And all that our Messuage, one barn, one orchard, one garden, with one close there, now or late in the tenure of Thomas Clarke of Upton or his assigns. And all those our four acres of land there, now or late in the tenure of John Forster or his assigns, lying in Epworth aforesaid, within the Island of Axholme aforesaid, in our said County of Lincoln, heretofore given and appointed for the perpetual support of obits, lamps, lights, and such like superstitious uses. And all that our close called the Church Close, lying and being in Willerton in our said County of Lincoln, and now or late in the occupation of John Farmerye, Clerk, or his assigns. And all those our four acres of pasture formerly belonging to Robert Toll,
lying

lying between the land of the heirs of Tylney on the east side and the land of John Walton on the west side, abutting towards the north upon the Queen's highway, and upon the south towards Park Lane, within the Town aforesaid, in the aforesaid County of Lincoln. And all our lands there lying at Huntshirne, between the land of the Guild of the Blessed Mary of Tydde Saint Giles or their assigns, in our said County of Lincoln, on the south side, and the land of the Lord and of John Sylvester on the north, abutting towards the east upon the land of the Lord there, and upon the Queen's highway toward the west, and now or late in the tenure of the said Master of the Guild aforesaid or his assigns. And all those our three acres of land, with the appurts there, lying between the land of the Guild of Tatteshall on both sides, and abutting upon the common sewer toward the east, and upon the land of the said Guild toward the west, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Provost (or Master) of the Guild of Saint Giles aforesaid, or his assigns, in our aforesaid County of Lincoln. All that our acre of land with the appurts there, lying in Semerlezer, late of William Clarke of Bradegal, between the land of John Oldham, otherwise Watson, on the south side. And all those our four acres of land with the appurtenances there, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Clarke or his assigns, on the north part, and abuts upon the common way called Kirkelane towards the West, and certain lands of the heirs of John Hawkyn towards the east, and now or late in the tenure of the said Provost of Tydde Saint Giles or his assigns, lying within the circuit, limit, and territory of Tydde Saint Giles aforesaid, in the manurance and occupation of the Provost aforesaid, heretofore given and appointed for the perpetual support and maintenance of guilds, lights, obits, lamps, and such like superstitious uses. Also all those our two parts of Marsh called Wolf Marsh, otherwise Woolfashe, lying and being in Grimsbye and Wellowe, in our aforesaid County of Lincoln, now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Suckliffe or his assigns, and lately belonging and appertaining to the Monastery of Wellowe, in our said County of Lincoln, and lately being parcel of the possessions thereof.——Also we give and by these presents, for us and our heirs and successors,

successors, do grant to the aforesaid John Farneham All and all manner our woods, underwoods, and trees whatsoever, growing and being in and upon all and singular the premises by these presents before granted, and of, in, and upon any or every parcel thereof. And all the land, ground, and soil of the same woods, underwoods, and trees. And the Reversion and Reversions whatsoever of all and singular the premises above expressed and specified and by these presents before granted, and every parcel thereof. Also the rents, services, revenues, conditions, forfeitures, commodities, emoluments, and yearly profits whatsoever, renewed upon whatsoever devises and grants of the premises, or any parcel thereof. And all and singular the premises above by these presents before granted, with all their appurtenances, as fully, freely, and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as any Abbot, Abbess, Prior, Prioress, Priest, Warden, Chaplain, Chantrist, Incumbent, Master, Brother, Governor, or Feoffee, Guild, or any Abbots, Abbesses, Priors, Prioresses, Guardians, Chaplains, Chantrists, Incumbents, Masters, Brethren, Governors, Chantrists, Feoffees, Guilds, Hospitals, Lamps, Lights, Obits, Anniversaries, and all such like, or any one or more of them, having, possessing, or heretofore being seised of the premises or any parcel thereof, ever had, held, or enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, held, or enjoyed the same premises, or any parcel thereof. And as fully, freely, wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the premises and every parcel thereof came, or ought to have come, to the hands of our most dear Father, Henry the Eighth, or our Brother, Edward the Sixth, late Kings of England, or to our most dear Sister Mary, late Queen of England, or to the hands of any of our progenitors, or to our hands or that now are or ought to be in our hands by reason or pretext of any suppression, dissolution, forfeiture, or surrender of the aforesaid late Abbies, Hospitals, Chantries, Chapels, Guilds, Fraternities, Lights, Obits, Lamps, Anniversaries, or such like as aforesaid, or by reason or pretence of any act or acts of Parliament, or by escheat, exchange, attainder, or by whatsoever other legal right or title; *All and singular* which said premises with their appurtenances and every parcel thereof were concealed, subtracted, or unjustly obtained from us or from our said Father,

Father, Brother, or Sister, or of which the rents, revenues, or profits thereof have not been answered for to us or our said Father, Brother, or Sister; And all and singular which said premises, with all and singular their appurtenances, are now in the whole extended, *according to the several particulars thereof*, to the clear yearly value of seventeen pounds four shillings tenpence and one half-penny, *To have, hold, and enjoy the aforesaid Hospitals, Messuages, lands tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, and by these presents before granted, with all and singular their appurtenances, to the aforesaid John Farneham, his heirs, and assigns, To the sole and proper and behoof of the said John Farneham, his heirs, and assigns for ever, To hold of us, our heirs, and successors as of our Manor of East Greenwich, in our County of Kent, in Free and common socage by fealty only, and not in capite, nor by Knight's service, and Rendering yearly to us, our heirs, and successors, the sum of £1 6s. od.* In witness whereof, &c., Witness the Queen at Gorambury, the 20th day of July, By the Queen herself.

[Translated from the Latin office copy, having first been examined with the Original Record by

CHARLES DEVON,
Queen Square, Bloomsbury,
May, 1849.

N.B.—The annual value of the lands, &c.,
specified in the Patent is £17 4 10½
The annual payment to the Crown for the
same by John Farneham is £1 6 0
The Patent also gives John Farneham all rents, &c., from
the time when they were first concealed, &c., with power
to distrain for the same].

101. AYSCOGHE v. MADDISON, KNT., AND MUMBY, 1626.
—In a Calendar of Chancery Proceedings published by the Index Society, a suit is found, dated 23 Nov. 1626, "Ayscoghe v. Maddison K^{nt} and Mumby." Mr. J. C. Vincent, of the Record Office, has made an abstract of it, which I thought might be interesting, in a shortened form, to some of the readers of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*. The principal parties in the suit were doubly connected, Sir Ralph Maddison and
Sir

Sir Edward Ayscough being 2nd cousins, while Sir Ralph's wife was sister to Robert Williamson of East Markham in Co. Notts, who had married Sir Edward's aunt, Faith Ayscough. The two knights lived at Fonaby and South Kelsey respectively, near enough to one another to enhance the bitterness of a family quarrel.

Bill of Complaint of Sir Edward Ayscoghe of Sth Kelsey Co. Lincoln K^{nt}. Whereas the town of Caster is an ancient market town within the limits of which time out of mind there have been two great fields consisting mostly of arable ground, one called North field and the other South field, which alternately were sown with corn one year and lay fallow the next, and complainant is seized in fee of the manor and soke of Caster in right whereof he has had in that of the two fields, which for the time lay fallow, a market overt for buying and selling sheep and lambs every year upon the Saturday called Palm-sunday even, and upon every other Saturday thence forth (Easter even excepted) so long as the King's lieges should bring any sheep or lambs to be sold, and he has been also used to take the tolls and profits arising out of the market and to appoint bailiffs and other officers, etc. Whereby great profit and advantage have arisen not only to your Orator and his ancestors but also to the King's lieges, until now of late that Sir Ralph Maddison of Fonnaby, Knt, and Edward South of Caster, gent., William Mumby the elder of Caster, yeoman, and others of Caster (named to the number of eleven) being or pretending to be owners or occupiers of lands within the fields of Caster aforesaid, whereon the sheep market has been hitherto been held, by combination among them not only to deprive your Orator of the market and the profits arising therefrom, but also to restrain the King's lieges from their ancient liberty, have tilled ploughed up and sown with corn the whole fields of Caster to the manifest disherison of your Orator and to the great wrong of the people who are constrained to buy sheep and lambs out of the lawful market overt, or else to commit trespass. The defendants have in addition defaced the metes and boundaries of the fields and ploughed up the balks highways and passages on purpose to obscure the extent of the fields etc, etc. Prays for writs of *sub. pœna* to be directed to Sir Ralph Maddison and the others.

King's Writ at Westminster 24 Nov. 2nd, Car. I.

The joint and several answers of Sir Ralph Maddison, Knt, and William Mumby the elder, defendants, to the Bill of
Sir

Sir Edward Aiskoughe, Knt, complainant. Taken at Founaby 19 Jan. 2 Car. I. (1627).

They admit that Caster is an ancient market town and that there are two fields etc, as in the Bill, but deny that the owners and occupiers of lands within the said fields have used them in the manner set forth in the Bill, for divers closes, orchards, and gardens have been taken in by the freeholders and owners, which were part of North and South fields, and were held without trouble or contradiction of any, besides this, many houses for habitation, to the number of twenty, or thereabouts, have been built upon grounds part of the same fields. Therefore defendants conceive that there has been no strict usage or custom for the fields to lie fallow in alternate years but the owners and proprietors might dispose of lands within the fields as most convenient to themselves. The complainant has of late enclosed a piece of ground parcel of the North field and held it so enclosed. They acknowledge that the complainant is seized of the manor and soke of Caster in right of which he and his ancestors have held a market overt for buying and selling sheep and lambs etc, but they deny that the market was always kept in that field of the two that lay fallow but was put into pen yards and other convenient places for that purpose, and many thousands of sheep have been sold in one year out of sheep pens and pen yards in Caster, and sometimes a thousand sheep have been there sold upon one market day, and besides many were often sold in the fields of Caborne being a lordship adjoining to the said two fields in Caster, so that the market overt has not been constantly kept in the two fallow fields and (as defendants think) ought not for the reasons before shown, and because the arable lands, or most part thereof, in them belong to the freeholders, and complainant being owner of the market might cause to be kept in another place, and one more convenient than in the waste or common grounds belonging to the manor and soke of Caster without damage to the corn as heretofore has happened, or else complainant might provide pen yard or sheep pens after the usage of all well governed markets in most parts of the kingdom, whereby the sheep might be better kept together and the buyers might handle and see better the sheep they are buying, and "thereby find out the deceipts that are often used by the sellers, for that the sayd sellers of sheepe doe oftentimes put Rigalds and Rammes in the company of weathers and likewise motherlesse lambs and also sue loose wooll
upon

upon the backes of sheepe that wanted wooll and many tymes colour the wooll upon their sheepe backes to make them seeme to be sheepe that came from high grounds and such as could not rott in mose places. All which deceipts cannot be well discerned when the sheepe are at libertie in the open ffeilds but may be well proved and discovered by the buyer when the sheepe are bought out of the sayd pen yards or other convenient places where they may be handled."

Defendants further allege frequent trespasses made and damage done, and aver that complainant would in no way be prejudiced as to tolls and profits for the market for sheep in pen yards etc.

Sir Ralph Maddison for himself says that he is seized in fee of four messuages, 160 acres of land meadow and pasture situate in Caster. William Mumby says that he is possessed of a messuage and arable lands meadow and pasture in Caster held by lease from Sir Ralph Maddison, and possessed of the same for 3 or 4 years past. Both defendants say that about 3 years ago they, with other owners and occupiers, having taken into consideration the good that would arise not only to themselves but also to the poor and other labouring persons there dwelling, agreed to plough and sow with pease or other corn part of that field which formerly used to lie fallow, a manner especially used in places where the strength and nature of the land will bear it and where the inhabitants have great store of manure and compost to lay upon it whereby the land is fed and nourished. Defendants say that there were many thousand loads of manure lying in Caster more than the husbandmen and occupiers could well use in regard that the fields of Caster are of little quantity and the occupiers are many with little land to till etc.

The market ought not to be kept (they submit) upon defendants' lands; they never knew any bailiff or officer to keep or attend the market save only the toll collector or he that farmed the tolls. Deny that they have defaced the metes and boundaries, or ploughed up the balks etc. Pray to be dismissed with their costs and charges wrongfully sustained.

What the result was I do not know.

A. R. MADDISON.

102. ANNE ASKEW.—In Vol. VI. of the Associated Architectural Society's *Reports and Papers*, there was printed
VOL. 3. L (pp.

(pp. 117-135) an account of Anne Askew (or Ayscough), the Lincolnshire martyr.

She was undoubtedly the daughter of Sir William Ayscough of Stallingborough, and sister of Sir Francis Ayscough of that place and of South Kelsey, which latter place he held in right of his wife Elizabeth, the heiress of the Hansard family. Sir William Ayscough's wife has been said by some to have been the daughter of Thomas *Wrottesley* of *Wrottesley*, and by others to have been a *Wriothesley* of Hampshire.

In the above-mentioned account of Anne Askew, she is stated to have been the daughter of Sir Wm. Ayscough, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Thomas Wriothesley of Hampshire.

But that this was not the case, and that she was undoubtedly a *Wrottesley*, is clearly proved by the following extracts from the Will of *William Wrottesley* of *Reading*, Co. Berks (the 2nd son of *Sir Walter Wrottesley* of *Wrottesley*, and younger brother of *Richard Wrottesley* of *Wrottesley*), which have been communicated to me by General the Hon^{ble}. George Wrottesley, who says that "at *Wrottesley* is a copy of the Will "of *William Wrottesley* of *Redyng* in the Co. of *Berks*, dated "26 Dec^r 1512. He does not mention any wife, so he was "probably then a widower. He requests that his body may be "buried within the Parish Church of *Saint Olaf* in *Silver-strete* "of *London*, before the image of *Our Blessed Lady*, standynge "at the *High Awter* of the said Church, and he bequeaths "money and wax lights to the same."

"Then follow bequests to his daughters *Elizabeth* and *Constance*, and to his son *Robert*, and 'to his sonne-in-lawe *Escue*' my best hope of golde of the price of 4 marcs and 3^l-4^d sterling."

"Then follow bequests 'to my Lady *Stourton*' (his sister) "and to my lord her husband and to my lady *Scrope* (another "sister) and to Dame *Parnell* * being within the *Nonery* of "*Dartford* in the Co. of *Kent*, 13^l-4^d to pray for his soul, my "best furre and my best coral bedes gawded with silver gilt."

"He also speaks of his eldest brother but without naming "him, and makes bequests to *Walter* the eldest son of his "eldest brother and to *Thomas* another son of the same."

All these bequests clearly identify the father of Lady Ayscough (the grandfather of Anne the martyr) as William

* Dame Parnell was another sister.

the 2nd son of Sir Walter Wrottesley, and younger brother of Richard Wrottesley of Wrottesley.

He appears to have inherited his mother's property in Reading. She was Joan, daughter and heiress of Wm. Baron of Reading, whose family had been the principal one in that place for many generations. The Will was proved on the 4 Feby., 1512 (1513), by Robert Wrottesley his son and Constance his daughter, who were named as executors. They are both described as under age at the date of the proof. William must therefore have married rather late in life. His eldest brother died in 1521.

Again, in the notes at the end of the paper on Anne Askew in Vol. VI. before mentioned (p. 130), the following correction is needed to note 2, in which it is stated that Sir Wm. Askewe (Ayscough) (whose first wife was Elizabeth Wrottesley, of whom I have just spoken) married secondly *Margery*, daughter of Sir Robert Hildyard. This is an error, for his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Hutton of Tudhoe, Co. Durham, and widow of Sir Wm. Hansard of South Kelsey, Knt. Her son by her first husband was William Hansard, who married Agnes, daughter of Sir Wm. Tirwhitt, Knt., and left an only daughter and heiress, Elizabeth Hansard, who married Sir Francis Ayscough (Sir Wm. Ayscough's son by his first wife), thus bringing South Kelsey into the family.

Margery Hildyard was not the second wife of Sir William Ayscough, but his mother, being the first wife of his father, Sir William Ayscough of Stallingborough, and the fine marble tomb spoken of in this note is to *their* memory not that of their son.

*Cockglode, Ollerton,
Newark.*

CECIL G. S. FOLJAMBE.

103. ROMAN PAVEMENT AT LINCOLN.—I think the recent discovery of a fine Roman pavement at Lincoln is not sufficiently known, and that there is a great risk of losing such a relic of antiquity, unless some interest is shown by archæologists and others by subscribing to a fund for its removal and preservation in some secure place.

It would be a misfortune and a disgrace to the County if there is not public spirit enough amongst its wealthier inhabitants to avert such a calamity, and I therefore venture to
ask

ask for the assistance of your columns in order that the subject may be more widely known.

It is probable that if funds were forthcoming, further discoveries would be made in the vicinity.

J.S.S.

104. ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON, P.L., D.C.L., &c.—

6TH OCTOBER, 1892.

What more delightful than to put to sea
 By light of silver orb of harvest moon,
 The harvest gathered in—the poet's boon
 Rest and sweet peace to all eternity.
 Oh ! could the silent voices make us know
 Of meetings which take place in the dim land—
 The son's embrace, the dear friend's hand in hand,
 The Mother's kiss, the Father's smile aglow.
 But in this sad agnostic world of ours
 This blazon of events is not to be—
 Poets may portray Elysian bowers,
 The Holy Grail is not for man to see.
 Our Poet, true to us as polar star,
 Is now a silent Shade beyond the bar.

C.

105. FEET OF FINES [DIVERS COUNTIES], HENRY V.—

I HEN. V. [1413-4].

11. On the Octaves of St. Hilary.

Between John de Moubray, Earl Marshall, and [Earl] of Nottingham, brother and heir of Thomas, late Earl Marshall, plaintiff, and John Grey, son of Reginald Grey, Lord of Ruthyn, and Constance his wife, deforciantes of the manors of Eppeworth and Wrote, co. Lincoln, the manors of Aspeley, and Alspath, &c., co. Warwick, and two parts of the manor of Chacumbe, co. Northampton, the manors of Sylby and Mountsorrell, &c., co. Leicester, the manors of Donyngton and Thwayte, and two parts of the manors of Thresk and Honyngtham, co. York, &c. * * * to be the right of the Earl, for which the Earl gave him 500 marks.

2 HEN. V. [1414.]

26. On the Octaves of St. Michael.

Between Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, William Lord Wilughby, Richard Shropshyre, esquire, Simon de Leek, William Babyngton, John Corby, clerk, and William Heton, plaintiffs,

plaintiffs, and William de Ross, of Hamelak, deforciant of the castle and manor of Beauveir, co. Lincoln, the manor of Stoke Daubeney, co. Northampton, and the manor of Berkeston, co. Leicester.

William de Roos granted the said castle, &c., to the plaintiffs. To have and to hold to them for their lives. And, moreover, he granted that the said manor of Stoke Daubeney, which Beatrice, who was the wife of Thomas, late Lord de Roos, mother of the said William, held in dower for her life, shall remain to the plaintiffs, and that after the decease of the plaintiffs, the said castle, &c., shall revert to the said William de Roos and his heirs forever. And this agreement was made by the king's command.

3 HEN. V. [1415].

32. On the Morrow of St. John the Baptist.

Between Henry, Bishop of Winchester, Thomas, Bishop of Durham, Thomas, Earl of Dorset, John Tiptot, knight, William Beauchamp, knight, John Durward, Geoffrey Louthier, and Walter Shiryngton, clerk, plaintiffs, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, deforciant of (amongst other places) the manor of Helwell, co. Lincoln.

The Duke acknowledged the said castles, manor, &c., to be the right of the plaintiffs, for which the plaintiffs gave him £20,000.

5 HEN. V. [1417-8.]

57. On the Octaves of St. Hilary.

Between Geoffrey Harley, esquire, Richard Halle, esquire, and John . . . yton, plaintiffs, and John Merbury, esquire, and Agnes his wife, deforciants of (amongst many other places in Hereford, Notts, Herts, Salop, and Beds) the manor and vill of Market Rasyng, co. Lincoln.

John Merbury and Agnes acknowledged the said manor of Market Rasen to be the right of Geoffrey * * *

7 Hen. V. [1419].

78. On the Quindene of Easter.

Between John Routhe, knight, John Hothom, knight, William Ryman, and John Ratheby, plaintiffs, and John Godard, knight, deforciant of a third part of the manor of Sudecotes, co. York, and a third part of the manor of Barwe, co. Lincoln.

John Godard acknowledged the said third parts to be the right of John Routhe, and granted the reversions after the
decease

decease of Elizabeth, who was the wife of Thomas Tryvet, knight, and of Matilda, who was the wife of Peter, Lord of Mauley, to the plaintiffs and the heirs of John Routhe, for which the plaintiffs gave him 100 marks.

* 4 EDWARD IV. [1464-5].

On the Quindene of St. Hillary.

Between John Williamson, of Lincoln, merchant, and Margaret his wife, plaintiffs, and Thomas Hayton and Alice his wife, deforciant of a messuage in Lincoln.

Thomas and Alice acknowledged the said messuage to be the right of John, for which John and Margaret gave them 40 marks.

City of Lincoln.

W. BOYD.

(To be continued).

106. LINCOLNSHIRE AND NORTH DURHAM.—An Index to the names of Lincolnshire persons contained in *The History of North Durham*, by Rev. James Raine, D.D., folio, 1830-1852.

Catrick, John. 263.
D'Arcy, Emmeline. 305.
D'Arcy, John Lord. 305.
Dealtry, George. 303.
Dealtry, Robert Baylis. 303.
Gregson, John. 206.
Guevera, ———
Lee, William. 206.
Paulton, Hugh de. 207.
Sheffield, Robert. 202.
Turnour, John. 263.

*Dunston House,
Kirton-in-Lindsey.*

EDWARD PEACOCK.

107. TENNYSONNIA.—In *Tennyson Land*, by John Cumming Walters, p. 79, I find a reference to Susan Epton (Mrs. Thompson), who was the maid of Emily Tennyson. Her father, in the person of Dr. Tennyson's coachman, is also referred to as prompting Alfred Tennyson to sell his poetry, which advice he took, and the publication of *Poems by two*

* This Fine is in the file for Ric. III.

Brothers was the result. Mr. William Epton was well known to me, as I married one of his granddaughters in the year 1836, and for several years and at many times have heard him speak of Dr. Tennyson and his gifted sons. Epton was quite a character himself, and had a habit of speaking in rhymes. On one occasion a few years before his death he was crossing the Beck at Somersby by the old hand-rail bridge, when he lost his foothold and fell into the brook. On scrambling out again he was accosted by the Rector, Mr. Burton, who exclaimed: "What, Epton, have you been in there for?" when he answered him in the following:

"Why, Sor, I'll niver cross that Brig agaan,
Noah, not in this Queen's Reigne,"

which he never did, ever after going round by the Road Bridge. He died at Somersby about 20 years ago at the age of 88 years.

His daughter Susan is yet living at Tetford, and a few years since, when the late Poet Laureate received his Honour, she desired me to send to him her congratulations, with those of her sister, which I did, and received the following characteristic reply:—

"Farringford,
Freshwater,
Isle of Wight,
Feb. 3, 1884.

Sir,

I am much obliged to you for your letter.

I have received many letters of congratulation, some from great Lords and ladies, but the affectionate remembrance of good old Susan Epton and her sister touch me more than all these. I am grieved that the former is, as you tell me, stone blind. Will you give her my kindest remembrances. If ever I am in the old county again, I will make a point of calling on her and shaking her by the hand.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

Tennyson."

J. G. Hall, Esq.

2, *Epton Villas,*
Park Row, Hull.

JOHN G. HALL.

108. ALVINGHAM PRIORY BOOK.—The Manuscript known by the above name is a Register of the Gilbertine Priory of Alvingham.

Alvingham. It is a small quarto volume, in the possession of F. J. Ingoldby, Esq., of Louth. It is bound in parchment wrapping, and is in good preservation. It consists of 122 leaves, of which about 40 are blank. On the fly-leaf certain animals are drawn, and there are also various scraps of writing, as if one of the copyists had been trying his pen. Among the words are:—"By me Jhom Babimtome" (?). In another and a much bolder writing is the name "Barnabe Goche."

The first entries in the book relate to proceedings in the matter of an inquisition touching a certain way that lay between the houses of the Canons and Nuns of Alvingham and their garden, by which way certain of the parishioners of the same town went to the Church, dated 24th May, 4 Edward I. (pp. 1-2b, 65, 66a). The Prior and Convent were granted free warren in all their manor grounds of Alvingham, Cockerington, and Keddington, 3rd December, 7 Edward I. (pp. 2b, 3a). Next, there is a memorandum of the breadths "of the places of medowe belonginge to Alvingham on St. Jeames day" 1284. This list contains many local field names, and one measurement is reckoned from "the stone lying in south-est-nok in Eastweldale" (pp. 3b-8b). Particulars of land in Alvingham, Cockerington, and Conisholme given to the monastery, with the donors' names, and an enumeration of exchanges of parcels of property occupy pages 8b to 25b. Then follow the various charters, deeds, records of agreements, and other matters referring to the above parcels of property. Dates are generally omitted, but local names abound (pp. 26a-81a), e.g., Pigot gave 2 ridges of land butting "betwixt the land of the foresaid Covent and the land [of] Alewine the shoemaker on the south side of Cunningsgate w^h abutteth vpon the water of Cockrington" (p. 37b). Richard, the son of Robert of Tathwell, and the brethren of the Convent erected at *Haralpit* "a Crosse by the brinke of the water w^h cummeth from Alvingham towards Ludenie" (p. 74a).

The Rev. R. S. Bayley saw this book, and copied from it the charter of Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, founding Louth Park Abbey, which charter was printed in *Notitiæ Ludæ*, pp. 118-9, whence it has been reprinted in the recently-issued Chronicle of Louth Park. The Charter (p. 82a) is headed:—

"President^e taken out of the booke
of Louth parke, concern[i]nge the
foundation of the same house."

[AD. 1139 is added in a later hand].

In his transcript Bayley did not follow the exact spelling of the MS., as may be seen by comparing the extracts below:—

MS.
Alexander* by the grace of god
Bishop, to all his successors
sendeth greetinge. It is very
profitable and necessarie,
considering the malice of these
dayes, & the troubles of Temptation
w^h dayly through the infidelitie

Bayley's Not. Lud.
Alexander, by the grace of God
bishop, to all his successors
sendeth greeting. It is very
profitable and necessarie,
consyderinge the malice of these
dayes, and the troubles and temptations
w^h dayly, through infidelity

Alan of *Cunningsholme* granted to the Abbot of Louth Park
“a certeine gate w^h is called Leydde-yatey, vpon the banke
w^h retcheth toward Cunningsholme on the north side of the
same banke, at † the southeast corner of kirk Croftes”
(p. 83b).

“Mr. Gilbert and the Couint of Alvingame” agreed to
admit the sister and niece of John the son of Peter of Melfa as
nuns (pp. 27b, and 28b), and on p. 47b there is a note “The
daughter of Roger Neuill to be made a nun of Alvingham in
the yere 1279.” In 1256 “the Ladie Nicholas of St. Marie”
made an exchange of land with the Prior and Convent (pp. 45,
a, b). Lambert, the son of Hugo of Scotney, gave to the
Convent “3 of his men namely Elwyn the sonne of Osbert,
and Hacon his Brother and Galfrede the son of Osgot w^h
there children and cattel” (p. 15b). John of Asterby gave to
the Convent “Robert the sonne of Tengi of Alvinghame my
natieue sonne w^t all his sequall and cattell” (p. 31a). This
Tengi is called his ‘bondman’ on p. 9b. In the 45th year of
Henry III., Solomon, “a Jew of Lynkholne” acquitted to the
Prior and Convent any right or claim he might have in
property they had obtained from William of Redbourne,
sealing the “wrighting w^h my Hebrew letter, dated the
sunday next after the purification of the blessed virgen
St Marie” (pp. 62a, b). Cost of Alvingham gave to the nuns
of Ormsby all the meadow which he had in *barelands* (p. 13b).
The following extracts contain notices of Alvingham and other
churches:—

Hamlin the Dean gave to “the church of St. Maries of
Alvingham and the holy Nuns servinge god there” three parts
of the church of S. Adelwald of Alvingham (of which, he says,
he has been “sumtyme the person”), the fourth part having

* *Alexander* is added in a later hand.

† *at* has been crossed out in the MS., and *to* substituted.

been given by Roger, son of Gocelyne. "The personageship" of the same church Hamlin demised into the hands of Robert of Chenei, Bishop of Lincoln (pp. 8b and 26a). William of Friston gave to "the holy Nuns servinge god in true religion" the church of S. Mary of Alvingham (pp. 9b and 33a), but, according to p. 15a, Hugo of Scotney gave the third part of the church of S. Mary and the church of Cockerington, while on p. 64a, Peter, son of Peter of Scotney, grants and confirms to the Prior and Convent the profits of the Church of S. Leonard of Cockerington and the third part of the Church of S. Mary of Alvingham, as well as two parts of the Church of S. Andrew of Stedington (=Stewton), one of the witnesses to the deed being "Robert at that tyme sherife of Lynkholne." John, the son of William of Cockerington, gave property to Robert Charit of Cockerington and his heirs for the yearly rent of four pounds of good wax to be paid on S. Laurence's day "to make 2 waxen Tapes, to be bourned in the said Church [of the blessed virgin Saint Marie of Cockrington] in the hono^r of the foresaid blessed virgen St. Marie, for the safetie of my soule, & the soules of my p^rdecessors, and their soules to whome I have at any time done Iniurie, so that the foresaid Tap's do bourn on everie festivall daye, in that tyme of the masse when the pson begynneth his Sursum Corda & so shall remayne burninge vnto the beginning of the Pater Noster, & be lighted agayne forthwith after Ite missa be songe, and whileste a certeyne prose be songe of the blessed virgen, wherin mention is made of the 5 ioyes of the virgen, wth a certeyn verse and Collect, and moreover while the pson doe praye generally for all the benefactors of the Churche of Linkholne" (pp. 58b to 60a). Alan, son of William of Elkington, Rector of the Church of S. Peter of Conisholme, gave leave to the Convent to compass with a dike their meadow called *Sunet* in the lordship of *Cunningsholme* (p. 77a), and in 1274 one of the witnesses to a deed is "Do[minus] Ranulphe then Person of Cunningsholme" (p. 81a). The Church of *Caltbrop* was confirmed to the Convent by Robert Bishop of Lincoln (p. 9b).

Louth.

R. W. GOULDING.

109. INQUISITIONS, P.M., CO. LINC., temp. HENRY VII.—
Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 11 Henry VII, No. 6.
William Stanlowe, esquire.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln Castle, 10 June, 11 Hen. VII.
[A.D. 1496], by the oath of Thomas Swynfoed of Colby,
esquire,

esquire, Thomas Ermyn of Osgotby, the elder, William Harby of Evedon, William Folkyngham late of Sleaford, Thomas de la Launde of Asshby, Leonard Sleaford of Kirkby-lathorpe, &c. Who say upon their oath that William Stanlowe late of Silkewilloby, esquire, held no lands, &c., in the County of Lincoln on the day on which he died. But the jurors say that John Gigur, Clerk, Warden of the College of Tattishale and William Empson, Chaplain, were seized of the manors of Silkeby and Dembleby, and of the Lordship of Kirkebylathorp, of the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid William Stanlowe, John Sparow, and John Cook, Chaplains; to have and to hold, &c., forever, to perform the last will of the same William Stanlowe; and of other messuages, lands, &c., in the vills of Silkeby, Willoby, and Dembleby, purchased by the said William Stanlowe. And by their other charter they demised, delivered, and confirmed to John Stanlowe and Katherine his wife, Robert Dymmoke, Knight, George Tailbois, esquire, Philip Lepizate, Clerk, Subdean of Lincoln, Thomas Wymbyssh, esquire, Thomas Swynford, esquire, John Grisley, rector of Quarington, Thomas Hale, rector of Dembleby, and Richard Amyson, Chaplain, the manors and lordship of Silkeby, Dembleby, and Kirkebylathorp aforesaid, and the other aforesaid messuages, lands, and tenements in the vills and fields of Silkeby, Willoby, Dembleby, &c. To have and to hold, &c., for ever, to perform the last will of the said William; and the aforesaid John Stanlowe [and others] are yet thereof seized, &c.

William Stanlowe in the said writ named died 9 August, 16 Edward IV. [A.D. 1476]. John Stanlowe, esquire, is son and next heir of the same William, and he is of the age of 32 years and more.

Chancery Inquisition, *post mortem*, 11 Henry VII., No. 35.
Robert Markham, Knight.

Inquisition taken at Burne, in the parts of Kesten, 12 November, 11 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1495]. The jurors say that Robert Markham, Knight, was seized of the manor of Cressy-hall, and 30 oxgangs of land pertaining to the same manor lying in the vills of Surflet and Gosberkyrk. After whose death the aforesaid manor, &c., descended to John Markham as son and heir of the said Robert. The said manor, &c., are held of the Lord the King by fealty and a rent of 40s. annually.

The

The said Robert was seized of the manor of Braytoft, and of 100 acres of meadow and pasture, &c., in his demesne as of fee, and by his charter, he thereof enfeofed Richard [Fox] at that time Bishop of Bath and Wells, and on the day of this Inquisition Bishop of Durham, Giles Dawbeney, Knight, Lord Dawbeney, William Meryny, and Thomas Molyneux, esquires; To have and to hold, &c., forever.

And afterwards the aforesaid Richard [and others] by their Charter gave the said manor, &c., to the said Robert. To have and to hold to him for the term of his life, and that after the death of the said Robert, &c., they should remain to Robert Markham, his younger son, for the term of his life, &c., to remain to the right heirs of the said Robert forever.

The said Robert died 1 September last past [A.D. 1495], and the said John Markham is his son and next heir, and he is of the age of 30 years and more.

Chancery Inquisition, *post mortem*, 11 Henry VII., No. 47.

Thomas Grantham.

Inquisition taken at Langwath, 6 March, 11 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1495-6], by the oath of Robert Elerton of Welton, Thomas Fulnetheby of Randby, Henry Clerk of Wekenby, John Langwath of Fyskerton, Richard Roceter of Myntyng, Thomas Martyn of Southw-yllyngham, William Hall of Scothorn, Robert Donyngton of Benyngworth, John Rayner of Saxilby, Thomas Bysshop of Repham, Richard Rawson of Wyllyngham, &c. Which jurors say upon their oath that Elizabeth See, who was formerly the wife of Ralph Hawley, esquire, deceased, formerly Lord of the manors of North Langton by Wragby and Hamlok Langton, held no lands in the County of Lincoln, &c., on the day on which she died. But the jurors say that the said Elizabeth held on the day on which she died, in the said County of Lincoln, for the term of her life, after the death of the said Ralph, formerly her husband, of the gift and feoffment of William Stapulton, Knight, John Villers, William Paynell, and Brian Stapulton, the manors aforesaid, &c., and a messuage, 2 oxgangs of land and a windmill in Strubby by Langton. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Ralph and Elizabeth, and their issue, the reversion thereof belonging to the aforesaid William Stapulton, Knight, John Villers, William Paynell, and Brian, to the use of the said Ralph and to perform his will, as in a certain Charter, the date of which is 4 May, 16 Edward IV. [A.D. 1476], more fully is contained. By virtue of which charter and last will,
and

and at the request of the said Ralph Hawley, on account of default of issue of the said Ralph and Elizabeth, the aforesaid William Stapulton, Knight, &c., granted by their Charter aforesaid the reversion of the aforesaid manors, &c., after the death of the said Ralph and Elizabeth, &c., to Thomas Grantham, Thomas Burgh, Knight, William Husy, Thomas Moigne, Thomas Wymbysshe, and Edward Grantham, and to the heirs and assigns of the said Thomas Grantham forever. And afterwards the aforesaid Ralph Hawley died, to wit, 10 April, 21 Edward IV. [A.D. 1481], and the said Elizabeth survived him. And the said Thomas Grantham died 22 March, 1 Ric. III. [A.D. 1483-4]. And the said Elizabeth Hawley, &c., of the manors aforesaid, &c., being seized died 22 March, 7 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1491-2]. After whose death the reversion of the said manors, &c., came to the said Thomas Burgh, Knight, William Husy, Thomas Wombysshe, and to Edward Grantham as son and next heir of the aforesaid Thomas Grantham, because the aforesaid Thomas Burgh, Knight, William Husy, Thomas Wymbysshe, and Edward Grantham survived them; that is to say, the aforesaid Thomas Burgh, William Husy, and Thomas Wymbysshe in their demesne as of a free tenement and the said Edward Grantham in his demesne as of fee. Edward Grantham, at the time of the death of the said Elizabeth, was of the age of 26 years and more. The manor of North-langton is held of George Tailbois, esquire, by a rent of 2s. annually.

The manor of Humoklangton is held of Robert Dymmok, Knight, by a rent of 6d. annually.

(To be continued.)

W. BOYD.



QUERIES.

110. JOHN WESLEY AND THE BRACKENBURYS.—Can anyone inform me if any of the correspondence between the late Robert Brackenbury of Raithby, and Richard Brackenbury of Aswardby, and John Wesley still exists, and if so, in whose possession it is at the present time?

Irby.

W.C.H.

111. THE HESLEDEN INDEX (Vol. III., p. 101).—Where are the Pedigrees of which the late Mr. W. S. Hesleden made the Index? If anyone can throw any light upon the subject he will confer a great favour upon many readers of

Lincs.

Lincs. N. & Q. who are asking the same question.
Irby.

W.C.H.

[Mr. Edward Peacock, F.S.A., who supplied the Index, has promised to do his utmost to find out where these Pedigrees now are.—EDD. *Lincs. N. & Q.*

112. SOMERSBY MANOR.—Can anyone give me a reference to an original document naming a lord of the manor of Somersby, in the Hundred of Hill, earlier than A.D. 1550, when Matthew Thimbleby died siesed of it?

A writer in *Bygone Lincolnshire* states that the following were in possession of this manor:—

1. William de Cantilupe in 1308. But his manor (Someretby) was held “by the law of England of the inheritance of Matilda formerly his wife of Henry de Percy,” William Ergome and Thomas Ouneby being the heirs of the said Matilda. (Chancery Inq. p.m., 2 Edw. II., No. 51). And, whereas one of the 3 Somerbys in Lincolnshire was held by the Percys in chief, Somersby was held in chief after Gilbert fitz Joceline by the Crevequer family, and later by the Abbey of Bardney.

2. Andrew Gedney in 1461. But the well-known Andrew Gedney was not then born, for he was 7 years of age in 1535; and his great grandfather, Robert Gedney, died in 1452 seised, not of the manor of Somersby, but of one messuage and one carucate of land there, held of the King in chief, Thomas Gedney being his son and heir. (Chancery Inq. p.m., 38 and 39 Henry VI., No. 26).

3. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in 1545. But at the time the Thimblebys were almost certainly in possession of the manor of Somersby, as they certainly were of the advowson of the Church which seems always to have gone with the manor, and no mention of the manor can be found in the inquisition of the Duke. (Chancery Inq. p.m., 38 Henry VIII., No. 107).

W.M.



REPLIES.

113. “POOR JEANIE” AND KIRTON JAIL (Vol. II., p. 59).
 —The following extract from the Parish Register of this place
 has

has been given to me by my friend, Mr. F. C. George. It may possibly relate to the case of the insane woman said to have been found on the Lincolnshire coast.

"Burials.

1802 May 8. A Scotch Woman, a Lunetic from the Bridewell."

Dunston House,
Kirton-in-Lindsey.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

114. FIELD NAMES (Vol. III., p. 155).—In the MS. from which the information respecting the field at Conisholme, mentioned as Munhet, was obtained, the name is apparently written *mu'het*, *munnet*, *nu'het*, and *nunhet*, with a small initial letter. The last selected instance of spelling the word should have been used in preference to that adopted, since the field retains the name of Nunnitts. It is possible that the same piece of land was called Nuriet, and the appellation afterward altered.

Dates were rarely entered in deeds and charters before the beginning of the fourteenth century. Robert fitz-Gilbert, variously described as of Conisholme, Legburn, and Tathwell, was deceased in 1202, when there survived his daughter Alice; his grandson Robert, son of William; and his great grandson Harold, son of Robert (*Abb. Placitorum*). By means of this information the dates of the concession of the pasture at Conisholme, with the body of Robert fitz-Gilbert, and the other donations of his descendants to the Priory of Alvingham may be approximately ascertained. In Add^l MS. 17,506, Brit. Mus., the Arms of Conisholme are delineated as: Three conies' heads erased, two and one.

Umbayne Bridge spanned the chief course of Ludenie water, and the Anglo-Saxon word *umb-hignes*, a bending-about, may have been the original designation, either from the circuitous winding of the river near the site, or some peculiarity in the construction of the edifice. The prevalent rush, A.-S. *rise*, doubtless gave rise to the name of Ryshcroft, otherwise Ryscroft. The gates called Lidials, which protected land assigned to the Virgin Mary, were probably known more precisely as Our *Lady's gat.s.*

W. MORTON.

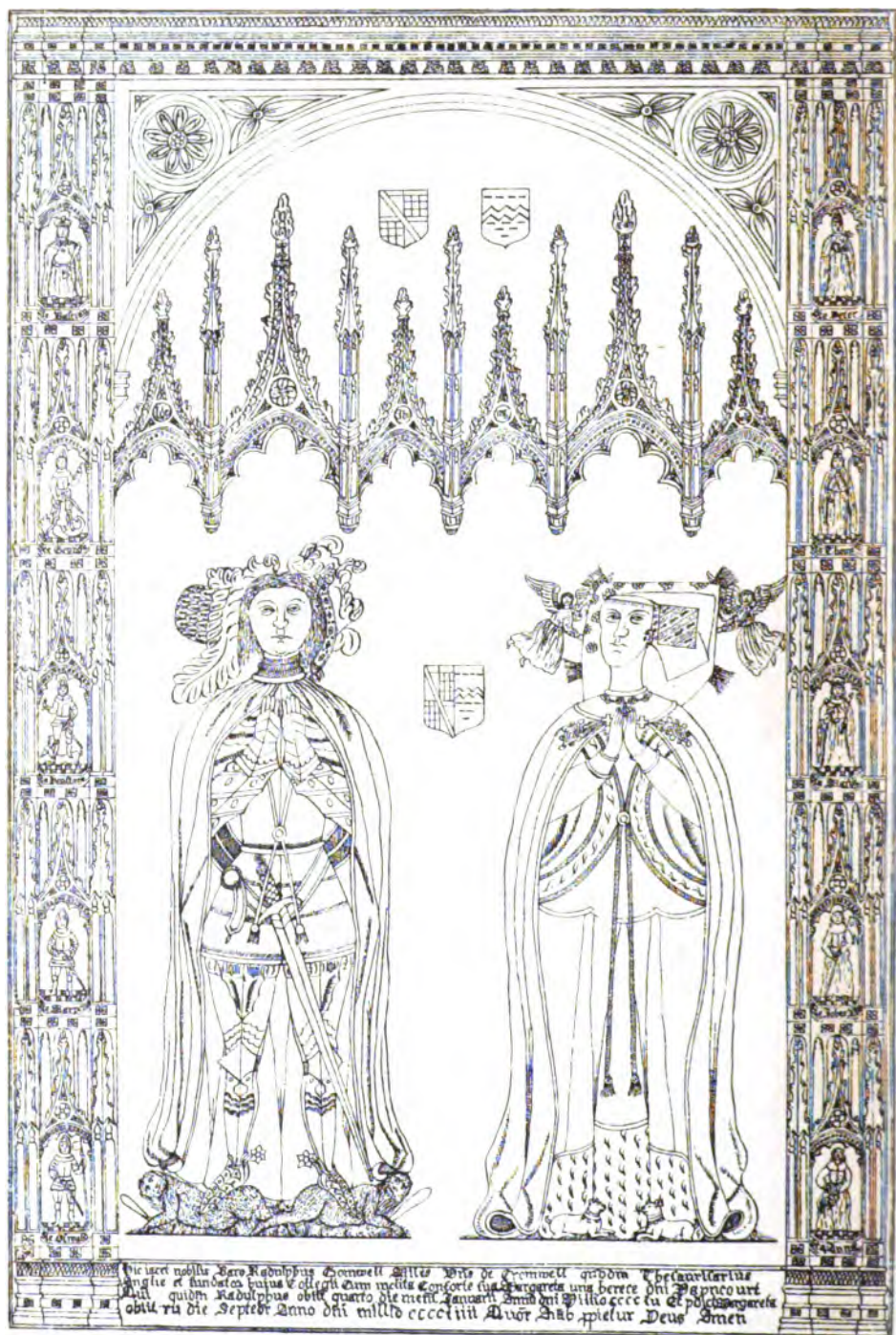
REVIEW.

REVIEW.

Associated Architectural Societies' Reports and Papers, 1891. Vol. XXI., Part 1, pp. xiv., 120. 8vo.

We have before us the volume of the Associated Societies for 1891, representing the 41st year of their published Reports and Papers: and certainly the members of the Lincolnshire and Notts. Society have, as usual, good reason to be content with the part taken by their Society in the work. The Report of its annual excursion, of which Long Eaton was the centre, and the five Papers contributed by it, occupy about half the volume. Among the most important of these are the descriptions, by Precentor Venables, of the Roman remains lately found at Lincoln: the great Colonnade with its unique linked columns which ran along the modern Bailgate, and the spacious Roman villa which was uncovered in the Greetwell fields. Both these are accompanied by careful plans and illustrations, and we think that the Society cannot employ itself more usefully than by preserving as complete a record as possible of these remains, which so often are discovered only to be destroyed or buried again in the earth. They give a wonderful idea of the civilizing might of Rome which erected buildings of such costliness and grandeur "in a small provincial town such as Lindum probably was," and spread the appliances of Roman luxury, tessellated pavements and baths, so widely over that British land which a few generations earlier had seemed quite cut off from the whole civilized world. In yet another Paper, the Precentor has described all that remained of the interesting 13th century buildings which were concealed in the old houses at the N.E. corner of the Minster Yard, and necessarily were pulled down with them. Passing over other Papers of less local interest, the Rev. A. R. Maddison, who has already told us so much of the inner life of the Cathedral staff in bye-gone times, now takes us for "A Ramble through the Parish of St. Mary Magdalene," lying between the precincts of the Cathedral and the Castle, and introduces us to the occupants of all its most notable houses for two or three centuries past. We must conclude with a regret that some of the Associated Societies are so poorly represented in its pages. While the Northamptonshire Society contributes one Paper, and that of the Diocese of Worcester is well represented by three, the Yorkshire and Leicestershire Societies appear only by their Reports, and that of Bedfordshire not even by this.





BRASS OF RALPH LORD TREASURER CROMWELL AND HIS
WIFE MARGARET, 1455-6.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



RASS OF RALPH LORD TREASURER CROMWELL AND HIS WIFE, 1455-6, from a drawing at Revesby from the collection of Sir Joseph Banks, now in the possession of the Right. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P.—In reprinting the description of this Brass at Tattershall from pp. 11-13 of the *Additional Supplement* of

Lincolnshire Brasses which appeared in Nos. 19 and 20 of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. III. (July and Oct., 1892), we would call the attention of our readers to the Plate opposite, which gives a much more complete representation than even Gough in plate lxii. of his *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. ii., p. 172.

The Brass lies in the pavement of the North Transept: formerly in pavement of choir before the altar, on a slab 9ft. 7in. by 4ft. 3in. A magnificent but sadly mutilated brass; the effigy of a lady, head of the lord, canopy, and portions of the shafts lost. Lord Cromwell, with hands in prayer, is in armour of plain cuirass, with very short skirt of taces, to the lower end of which are strapped a pair of tuiles or thigh-pieces pendent over the cuisses, genouillières, jointed with mail and having edged plates fastened to them above and below, long pointed sollerets of plate armour, and rowell spurs; very large coudières, cuffed gauntlets of overlapping plates with little

scales to protect each finger separately; sword hanging from his waist in front by a strap; over all the mantle of the Order of the Garter (the shoulder where the badge was is unfortunately lost, as is also the Garter from the knee, where it evidently was represented by a band of enamel) reaching to the ground behind, and fastened by cords, spring from rose-like ornaments, with long pendent tasselled ends. The support of the feet is very remarkable, consisting of two "wodehowses" or hairy wild men armed with clubs. In niches of canopy piers with names under each, on right (sinister) at top, St. Peter in triple tiara, cope, and crossed stole, in left hand a key, in right hand the patriarchal cross; dexter at top, St. George in salade or shell-helmet with nimbus, thrusting a sword into the Dragon's mouth, below, St. Moryce (Maurice), also in nimbed salade, with halbert in right hand, sword in left; below, St. Candidus* in similar armour, bearing a lance with crowned pennon inscribed IHS (?) in left hand, and grasping a sword with his left; below the effigies, inscription in black letter, much mutilated, the parts in brackets now lost (more remained in 1859):—

"Hic iacet Nobilis Barō Radulphus Cromw[ell Miles dñs de Cromwell quōdā Thesaurarius] | Anglie et fundator huius Collegii Cum inclita [Consorte sua Margareta et una hered' dñi dayncourt] | Qui quidā Radulphus obiit quarto die mēs Jan[uarii Anno dñi Millio cccclv° Et p'dict' Margareta] | obiit xv° die mēs Septēbr Anno dñi Millio cc[ccli] Quor' aiābz p'picietur Deus Amen."

Haines, i., pp. 91, 194, ii., p. 121; Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments* (engraved), ii., p. 172, pl. lxii.; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 162; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii; Weir, *Horncastle*, p. 91; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 76; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 136.

The lost saints of the canopy were:—dexter side; St. Barbara, St. Hubert, and another; sinister:—St. Thomas of Canterbury, the Blessed Virgin, St. John Baptist, St. Anne with the Virgin kneeling, and a Saint with a short spear and ring, probably Edward the Confessor. All these seem to have been lost between 1762, when Gough first visited Tattershall, and July,

* The letters are clear, so it must be a mis-cutting for Candidus. St. Candidus (*Dict. Christ. Biog.*, No. 15) was like Mauritius, one of the most distinguished of the Martyrs of the Theban Legion, A.D. 286; he is a patron saint of the city of Barcelona. (*Husenbeth*, s. v.; *Dict. Christ. Biog.*, i., p. 397, iii., p. 641).

1789, when Schnebbelie made his drawing for the plate. The figures of St. Peter and St. George seem to have been recently lost, and the martial figures of St. Maurice and St. Candidus have been stupidly attached to the ecclesiastical brass of a Provost, No. 6, but are given here, as it may be hoped that they will soon be properly refixed. According to Gough and Allen (*ll. cc.*) at the four corners of the stone on which the brass was fixed, were shields containing these arms: "1. Checky or. and az. a chief ermine—*Tateshall*. 2. Az., a fesse dancette between ten billets, or.—*Deincourt*. 3. A bend and chief, *Cromwell*, quartering *Tateshall*. 4. Quarterly, (1) a bend between 6 cross crosslets, *Stanhope*; (2) *Cromwell*; (3) *Tateshall*; (4) lost."

In both Weir (1820) and Allen (1833) (who seems merely to have copied Weir) the effigy of Lord Cromwell is reported lost, as well as that of his wife. What had become of it in the interval I have been unable to discover, but it was probably sent to London to be engraved for Gough's monuments.

Some time ago Mr. Stanhope wrote to me that he had four volumes of drawings of Lincolnshire Antiquities which were made for Sir Joseph Banks of Revesby Abbey, between 1789 and 1797, and he very kindly brought the Tattershall volume to London, that I might have an opportunity of examining the drawing of Lord Cromwell's magnificent and illused brass which is here reproduced. This drawing, while most interesting and most valuable, and supplying much that must otherwise have been lost, adds to the difficulty of determining some points, especially the true position of the saints in the canopy. The drawing cannot have been made from the brass itself, but must be a copy of some earlier drawing, because Gough expressly states that the figure of Lord Cromwell was headless in 1762; that of Lady Cromwell was lost between his first visit in 1762 and his second in 1782; and only St. Peter and St. Sebastian remained of the saints when Schnebbelie made the drawing for Gough in 1789. If, as I have suggested, the brass was at that time removed to be engraved, it probably suffered much injury then.

The saints given in the canopy are—dexter, St. Bastian (*sic*) with arrow; St. George; St. Heustace (*sic*), standing on a deer with a cross between its horns, sword in left hand, misericordi in right; St. Marycius (*sic*); St. Oswald, with sword in right hand, banner in left; dexter top, St. Peter; St. Thomas (of Canterbury), with mitre and pastoral staff; St.

Mary

Mary (the Virgin), with the child, a lily (?) in her left hand ; St. John Baptist, in hairy robe, with the flag ; St. Anne, with the little Virgin kneeling.

These, it will be seen, differ considerably from the list as far as I had been able to ascertain it. There are here only ten not twelve niches. As to the sinister side the lists agree, except that the Saint with a short spear (or baton?) and ring must be omitted, as belonging to some other brass. On the dexter side, St. Barbara was perhaps a misreading in some book for St. Bastian (Sebastian) ; St. Hubert should be St. Eustace ; the saint whose name I could not ascertain proved to be St. Oswald ; St. Canditus (Candidus) must then be omitted, and in spite of his military character, may perhaps belong to the Provost's great brass, to which he is now affixed together with St. Maurice (Marycius). This is very puzzling.

Another important point on which the imperfect effigy misled us seems to be settled by this drawing. The distinctive places of the badges at shoulder and knee having been lost, I agreed with my friend, Mr. Birch, that the great mantle must be that of the Order of the Garter, though Lord Cromwell's name was not recorded in existing lists. But it is now clear that he was not a K.G., and the large rich mantle must be simply an addition to his military costume in virtue of his civil office as Lord Treasurer.

The general accuracy of the drawing may, I think, be relied on ; but not to the smallest details. The inscription is certainly not quite accurate. It contains, for example, the impossible reading 'Thesaurisarius,' and has 'herece' for 'herede' or 'hered.'

Great as the interest of this drawing is, it would have been much increased if the original from which it was copied had been stated and if the date of this earlier drawing were known.

Shorwell Vicarage, I.W.

G. E. JEANS.

116. AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ANCIENT ARMS AND UTENSILS FOUND IN LINCOLNSHIRE, CHIEFLY IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WITHAM, BETWEEN KIRKSTED AND LINCOLN, WHEN IT WAS SCOURED OUT IN 1787 AND 1788.*—

The Moorish soil with which Lincolnshire abounds has the quality of preserving metal, wood, and even animal substances lodged in it for a great length of time, the Philosophical transactions mention a human body dug up in the Isle of

* From Sir Joseph Banks' MS. at Revesby Abbey.

Axholm which was judged by those who saw it to be of great Antiquity from the Structure of the Sandals on its Feet, and yet the skin was soft and pliable like doeskin leather and the hair remained upon it.

The River Witham between Lincoln and Tattershall runs through a country almost level and abounding with this moorish soil, its current is slow, and it has been for ages gradually depositing a mud endowed with all the powers of preservation, which the moors of the Isle of Axholm are possessed of.

Hence when, by order of the Commissioners of Drainage, its bed was cleansed out, and by that means all that by accident or design had been deposited in it for many centuries past was brought to light; arms and utensils of our Roman, Saxon, and Danish ancestors were found nearly in a perfect state, some of them as the Roman Lituus, &c., instruments of which no other specimen, in what manner soever it may have been taken care of, has, as far as we know, reach'd the present times.

To collect together these things became an object of considerable interest, though not very easy, as they were dispersed into a hundred hands, but to have suffered them to be dissipated and lost would have given room for censure on a country said already by some to resemble Bœotia, not in the richness of its pastures only, but in the talents of its natives.

In separate hands they could be of little use, for however curious an Antiquary might be it could never be expected of him to undergo the fatigue of visiting all who possessed them, and was he ever to do so he would lose the great advantage of comparing them with each other, but once collected together they serve to elucidate the manners of our ancestors and to explain their writings. The whitel mentioned by Green in his description of Chaucer's dress, and delineated by Occlave in his contemporary picture of that poet, resembles so exactly one found in the river Witham as to give reasonable grounds to suppose that the Witham one was made by Chaucer's cutler.

The workmen who found these things universally agreed that far the largest part of them lay at the actual bottom of the river on the hard soil and below all the mud, from whence it may be deduced that our Saxon ancestors kept the river in much better condition than their successors have since done. And, indeed, this operation receives a great degree of credit from the arms which were this year (1788) brought up by an eel spear near Kirksted Wath, as in that place and some others the old bottom lay so low that those who cleaned the river bed
had

had occasion to sink down to it, though they remov'd as thick a body of mud as elsewhere.

Swords marked A.

Our ancestors, who fought principally hand to hand (for bows are said to have been unknown in England till the Norman Conquest) and were precluded by the use of armor from stabbing an enemy unless he was thrown down, constructed their swords principally for the purpose of chopping, their blades, strong, broad, and very hard, and the pommels large and heavy to give a facility of raising the blade again after a stroke. To strike off a man's head with one blow seems not to have been a matter that required much exertion (Strutt, vol. I., pl. 25).

There appears to be great variety, and probably some whim, in the manner of forging them. Their polish has been admirable. A part of it still remained on A 1 when it was found. The mode of polishing may be seen in Strutt, vol. I., pl. 31, as also that of grinding the edge, both which are similar to the best methods used now. The brass scabbards of 3 and 6 were probably expensive for the middle classes, otherwise more of them would have been met with. These have been gilt, and are made of a metal far tougher than any now to be procured. It is probable that all the swords are of a date prior to the Conquest; which of them are Danish and which Saxon is not easy to determine. Probably those people who were always at war with each other, and consequently had frequent opportunities of possessing themselves of each other's weapons, adopted from each other whatever improvements were made by either, and thus in effect they both used the same weapons.

Both the brass scabbards, and, indeed, a large portion of the arms in general, were found near the site of Bardney Abbey, from whence some conjecture respecting their antiquity may be found. We may suppose that the destruction of that noble monastery, which was held in the highest veneration, was not effected without loss on the sides both of the Danes who attack'd and the Saxons who defended it. By the best accounts we have, it was destroyed by Ingvar and Hubba in the year 870, which is now (in 1800) 930 years ago.

Swords like these are to be seen in illuminated map or on painted glass very frequently, in Strutt's *Horda Angel-cynnan*,* where he describes the customs of our Saxon and Danish

* 3 vols. 4to., 1774-76.

ancestors; they very frequently occur, especially in the lives of the two Offas. Similar swords are also in the hands of the Danes who are killing the Abbot of Croyland, on the shrine delineated in the *Philosophical Transactions*, vol. 45, p. 597, by Dr. Stukely.

A 1, Tab. 3, is smaller than any other in the collection, and was therefore in all likelihood intended for a person of low stature. There is much difference in the size and weight among them, as must be the case if every man carefully chuses what matches his strength and suits his mode of fighting. The forging of the blade is particular and seems very well contrived; the hollow in the middle of each side does not extend more than two-thirds from the guard to the point, and terminates in a ridge, which must give great support and strength to the cutting part.

The pommel and guard are tinn'd in the same manner as we tin iron plates or the inside of our kitchen utensils, and the process of doing it admirably performed, though, but for this instance and some others in the collection, we do not know that our ancestors were in possession of the art. The polish still remains on some parts of the blade, and is admirably brilliant.

One one side in the hollow is the inscription :

+ BENVENUTUS + on the other + ME FECIT + perfectly legible, and in the Saxon characters. From the crosses we may conclude that the maker was a christian, and from the name an Italian, but from the circumstance of the Saxon characters it is probable he exercised his trade of a sword cutler in the northern parts of Europe.

It was brought up entangled in the points of an eel spear by a man who was fishing in the Witham near Kirksted Wath in 1788.

A 2. This sword resembles very much that of the Danish officer in Strutt, vol. I., pl. iv., fig. 4, and, though from several circumstances in the dress and the barb of the spear it is probable the figure was made from fancy, the sword seems correct. The guard of this has also been tinned, and the pommel is made of copper, or some metal which resembles it but is of a lighter color. It was found in the Witham near Barlings, 1788.

A 3. The brass scabbard of this sword possesses some degree of elegance and much accuracy of workmanship. Parts of it appear to have been richly gilt, and others to have been covered

covered with a bright blue varnish. The brass of which it is made is remarkably tough, more so than any which can at present be procured. Such a one is represented at the side of a Danish soldier (Strutt, vol. I., pl. 26). It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787, with A 6, which exactly resembles it.

Fig. A 4, Tab. 3. This sword resembles in shape and appearance those in the hands of the Danish soldiers in the plated quoted last (Strutt, vol. I. pl. 26), and parts of its handle and guard appear to have been tinn'd.

The hollow of the blade is carried very near the point, which, however, is nicely forg'd. In it are inscribed + SNE XORENX several times repeated, and ending EIS on both sides of the blade exactly the same. If this inscription has no meaning, which is very probable, it was most likely intended for a talisman or charm, notwithstanding the crosses at each end of it. The singularity, however, of the E being repeated several times alternately in the Saxon and Roman character ought not to pass unobserved. It was found in the bed of the Witham near Fiskerton, 1788.

A 5 is the longest of all the swords, and resembles not a little the two-handed sword shewn at Warwick as that of Guy. Earl of Warwick, figur'd in Grose's *Treatise on Ancient Armor and Weapons*, 1785-86, plate 48. It was found in the Witham near Bardney Abbey, 1798.

Fig. A 6, Tab. 1. This brass scabbard resembles exactly No. 3, only that the loops which hold it together are still more elegant, especially in the filing: the gilding is the same, and there are also traces of the blue varnish, unless possibly the blue, which is very elegant, may have been acquired from the partial rusting of the brass during the length of time it has lain under water. It was found in the River Witham near Bardney with the other in 1787.

Fig. A 7, Tab. 2. From the size and clumsiness of the guard of this large sword, and from the pierced ornaments at each end of it, an idea of having been intended for parade and not for use may fairly be started, but whether true or not will be hard to determine. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

Fig. A 8, Tab. 2. This sword is like the rest, except that the pommel is larger. Traces of letters are distinguishable in the hollow of the blade, but it having been unfortunately broken by the tool of the workman who found it, a blacksmith

was

was employed to weld it together, who most effectually prevented them being read. It was found near Bardney Abbey in the Witham, 1787.

(To be continued.)

117. FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, HENRY VII.—

1 HEN. VII. [1486].

1. On the Quindene of Holy Trinity.

Between Thomas Halle, of Grantham, Merchant, Francis his son, John Kirkeby, and John Aleyn, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Thomas Sefoull, and Elizabeth his wife, deforciantes of 6 messuages, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of pasture in Grantham, Denton, Manthorpe, Gunwardby, and Austerby.

Thomas and Elizabeth acknowledge the said tenements to be the right of John Aleyn, for which John and the others gave them 100 marks of silver.

1 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1486].

2. On the Quindene of Holy Trinity.

Between William Gifford, clerk, Michael Clyff, clerk, Stephen Tyler, clerk, William Holden, clerk, Thomas Danvers, and John Legh, plaintiffs, and William, Bishop of Winchester, deforciant of an annual rent of £10 issuing from the manors of Goddes-grounde and Skirbeke, and 13 messuages, 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, 160 acres of pasture, and 20s. of rent in Boston, Skirbeke, Wyberton, Freston, Botherwyke, and Benyngton.

The Bishop granted to the plaintiffs and to the heirs of William Gifford the said rent, which William Tymer and Alexander Houghson, tenants of the said manors and tenants to the same bishop, were wont to render.

2 HEN. VII. [1486].

3. On the Morrow of St. Martin.

Between John, Viscount Wellis, Sir William Huse, knight, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Sir Reginald Brey, knight, John Huse, esquire, John Denton, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, William Denton, esquire, William Copley, gent., Roger Bowedon, and Henry Boteler of Brune, plaintiffs, and John Stynere, and Joan his wife, Thomas Grey, Thomas Galawey of Brune, William Spynk of Brune, and William Hekyngton of Brune, deforciantes of 3 messuages, 40 acres of land, and 3 acres of meadow in Brune.

The

The deforciant acknowledged the said tenements to the right of John Denton, for which he and the other plaintiffs gave 100 marks of silver.

2 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1488].

4. On the Octaves of St. Martin.

Between John Granger, the elder, and John Blankeney, of Asby, plaintiffs, and James Appeyerd, and Katherine his wife, deforciant of 1 messuage, 1 toft, 6 acres of land, and 2 acres of meadow in Messyngham.

James and Katherine acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of John Granger, for which he and John Blankeney 4 gave marks of silver.

2 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1488].

5. In one month from the day of St. Michael.

Between William Bond, clerk, William Fyssher, Thomas Hunston, and Richard Abraham, plaintiffs, and Simon Dynnyell and Ellen his wife, deforciant of 4 messuages, 23½ acres of land, and 7½ acres of pasture in Boston, Skirbek, and Sybsey.

Simon and Ellen acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of Richard, for which he and the other plaintiffs gave £40.

3 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1488].

6. In one month from Easter Day.

Between Richard Ormesby and Robert Ormesby, plaintiffs, and Sir Christopher Willughby, knight, and Margery his wife, deforciant of 1 acre of land in Toynton, and of John Pynder and Simon Stirkard, bondtenants of the said Christopher and Margery to the same land belonging; and of 1 acre of land in Willughby, and of John Ulre, Richard Ulre, John Lowes, the elder, Thomas Lowes, Robert Lowes, and John Lowes, sons of the said John Lowes, the elder, bondtenants to the said Christopher and Margery to the same land in Willughby belonging; and of 1 acre of land in Orreby, and of John atte Well, the elder, Thomas atte Well, William atte Well, Richard atte Well, Christopher atte Well, and John atte Well, sons of the said John atte Well, the elder, bondtenants of the said Christopher and Margery to the same land in Orreby belonging.

Christopher and Margery acknowledged the said land and bondtenants with their whole sequel to be the right of Richard Ormesby, for which Richard Ormesby and Robert Ormesby gave them £20.

4 HEN. VII.

4 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1488].

7. On the Octaves of St. Martin.

Between Thomas Assheton, knight, John Bothe, knight, Richard Assheton, esquire, Robert Dokenfeld, and John Langley, esquire, plaintiffs, and Peter Assheton and Constance his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of William Lawe and of Eleanor his wife, deforciants of a moiety of the manor of Casthorp and Braghton, and the advowson of a moiety of the church of Braghton.

Peter and Constance acknowledged the said moiety and advowson to be the right of Thomas, for which Thomas and the others granted them to Peter and Constance; to have and to hold of the same Thomas and the others for their life. Rendering therefor by the year one rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist; and after their decease they shall revert to the said Thomas and the others, and to the heirs of Thomas for ever.

4 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1488].

8. On the Morrow of St. Martin.

Between Eleanor Jenney, John Wellis, knight, William Husee, knight, Christopher Willughby, knight, Thomas Burgh, knight, Henry Wentworth, knight, Edward Burgh, knight, William Willughby, son of the said Christopher, John Husee, son of the said William Husee, John Skipwyth, esquire, Edmund Jenney, esquire, Thomas Skipwyth, esquire, John Jenney, clerk, William Mikelfeld, esquire, Nicholas Jenny, esquire, and Thomas Buknall, clerk, plaintiffs, and William Brewes, esquire, deforciant of the manors of Louthburgh and Waltham, and the advowson of the church of Louthburgh.

William Brewes granted the said manors and advowson to the plaintiffs; to have and to hold of the said William Brewes and his heirs during the life of Eleanor. Rendering therefor by the year one rose at the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and after the decease of Eleanor they shall revert to William Brewes and his heirs for ever.

W. BOYD.

(To be continued.)

118. GRANT OF A COAT OF ARMS AND CREST FROM HENRY VI. TO BERNARD ANGEWYN, A.D. 1445. (*Harl. MS.* 1470, fo. 59).—A pedigree of the family of Angevine is given in the Vis. of Linc. for 1562. The name is very variously spelt

spelt—Angevine, Angevile, Angewyne, Hangewyne, and even Haunchefield! There were Angevines at Whaplode in the 12th century, having evidently come over with the Anjouin race of Plantagenet. A William Aungewyne of Boston, goldsmith, appears as a party in a suit concerning the advowson of Theddlethorpe in 1380.

Anyone glancing at the Visitation pedigree will note that Bernard occurs twice as a christian name in the 15th century. I therefore procured a transcript of the above MS., which is written in mediæval French, and give here the substance of it in English.

The king grants to Bernard Angewyn, "one of our Counsellors of our Duchy of Guienne," and his heirs forever, the Castles, lands, and seignouries of "Roafan, Pluyols, and Blasmont" in our country and the Diocese of "Basadoiz." And since it is the custom of the said country that when any seigneur dies, his sons and daughters should divide among them all the Paternal and Maternal property, which has proved the destruction and ruin of many noble houses, We therefore, considering these premises, and in order to confirm the grant of the said Castles and Lordships, and to reward the said Bernard Angewyn for his good and notable service done us in our wars, have granted to him the said Castles and Lordships of Roafan, Pluyols, and Blasmont to be held under this new condition, that, notwithstanding the said custom and usage, the said Bernard shall have the power to dispose, divide, and bequeath to his heirs male and female as it shall please him and seem good to him. And that after his decease the eldest sons shall hold and possess the Castles, lands, and Lordships according to his disposition and without any division. And to further increase the dignity, as is due in such cases, we have made the said Bernard and his descendants noble, and have granted to him and them forever the arms as depicted in these presents, that is to say, "On a field azure a lion or., clawed and langued gules within an orle of ten flowers called angevines; and on the helmet the head of an angel, and underneath two angels garnished and clothed with colours thus depicted." And we command you in virtue of our seal on the face of these our letters addressed to our Chancellor of England to make out letters patent in due form, for which these shall be sufficient security. Given under our signature in our Palace of Westminster the 11th day of March in the year of our reign the 23rd.

The

The identification of the above places is not easy. Pluyols or Plugols is probably Plujols, a small town near the river Dordogne in the Department La Gironde, but Roafan or Roasan, as the transcriber renders it, and Blasmont are not yet discovered. The "Diocese of Basadoiz" is another difficulty. Possibly Bazas may be the modern name. The arms of the Lincolnshire Angevines were, "argent 2 bars gules on a chief vert 3 bezants," and the crest, "a vine vert fructed proper." Obviously the latter was suggested by the termination of the name Angevin, just as the angels in the above grant are a pun on the first syllable of the name. What flowers were called "angevines" is a mystery; the original runs—"dix fleurs appellees angevines." Still more curious is the allusion to the custom of the Duchy of Guienne, which really seems to have been an anticipation of the Code Napoléon.

Lincoln.

A. R. MADDISON.

119. KENT FAMILY WILLS, 1623-1676.—The Will of "Thomas Kent of Scamblesby, Clerk," dated 23 July, 1623, proved at Lincoln 15 Nov. following, mention:—

My wife Mary £40 and other benefits; my dau. Lidia Lent (sic) £200; my dau. Penelope Dennis £16; my dau. Mary Martingdale £20, to remain in the hands of Thomas Kent in trust; my son Thomas Kent £20; my dau. Anne Millington; Henrie Neave my grandchild £30; Phillipe Neave my grandchild £30; Gabriel Neave my grandchild £66 13 4; Mary Neave £66 13 4; my son Elias Kent two Kye, a pr. Oxen, a pr. of 2 yr. old fleaces, a mare that I had of my son in law James Martingdale, and my waines and wainegears and plows and ploughgeares, my trays and harrows and also bedd, with the furniture standing in his chamber, a presse and a table, the lease of the Manor of Scamblesby and all the term of yeares therein contained &c.; my son Thomas Kent 44^s in gold; my son Abell Kent 44^s in gold; to everyone of my grandchildren 11^s in gold; to the poor of Donington 22^s yearly to be paid out of my lands in Donington aforesaid at two terms in the year &c.; to the poor people of the parish of Goulceby 20^s; to the poorest people of Scamblesby 20^s; to everyone of my servants 16^d; to Lewis Whiteing two ewes and two lambs; to Dorothe Candroy a flocked yearling quee; to everyone of my brothers and sisters dwelling in Yorkshire 20^s in gold; to my cosen Richard Sharpe 40^s. The testator's wife Mary to have

have the keeping of his household goods for division among all his children according to her discretion if she remain unmarried, but if otherwise the same to be divided as aforesaid at the discretion of his son Timothy Kent, appointed sole exor., to whom the testator bequeaths the residue of his estate after due payment of debts and funeral expenses.

To be bur. in the chancel of Scamblesbie.

The Will of "Timothy Kent of Donington on Bain, Clerk," dated 13 Feb., 1623-4, proved at Lincoln 28 May, 1624, mentions :—

Ela Kent my wife £100, and to every one of her brethren and sisters 5^s in gold; my son William Kent; my son Edward Kent; my daughter Elizabeth Kent on attaining 18 years £40 and £160; my son Thomas Kent; my mother £22 in gold; to every one of my brethren and sisters 11^s in gold; to every one of my brothers' and sisters' children 5^s in gold; to my brother Thomas Kent all my books to be kept for my sons Thomas and William Kent if they prove scholars or else to revert to himself; my sister in law Elizabeth Kent 11^s in gold; my sister Mary Martingdale; I commend the tuition and education of all my children that is to say of Thomas Kent William Kent Edward Kent and Elizabeth Kent to my brethren Elias and Thomas Kent whom I make and appoint their guardians; to every one of my household servants now being 12^s; to the Cathedral Church Lincoln 2^s; to the poorest people of Donington 20^s; mentions lands in Goulceby and Asterby; my brother in law Francis * Hambie of Tathwell gent and Steven Walpoole of Hag(worthing)ham gent, and my brother in law John Millington of Belchford, clerk, supervisors of this my last will and testament.

To be buried in the chancel of Donington.

The Will of "Elias Kent of Scamblesby, gent.," dated 13 Feb., 1625, proved at Lincoln 20 Dec., 1628, mentions :—

My wife Elizabeth £200 and household stuff &c &c; my dau. Martha Kent £200 on attaining the age of 16, also the lease of the Manor of Scamblesby; My sister Marie Martingdale; Mr Benjamin Storre 20^s; Thomas, William and Elizabeth, three eldest children of my brother Timothy Kent deceased 20^s a piece and to Edward Kent I give a new coat;

* Eva Kent "my cosen" mentioned in the will of William Hambie of Tathwell, dated 10 May, 1626, proved 14 March, 1627.

brother Thomas Kent appointed exor; to my brother Thomas Booth "Speede's Chronicles"; to my cosen Richard Sharpe my black riding Gelding; I give to my mother a 5^s piece of silver; to the poor of Scamblesbie 40^s; to the poorest people of Goulceby 10^s and of Donington 10^s; everie one of my sisters 10^s; to my cosen Alice Brooke £3 6 8 and the horse called Maude; to Gabriel, Henrie, Philippe and Marie Neave 40^s a piece; my brother Abell Kent £10; my sister Ela Kent £10.

To be buried in the chancel.

The Will of Thomas Kent of Donington on Bain, Clerk, dated 1st June, 1638, proved at Lincoln 25th idem, mentions:—

My wife Mary £250; my brother Abel Kent exor: my brother in law John* Dennis; my nephew Thomas Kent, lands in Donington; his brother William Kent and their mother Ela Kent; my brother Eliah Kent deceased, his dau Martha Kent; my nephews M^r Gabriel† Neve and M^r Henry Neve; my niece Elizabeth Pinchbeck my niece Mary Barwell; my brother in law James Martingdale; "To my much honored friend Sir John Munson my black colt supposed to be of Ball and to Sir Thomas Munson my noble friend whom I much honor my Spurr Royal" . . . "To the Right Hon my Lord Beaumont my bald colt which was of Ball." To the Rectors and . . . of Donington for the time being and their successors for ever my Spalding tythes in Donington. To the repair of St Pauls Church in London £5.

The Will of Mary Kent of Scamblesby, widow, probate 30 Jan., 1676-7, mentions:—

That on or about the 21st Sept 1676 the above "did make utter . . . her last will and tes^t as follows:" she gave and bequeathed to Christopher Fletcher her nephew all her estate whatsoever.

London.

P. RAMSEY KENT.

* The Will of John Dennis (? of Nether Toynton), dated 15 March, 1538, proved Lincoln 30 July, 1639, mentions:—My son Timothy; my brethren Abel Kent and Christopher Dennis; my daughters Marie and Susan; my sister Martindale; Randall Davenport.

† The Will of Phillip Neave of Great Steeping, yeoman, dated 9 Dec., 1613, proved Lincoln 30 Jan., 1613-14 (and C.P.C. 11 July, 1614), mentions:—My son Gabriel Neave; my son Henry Neave; my father in law Thomas Kent, clerk of Scamblesby; my brother Gabriel Neave of Wisbeach yeoman; my wife Susanna appointed extrix.

120. FALL OF THE SPIRE OF LINCOLN CATHEDRAL, 1547.
—I send the two following accounts of the fall of the great spire of Lincoln Cathedral, as likely to interest the readers of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*.

1. On a fly-leaf of *Acta Capitularia*, 1559–1597, in the Muniment Room of the Dean and Chapter.

Ultimo die mensis Januarii Anno dni millimo quingen^{mo} quadagesimo septimo corruit piramides fabricata ligno plumboque cooperta posita super campanile sive ingentiori turri dictæ ecclesiæ Cathedralis vi horribilis tempestatis adacta cuius altitudo opus lapideum dictæ turris adequabat.

2. At the end of a Vol. of Wills in the Probate Office at Lincoln.

Corruit Campanile sive pinaculum ecclesie Cathedralis beate marie Lincoln. ultimo die Januarii inter horas tertiam et quartam in aurora. Anno dni. millimo quingen^{mo} quadage^{mo} septimo. 1547.

It will be noted that the first account gives the height of the spire; the second the exact time of its fall.

Lincoln.

A. R. MADDISON.

121. OLD SAINT DAY SUPERSTITIONS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.
—On St. Mark's Eve at midnight the spirits of *all* go to church, and those who are to die within the year do not come out, while those who are to be married come out arm in arm. Those who watched church doors were called church watchers, and one of them, a man, told the person (who gave me this information) that her brother would die, is still living. I was also told by another person that her mother lived more than a year after she was told by a church watcher, a woman in the next parish that she would die within the year. Also, if a person once began to church watch they were forced to continue to do so until their time came, when on that St. Mark's Eve they would be unable to keep awake.

Another person told me, his aunt with three other girls set a supper on St. Mark's Eve, with a chair and plate, etc., between each, for the spirit of their future husbands. But though they had kept silence (a most important condition) just before 12 p.m., they heard such a terrible noise that they rushed up to bed in terror.

If

If a girl picks 12 sage leaves one by one as the clock strikes 12 a.m. on St. Mark's day she will see her future husband, and I was told a servant girl once did this while her mistress looked on, and then said "Do you see him," and the servant said "O no! only the master riding up to the door," at which her mistress fell down in a dead faint, for she could not see her husband who was miles away, and did not return for several hours, and though she lived a few weeks the shock killed her, and her husband married the servant within the year.

I was also told by an old woman that she tried to fast all day on St. Agnes Day in the hope of seeing her future husband in a dream the next night, but unfortunately she got so hungry by tea time that she could fast no longer, and so did not see her husband as she hoped she would.

At Martin in Timberland over the river, I was told that many years ago there was an old clerk who church watched, and once when a farmer grumbled at the rates he said "You need not trouble for you'll not have to pay them," nor had he, for he went home and died within three months of the shock.

St. Mark's Eve is called the "Devil's harvest" because exactly at midnight ferns bud, blossom, flower, and seed, all in an hour, and the devil harvests the seed; therefore if anyone can catch any of the seed between two pewter plates at the same time, he or she will become as wise as the devil.

On the eve of All Saints Day, at 12 p.m., twelve lights rise from the mound in All Hallows Churchyard where the ancient church of Horsington stood (they are blue, and rise slowly and do not jump about like Jenny Whisps), and then slowly proceed in threes towards the following neighbouring villages—3 to Horsington, 3 to Stixwould, 3 to Bucknall, and 3 to Wadingworth.

J. A. PENNY.

122. EPISCOPAL LICENCE TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—William Chaderton, Bishop of Lincoln, in the Articles to be enquired of within the Diocese of Lincoln in the Visitation of 1604, has the following:

"Schoolemasters. What schoolemasters haue you within your parish or chappelrie, that teach either openly or priuately in any schoole, gentlemans hose [sic] or elsewhere, and whether the be licenced to teach by the Bishoppe of the diocesse vnder his seale"

And see the Injunctions of Parkhurst, Bishop of Norwich, as early as 1561, and many Visitation Articles of later dates.

Here is a copy of the record of the grant of a licence by Bishop Chaderton, the date being 21 April, 1607 :

"Jacobus Johnson ludi } Eodem die infra manerium de
Magister Kimbalton } Bugden in com' Hunt' comp^t.
p'sonaliter Jacobus Johnson et subscriptis p' eum ar^{te}
sinodal' &c p'stiloq Ju'rto regie sup'mitatur &c admiss' fuit
ad exercend' officiũ Pedagoge infra pōch de Kimbalton in
com Hunt'." (Reg. Chaderton, fo. 304).

It is said (see *Lincs. N. & Q.*, vol. I., p. 90,) that Bishop Chaderton never resided at Buckden, but however this may have been, this entry and others shew that the administration by him of the diocese was carried on there.

B.

123. BOONED ROAD.—So many different derivations have been given of this local term, all more or less unsatisfactory, that I venture to suggest one which may be equally unsatisfactory—to others. I was talking to an old labourer, who was mending the road near Barnsley one day, when he happened to call the hard material he was putting on the road "bind." This seemed to me to give a possible explanation of our term. A road so treated would be "bound" together, a "bound road" in fact. I am not sufficiently acquainted with Lincolnshire dialects to say whether any of our people would pronounce this "booned," but their cousins in Cleveland certainly would. Then from "booned" would readily come the false derivative "to boon," &c.

T.L.

124. BARTON-ON-HUMBER CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—Upon the death of the late Mr. W. S. Hesleden, some 40 years ago, his MS. collections of antiquarian notes, pedigrees, &c., were dispersed, and the greater portion appear to have been lost, though from time to time certain papers turn up in dealers' hands. Lately, Mr. H. W. Ball, of Barton, an enthusiastic collector and dealer in antiquities of this kind, has obtained from London houses several fragments and MSS. in Mr. Hesleden's handwriting, and a few weeks since, in looking through certain papers belonging to a lady who formerly lived in Barton, he came across the long-lost volume of accounts kept by the churchwardens of St. Mary's from 1640 to 1760.

This

This volume the lady has now presented to me, to keep in the parish chest, and I am able to testify that it will prove to be at least as interesting as most books of the kind. It is nearly perfect, and I have already made out from it an almost complete list of St. Mary's churchwardens for the whole period named. Mr. Hesleden left in MS. a list of St. Peter's wardens from 1650 to 1772, and this I printed last December in our Parish Magazine.

I may perhaps be permitted to add that I have lately compiled three other fairly complete lists, viz., that of the Vicars of Barton from the foundation of the Vicarage, in 1218, to the present time; and those of the clergy serving the chantries of St. Thomas the Martyr and of the Holy Trinity, in St. Mary's Parochial Chapel (now called St. Mary's Parish Church), from their foundation, in 1269 and 1397 respectively, to their suppression about 1547. The list of vicars was copied into the Lincoln Diocesan Magazine for October, 1892. The lists of chantry clergy I am about to print in our Parish Magazine.

The Vicarage, Barton-on-Humber.

C. MOOR.

125. LINCOLNSHIRE M.P.s AND THE CASE OF DR. SACHEVEREL.—“An Exact List of the Honourable House of Commons for England and Wales who in some or other of the Questions upon the Impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverel for High Crimes and Misdemeanours voted for and against him.” Printed in the year 1710.

The Members of Parliament in Lincolnshire voted as follows:—

FOR THE DOCTOR.

M.P. for Co. Lincoln.—Rt. Hon. Peregrine Lord Willoughby of Eresby. This was the eldest son of the 1st Duke of Ancaster. Born in 1686. M.P. for Co. Lincoln 1708. Succeeded as 2nd Duke 1723.)

M.P. for City of Lincoln.—Sir Thomas Meres, K^t. (He was the son of Robert Meres, Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral. Died in 1715. M.P. for Lincoln 1658–1685, 1700–1708.)

M.P.

M.P. for City of Lincoln.—Thomas Lister, Esq. (Of Coleby. Born about 1657. Died about 1657. The last male Lister of that family. M.P. for Lincoln 1705–1714.)

M.P. for Borough of Boston.—Richard Wynn, Esq. (I presume he was of Folkingham near Sleaford. He was a Sergeant-at-Law, and represented Boston 1658–1700, 1705–1714.)

M.P. for Borough of Grimsby.—Arthur Moor Esq. (I know nothing about him.)

M.P. for Borough of Stamford.—Hon. Charles Cecil, Esq. (He was the 3rd son of John 5th Earl of Exeter.)

” ” Hon. Charles Bertie, Esq. (He was the youngest son of Montague 2nd Earl of Lindsey, and died in 1711, aged 77. He was ancestor of the present Earl of Lindsey.)

AGAINST THE DOCTOR.

M.P. for Co. Lincoln.—George Whichcot, Esq. (He was of Harpswell. Born in 1653. Was a son-in-law of Sir Thomas Meres, whose daughter Katherine he married. M.P. for Co. Lincoln 1698–1700, 1705–1710.

M.P. for Borough of Boston.—Hon. Peregrine Bertie, Esq. (He was the 2nd son of Robert 3rd Earl of Lindsey, and died in 1711. He was Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to Queen Anne, and a Teller of the Exchequer.)

We may note here the preponderance of the house of Bertie in Lincolnshire politics, three members of the family having seats. One, the member for Boston, takes the opposite side to his uncle, Charles Bertie, and his nephew Lord Willoughby. Sir Thomas Meres and his son-in-law, George Whichcot, are on opposite sides. The latter was returned for the County mainly

mainly through the voters in the Isle of Axholme, where there was a large number of freeholders, all staunch Whigs. It is strange that Thomas Lister, whose family had been decidedly Parliamentary, is here on the side of "High Church and Sacheverel."

Lincoln.

A. R. MADDISON.

126. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCastle.—Being anxious to provide materials for a future History of Horncastle, I have been for some years collecting (through the invaluable aid of Mr. William Boyd, of London), Records which relate to this ancient town. All the Charters, Deeds, &c., are given in an English translation, with due reference to the Latin originals. Any additions to or corrections of these Records will be gladly welcomed by

*Thornton Vicarage,
Horncastle.*

J. CLARE HUDSON.

Domesday Book [compiled 1085-6.]

A Manor.

In Hornecastle Queen Edith has 3 carucates of land without tax. There is land for 4 teams. The king has there 2 carucates in demesne, and 29 villeins, and 12 bordars having 3 teams. There are two mills there, worth 26s., and 100 acres of meadow. In King Edward's time it was worth 20*li.*, now it is worth 44*li.*

Soke of this manor.

In Stimelbi there are 4 carucates of land. There 22 socmen, and 11 villeins have 4 teams and a half, and 240 acres of meadow.

In Todintune there are 3 carucates. There 23 socmen and 2 villeins and 8 bordars have 4 teams and 300 acres of meadow.

In Langetone and Torp there are 3 carucates of land. There 13 socmen and 24 villeins have 4 teams, and there is one mill, worth 9s. and 120 acres of meadow, and 250 acres of wood for pasturage.

In Folesbi there is half a carucate of land. Three socmen there have half a team, and 8 acres of meadow, and 120 acres of wood for pasturage, in different places.

In Cuningesby there is one carucate of land and a half of inland. There are there 8 villeins and 3 bordars with one team and a half; and there are 5 fisheries, worth 5s., and 12 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of underwood.

In

In Holtham there are two carucates and 6 oxgangs of land. There 7 socmen have one team and a half, and 32 acres of meadow, and 20 acres of wood for pasturage.

In Folesbi there is one carucate of land. One socman there has one team.

In Rocstune there are 12 oxgangs of land. 8 socmen there have one team and a half, and 15 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood for pasturage.

In Scriuelsbi there are 3 carucates and 8 oxgangs of land. There 20 socmen and 12 bordars have 6 teams, and 200 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of underwood.

In Morebi there are 3 carucates of land. There 8 socmen and 10 bordars have 4 teams. There is a church there, and 240 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of underwood.

In Marun there are 3 carucates of land. There 12 socmen and 12 bordars have 4 teams. There is a church there, and a priest, and 60 acres of meadow, and 300 acres of underwood.

In Endrebi there are 3 carucates of land. There 16 socmen and 6 bordars have 4 teams, and 60 acres of meadow, and 450 acres of wood for pasturage.

In Wilchesbi there are 3 carucates of land and a half. There 4 socmen and 5 bordars have one team, and 20 acres of underwood.

In Aschebi there are 6 carucates of land. There 45 socmen, and 5 villeins, and 13 bordars have 8 teams, and 500 acres of meadow and pasture.

In Tedlinton there are 4 carucates of land. There 21 socmen, and 8 villeins, and 3 bordars have 8 teams and 400 acres of meadow. The land is taxed in the whole at 42 carucates of land. Yet the land is of 58 teams.

In these there are 212 socmen, and 66 villains, and 70 bordars have 55 teams.

TESTA DE NEVILL.

[A name given to two ancient volumes probably compiled towards the close of the reign of Edward II. or the commencement of that of Edward III. (*circa* 1326-28), containing Inquests taken on the presentments of jurors of Hundreds before the justices itinerant, and of Inquisitions upon writs awarded to the sheriffs for collecting of scutages, aids, &c.]

fol. 336.
(512)

Horncastre wapentake.

Gerard de Rodes [holds] 76 librates of
land

land in the soke of Horn[castle], of the gift of King John, but they know not by what service.

TESTA DE NEVILL, continued.

fol. 348.

The verdicts of the jurors of the County of Lincoln concerning the ladies, vallets, and girls, and the escheats and sergeanties, etc., of each of the wapenakes in the County of Lincoln.

(556)
The soke of
Horncastre.

The church of Horncastre, and of Askeby, and of Upper Thinton, and of Meringes, and of Hinderby are of the gift of the lord; and Osbert the parson holds them of the gift of King Richard.

The church of Marton, and of Morby are of the gift of the lord the King, and Nicholas the parson holds them of the gift of King John.

Walter de Bavent holds Marun, 6 librates and 4 solidates of land, by service of falconry.

PIPE ROLL, 31 HENRY I., LINCOLNSHIRE.

Anno 6 [1130-1]. Lincolnshire, and the manors which Rainer is keeping.

Rainer de Bada renders an account of 430*li.* 2*s.* 10*d.* of white money.

.
And to the canons of Lincoln in alms, 18*li.* tale . And to the monks of Bec., 7*s.* tale, for the tithe of Hornecaster.

.
William son of Chetell, of Hornec[astle], renders an account of 7 marks of silver for his brother's land. Into the treasury 4 marks of silver. And he owes 40*s.*

PIPE ROLLS, *temp.* HEN. II.

Anno 5 [1158-9]. Walter de Amundevilla renders an account of the firm of Lincolnshire.

And

- And in lands given . . . to Richard de Baduent 6*li.* and 14*s.* tale, in Hornecastre.
- Anno 6 [1159-60]. Walter de Amundevill renders an account of the firm of Lincolnshire.
And in lands given . . . to Richard de Baduent 6*li.* and 14*s.* tale, in Hornecaster.
- Anno 7 [1160-1]. Walter de Amundevill renders an account of the firm of Lincolnshire.
And in lands given . . . to Richard de Baduent 6*li.* and 14*s.* tale, in Hornecastre.
- Anno 8 [1161-2]. The same.
- Anno 9 [1162-3]. Walter de Amundevill renders an account of the firm of Lincolnshire.
And in land given . . . to Eudo de Baduent 6*li.* and 14*s.* tale, in Hornecastra
. . . And to Geoffrey de Nevilla 15*li.* of white money in Hornc[astle].
- Anno 10 [1163-5]. Peter de Golsa renders an account of the firm of Lincolnshire.
And in lands given (as above).

PIPE ROLL, I RICHARD I., LINCOLNSHIRE.

- [A.D. 1189-1190]. Nigell, son of Alexander, renders an account of the firm of Lincolnshire.

. . . .
And to Geoffrey de Nevill 15*li.* of white money, in Hornecaster.

. . . .
And to Eudo Batuent 6*li.* 14*s.* tale, in Hornecaster.

. . . .
And to Gerbod de Escalt 80*li.* tale, in Hornecaster.

ABBREVIATIO PLACITORUM.

[6 Oct., A.D. 1207.]

Thomas de Muleton, Robert de Tateshale, John son of Jordan, Alexander Gernun, Geoffrey de Reinton, Roger son of Aselac, come and say that they held and had
common

common in the marsh of Wyldemore by ancestry, and that their men shall pay rent for it; namely for each house *1d.*, viz. a moiety to Robert Marmyun, and the other moiety to the lord of the vill of Hornecastle.

(*To be continued.*)

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

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 11 Henry VII., No. 97.

William Claxton, esquire.

Inquisition taken at Stylton, 27 February, 12 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1496-7]. The jurors say that some time before the taking of this Inquisition a certain Elizabeth Scrop, widow, late wife of John Scrop, knight, daughter and heir of Nichola, late the wife of Thomas Chawurth, knight, was seized of the manors of South Thorysby and Westalyngton, &c., in her demesne as of fee, and by her charter, 29 April, 38 Hen. VI. [A.D. 1460], she granted and by the same her charter confirmed to William Claxton, esquire, in the said writ named, by the name of William Claxton, esquire, "*tunc servientis sui*," and to Eleanor his wife, daughter of the said Elizabeth, the manors aforesaid, &c., which descended and came to the said Elizabeth after the death of the said Nichola; to have and to hold to the same William and Elizabeth (sic) for the term of their lives, &c., the reversion of the said manors, &c., belonging and pertaining to the said Elizabeth for ever. By virtue of which gift the same William Claxton and Eleanor were seized of the manors aforesaid, &c. And afterwards the aforesaid Eleanor died, and the said William survived her. And afterwards the said Elizabeth died. After whose death the reversion of the manors aforesaid, &c., descended to a certain Alice, now the wife of Henry Scrop, esquire, as kinswoman and heir of the said Elizabeth, that is to say, daughter of Thomas, son of Thomas, son of the said Elizabeth. And afterwards the said William Claxton died on Wednesday next before the Feast of Pentecost, 11 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1496]. And, further, they say that the said Henry Scrop and Alice his wife, as in right of the same Alice, entered into the manors aforesaid, &c. Ralph Claxton is son and next heir of the said William, and he is of the age of 26 years, and more.

Chancery

Chancery Inquisition, *post mortem*, 11 Henry VII., No. 103.
Richard Chamberleyn, esquire.

Inquisition indented taken at Lincoln on the last day but one of February, 12 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1496-7]. The jurors say that Richard Chamberleyn, esquire, in the writ named was seized in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Northreston, which is held of the King in chief by the service of the 20th part of a knight's fee, and by rendering 2s. by the year. The said Richard died 28 August last past [A.D. 1496], and Edward Chamberleyn is his son and next heir, and he is of the age of 16 years, and more.

Chancery Inquisition, *post mortem*, 11 Henry VII., No. 123.
Isabella Sapcote, late wife of Richard Sapcote, knight.

Inquisition taken at Parteney, 10 November, 12 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1496]. The jurors say that the said Isabella Sapcote, late wife of Richard Sapcote, knight, held no lands, &c., of the Lord the King in chief in the county aforesaid. But they say that the said Isabella died seized in her demesne as of fee tail of the manor of Nether Toynton, and of the advowson of the church there. * * * The said Isabella died seized of * * * Warleby, of a toft and croft in Esterkele, and a mesuage in Halton aforesaid. The said Isabella died 27 Oct., 9 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1493]. And Joan Nevill, wife of William Nevill, of Rolleston, in the county of Notts, esquire, Alice Staveley, wife of William Staveley, of Bygnall, in the county of Oxford, esquire, and Joan Sapcote, wife of Thomas Sapcote, of Burley, in the county of Rutland, esquire, are daughters and heirs of the said Isabella, formerly wife of John Frauncez, daughter and heir of John Plesyngton, kinswoman and heir of William Plesyngton, son and heir of Henry Plesyngton, knight, son of the said John, father of the said Isabella, and that the said Joan wife of the said William Nevill is of the age of 50 years, Alice wife of William Staveley is of the age of 40 years, and that the said Joan Sapcote, wife of the said Thomas Sapcote, is of the age of 35 years, and more.

W. BOYD.

(*To be continued.*)



QUERIES.

128. "CROWNING OF JACKS."—A very eccentric character, one William Hall—better known as "Antiquarian Hall,"—
who

who died at Lynn in 1825, left behind him some doggerel verses, printed at Lynn in 1812, and now extremely scarce, illustrating the life and occupations of a Fenman. In describing his out-door work and accomplishments, he says :

“ Born in a coy and bred in a mill,
Taught water to grind, and ducks for to kill ;
Seeing coots clapper-claw, lying flat on their backs ;
Standing upright to row, and crowning of jacks ; ”
 &c., &c.

The latter half of the line doubtless has reference to some method of catching pike then practised by the fenmen. Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* suggest which was the particular process referred to in “ crowning of jacks ” ?

Eaton Hall, Retford.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

129. WHO REPRESENTED GRIMSBY IN 1654?—The official returns of the members who served for Lincolnshire—alike for the County and boroughs—in the first Parliament of the Protectorate, are among the many that, unfortunately, have been lost. And although it is possible, with more or less certainty, to supply the *lacunæ* from other sources, there is always somewhat of doubt with regard to several of them. A “ List of Knights and Burgesses elected and chosen to serve in the next Parliament to be held at Westminster the third of September, 1654,” and “ printed by Francis Leach, London, 1654,” but which actually gives barely more than half the Parliament, contains one or two differences from other printed lists that are somewhat perplexing. Among these is the return for Great Grimsby. According to Leach, “ Sir Henry Vane, Junior ” was elected. This is entirely at variance with other lists, which name William Wray, Esq. (afterwards Sir William Wray, of Ashby, Baronet,) as the Grimsby member. Mr. Wray had served for that borough in the Long Parliament, and was certainly elected in both the after Parliaments of 1656 and 1659. If it is a fact that Sir Henry Vane was elected in 1654, it is one not heretofore known in the life of that statesman, who is generally thought to have made no attempt to secure a seat in Parliament under the Cromwellian régime. So far as I can gather, the *Journals of the House of Commons* show no trace of Sir Henry Vane, Junior, in the House between 1653 and 1659. I am therefore inclined to think his alleged return for Grimsby a myth. Leach’s list is incomplete, and bears evidence of being hurriedly put together

together, so that without corroborative proof it is impossible to place full confidence in it. Yet, as an undoubted contemporary document its statements require looking into. I shall be glad to know if any of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* have met with Sir Henry Vane in connection with the Parliamentary Representation of Grimsby. It would be curious should there be no foundation for the insertion of his name in Leach's list.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.



REPLIES.

130. FIELD NAMES (Vol. III., p. 191).—In the previous answer respecting the names of fields at Conisholme, the word Lidiats, by a typographical error, appears as *Lidials*, and thus the suggestion that the name might be a corruption of Our Lady's gates loses its significance. Gate is written by Chaucer *yate*, and in the memory of those living the local diction was *yet*. The transition from Lady's-gates to Lidiat seems exemplified by a gate called Leyddeyatey, which stood on the northern bank of that branch of the river now bearing the name of the Old Eau, and protected the lands of the Abbot of Louth-park. The two Anglo-Saxon words given as derivatives for Umbayne and Rush should be *umb-bignes* and *risc*. One of the field names, Nuriet, is probably the same word as the A.S. *Nyrewett*, a narrow way, and referred to the track extending through the land in the direction of Umbayne Bridge.

W. MORTON.

131. SURGEONS AND THE EPISCOPAL VISITATION OF BISHOP WILLIAMS, 1641 (Vol. II., p. 24).—John Williams Bishop of Lincoln, was a great man, but it need scarcely be said that in the jurisdiction which, as Bishop, he exercised over medical practitioners and midwives, there was nothing peculiar either to himself personally or to the Bishops of Lincoln. Let me commend to the querist's attention the series of Visitation Articles which occupy pp. 401–635 of the *Appendix* to that highly-valuable and important volume the Second Report of the Ritual Commissioners, which was issued in 1858.

As

As illustrating the subject of the query, I add extracts from two original records preserved in the Alnwick Tower at Lincoln.

"Lñia Geo: Fiël- } Decimo sexto die mens' Augusti A°
ding Chirurgici } Dñi 1604 concessa fuit lñia Georgio
ffielding gen'oso ad exercend' artem chirurgici."
(Reg^r Chaderton, fo. 230.)

● This relates to a time shortly previous to that at which Williams' occupancy of the See began, whilst the next dates during that occupancy.

"Att the Lord B^{ps} Visitacōn held at Anno
Dñi 1631.—Horblinge.

Jtem wee certifie that there is one Margaret Browne
Widdow who p'formeth the office of midwife and
is well esteemed of amongst her neighbo^{rs} but is
not Licensed to our knowledge."

There are no means of furnishing a more precise reference, the volume not being paged.

B.

REVIEWS.

The Illustrated Archæologist. Edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot. Illustrated. Vol. I., Part 1 (June, 1893), 2s. 6d., pp. 72. Sup. roy. 8vo. London: Chas. J. Clark.

We have received the first number of this new magazine, and beg to congratulate the Editor and the Publisher upon this very interesting and instructive work. The articles (in all cases fully illustrated) on the manufacture of gun and tinder flints at Brandon, Norfolk; the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, illustrated with many of the Roman Tombstones found at Chester (Deva); the Sculptured Norman Capitals at Southwell Minster, partially concealed by the organ case (the dates of these sculptures, of which seven illustrations are given, are from A.D. 1070 to 1100, and are unique of their kind); the Portable Anvils found at Silchester; the Saxon Doorway at Somerford-Keynes, Wilts; together with Illustrated Notes on Archæology and kindred subjects; Notes on Museums and Notes on Books, make a first-rate and extremely interesting number. If the same high level of attainment is kept up, the Editor and
Publisher

Publisher may be assured of hearty support from all interested in Archæology.

Notes on Revesby; by Edward Stanhope, 1892. Privately printed, crown 4to., pp. 10, with two plates.

We have received from the Right. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., his privately-printed *Notes on Revesby*, 1892, in which he calls attention to some 150 Charters relating to Revesby Abbey, which were formerly at Burghley House, but which are now in his possession. Many interesting details are given in these charters, such as "donations given for the purpose of sustaining the usual hospitality of the Convent to those who came to claim it at the gate"; for decorating the choir, &c., &c. There are two sketch maps, (1) showing the Fens south of Revesby Abbey and the sites of the Chapels and Vicarages attached to it; (2) and the site of Revesby Abbey, the explorations in 1869-70 having furnished valuable *data* for such a plan.

The Inscriptions of five Tombstones are given, among them that of William de Roumara, the founder of the Abbey.

Brief as these *Notes on Revesby* are, they are yet valuable as recovering from ancient documents historical evidence which has long lain dormant.

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. Printed for subscribers. Lincoln: James Williamson. [n.d. but 1893]. Demy 8vo., pp. xii., 454.

It has been said that every Parson of a Parish ought to write the History of his Parish, and, without insisting on what demands certain special qualifications, we may express a wish that every Parson would commit to writing any interesting facts that may occur during his tenure of office, even if he does not attempt the more ambitious task of writing a Parochial History. Fortunately in this instance the incentive to carry on what his father began has been aided by unusual opportunities of consulting authorities, as well as the ability to profit by them, and the result is that Mr. Massingberd has given to the world what, so far as Lincolnshire is concerned, is unique, viz., a complete History of his Parish compiled from *original sources*. We emphasize the latter words because they convey to all who have any acquaintance with the subject a just conception

conception of the value of the book. Since the throwing open to the public of treasures, which in old days were jealously guarded, facilities have existed for diving into the past which former generations in vain sighed for. The student has now but little difficulty in finding what he wants in the Record Office, as yet a mine of almost-unexplored wealth, while in Somerset House an order for the Literary Enquiry Department gives him access to wills, without any cost, which not many years since were stowed away in Doctors Commons, and only grudgingly submitted to the inspection of genealogists, who were allowed to note down a few particulars in return for the payment of a shilling. Mr. Massingberd has made the most of his opportunities. We have here not only a volume of Parochial History, but a valuable contribution to genealogy. No one who reads his account of the Skipwith family can fail to note the industry he has expended on clearing up difficulties as well as correcting previous errors. Perhaps we could not select a better instance of the superiority of "original sources" to existing printed works than that at pp. 67, 68, where he shows from the evidence of the *Feet of Fines* and the *Ingoldmells Court Rolls*, that Alice de Hiltoft's mother's name was Margaret instead of Alice as stated in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, or at p. 94, where he rightly gives the large family of Sir William Skipwith by his 2nd wife, Alice Dymoke, which in Burke are attributed to the 1st wife, Elizabeth Tyrwhit. The Skipwiths are traced down to the beginning of the 18th century, and space forbids our enlarging on their melancholy decline and fall. In the case of his own family, Mr. Massingberd had the advantage of the previous researches of Herald Dale. Yet even here we find him able to correct mistakes which people would otherwise have accepted as accurate statements; e.g., at pp. 144, 151. Some of the Wills of the Skipwiths are absolute discoveries, since they are not to be found either at Somerset House or Lincoln; e.g., the will of Sir William Skipwith at pp. 389-391, in which a Psalter is bequeathed to Lincoln Minster after the death of Dean Fleming. It is interesting, too, to have the points cleared up about Samuel Wesley's presentation to Ormsby, p. 343. Possibly some readers will find pp. 284-318 more especially of interest, as so much light is thrown there on the agriculture of the past. The rise and fall of rents is a subject near the hearts of all agriculturists at this time, and it may be some slight consolation to landlords to read, at p. 307, that
about

about 1728 an abatement of *two-thirds* of the Ormsby rental had to be made, shewing at any rate that agricultural depression is not a product of modern growth. We could have wished, indeed, that Mr. Massingberd had been able to print more documents,—*e.g.*, more of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu's letters, and of her friend Mrs. Massingberd's,—but of course the size of the volume rendered a selection necessary. We most heartily thank him for what he has given us, and not the less because the paper is good and the type clear. The book is a worthy outcome of the commencement made by one who was rightly called the best-loved clergyman of this diocese—Chancellor Massingberd.

We may add that the work is illustrated with one plate containing autotype facsimiles of the Seals of (1) Sir Simon Fitz Ralph, Knt., 1353; (2) Sir William Skipwith, Knt., 1448; (3) Thomas Massingberd, Esq., 1574; and that it contains Genealogies of the following families:—Hugh Blundus, p. 34; De Ormsby, p. 51; Skipwith of Haburgh, p. 61; Skipwith of Skipwith, co. York, p. 62; Skipwith of Ormsby, pp. 92, 93, 112*a*; Massingberd, pp. 128*a*, 144*a*, 144*b*, 158*a*, 186*a*; Gedney, p. 112; Fitzwilliam of Mablethorpe, p. 264*a*. An excellent Index covers pp. 403–454.

POSTSCRIPTUM

TO NOTE ON BRASS OF RALPH LORD TREASURER CROMWELL, pp. 193–196.

On page 195, line 17 from bottom, *after* the word 'true' *add* 'names and'; also on last line but two *for* 'misericordi' *read* 'misericorde.' On page 196, on line 10, *after* the words 'dexter side' *add* 'if this drawing can be trusted.' On line 12 *for* 'proved' *read* 'seems,' and end of this paragraph *add* 'But I am not sure that the St. Oswald here is not really St. Candidus. Even *Haines* gets no nearer than St. Cornelius.

On page 196, between paragraphs 2 and 3 insert the following:—

"Effigy of lady with hands in prayer and head on a cushion, supported by angels, in butterfly head-dress, with necklace; in a bodice and kirtle trimmed with fur, over them a mantle with enriched clasps, two small dogs at feet. Above, a conjoined canopy with 3 pediments over each figure surmounted by an entablature, in which are two shields of arms."

EDD. *Lincs. N. & Q.*



HUTTOFT CHURCH FONT, SOUTH EAST VIEW.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



HUTTOFT CHURCH FONT.—No parochial records or traditions help at all in an attempt to explain or give the history of the Font* at Huttoft. Previous to the carrying out of extensive repairs in the Church in 1869 it stood some feet further forward into the Nave, in fact almost in the centre of the building, an unusual position to which it may perhaps have been moved when the western gallery, then pulled down, was erected. Its date is apparently of the 14th century, and it belongs to a period when the decoration of fonts reached its culminating point. The height (4 feet 8 inches from the stone slab on which it stands) brings the top of the bowl to the level of an ordinary man's shoulders, and makes a baptism almost impossible, without something by way of steps for the minister to stand upon. Perhaps, like the fonts in Wrangle and Skendleby Churches, it was originally thus provided. The bowl is octagonal, and the panels are filled with figures representing

* A South East view of which we illustrate.

the Holy Trinity, the Virgin and Child, and the 12 Apostles. The Holy Trinity is sculptured as a seated and crowned figure holding the crucifix between His knees. As in the case of the canopy over the Black Prince's tomb at Canterbury, the dove, as emblematical of the Holy Spirit, seems to be absent. This panel faces due west. On that facing east are the Virgin and Child. Though the faces have been much injured it can still be seen that the Virgin is holding a bunch of white lillies in her hand, and the Child an apple in His. In the other 6 panels are the 12 Apostles, to be counted going alternately from left to right of the spectator looking eastwards, in the order given by St. Matthew. Thus on the spectator's left we get

on the dexter side of	and on the sinister
the Holy Trinity,	side,
St. Peter	St. Andrew
St. James	St. John
St. Philip	St. Bartholomew
St. Thomas	St. Matthew
St. James the son of Alphæus	St. Thaddeus
St. Simon the Canaanite	(?) St. Matthias

The first six are plain enough. St. Peter has his key and St. Andrew his cross. St. James is dressed in the pilgrim garb with staff and wallet (of a peculiar shape), and the cockle shell in his hat. St. John, the only beardless figure, holds a pen. St. Philip has three loaves, and St. Bartholomew a knife. Then St. Thomas has a spear, though this is more usually an emblem of St. Matthew, who appears here with a club, as commonly used for St. Barnabas. St. James the less is holding what seems to be a palm branch. St. Thaddeus has a boat, St. Simon an oar, and the 12th Apostle another club. With the exception then of St. Thaddeus the representations of the last six are somewhat unusual, but it will easily be seen that if the artist did not mean to follow the order given by St. Matthew he must have been devising one of his own, for to suppose him following those either of St. Mark, St. Luke, or the Acts presents even greater difficulties. The bowl, it will be seen from the picture, is gracefully joined to the shaft by a circle of angelic figures. The shaft is also octagonal. On the two panels facing east and west, it is impossible to make out more of the figure than that in each case it is meant to represent a Pope. The triple crown and cross with the vexillum can be easily distinguished. In the other panels are

St. Paul

St. Paul, with a large sword; St. Mary Magdalen, with long hair and a pot of spikenard; a Bishop, suggested to be St. Richard of Chichester, as he appears to be carrying a chalice; another Bishop, with a scourge, most probably St. Guthlac; a royal abbeß, perhaps St. Ethelburga; and an 8th figure hopelessly mutilated. At the base are the winged lion, ox, man, and eagle, symbolical of the four Evangelists.

The picture of the font, issued with this number, is from a photograph, very kindly taken by the Rev. C. W. Whistler, Vicar of Theddlethorpe All Saints. It is a view of the South Eastern panels, and gives us St. Thaddeus and the Abbess with the figures nearest to them.

Huttoft Vicarage.

G. G. WALKER.

133. THE DYMOKE FAMILY (*temp.* XVIIIth Cent.)—In looking through the tabular pedigree of this family given in Canon Lodge's *Scrivelsby*, I was struck by the omission of all mention of the sisters of Lewis Dymoke who died in 1760. Surely it is not an unimportant omission, considering the fact that the descendants of these sisters are really the co-heirs general of the senior line of the Dymoke family. Had Canon Lodge omitted Lady Hartwell's name it would have been consistent, but since he has called attention to her being the daughter and heiress of Sir Henry Dymoke, and in consequence of the death without issue of Henry Lionel Dymoke in 1875, the heiress of the youngest of the three lines descended from Edward Dymoke and Jane Cressy, we may as well take into account the co-heirs of old Lewis Dymoke. I will confine my remarks to two of his sisters who left descendants. His father had married Eleanor, daughter of Lewis 1st, Lord Rockingham, who probably was his godfather. Two daughters, Eleanor and Jane, resulted from this union, besides other children. Eleanor married Matthew Lister of Burwell Park, near Louth, from whom is descended the present Matthew Henry Lister, though Burwell has passed into other hands. Jane married Robert Cawdron, of Great Hale, near Sleaford, and had a large family.

Now when old Lewis Dymoke died in 1760 it was an even chance whether he would leave *Scrivelsby* to his nearest in blood or to the male line. If he chose the former alternative, there were plenty of Listers and Cawdrons to choose from. His sister Eleanor had married Matthew Lister in 1689, and
had

had long since died, but her great-grandson, his great-great nephew Matthew Dymoke Lister, was living, and if tradition is to be relied on, had confident hopes of being his heir. The late Rev. Francis Pickford, Rector of Hagworthingham, told me that on looking through the papers of his father-in-law, Mr. Lister, who died in 1842, a quantity of bills for hats were found, supplied by the mercantile branch of the Dymokes to the Listers, and evidently preserved as a memento of the low estate to which they had fallen previous to the death of old Lewis Dymoke which raised them once more in the social scale. But there was a large family of Cawdrons also, who seem to have had their expectations, if we may judge from the fact that they were careful to preserve the names of Lewis and Dymoke, and I give the following abstracts of three of the wills as evidence of the good position of the family.

(1). The will of Robert Cawdron, Esq., of Great Hale, who married Jane Dymoke. It is dated 10 December, 1714. He refers to an Act of Parliament passed in 1704 to enable him to raise portions, etc., and settle estates. His estates were vested in Lewis Dymoke, Esq., and Rawson Hart, as trustees. Mentions his wife Jane, and leaves £500 to his daughter Jane, now wife of Edward Browne, gent., and £500 to his daughter Eleanor, wife of John Peart, gent. He leaves £500 apiece to his sons Edward, Lewis, and George, and to his daughter Anne; all being under 21 years of age. He mentions his brother Lewis Dymoke, his brother William Cawdron, his son Dymoke Cawdron and his wife, his son Austin Cawdron and his son Robert Cawdron whom he makes executor and residuary legatee. The will was proved 19 Nov., 1715.

(2). His eldest son Robert Cawdron, Esq., of Great Hale, dates his will 6 July, 1728. He leaves to his wife Sarah £500, and a farm in Heckington for life, which is to go after her death to his nephew Leonard Browne. To his sister Jane Browne he leaves £20, and to his brother-in-law Mr. John Peart, one shilling. To Mrs. Alice Riley £500. To his brother Dymoke Cawdron £10. To his brother George Cawdron one shilling. To his sister Anne, wife of Mr. Lomax, of Sleaford, £5. To his brother Edward Cawdron £10. He makes executors Sir Henry Hussey, Bart., the Hon. Lewis Dymoke, Esq., Charles Hall, Esq., and William Gylby, of Lincoln, Esq., and leaves them £10 apiece. The residue to his nephew Dymoke Cawdron and his heirs-male.

Failing

Failing them, to the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th sons of his brother Dymoke Cawdron. The will was proved 1 Jan. 1731.

(3). The will of Jane Cawdron, widow, formerly Jane Dymoke. It is dated 26 Sept., 1730, and she was then "of the City of Lincoln." She leaves to her brother the Champion Dymoke three guineas. To her daughter Jane Browne her chariot and harness. To her daughter Anne Lomax her coach mares. To her son Edward Cawdron £20. To her son George Cawdron £10. To her son Dymoke Cawdron £5. To her grandson Robert Cawdron, son of her son Edward, £60, "to put him apprentice to an apothecary." She mentions her daughter Jane Browne's daughter Jane, and her daughter Anne Lomax's daughter Anne; also her two grandsons Leonard Browne and Dymoke Cawdron, and her sister Elizabeth Dymoke of London. She desires to be buried in the Church of Great Hale, and makes her daughter Jane Browne, and her son-in-law William Lomax, executors. The will was proved 7 April, 1734.

So far as we may judge from the above abstracts there is no token of any ill-feeling between the testators and the old Champion down to 1730. He is trustee for his nephews and nieces, and his sister leaves him three guineas. What became of all this numerous race of Cawdrons I cannot say. They simply disappear. All I am concerned to show is that they and their descendants, if any, share with the Listers in the coheirship of the old Champion Lewis Dymoke. They are entitled to quarter the Dymoke arms, and they have an equal claim with the Listers to the Barony of Kyme, which, according to Burke's "Landed Gentry," Matthew Bancroft Lister endeavoured to have determined in his favour.

I may add another remark on Canon Lodge's tabular pedigree. John Dymoke, the ancestor of the "Tetford" Dymokes, is said to have married his cousin the daughter of Sir Charles Dymoke, to which is appended in brackets the word "doubtful." I should think it was very doubtful, but at the same time I think it a very important point. Anyone can see that this John Dymoke was first cousin of Lewis the old Champion; but if he really married Elizabeth Dymoke he was his brother-in-law also. If so, the conduct of Lewis in passing over the Tetford branch in favour of the London Hatters is more inexplicable still. It may be surmised that he had a strong prejudice in favour of the male line to account for his passing over his nearest relations, the Listers and

Cawdrons;

Cawdrons; but in this case he passed over a man who united both advantages in his person; not only being the nearest male heir, but one of the nearest on the female side also.

It will be noted that in Jane Cawdron's will she mentions her *sister* "Elizabeth Dymoke of London," and in the extracts from the Scrivelsby Register, which I think are much more valuable than the tabular pedigree, there is the following entry, "1756, Mrs. Elizabeth Dymoke ye daughter of Sir Charles Dymoke buried May 20." What reason is there to think that she was the widow of John Dymoke?

Another remark I may offer on the exclusion of the Tetford Dymokes. The above John Dymoke's mother was Abigail Snowden, but Canon Lodge does not tell us who she was. Her father was a Mr. Rutland Snowden of Horncastle, where she was baptized 22 Oct., 1629. He was a son of Robert Snowden, Bishop of Carlisle, by his wife Abigail, daughter of Robert Orme. Abigail Dymoke's niece, Jane Snowden, daughter of her brother, Robert Snowden, married Charles Dymoke, who died in 1702, the elder brother of old Lewis Dymoke, and was the Mrs. Jane Dymoke who founded the school at Hemingby. Canon Lodge seems surprised at her having been buried at Horncastle instead of Scrivelsby; but as she was baptized there I do not think it remarkable, more especially as she would have no connexion with Scrivelsby on the death of her husband, as she had no children by him to inherit the estates. But I think it worth while to notice that this connexion, although indeed it was only one by marriage, between the Tetford Dymokes and old Lewis Dymoke had no effect in disposing him to prefer them as his heirs. I only marvel that as he was thus brought into closer connexion with them through his sister-in-law he did not recognize their superior claims of seniority to the Hatter line in London.

I will add one more remark before I conclude. Canon Lodge gives "Mary d. of Needham" as the wife of Charles Dymoke of "Saucethorpe." I do not see why it should not be "Sausthorpe," but the meagre description of the lady needs also amendment. She was the daughter of Edward Nedham of Ilston in Leicestershire by his wife Mary, daughter of Giles Thorne, D.D., of Elstow in Bedfordshire. Her mother lived to her 97th year; she herself lived to be 90; her unmarried sister, Elizabeth Nedham, lived to be 89. In her will dated 31 Oct., 1747, she leaves to her elder son, John Nedham Dymoke, her moiety of the manor of Ilston. She mentions

her

her sons Edward, Charles, and Lewis Dymoke; her daughter, Jane Dymoke, her daughter, Mary Williamson. Her grandsons John and Edward Dymoke, and her granddaughter Elizabeth Dymoke (the children of her son Edward Dymoke). Her grandsons Charles and John Dymoke (the children of her son Charles Dymoke). Her granddaughters Mary and Elizabeth Dymoke (the children of her son Lewis Dymoke). She disposes of lands in Carleton and Noseley in Leicestershire, mentions her sister Elizabeth Nedham, and makes her daughter Jane Dymoke executrix. The will was proved 16 April, 1756.

As Canon Lodge says she died in 1747, I cannot account for the delay in proving the will, but I think the above abstract shows the value of *original sources* in amplifying a meagre pedigree.

The will of her sister Elizabeth Nedham, who calls herself "of Sausthorpe," was dated 7 June, 1756. She desires to be buried in the Chancel of Ilveston (*i.e.*, Ilston) Church "as near my dear mother as may be." She leaves all her moiety of the manor of Ilston to her nephew Dr. Charles Dymoke. To her nephew Lewis Dymoke, citizen of London, £300. To her nephew Edward Dymoke, citizen of London, £50. To her niece Jane Dymoke £300. Residue to her nephew Dr. Charles Dymoke, whom she makes executor. The will was proved 16 Oct., 1758.

Edward and Lewis we know to have been in partnership as Hatters in London, but Dr. Charles Dymoke was in practice as a physician in Lincoln, and apparently lived in St. Mary Magdalene's parish in the East portion of Atherstone Place. As he had several children, who find no place in the tabular pedigree, I will give the entries of their baptisms and burials from the Register of St. Mary Magdalene.

Charles son of Dr. Charles Dymoke and Elizabeth baptized 24 Sept. 1745.

John son of Charles Dymoke and Elizabeth born 2 April and not baptized on account of sickness till 26 Aug., 1747.

Nedham son of Charles Dymoke and Elizabeth baptized 18 June 1748.

Edward son of Charles Dymoke and Elizabeth baptized 9 Sept. 1754.

John son of Dr. Charles Dymoke and Elizabeth buried 17 Nov. 1747.

Luis (*sic*) Dimock buried 7 April 1753.

Charles

Charles Dimock buried 3 May 1753.

The grandmother, Mary Dymoke, in 1747 mentions only John and Charles; it would be interesting to know whether Nedham and Edward left any descendants, as they alone seem to have survived.

A. R. MADDISON.

134. AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ANCIENT ARMS AND UTENSILS FOUND IN LINCOLNSHIRE, CHIEFLY IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WITHAM, BETWEEN KIRKSTED AND LINCOLN, WHEN IT WAS SCOURED OUT IN 1787 AND 1788.—(Continued from p. 201).

Daggers marked B.

The dagger seems to have been the constant companion of our Saxon ancestors; they were called by the name of their weapon, for our chronicles tells us that they massacred the English on Salisbury plain with their daggers, called by them Hand Seax, in the year 476. In after times they became a weapon almost indispensable to a soldier, who, when he had struck down his enemy with his sword, found it difficult, on account of his armour, to make a speedy end of him without this weapon.

In later times they were called Baselardis, vide Chaucer in the *Plowman's Tale*:

"Buckelers brode, and sweardes longe,
Baudryke, wyth baselardes kene,"

(Edit. 1542, pt. 3, v. 28)

and sometimes Miserecorde, either from their being used to put people out of their pain who were irrecoverably wounded, or from the sight of them causing the knights who were overthrown to cry out for quarter or mercy. See group of armour and weapons p. 34.

In the battle of Paire,* it is said that many heavy armed knights were overthrown, but that their armour was so firm that the soldiers could not find means to kill them without spending more time on the finish than could be spared. Carpenters were therefore sent for from the city, who with their broad axes broke them up as our cooks do turtles.

From the inspection of these weapons it is probable that some of them, like Hudibrake's sword, served in a double capacity, and that the man who wore by his side the handle of a dagger had in the scabbard what served for an excellent

* "Aye, by his belt he bore a long pavade."

Chaucer *Reeve's Tale*.

cooking knife. See Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8. Others, however, are formed with a rigidity and forged in a shape fitted better for piercing armour than for any other purpose.

Fig. B 1 Tab. 2, is more like a chopping knife than a dagger and would certainly suit a sausage maker better than a soldier, yet from analogy it is probable that it really was intended for a dagger. It was found near Bardney in the river Witham, 1787.

B 2 Tab. 3, seems also constructed for the double purpose of cookery and fighting. It is remarkable for a handle of metal admirably adapted to give the hand a firm grasp upon it. It was found in Barlings Eau, 1788.

B 3 Tab. 4. The great ingenuity with which this is forged, and the excellence of the form of its blade for piercing is well worthy examination. No doubt can be entertained of its being intended to pierce armour, and a more effectual instrument for that purpose has hardly been seen. It was found with the last in Barlings Eau near Short Ferry when it was cleaned out in 1788.

Fig. B 4 Tab. 2. A beautiful example of this kind of weapon, the rigidity of which is admirable. By the elegance of its handle, which, though blackened by the mud, is ivory, and probably had a boss of gold or silver on its top, it is likely that it belonged to a person of some rank. It was found in the Witham near Bardney in 1787.

Fig. B 5 Tab. 2. A simple form for piercing armour and probably an efficacious one. The forging immediately at the extremity of the point is worth notice and very artfully contrived. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

B 6 Tab. 3, is of a singular structure and finished with a guard for the hand. The crescent of gold on one side of the blade is also very remarkable. It was found in Barlings Eau, 1788.

B 7 Tab. 3. With a very martial handle; this has a very culinary blade. The wood of the handle, which appears to be elm, is in reasonable preservation, whether owing to its having been dropped into the river at a later period or having laid in a situation which preserved it better is uncertain, but it is the only remainder of wood among all the weapons in this collection, though it is probable that wood was used in the fitting up of the most of them. It was brought up by an eel spear near Kirksted Wath in 1788, as were also C 5 and A 1.

B 8.

B 8. As much as this resembles a chopping knife, which it certainly does very exactly, its point will on examination be found to be forged in a masterly style. The owner of this was in all likelihood a very sensible man, as appears from his tool, which was better adapted for the two purposes for which it was intended than any one of the rest. It was found in Barlings Eau near that Ferry, 1788.

B 9 is well forged and elegantly mounted; the handle of inlaid ivory and silver, the interstices of which have probably been filled up with ebony or some other valuable wood, sufficiently demonstrates it to have belonged to a man of more than ordinary consideration. It was found in the bed of the Witham near the influx of Sincil Dyke, when that part of it was scoured out in [date wanting]

B 10 has been clearly intended for piercing armour and affords a true specimen of the miserecorde. Probably the point, which is bent, suffered that damage in the exercise of its office. The pommel, which is made remarkably large to give the palm of the hand a firm rest in a straight stab, as well as the rest of the handle, is ornamented by minute pinns of silver driven into it. This was found in the bed of the Witham within the torr of Lincoln, when that part of it was scoured out.

B 11 was found at the same time as the rest in the bed of the river near the mouth of Blankney Delph and was then very perfect, having a long point. The finder used it as a pig knife and found it answer well till he broke off the point. It is clearly one of those that was intended for the double purpose of knife and weapon. The handle, which is very perfect and moves in each joint, is the most remarkable part of it.

B 12 is a well forged implement, and if the turn between the blade and the handle has not happened by accident, a curious instance of a blade set much in carte, possibly from the whim of the owner. The distance between the guard and the pommel is remarkably short, whence it appears to have belonged to some person whose hand was very small. It was found in cleaning a moat that goes round a house called Toft Grange near Fulsby wood in the year 1789.

Spear heads marked C.

This part of the collection illustrates the history of a greater portion of time than any of the others and the different eras of it are well marked. No doubt can be raised of the bone spear head

head being British or the brass one Roman, and little, if any, that the iron ones are older than the time of the Norman invasion.

It is much to be feared that plate 4 in Strutt, where several spear heads, supposed to be Danish or Saxon, are delineated, is fictitious, as no man would strike a weapon into the body of his enemy which he must leave there or draw the body after him, but the spear heads in most of the other plates, and especially in those of the history of the offas, which bear great marks of authenticity, resemble exactly the iron ones in this collection.

The spear heads, as they are called, delineated in Nichol's *History of Crowland Abbey*, *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 19, Pl. 2, seem to contradict this opinion, but it is more probable that they were the bearded arms of military engines, as number 16 is allowed to be; if the figures on the plate accord to a scale they both must be, as 16 is said to be 2 feet long, consequently much too heavy for a human arm to wield.

Fig. C 1, Tab. 6. Of bone, and clearly British workmanship; it is one of the few relics yet remaining of the ingenuity of our ancestors at that distant period, which we may conclude to have been before the time when the Romans got possession of the island, probably more and scarcely less than 1600 years ago, and it does credit to the skill of the person who made it, being well formed and carefully finished.

Among the beautiful efforts of uncivilised ingenuity which have been brought to us from the South Sea Islands of late years, few, if any, are equal to this either in point of contrivance for answering its intended purpose or neatness of execution.

This, though a solitary instance of that operation of the untaught mind of a Briton, cannot but impress us with a respectful idea of his natural abilities, and why may not these, developed by the advantages of our present advanced state of society, be the real source of the superiority we at present hold over the nations in our vicinity.

It is contrived to be bound by a string to its shaft, the only manner of fastening securely together things that are brittle, and formed of a horse's bone. On examination in Mr. Hunter's museum, relative to the size of the horse to which it had belonged, none could be found so small except those of a little learned horse, some time since exhibited in a show in London, and his bones were considerably less.

Hence

Hence we may deduce a proof that the Britons were possessed of that very useful animal at an early period, though it is native of Asia, and that the race they then had was very small, possibly the same as that still preserved in the north under the name of Sheltie.

It was found in cleansing and enlarging an ancient sewer in the parish of Stickwold in 1787, near the bridge which crosses it on the Lincoln road, and given to me by Capt. Tho. Elmhirst.

C. 2, Tab. 7. Brass, and evidently of Roman workmanship. The perfection with which it is executed gives a good specimen of the height to which that nation had carried the art of casting brass and the excellence of its contrivance as an offensive weapon, of the care they took in the construction of every thing which promoted their favourite idea of conquest.

Its neatness of edge, strength of form, and efficacy in speedily destroying an enemy who was struck with it, a careful examiner will find abundant reason to admire, and in cheapness it may serve as a pattern to the most economical. It was found in the Witham near Fiskerton, 1788.

C 3. Iron, and of Saxon or Danish origin; the spear in Strutt, Vol. 1, Pl. 24, much resembles it and the two next, as do also those in the history of the offas in the same volume. The point is forged with much correctness and indeed the whole well contrived for strength and penetration. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

Fig. C 4 Tab. 2. Resembles so entirely the last that little can be said concerning it, only that though the point is forged with less nicety the blade, yet, taken together, it possesses rather more strength to pierce a shield or armour. It was also found in the Witham near Bardney in 1787.

C 5. Also of iron and differing very little in general from the other two, though somewhat in fashion. The manner in which it is broken at the neck makes it not improbable that it was done in action. It was brought up by an eel spear near Kirksted Wath in 1788, with A 1 and B 7.

(To be continued.)

135. NOTES ON THE MASSINGBERD FAMILY.—Perhaps a few notes on the extract from Mrs. Massingberd's letter (written 1720-30) to her cousin Phillippa Palmer, at p. 177 of the *History of Ormsby*, may not be out of place, as some of the

the names and allusions may not be familiar to the readers of the book.

"Dear Cousin,

" . . . I thank God this country is as healthy as I ever knew it at y^e time of y^e year a few have Agues but tis but few, y^e uncertainty of y^e weather I doubt will have a bad effect. I find it in myself being not so well as I was last week w^h it was y^e hottest I ever felt during y^e 3 days Races at Alford where I was every day but never went to y^e town tho there was an Assembly and Players but nobody to get y^e company together like Lady Westneys. S^r Robert Chaplin dyed that week w^h prevented any company from y^e family. Y^e Title goes to Chaplin of Tathwell now Sir John. . . . Y^e Duke of Ancaster's Family are all at Earsby. Mrs. Meux is at Gunby, but quits it to her son next winter and fixes in London. Nell Lister has ruin'd herself and a poor Parson by marrying him. . . .

Y^e affect Cousin."

"Lady Westneys" was Lady Wastneys, wife of Sir Hardolph Wastneys, Bart., of Headon in Co. Notts., who died in 1742, when the Baronetcy became extinct. She was the daughter and heiress of Col. Richard Johnson of Bilsby near Alford, and probably from her local connexion was well qualified "to get ye company together" at Alford Races.

Sir Robert Chaplin had been created a Baronet in 1715. His nephew John, son of his brother Porter Chaplin, succeeded him and died in 1730, when the Baronetcy became extinct.

"Earsby" is Eresby, by Spilsby, where the Dukes of Ancaster had a seat burnt down on 10th March, 1769. No known picture exists of the house. The stately avenue still remains, and there are traces of the foundations.

"Mrs. Meux" would be Elizabeth sister and heiress of Sir William Massingberd, Bart., who married Thomas Meux, Esq. The "son" would be William Meux who took the name and arms of Massingberd in 1738.

"Nell Lister" was Eleanor daughter of Matthew Lister of Burwell Park, son of Matthew Lister by Eleanor daughter of Sir Charles Dymoke, Knt. of Scrivelsby. The "poor parson" was the Rev. William Bowes who was presented to Scrivelsby Rectory by Lewis Dymoke in 1731. He was buried there in 1751. Whether she "ruined" him or not I cannot say, but he probably obtained the living through his marriage with her.

He

He made his will 25 June, 1751, and must have married a second time as he calls his wife Mary. He mentions his son Dymoke Bowes, and his daughter Eleanor, wife of John Baker of Scrivelsby, farmer. The will was proved 9 Oct., 1751. Her father Matthew Lister's will, dated 5 Aug., 1742, and proved 16 June, 1744, sets the question at rest as to whose daughter she was. He leaves his grandchildren Dymoke and Eleanor Bowes £50 apiece when they are 21 years of age.

Lincoln.

A. R. MADDISON.

136. **EARLY RECORDS OF BAG ENDERBY.**—The early history of Bag Enderby is very puzzling. Gozelin Fitz Lambert held a manor there when the Domesday survey was taken, and his son Gislebert Fitz Gozelin held six oxgangs in Endrebi when the survey of Lindsey was taken circa 1108. The Crevequer family succeeded to his fees. An entry on the earliest Lincoln assize roll gives some information concerning this family.

Assize roll [Lincoln], John, n° 478, A.D. 1202.

m 6. "Assize came to recognize if Simon father of Alexander de Crevequer was seised of 14½ knight fees in Haketorn, Tefford, Sumeretby, which fees Cecilia de Crevequer holds. Who says that she and Alexander were born of two brothers, and she is by the eldest, and therefore the assize should not proceed as they are of so near a stem. It is considered that the assize may not remain for that cause. Cecilia de Crevequer therefore says that that land was the inheritance of Matilda de Crevequer, whose sons were, Simon father of the same Alexander, and Alexander father of the same Cecilia."

It is dangerous to guess, but it seems probable that Matilda de Crevequer, whose inheritance these fees were, was the daughter and heir of Gislebert Fitz Gozelin.

A little later comes this entry :

Testa de Nevill, p. 336, circa 1215.

"Hill Wapentake."

"Hugh Fitz Ralph holds of the King, that is to say of the Barony of Cecilia de Crevequer in Askeby, Sutt'deby, Enderby, Teford, Hameringham, and Welletun, the fees of two knights, and three parts of a fee. And of the fee of Albemarle the tenth part of a fee. And of the fee of Crevequer Robert son of William de Tetford holds the fee

fee of one knight and three parts of a fee of Hugh Fitz Ralph."

This entry, combined with the entry in the Lindsey Survey c. 1108, which describes Stephen de Albemarle as holding 4 oxgangs in Bag Enderby, makes it almost or quite certain that Mr. C. G. Smith is mistaken in supposing that Andrebi in which Odo, Bishop of Baieux, held 3 oxgangs temp. Domesday Book, was Enderby. His Albemarle fee was in Bag Enderby.

So far I have been able to trace the *in capite* holders of Bag Enderby with some degree of certainty.

It is tolerably clear that the 4th part of a knight's fee which the feoffees and tenants of Thomas de Enderby held in 1428 in Ashby, Enderby, and Tetford of the fee of Albemarle was the same as that just mentioned. But the descent of the lands held of the de Crevequers is much more difficult to trace, and I can only point out some documents bearing upon the subject, hoping that further researches may some day clear up the difficulties.

Hugh Fitz Ralph, who held the fees in Ashby, Enderby, &c., circa 1215, is mentioned by Dugdale in his *Baronage* (vol. 1. p. 769), who states that he married Agnes daughter and heir of Ralph de Gresele, and was Sheriff of Notts 20 Henry iii. His Inquisition was taken in the same reign, when it was found that he held the manor of Greselley (Notts), and that Eustachia daughter and heir of Raphe his son, then the wife of Nicholas de Cantilupe and of full age, was his heir. [Chancery Inq. p. m. incert. temp. Henry iii. n° 192]. But no lands in Lincolnshire are mentioned.

However, an assize roll tells us more.

Assize roll, Lincoln. M. 3. 14. 1. 9 Edw. i.

[A.D. 1280]. m 76.

"Thomas de Houton demands against Robert de Kyrketon and Beatrix his wife nine marks of rent with appurtenances in Askeby next Gretham, Stavenesby, Bagendreby, and Little Gretham, into which the same Robert and Beatrix have not had entry unless through the disseisin which Hugh Fitz Ralph unjustly made upon Richard de Houton, brother of the aforesaid Thomas, whose heir he is.

And Robert and Beatrix called to warrant Simon de Dryby, who warrants to them, and calls further to warrant Robert (sic) de Ros and Eustachia his wife. And the aforesaid Simon and Alice say that the aforesaid

tenements

tenements were the right of Hugh Fitz Ralph, the grandfather of Eustachia, whose heir she is. And the same Hugh granted to Simon and Alice, and their heirs, in free marriage the whole land and tenements, which he had or ought to have in Askeby, Anderby, Stavenesby, Waynflet, Gretham, and in Markeby xiiij^s viij^d rent, in exchange for 10 librates of land in Ilkeleshal, C^o Norfolk, which before he gave to the same Simon with the aforesaid Alice his daughter in free marriage, to have and to hold to the aforesaid Simon and Alice his wife my daughter, and the heirs of their bodies, of the same Hugh and his heirs freely &c. And the aforesaid Hugh and his heir warranted the aforesaid lands and tenements to the aforesaid Simon and Alice and their heirs against all persons for ever. And they say that those tenements are those in the charter contained. And William and Eustachia say that the same Eustachia is the heir of the same Hugh by blood, and they have cognizance of the charter, and admit it, and warrant.

Thomas asks leave to recede from the writ, which is given."

Another entry on the same roll shows Eustachia's husband's name to have been William, not Robert, de Ros.

By a fine 10 Edward i. [Feet of fines, Lincoln, case 5,] Symon de Dryby and Alice his wife acknowledge 11 tofts and 14 oxgangs of land in Askeby, Stavenesby, Waynflet, Enderby, Teford, Markby, Westkel, Cotes, and Hagworthingham to be the right of Robert son of William de Kyrketon and Beatrix his wife of the grant of the said Symon and Alice, to have and to hold to them and the heirs of their bodies, &c.

It is evident that Robert de Kyrketon and his wife were confirmed in possession of these lands, and Alexander de Kyrketon is mentioned in connection with Tetford in 1311.

Assize roll, Lincoln. M. 3. 21. 1. 4 Edw. ii.

"Alexander de Kyrketon and Beatrix his wife, who brought a writ of novel disseisin against Alicia who was the wife of Philip de Teford and Gocelin de Barkworth for a free tenement in Teford do not prosecute, therefore the said Alicia and Gocelin are without a day, and the said Alexander and Beatrix and their pledges are in mercy."

But long before this, as early as 1219, Richard de Ormsby, who held 1 fee under Norman de Arcy, had presented to the moiety

moiety of the Church of Enderby, and Robert de Tedford presented to the other moiety in 1228, so that it would appear that they held the larger part of that Parish thus early, and the descent of the principal fees remains a puzzle.

W. O. M.

137. ICE STORM.—On Tuesday, the 22nd August last, a remarkable storm of rain and ice befell a small district on the Wolds, bounded on the south by Fotherby, South Elkington, Welton, Biscathorpe, and Hainton, on the north by Ludford, Kelstern, North Ormsby, and Utterby. In this space of about ten miles east to west, and two to three miles north to south, the damage to corn crops, gardens, and glass was most disastrous. A party driving barely escaped an upset, as the horse was paralysed by the force of the storm, their dog was killed on the road, and many chickens were beaten to death in the farmyards. Cottage, conservatory, and other windows were smashed, and in Hainton Hall gardens the ice was gathered up by the barrow load, pieces in some parts remaining unmelted until next morning. The largest lumps were two inches long and about the same circumference. The storm broke out about 4 o'clock p.m., and 3½ to 5 minutes was the period of its duration, accompanied by vivid lightning and close thunder, the wind strong from south-west. Heavy rain succeeded.

Horncastle.

C. J. C.

138. BARDNEY PARISH REGISTER.—I found, a few days ago, in searching this Register, a fly-leaf, which has evidently been part of a steward's book at Glentworth. How it got into the Register I cannot tell, but as there was formerly a Vicar of Bardney of the name of Wray, and as the Wrays had property in Barlings, which is not far from Bardney, we may surmise that this may possibly account for it. The following is all I found—

"Upon Munday y^e 10th of July 1699 George Willowby came hither to Gentworth (*sic*) to be Coach-man on Tryall, and about a weeke after my Lady bid me tell him she would entertain him as her servant and allow him five pounds a yeare, as he had at Mr. Terreits, and a Livery-Coat, etc.

"John Remington, Coachman to y^e late Dean of Lincoln came to be my Lady's Coachman here at Glentworth upon Tuesday y^e 7th of ys May 1700; to have £5 a yeare and a Livery.

Vol. 3.

P

Jo.

"Jo. Mason came upon tryall to be Postillion on Munday y^e 17th of June 1700, and if liked to have a Livery Coat and £2 a yeare."

I suppose the "late Dean" was Samuel Fuller, who died 4 March 1700. "Mr. Terreit" was no doubt Robert Tyrwhit of Cammeringham, High Sheriff of Co. Lincoln 1701. But who "my lady" was is not quite so evident. She may have been the 2nd wife of Sir John Wray, whom she survived, and by whom she was mother of the heiress of Glentworth, Elizabeth Wray, who married the Hon. Nicholas Saunderson, eldest son of George 5th Viscount Castleton. Lady Wray, after the death of her husband Sir John in 1664, married secondly Thomas Viscount Fanshawe, and thirdly George 3rd Viscount Castleton who died in 1714; she herself dying in 1717. Possibly she was living at Glentworth in 1699 and 1700. But "my Lady" may also have been her daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Saunderson, the heiress of Sir John Wray, who died in 1714. The title "my Lady" being in those days freely bestowed on any woman above the rank of a squire's wife.

A. R. MADDISON.

139. A MUSEUM FOR LINCOLN.—Referring to note 46, vol. III., p. 74 of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, as there can be no doubt whatever of an abundance of most rich and interesting material being forthcoming at once if only a suitable depository can be provided: it seems that the first step towards this desirable end is to find a suitable site for a proper building. An admirable plan, involving no very great outlay in the purchase of existing buildings, and at the same time providing a much needed improvement to the northern approach to the city, would be to deviate the road slightly to the east. There is plenty of space for a road 60 ft. wide, the eastern side of which could commence at the north-west corner of the grave-yard of SS. Nicholas and John, just touch the Fire Engine and Police Station in Church Lane, and end at the N.W. corner of the Methodist Chapel in Bailgate. This would set Newport Arch at liberty for the principal entrance to the County Museum, than which a more suitable entrance in an Archæological point of view can scarcely be imagined. Part of the present road and a large space of ground to the west of this, on which are very few buildings, bounded South either by Newport Hall or Chapel Lane, and North by the Turk's Head Inn yard, &c., would give a fine site for

for the necessary buildings, while more westerly still is ample space for walks or gardens. The plan thus roughly suggested, would also include the removal of the Stone Bow from the High Street, and its re-erection as an entrance from Church Lane to the County Museum Grounds; the room above providing a suitable home for a Library of Lincolnshire Topographical Books, and books written by natives of, or printed in the county. The removal of the Stone Bow from the High Street will some day be a necessity, but this part of the scheme could wait.

Horncastle.

C. J. C.

140. KIRTON-IN-HOLLAND, RUIN.—A potatoe merchant has purchased to plough up and level within the next few months, a large field of pasture which shows traces of extensive buildings, once surrounded by a moat, and on which stands the ruined entrance, now devoted to pigstys and baser uses. No tradition exists as to its former owners, nor is it mentioned by Marrat or any local historian. Before this very interesting ruin is swept away, photographs will be taken of it, and if any of your readers can throw light upon its history, the same will be published for posterity. Evidently it was the entrance to an important stronghold, and was the Porter's Lodge. It is built of brick, with stone dressings, windows, archway, door-ways, and copings, and is surmounted by highly pitched step gables.

There are still visible 15 shields, one on either side of the external stone arch, and 13 in the stone groining of the entrance, over which is a chamber now used as a dove-cote. Most of the Coats of Arms have been ruthlessly obliterated by some ignorant rustic drawing a rake or other sharp implement across the soft stone, but 7 remain unhurt save by time, and of them I make out the Arms of Roos, Cleymond, and Littlebury. The tinctures of the others cannot be seen, nor have I been able to identify them and shall be thankful for help thereon. From the fact of the 2 lions of Littlebury facing sinister and the absence of tincture marks, I am inclined to imagine the sculptor had small knowledge of heraldry, and may have perpetrated similar blunders in other coats, and thereby rendered their identification the more difficult. Externally, as Corbels to the stone archway, are 2 shields, viz: on the dexter side the 3 Water bougets of Roos, and on the sinister a shield Quarterly, 1 and 4 a chief and bend (no signs of tinctures), 2 and 3 checky (?) a fesse ermine. These probably

are

are the two most important arms from their position, and if the arms on the latter can be identified, the date and ownership of the building will be determined; the internal coats probably being those of families with whom the owner was allied or descended from. On a Corbel from which springs one of the ribs of the groined roof, is "4 pallets, a canton charged with 5 leaves (?) 3 and 2," on another (apparently) 2 pallets, on another 3 roses (which I take to be Cleymond "gu 3 roses arg."), on another Littlebury, but with the 2 lions facing sinister, another "3 billets-in-chief between 2 bars," (these billets may possibly be intended for a label). I regret I cannot describe these arms more heraldically owing to their defacement and difficulty of access, but possibly they may be traced by searching an extinct peerage for the barony of Roos, which I unfortunately cannot refer to; of these, Col. Holles only gives the Cleymond arms in his notes on Kirton. If the building did not belong to the Roos family, (of whose residence in Kirton I am ignorant) it is just possible it may have been the entrance to the seat of the great family of Meeres, who certainly did reside close to the place, and who were allied with the Cleymonds, Littleburys, and many ancient families, and their arms are sufficiently like those on the gateway for an ignorant sculptor to mistake, viz: "gu a fesse between 3 water bougets, erm."

Will some reader who knows the history of the Roos family, help us to name and date this interesting ruin?

Frampton Hall, near Boston.

C. T. J. MOORE.

141. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNECASTLE.—

CHANCELLOR'S ROLL, 3 JOHN, LINCOLNSHIRE.

- [A.D. 1201-2]. Gerard de Kanvill, Hubert Fitz Richard for him, renders an account of 836*li.* and 20*d.* of white money. . . .
 And to Eudo de Batvent 6*li.* 14*s.* tale, in Hornecastle. . . .
 And to William de Lisares 4*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in Hornecastle. . . .
 And to Gerard de Rodes 20*li.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in Hornecastle. And to the same 50*li.* in Hornecastle, which Richard Revel had by King Richard.

PIPE

PIPE ROLL, 7 JOHN, LINCOLN.

[A.D. 1205-6]. Gerard de Canvill, Walter Malclerc and Simon de Ribi render an account. . . .
And to Eudo de Baduent lxvijs tale, in Hornecastre. . . . And to William de Lisuris xliijs. iiij*d.*, in Hornecastre. . . . And to Gerard de Rodes xli. iijs. iiij*d.*, in Hornecastre. And to the same xxv*li.* in Hornecastre.

HARL. CHART. 55. E. 39. 6 April, A.D., 1371.

(Brit. Museum). Richard de Rowell, Dean of Hornecastre, is a witness. Hart. Chart. 46. A. 4. A.D. 1217.
Richard de Tymelby, then Dean of Hornecastre, is a witness. Cott. Chart. V. 61. Temp. Edw. I.
Richard de Bardeney, then Dean of Hornecaster, is a witness. Hart. Chart. 52. H. 41. Temp. Edw. III.
Richard, the parson of Tatersale, then Dean of Ornecaster, is a witness. Hart. Chart. 54. D. 47. Temp. Hen. III.
John de Rouceby, parson of the church of Hornecastre, is one of the grantors.

FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, 9 HEN. III., No. 52.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Lord the King at Westminster, on the Morrow of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John, [3 Feb. A.D. 1224-5]. Before Martin de Pateshall, Thomas de Muleton, etc., Justices, and other faithful men of the lord the king then and there present. Between Henry del Ortiay [co] and Sabina his wife, plaintiffs, by Walter de Ludeston put in the place of the same Sabina to gain or lose, and Ralph de Rodes, tenant of 50 librates of land, with the appurtenances, in Hornecastre, Upper Tynton, Maringes, Marby, Enderby, Cuningebby, and Holtham. Whereupon a plea, etc. That is to say that the aforesaid Henry and Sabina have acknowledged all the aforesaid land, with the appurtenances, to be the right of the same Ralph. And for this, etc., the same Ralph has granted to the same
Henry

Henry and Sabina 100 acres of land and a half, and 11 acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, of the same land, in Upper Tynton. That is to say, 24 acres of land towards Graham, and 12 acres of land in culture which is called Hethotetenacre, and 9 acres of land in Pesewang, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in a culture next the court of William Wither, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land in "Sexacre," and 7 acres of land in Leir-Mewang, and 7 acres of land in a culture on the east part of the church of Tynton, and 4 acres of land next the same culture towards the west, and 4 acres of land in the culture of Langelandes, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ acres of land in the culture which is next the culture of Langelands, and 6 acres of land in Whetewang, and 10 acres of land in Kruncewong. And moreover the same Ralph has given and granted to the same Henry and Sabina the whole service of John Blund (Blundus) and of his heirs, for the tenement which he held of the aforesaid Ralph in Little Tynton. That is to say 20s. by the year for all service; and the whole service of John, son of Matilda Godman (Godmannus), and of Osbert, son of Herbert, and their heirs, for the tenements which they held of the aforesaid Ralph in Upper Tynton; and 8 acres of meadow on the south part of Upper Tynton, and 3 acres of meadow on the north part of the same vill. To have and to hold to the same Henry and Sabina, and to the heirs of the same Sabina of the aforesaid Ralph and his heirs forever. Rendering therefor by the year one pair of gilt spurs, or 6d., at Easter, for all service & exaction. And this agreement was made the aforesaid John being present and acknowledging that he owes the aforesaid service.

PIPE ROLL, 14 HENRY III., LINCOLN.

[A.D. 1229-1230].

[This is the Record referred to in L.T.R. Mem. Roll. Trin., 4 Edw. III.]

Robert de Kokefeld renders account of 418*li.* and 10*d.* of white money. . . . And to Ralph de Rodes 10*li.* and 40*d.*, in Hornecastre. And to the same 25*li.* in the same vill which Richard Revel had by King Richard; which lands W[alter] bishop of Carlisle holds hereditarily of the aforesaid Ralph, as is contained in the charter of the same Ralph and the confirmation of the king, which the bishop has. . . . And to the aforesaid

Ralph

Ralph de Rodes 43s. and 4d. in Horncastre,
which William de Lisures had.

(*To be continued.*)



QUERIES.

142. **BARON STURTON.**—I observed a short time ago an announcement of the death in Paris of the Right Honorable Alfred Joseph Lord Mowbray and Stourton, late of Stourton Towers, Yorkshire, Baron Mowbray, Baron Segrave, and Baron Sturton of Stourton, in the County of Wilts. (19th Baron Stourton.)

I see in *Debrett* it is stated that the late Peer's predecessor in the Baronies of Mowbray and Seagrave was Edward 9th Duke of Norfolk, who died 1777, when the title became abeyant and remained so until 1878, when the late Peer succeeded to the Baronies of Mowbray and Segrave by termination of abeyancies in his favour. Can any of your correspondents throw any further light upon the question of how the name of this grand old historic family of Mowbray who once flourished in this place comes to be borne at the present day by this Baron of Stourton, and does the name now devolve upon his successor in the Stourton Barony.

Epworth

ALFRED TAYLOR.

143. **SIR PETER EVERS**, of Lincolnshire. Knighted at the Charter-house, 11th May, 1603. Who was he? Was he one of the Yorkshire family of Eure or Evers, of whom the Lords Eure?

W. D. PINK.



REPLIES.

144. **KENT FAMILY** (Vol. III., pp. 205-7).—Timothy Kent, of Donington on Bain, clerk, was also Rector of Withcall, from the parish register of which place the following note is extracted:—

“Timotheus

"Timotheus Kent Rector Sepultus vicessimo die ffebruarij
1623.

Concordat cum Registro Ecclesiæ de Donnington in the
Woldes.

The Circumscription of his Tombe stone is this

Timothy Kent that famous Præcher Profound Divine
skilfull Linguist and Relligious Christian Died ffeb.
19 : 1623.

Thanatos Kerdos [*In Greek characters.*]

Vix quater ille decem vixit cum quatuor annis,

Annis Nestorijs dignior ille fuit.

Nil nisi pro nobis lachrymarum namque Timotheus
Tunc Anglos comites, nunc habet angelicos."

[3 *Hebrew words follow.*]

The original inscription is not in Donington Church, but a stone slab bearing on its margin the three words "divine skilful linguist" was in the chancel in 1850, when it was described by the Rev. T. W. Mossman, the then curate, in an account of the antiquities of the church, which he inserted in the Parish Register.

The Withcall register also gives :

"Thomas Kent Rector Sepultus Sexto die Junij 1638.

Concordat cum Registro Ecclesiæ de Donnington in
the Woldes."

His epitaph follows, but it differs in spelling in several particulars from the original, which is copied below, and then this note is appended :—

"Hæc ego exscripsi ex Registro Ecclesiæ de Donnington
in the Wolds et ex monumentis supra nominatorum
vicessimo die Junij Anno dominj 1642

Testibus

Edwardo Barret Curato de
Donington et Radulpho Kent."

{ Henricus Strelleius alias
Sturley præsens Rector

A brass in memory of Thomas Kent is affixed to the north wall of the chancel in Donington Church.

"Both Chrysostome and Polycarpe in one

Vnited lye inter'd beneath this stone

This one a Phoenix was all eminent

The learned prvdent pious Thomas Kent

Late Rector of this Chvrch as whilome were

His good old father his brother deare

Fame hath his praise ye world his life well spent
His spiritt heaven his bones this monvment."

Louth.

R. W. GOULDING.

It appears to me that the Kent family whose Wills are given in *Lincs. Notes & Queries* are probably connected with the Kents of Povey, in Devonshire, and of South Yorkshire. Perhaps this suggestion may be of use to Mr. P. Ramsey Kent.

GEORGE R. SITWELL.

145. BOONED ROAD.—(*Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. III., p. 210.)—Surely this is rather from the French *Bon*, good—to make good the roads. The word was probably first introduced by the Normans. In the parish in which I formerly lived there was a field called the "Bon-holme," that is (Norse) raised land or an island, with the Norman addition of "bon," good.

Eaton Hall, Retford.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

I do not profess to be able to offer any satisfactory etymology of this word, though personally I incline to the obvious one. But I must say that the derivation from "bind" cannot be held by anyone who knows that word as used in South Yorkshire. It is purely a geological, or rather a mining term, and has no connection with road-making or mending. Indeed, "bind" is about the most unfit material for road mending that could possibly be found, being a soft, soapy kind of shale—mere indurated mud in fact. It evidently derives its name from its tough, grainless texture. Occasionally "bind" contains more or less sand mixed with the mud, and so passes by gradations into a sandstone. It must have been this "stone-bind" that T. L. saw used as road metal, and wretched road metal even it would be.

Skendleby Hall, Spilsby.

W. D. GAINSFORD.

REVIEWS.

Scrivelsby, the Home of the Champions, with some account of the Marmion and Dymoke Families. By the Rev. SAMUEL LODGE, M.A. Horncastle: W. K. MORTON, 1893. 4to. Pp. xvi., 176. Illustrated.

The

The object of the author in compiling this book is rather difficult to fathom, it being neither a parochial history nor a history of the Dymoke family. He describes it in his introduction, if we rightly understand his meaning, as an attempt to rescue from oblivion the records of the village in which he chances to dwell; but although Scrivelsby is unusually rich in historical associations as well as in subjects of interest to the genealogist and antiquary, there is, if we accept his opinion, "an absolute dearth of the ordinary sources of information." As to the little that the author has been able to gather, we are told that "attention will always be drawn to the source from which the information is derived." It remains to be seen how far the hope thus inspired is satisfied.

The first chapter gives such an account of the village as its Rector can supply. It "is still as it always has been the theatre of romance and unexpected incident." No balls, or routs, concerts, or music halls, political meetings, or Parish Council are there, there are no unemployed, no really poor, sickness is almost unknown, there are no shops, no public-houses, no schools (and no wonder!), and no dissenting chapels, and it consists of a few houses placed as far as possible from each other, "and this is Scrivelsby." The rest of the chapter is devoted to dressing down Sir Walter Scott, describing what an ancient champion would have done with naughty boys, and telling us that Scrivelsby is a good sporting country.

Chapter two is a defence of Lincolnshire from flatness, which is perhaps superfluous, as only those who have not yet passed the first standard are likely to retain the old superstition that its inhabitants are all web-footed.

An account of the coronation ceremony, etc., occupies the third chapter, but has nothing new to tell, unless we infer from the following sentence that our childish notion that kings always *wear* their crowns is literally correct. "It is an old saying, and, doubtless, as true as it is old, that 'uneasy lies the head that wears a crown,' but our concern now is not so much with the mental cares and anxieties inseparable from regal power as with *physical torture suffered by the wearer of a crown, especially on the first day of assuming it.*" The italics are ours.

The absence of a tabular pedigree, unless the miserable sketch at p. 172 of the Appendix is worthy the name, renders it very difficult for the reader to follow the narrative account of the descent of the Championship given in the fourth and subsequent chapters. None of them add any new information,

not

not a single original evidence appears to have been consulted, and it is very rarely that any authority is quoted for the assertions made. The late Mr. Arthur Larken, whose Lincolnshire collection is well known, made very careful searches into the genealogy of the Dymokes, and had his references been consulted the author of this book would have found ample material wherewith to compile a work of interest and authority. The wills at Lincoln and at Somerset House, the collections in the Herald's College, and, above all, the treasures of the Public Record Office, are all accessible to the historian, but no pretence appears to have been made to consult any of them, and hence the paucity of information of which the author complains. Ten years assiduous labour might suffice to enable a man to compile a history worthy the historic race of Dymoke, but unless the would-be historian is prepared to spend that amount of time his labour is but in vain. The next chapter professes to give an account of the Marmions and others who held the office of Champion previous to its vesting in the Dymokes, but the conflicting statements of Courthope and Mr. Palmer, to whose work our author acknowledges his obligation, are not reconciled, so we are no wiser than we were before.

Dealing next with the name of Dymoke, a surname apparently derived from a place in Gloucestershire, an elaborate argument is introduced to show that it is not a place name, but that the name really had its origin in Totemism. The first person of mark in the family seems to have been the wife of Sir John Dymoke, who is mixed up in a way with his son Sir Thomas which renders it difficult to determine whose wife the author intends to make her. She is "reported," where is not stated, "to have had a strong will of her own, and on the death of her husband in 1381, she had not the least thought of abdicating in favour of her son, or of allowing him to replace her, either as Champion to the King, or in any other capacity." Anyhow, her son Thomas acted for her as Champion at two coronations. The next Champion, Sir Philip's "history expired with himself," but his wife Joan Coniers forms an excuse for reference to the Sockburn Dragon. On the death of Sir Philip his son Thomas succeeded. He was executed during the Wars of the Roses, and is designated "the murdered champion"; but here occurs a confusion which our genealogical ability is unable to explain. It is stated (p. 56) that his eldest son Lionel, "who predeceased his father," died
in

in 1519, and a picture of his monument is displayed as evidence of the fact. But "the murdered champion" was executed by Edward IV., who, it must be recollected, died in 1483, thirty-five years before the son who predeceased him! The monument of Lionel is, if we can trust the picture, somewhat curious, and needs a more accurate account than that given in Appendix III., to which the reader is referred in the text. The arms depicted thereon are, Dymoke impaling Waterton, Dymoke impaling Marmion with Hebden or Ebdon in chief, neither of which coats belonged to Lionel Dymoke. A Waterton quartering came into the Dymoke shield through Welles, but no Dymoke having married a Waterton, the impaled coat needs explanation. Both these coats are differenced with a crescent, not on the coat of Dymoke, but over all. Then there is the coat of Dymoke differenced by a crescent impaling Haydon. Did Lionel Dymoke marry a Haydon? In the dexter corner are figures of his two sons who, according to our author, died in infancy, but they are both represented as grown up. All this needs some explanation, but no solution of the difficulty is attempted, and more than all this Lionel Dymoke does not appear in the tabular pedigree.

The death of Sir Robert Dymoke in 1545 introduces a discussion on another remarkable monument in which the word Baronet in mistake for Banneret evidently shows that it must have been erected long after the decease of the person commemorated. The burial is stated to have taken place "before the days of Registers." Not so: Registers began to be kept in 1538, the date of Cromwell's order. An argument is entered into to show that Sir Robert was buried at Haltham, and not at Scrivelsby where his monument is, but no evidence beyond the assertion of "Banks and others" is offered for this conclusion. The author gives what he calls a "plausible conjecture":—

"Another plausible conjecture is that not only did the burial take place at Haltham, but that the monument also was placed there. But as Scrivelsby is the centre of a cluster of villages, all of them at one time belonging to the Champions, and as it was usual for the second son of the family to take Holy Orders and to hold the family livings—sometimes three or four at a time—it is not uncharitable to suppose that a clerical member of the family, finding himself at the same time Rector of Haltham and Scrivelsby, quietly removed from the former village a handsome monument which he thought more suitable for the central church of the parish in which the family dwelt. Amidst so much uncertainty it is well to have one piece of solid ground to stand upon, and the present Rector has secured this stable footing. He found
the

the monument at Scrivelsby, and, without being too curious as to how it got there, he means to keep it, until otherwise directed by competent authority. Here it is: here it shall remain."

No evidence is offered to prove that the second son of the Dymoke family usually took Holy Orders, or that he held family livings "sometimes three or four at a time"; on the contrary, the pedigree given does not exhibit any second son who ever did take Holy Orders, till we get to the tail of it. In his concluding sentence, Canon Lodge appears to forget that as Rector he has no legal right whatever either to remove a monument or insist on its retention in defiance of the owner, who, we take it, is the heir male of the person who erected it.

Chapters seven, eight, and nine deal with the period from Edward VI. to the beginning of the 18th century, and are made up of matters irrelevant to the history of the Champions. The Lincolnshire Insurrection and Pilgrimage of Grace, the Reformation, Reflections, the Plague, and a Cock and Bull Story, are better suited to a "Childs' Guide to Knowledge" than to a professedly topographical and genealogical book, though even for such a purpose it is a mistake to assert that the greater monasteries were suppressed before the lesser, and that the Abbot of Barlings assumed the name of Capt. Cobbler.* The plate of "Armed figures in Scrivelsby Court" placed facing p. 68, without any apparent reason, is unworthy of the book; indeed, none of the illustrations are good, the best is that of the author, p. 144, though this like many of his statements is not very clear. At p. 69, we are told that some doubt exists as to the marriages contracted by the first Sir Edward Dymoke, who married the daughter of Sir George Talbois, and the statement of *Collins* in his *Peerage* is questioned, but for ought we can see it does not appear that he made a mistake. The second Sir Edward married three wives, of whom the second was Ann the daughter of Sir John Monson. What is meant by saying that the Court in which the Inquisition was taken on the death of Sir Edward was analogous in some respects to our modern Court of Probate? Sir Edward is designated the "Martyr Champion," but apparently only on the ground that he happened to die at Lincoln while waiting his trial on a charge presumably of recusancy.

In support of the statements relative to the delinquency of Sir Edward Dymoke, Champion to Charles II. (p. 87), the whole facts of the case ought to have been taken verbatim

* See *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. I., p. 222.

from the Royalist Composition Papers and printed in the Appendix, but possibly the author is unacquainted with these documents. On p. 88, Fulnetby should be Fulsby* in the parish of Kirkby-on-Bain.

The history of the family calls for no remark from 1702 till the death of Henry Lionel Dymoke in 1875, who bequeathed (*sic*) the estate to the "heir at law of John Dymoke who died at Tetford in the year 1782." This gives occasion for a chapter headed "The Missing Link," but what link is or was missing is not easy to see. The descent of Francis Scaman Dymoke (whose decease since this book was issued we have to lament) from Edward second son of Sir Edward Dymoke, Champion to Charles II., is perfectly clear, and was so proved in the suit which took place consequent upon the devise of the property to the heir-at-law of John of Tetford. In this the pedigree was proved beyond a doubt, and the wonder is that Canon Lodge has not availed himself of the proceedings in this business to give an exhaustive pedigree of the present branch of the family. For the "missing link," the "maze of cousinhood," the "genealogical puzzle," and the "full genealogical table" mentioned in the chapter under notice, we have sought in vain. We join our regrets with those of the author that the duties of the office of Champion are no longer exacted, and entirely agree with him in thinking Tom Hood's "Champion's Farewell" very poor stuff. But why does he print it in the Appendix?

The remaining chapters are devoted to accounts of Scrivelsby Court, Church, and the Parish Registers, and will amuse the local reader.

Most of the Appendix needs no comment, but No. 8, "Quarterings of the Dymoke Coat of Arms," which is the key to the pleasing sketch in colours which forms the frontispiece of the volume, wants revision, and it is a pity that no authority is given in support of them, not even a tabular pedigree or scheme showing how they are supposed to come in. They do not agree either in number or order with those set down by Philpot. It is a mistake to attribute the two first crests given to the Dymokes, the hare's scalp being the only one to which they can prove a right. In this, as in many other cases, it is much to be regretted that no attempt at original research has been made. We have, despite the errors

* See *Lincol. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., p. 10, s.v. Thomas Cressey.

we have felt bound to point out, to thank Canon Lodge for an amusing book, and hope that some day he will give us more detailed particulars of the place which he describes as "the tranquil Goshen of Scrivelsby."

A Chronicle of Glamford Briggs, or History of Brigg Parish Church, with Portrait of Canon West and Notes on the Neighbourhood, its Names, Places, Churches, and Notable Things. By the Rector of Bigby. London: Masters; Brigg: G. Gale. [Unpaged and no date, but pp. 26, and 1893.] 12mo.

This little pamphlet is an extremely well-meaning account of the rise of the material fabric and the growth of the spiritual fabric of the Church at Brigg during the last half century. Much of this progress will ever be connected with the honoured name of Canon West, the first Vicar of Brigg, and its recital cannot fail to be interesting to the natives of North Lincolnshire, not merely for the self-devotion which is here commemorated, but also for the antiquarian notes which the author has painfully gathered together. The Rector of Bigby is a sound scholar, but it seems as if his studies in the dead languages had seriously interfered with his powers of writing simple English. Will he be angry if "for auld syne's sake" a friendly critic pokes a little fun at him from a poem that he well knows, tells him that the *lucidus ordo* is entirely absent from his Chronicle, and that the very last thing he succeeds in doing is,

"Ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici"?

May the same sour critic also add that the Chronicle recalls

"Humano capiti cervicem pictor equinam
Jungere si Velit, et varias inducere plumas,
Undique collatis membris?"

For the venerable head of Canon West is here prefixed to the British causeway at Brigg, the Oxford Movement, Plato's Primary Conditions of the Universal Elements, the Etymology of Wrawby and Ketelby, the Physical Geography of Grasby, the Silver-gray Rabbits of Brigg's ancient prosperity and the supporters of its Church, in a miscellaneous fashion which irresistibly suggests the conclusion of the quotation. And yet it is difficult to avoid admiring the enthusiasm and learning of the Rector of Bigby. His style may be cumbrous, but his antiquarian lore is always acceptable;

"Hæc placuit semel; hæc decies repetita placebit."

[W.]

The

The First Register Book of the Parish Church of Horncastle, 1559-1639. Edited by the Rev. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A. Horncastle: 1892, 4to. Pp. viii., 107.

Lincolnshire is a much neglected county in the matter of Parish Registers, and the first instalment of the Registers of so important a parish as Horncastle will be welcomed as an example of what ought to be done in other parishes by local antiquaries. In quite recent years a considerable number of the clergy addicted to genealogical pursuits have commenced printing their Registers in that useful institution of modern times, the "Parish Magazine," but where, unfortunately, they are as a rule born again "to blush unseen" and to be speedily consigned, together with the monthly sermon, the hymn, and the parish notices, of which these excellent periodicals mainly consist, to the waste paper basket in the first instance, and to cremation in the second. Mr. Hudson is wiser in his generation than most of his clerical brethren. Having succeeded in getting the Registers into type, he has taken good care that his trouble in transcribing and editing them shall not end in labour in vain. He has done what every sensible man ought to do—pulled off a sufficient number of copies to ensure their being accessible for all time to the general public, and more than this, he has taken the pains to preface the book with a carefully-compiled list of Rectors and Vicars, a set of references to the pages on which entries of special local interest will be found, and a prefatory note on Parish Registers generally, which gives in a concise and readable form such information as will enable the reader unversed in such subjects, to appreciate the value of the documents re-produced. Moreover he has spared no pains to correct and add where possible by comparing the Registers with the Bishop's Transcripts, which in many cases supply entries of great value where the original document is injured or deficient. The book is well printed and got up, and by printing an octavo page on quarto paper plenty of room is afforded for annotations which those who use the book are sure to wish to make in it. Mr. Hudson has in the press a second volume, and we trust that the sale of the first will justify him in continuing his work. It is a good book, and ought to find a place on the shelves of every antiquary interested in Lincolnshire Pedigrees or Lincolnshire Parish Registers.

[G.W.M.]

END OF VOL. III.

INDEX.



CORRIGENDA.



INDEX.

- AGER, at Wisbeach, derivation of, 8.
Alford, Old Tomb at, 151
" William Nixon of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 85.
Alkmund, St., Dedications to, 86.
Alvingham, Abbot of, 107.
" Priory Book, 183.
Ancaster, Gidney of, 87.
" Quarries, 148.
Anderson, Sir Charles, 1, 91.
" Sir Charles, Bibliography of, 6.
" Sir Charles, *Guide to Lincoln*, 6.
" Sir Thomas, Ld. Ch. Justice, 1.
Angewyn, Bernard, Grant of Arms to, 203.
Appleby, Michael Dewick of, 87.
Archæologist, *The Illustrated*, Review, 221.
Armorial Index to Surname of French, &c., Review, 158.
Askew, Anne, of Stallingborough, 177.
Assize Roll (Lincoln) A.D. 1202-1280, 238.
Associated Societies Reports and Papers, 30, 192.
Austerby, Feet of Fines, 201.
Awdby, Chr. Smith of, 89.
Awkborough, Feet of Fines, 150.
" Gervase Hamilton of, 87.
Ayscough of South Kelsey, 117.
" Sir W., of Osgodby, 119.
" v. Maddison, Knt. and Mumby, 1626, 174.

BAG ENDESBY, Early Records of, 238.
Bardney Abbey, Benedictine of, *temp.* Hen. VIII., 84.
" Parish Register, 241.
Barlings Abbey, sub-prior of, *temp.* Hen. VIII., 84.
Barret, Robt., of Wainfleet, Will of, 46.
Barroughby, Geo. Savile of, 88.
Barton, Gilden of, 87.
Barton-on-Humber, Account of St. Mary's Church, Review, 128.

Barton-on-Humber Churchwardens' Accts, 210.
" John Dalton of, 87.
" T. Atkinson of, 86.
Barwe, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 181.
Beauveir, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 181.
Becke, Rev. Geo., Rippingale, 152.
Belchford, Feet of Fines, 150.
Bernard, Richard, 72.
Bertie, Hon. Chas., and Peregrine, M.P's., 212.
Bibliography of Lord Tennyson, 131.
Bisclathorpe, Priest of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 85.
Bishop Williams and his Episcopal Visitation, 220.
Bolle, Richard of Boston and Haugh, 26.
Booned Road, Derivation of, 210, 249.
Boston, Brian Robinson of, 88.
" Corporation Plate, 76.
" Feet of Fines, 201.
" Richard Robertson of, 88.
" Stone Crucifix, 70.
Bourne, Feet of Fines, 1486, 201.
" Inquisition taken at, 187.
Brackenborough, Clifford of, 87.
Brackenburys and John Wesley, 189.
Brass of Lord Treasurer Cromwell, 193.
Braytoft, Manor of, 188.
Bread "Soaked," 56.
Brigg, Glandford, Ed. Parker of, 24.
Brigg Parish Church, Review, 255.
" Roger Cockhill of, 87.
Brough, John Ridgley of, 88.
Broughton, Feet of Fines, 1488, 203.
" John Anderson of, 86.
Burial Customs, 123.
Burnham, John Booth of, 87.
Burton, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 120.
" Slather, Feet of Fines, 150.
" Thos. Mounson of, 88.
Bygone Lincolnshire, 2 vols., Review, 63.

CALDENOT

- CALDENOT Family, Early Linco. Imprints,**
 62.
Canwick, Robert Dickenson of, 87.
Careby, E. Hatcher of, 88.
 " **Feet of Fines,** 93.
Carlton, S., John Mounson of, 88.
Caster, Wm. Mumby of, 174.
Casthorp, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 1488,
 203.
Cawdron, Robert, of Great Hale, 228.
Clerk Thursday, old custom, 122.
Cob Hall, Lincoln Castle, 9.
Cockerington, Vicar of, temp. Hen. VIII.,
 85.
Coleby, Armorial Carving at, 27.
 " **Manor of, Feet of Fines,** 120.
 " **Thomas Allen of,** 86.
Coningsby, Feet of Fines, 150, 245.
 " **Lord, Family of,** 24.
Cookery, Local, Linco. Cakes, 24.
Cotes, Anthony Butler of, 87.
Coventry, Sir John of Halstead, 35.
Croft, Feet of Fines, 92.
 " **Priest of, temp. Henry VIII.,** 85.
Cromwell, Lord Treasurer, Brass of, 193.
Crowland Abbey, Preservation of, 147.
Crowle, J. Margrave of, 88.
"Crowning of Jacks," 218.
Croxby, Jasper Sheffield of, 88.
Conisholme John Langholme, de, 156.
Cunningsholme, Alan of, 106, 185.
Curtois, Family of, 56.

DE CALZ, Robert, 67.
Deeping, Market, Feet of Fines, 120.
Dembleby, Manor of, 187.
Denton, Feet of Fines, 121, 201.
Donington on Bain, Kent Family, 205,
 247.
Dymoke Brass, 25.
 " **Family, VIII. century,** 227.
 " **Robert, Linco. Martyr,** 156.
 " **Sir Thomas,** 70.

EARLE Family at Stragglethorpe, 62, 94.
Eastkirk, Ed. Goodrick of, 87.
Eastoft, Thos. Eastoft of, 87.
Eger, Egor, Egar Family, 124.
Eland Family, 93.
Elloe Wappentake, during the Plague, 109.
Enderby, Feet of Fines, 245.
Episcopal Licence to Schoolmasters, 209.
Epworth, Land at, Feet of Fines, 92.
 " **Manor of, Feet of Fines,** 180.
Evers, Sir Peter, 247.
Evington, Richard, Stixwould, 35.

FAIRLESTHORPE, Francis Purley of, 88.

Feet of Fines, Lincoln, 1484, 91.
 " **Linco., Rich. III. [1483-4],**
 119.
 " **16 Henry VII.,** 1500, 149.
 " **1413 to 1465,** 182.
 " **Lincoln, 1 Henry VII.,** 201.
 " **Lincoln, 9 Henry III.,** 245.
Fereby, South, Kyddall of, 88.
Field Names in Huttoft, 56.
 " **155, 191, 220.**
Fitz-Williams of Mablethorpe, 123.
Flixborough, Edward Anderson of, 1.
Folly, The Gate Burton, 9.
Frampton, Feet of Fines, 92.
Fraunton Manor, 57.
Freston, Feet of Fines, 201.

GAINSBRO', Funeral Custom at, 25.
 " **Gerardus Talbot of,** 89.
 " **Old Hall, by Sir C. Anderson,**
 7.
 " **The, in Leicester,** 57.
 " **Trinity Street,** 9.
 " **William Hickman of,** 88.
Games, Tunes for, wanted, 24.
Gedney, Marrying in a Sheet, 55.
Glentworth, Chr. Wray of, 89.
Glossary of N. Linco. Words, 10, 42.
Goitre, 59.
Gosberkirk, John Armitage of, 86.
 " **Will of John Tempest of,** 53.
Gowsell, Henry Welby of, 89.
Grant from the Crown, Spalding, &c., 141,
 169.
Grantham, Angel Inn at, 117.
 " **Edward Skipworth of,** 89.
 " **Feet of Fines,** 201.
 " **Francis Hall of,** 87.
 " **Inquisition at,** 1495, 139.
 " **John Moore of,** 88.
 " **Robert Bury of,** 87.
 " **Thos. Ellys of,** 87.
Grant of Arms from Henry VI. to B.
Angewyn, 203.
Grasfield, Ed. Wakefield of, 89.
Gretford, Charles Hall of, 87.
 " **Feet of Fines,** 93.
Grimsby, Representation of, 1654, 219.
Gunwardby, Feet of Fines, 201.

HALE, Great, Robt. Cawdron of, 228.
Halstead Hall, Stixwould, 33.
 " **Sir John Coventry of,** 35.
Haltham, Feet of Fines, 245.
Halton, Feet of Fines, 150.
Hanby Grange, John Buck of, 87.
Harl. Chart, 1371—Horncastle, 245.
Harpewell, Hamon Whichcote of, 89.
 Haverholme

- Haverholme Priory Chirograph, 65.
 'Haxey Hood,' an old game, 20.
 " Land at, Feet of Fines, 92.
 Helwell, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 181.
 Healedon, W. S. Index to Book of Pedigrees, 101, 189.
 Holled, Family of, 152.
 Holywell, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 149.
 Horubooks, 153.
 Horncastle, Ancient Records of, 213, 244.
 " Feet of Fines, 245.
 " *First Register Book*, 1559-1639, Review, 256.
 " Pipe Roll, 14 Henry III., 246.
 " Mr. Rutland Snowden of, 230.
 Hough, Edmund Thorold of, 89.
 Humby, Wm. Brownlowe of, 87.
 Hungerton, Feet of Fines, 121.
 Hutchinson Family at Alford, 151.
 Huttoft Church Font, 225.

 Icx Storm in Linca., 241.
 Index to Book of Pedigrees, W. S. Healedon, 101.
 " of Linca. Tenants-in-Chief, *temp.* Henry II., 17.
 " to Linca. Names in Visitation of Yorke, 86.
 Inquisitions, p.m., 10 Henry VII., 138, 186.
 " taken at Bourne, 2 Henry VII., 187.
 " at Langworth, 2 Henry VII., 188.
 " p.m., *temp.* Henry VII., at Styton, 217.
 Irby, Sir Anthony, 58.
 " Feet of Fines, 92.
 Irnham, Thimbleby of, 89.

 JOHNSON, Maurice, Life of, 13.

 KELSEY, Chr. Ayscough of, 86.
 " South, Ayscough of, 117.
 Kelston, John Iwardby of, 138.
 Kent Family Donington, 247.
 " Family Wills, Scamblesby and Donington-on-Bain, 205.
 Kimling, N. Linca. word, 10.
 Kirkstead, Abbot of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 85.
 Kirton in Holland, Feet of Fines, 92.
 " John Meares of, 88.
 " Ruin, 243.
 Kirton Jail and "Poor Jeanie," 190.
 " Wappentake during the Plague, 109.
 Kydbie, Edmund Mould of, 88.
 Kyng, Sir William de, 83.

 LAID, N. Linca. word, 10.
 "Lamb, A Lost," common practice, 28.
 Langton, John Langton of, 88.
 " -by-Wragby, Manor of, 188.
 Langworth, Inquisition at, 188.
 Lea Church, by Sir C. Anderson, 7.
 Lead, N. Linca. word, 10.
 Legborn, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 91.
 Leicester, "The Gainsbro" in, 57.
 Let out, N. Linca. word, 10.
 Lick, N. Linca. word, 10.
 Lincoln, Bp. Alexander of, 184.
 " Bp. Chaderton, Licence to Schoolmasters, 209.
 " Bp. Watson of, 1584, 85.
 " Bishop of, W. Wickham, 89.
 " Castle, Inq. taken at, 186.
 " Cath., Sir C. Anderson, 7.
 " Fall of Spire, 1547, 208.
 " S. Catherine's Priory at, 47.
 " Chapter Acts, 1308, 169.
 " County News-room, Original members, 79.
 " Dean of, John Constable, 87.
 " of, Roger Parker, 88.
 " Edmund Yarborough of, 89.
 " Guide to, Sir Ch. Anderson, 6.
 " Inquisition taken at, 218.
 " Message in Feet of Fines, 182.
 " Monastic Establ., Sir C. Anderson, 7.
 " Museum for, 74, 242.
 " Reid Family of, 59.
 " Roman Pavement at, 179.
 " Saml. Lawson of, 88.
 " Thos. Barnes of, 87.
 " Thos. Stirrup of, 89.
 " Use of the Galilee Porch, A.D. 1308, 168.
 Linca. Chancellor's Rolls, 3 John, Horncastle, 244.
 " Early Imprints, Caldecot Family, 62.
 " Folk-Lore, 20.
 " Giantess, 1815, 72.
 " Index of names in N. Durham History, 182.
 " Knightly Surnames, *temp.* Hen. II., 16.
 " Martyrs, 84, 119.
 " " Robt. Dymoke, 156.
 " M.Ps. and the case of Dr. Sacheverel, 211.
 " N., Words, Glossary of, 10, 42.
 " Old Families, 106.
 " Old Saint Day Superstitions, 208.
 " Poacher, old tune, 123.
 " Wild Boars in, 125.
 Linwood, Wm. Bury of, 87.

- Lluellyn, Martin, Marriage of, 61.
 Louth Duel, A, 26.
 " John Barker of, 86.
 " John Bradley of, 87.
 " John Manby of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 85.
 " *Old Corporation Records*, by R. W. Goulding, Review, 28.
 " Park Abbey, Cistercian of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 84.
 " " " Founding of, 184.
 " " Wm. Metcalfe of, 88.
 " Tesselated Pavement at, 103.
 Louthburgh Manor and Advowson of, 203.
 Luddington, Thos. Fydyng of, 87.

 MABLETHORPE, Wm. Fitz-williams of, 87, 123.
 Maddison, Sir Ralph, Chancery Suit, 174.
 Maltby, John Priscot of, 88.
 " Nicholas More of, 88.
 Manthorp, Feet of Fines, 201.
 Mareham, Feet of Fines, 245.
 Market Rasen, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 181.
 Marston, Miles Marshall of, 88.
 " Thos. Goodburn of, 87.
 Mass Book at Spalding, 50.
 Massingberd Family, Notes on, 236.
 Mawe, John, Epworth, 72.
 " Leonard, Bp. Bath and Wells, 72.
 Maze, N. Lincs. word, 10.
 Meagrims, N. Lincs. word, 10.
 Melwood Park, John Stanhope of, 89.
 Merston, Feet of Fines, 120.
 Messengers, N. Lincs. word, 10.
 Messingham, Feet of Fines, 1488, 202.
 Mind, N. Lincs. word, 11.
 " A piece of, N. Lincs. word, 11.
 Miningsby, Runic Stone at, 124, 157.
 Misfortune, N. Lincs. word, 11.
 Morton, Vicar of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 84.
 Mumby, William, of Caster, 174.
 Mun, N. Lincs. word, 11.

 NASS, N. Lincs. word, 11.
 Nay Marry, N. Lincs. word, 11.
 Nelthorpe, Sir John, of Scawby, 2.
 Normanby, Wm. Cartwright of, 87.
 Northdyke Bridge, 70, 127.
 Northolme, Feet of Fines, 92.
 " Nicholas Upton of, 46.
 Northstoke, Feet of Fines, 121.
 Nounce, N. Lincs. word, 12.

Ormsby-cum-Ketsby, History of, Review, 222.
 Osgodby, Sir W. Ayscough of, 119.
 Ouston, Land at, Feet of Fines, 92.

 PARKER, Edward, of Glandford Brigg, 24.
 Partney, Inquisition at, 1495, 139.
 " Inquisition taken at, 218.
 Paved Causeways in the Marsh, 57.
 Pedigree, Index to, W. S. Hesleden, 101, 189.
 Peel, N. Lincs. word, 12.
 Pillacater, N. Lincs. word, 12.
 Pink, " 12.
 Pipe Roll, 31 Henry I., Lincs., 215.
 " Rolls, *temp.* Henry II., 215.
 " Roll, 1 Richard I., Lincs., 216.
 " " 7 John, Lincoln, Horncastle, 245.
 " " 14 Henry III., Lincoln, 246.
 Plague of 1636.
 Ponton, Great, Ed. Downer of, 87.
 Potatoe Grave, N. Lincs. word, 12.
 Provincial Words, N. Lincs., 10, 42.
Prymer of the Lay People in the Middle Ages, Review, 158.
 Pullen, N. Lincs. word, 12.

 QUAKERS, N. Lincs. word, 42.
 Quiddier, " 42.

 RASPS, N. Lincs. word, 42.
 Ravenser, Site of, 23.
 Raw Head, N. Lincs. word, 42.
Record Interpreter, C. T. Martin, Review, 128.
 Records of Ancient Horncastle, 213, 244.
 Reid Family of Lincoln, 59.
 Reightlin-comb, N. Lincs. word, 42.
 Representation of Grimsby in 1654, 219.
 Reston, North, Manor of, 218.
Revesby, Notes on, by Ed. Stanhope, Review, 222.
 " Tumulus at, 145.
 Rig, N. Lincs. word, 42.
 Rocheford Family, 140.
 Rockley, Robt. Harrison of, 88.
 Roman Bricks and Tiles, 153.
 " Pavement at Lincoln, 179.
 Rumper, N. Lincs. word, 42.
 Rutty, " 42.
 Ryggesthorp, 57.

 SCAMBLESBY, Kent Family Wills, 205.
 Scartho, Priest of, *temp.* Henry VIII., 85.
 Scawby, Sir John Nelthorpe of, 2.
 Scotch, N. Lincs. word, 42.
 Scotney, Hugo of, 186.
 Scotton, Francis Hercy of, 88.
 Scredlington, Robert Walcot of, 89.
Scrivelsby, The Marmion and Dymoke Families, Review, 249.
 Sharper, N. Lincs. word, 42.

Sheffield,

Welles, Baron, A.D. 1466, Indenture, 68. Wesh, N. Lincs. word, 45. Wesley, John, and the Brackenburys, 189. Whales in Lincs., 83. Whitleather, N. Lincs. word, 46. Wickham, Wm. Johnson of, 88. Wigtoft, Feet of Fines, 92. Willoughby, Manor of, 187. Winterton, Anthony Dewick of, 87. " Richard Cook of, 87. Wisby, Robert Cracroft of, 87. Wisn, N. Lincs. word, 46. Witham, The, Ancient Arms found in, 196, 232.	Witham, Feet of Fines, 121. " The derivation of, 51. Wrangle, John Reade of, 88. Wrawby, Roger Anderson of, 1. Wray, William, M.P. for Grimsby, 219. Wreck, N. Lincs. word, 46. Wrote, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 180. Wyberton, Feet of Fines, 201. Wywell, Feet of Fines, 121. Wytham, Manor of, Feet of Fines, 93. YARBOROUGH, Ch. Yarborough of, 89. Yark, N. Lincs. word, 46.





ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

Page 33, note bottom of page, *for gave read give.*

„ 35, line 33, *for 1666 read 1566.*

„ 78, line 15, *for 15 oz. 10 dwt., read 85 oz. 10 dwt.*

„ „ line 23, *for 63 oz. 9 dwt., read 65 oz. 9 dwt.*

„ 141, line 14 from bottom, *for Chantris read Chantrey.*

„ 143, line 11 from bottom, *for or read on.*

„ 144, line 14 from bottom, *for Repton read Upton.*

„ 190, line 10 from top, *for siezed read seised.*

„ „ line 24 from top, *for 1452 read 1459.*



SUPPLEMENT

TO

SEPULCHRAL BRASSES IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

★ ★ ★

The following Brasses were omitted in their alphabetical order :—

ADDLETHORPE. 1. E. wall of S. chantry.

Susan Lowson, 1614.

Small plate, with inscription :—

“Ad longævam chariss. filie memoriā sacrum p. Rich. Smith.

Susan, Smith's, Lowson's, daughter, loving wife,
For charitie renownd and pious life,
Belowe, above, her body, soule, doth rest,
Of pore and riche in life and death was blest.

Obiit 5 July, 1614.”

Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 107.

2. N. wall of N. chantry.

Mary Andrews; 1728.

Small plate with death's head and inscription :—

“Here lyeth Interred | Mary | The Wife of Jo^u Andrews
| Gent. (& eldest Daughter of Sam^l. Mottram late |
of Addlethorp Gent. | Decēd) who departed this |
Life Oct^r. the 21st 1728 | Aged 31 Years.”

Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 107.

ALGARKIRK (see p. 1.) 2. W. wall of S. transept.

Basil Beridge, 1678.

On black marble slab, Arms of Beridge in half oval above ;
below rectangular brass plate with inscription :—

“Hic sepultus est Basilius Beridge hujus Eccæ' et Rect |
or & patronus et Unus e clericis Convocationis Sive
Sy | nodi Ecclesiasticæ Qui duxit Uxorem Goodetham
| [Judith?] filiam Thomæ Brook militis ex qua
habuit duos liberos, | viz. Basiliū et Annam; illi
autem in pueritia obierunt | et Juxta hic sepulti
etram'q p^r Tho. Brook p^rdict: | Basilius Beridge
Rector fuit hujus eccæ 42 Annos vir | fuit gregi
pstudiosus ob fidelitatem Regi et eccæ Anglicanæ

| a rebellibus diu cruciatus Religione ac pietate
sincerus | Societate gravis, familiaribus Charus ac
omnibus | Discernentibus gratus; proh. Dolor obiit
Sec | undo die Novembris Sub Anno aetatis suæ 65.
1678. |

“Abi viator et vestigia ejus Sequere.

“In memoriam hujus pii doctiq’ viri | Carolus Beridge
haeres ejus adoptius [*sic*] & | Successor hujus eccæ
hoc monumentū posuit | Successores ejus orant ossa
Sua sub hoc marmore | quiete (Si in illis est) dum
resurgunt [*sic*] pmansisse.”

BARHOLM. Now in the vestry.

Francis Fordham, 1641.

Plate with shield of arms, scroll, and inscription in
capitals:—

“Reader heere vnder lyes my frend,
Who as he lived so did he end
His dayes in peace, expecting then
A blessed resurrection when
His God shoud please, so let vs all,
From earth wee came, to earth we shall.”

Below, a shield of arms, and under it a scroll with
inscription:—

“Francis Fordham, Gent., Departed this Life, A° Dni.
1641.”

BARNETBY-LE-WOLD. N. wall of nave.

Robert Kelk and family, 1653-4.

Plate with inscription:—

“Here lieth the body of Robert Kelk Esq. | who died in
| November 1653, a° Ætatis suæ 92, and Dorothy
his | wife daughter of — Metham of Bollington
who died in | April 1654, Æt. suæ 86, of whose
pedigree more may be | seen at the church at
Rand. | ¹

“Here also lie the bodies of Robert and William Kelk |
sons of the said Robert Kelk and Dorothy, who died
| single men at about 40 years of age. |

“Here also lie the bodies of Christopher Kelk, Esq. |
and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of — Carr of
Sleaford, | father and mother of the first-named
Robert Kelk and | also of Christopher Kelk, Great
Grandfather of y° same Robert.”

Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 60.

¹ See brass No. 4 at Rand.

BIGBY (see p. 6). 3. Now over E. stall of sedilia.

John Lee, Rector, 1730.

Plate with inscription:—

“Near this place lyeth interr'd y^e Body | of y^e Revd. Mr.
John Lee Rector of | Biggby and Cadney 41 years.
He's | son of Dr. Lee Rector of B.'s Hatfield in
Hartford Sh^r. he died Oct^r y^e 3rd 1730 in | y^e 67th
Year of his Age.”

4. Now over W. stall of sedilia.

William Cary, Rector, 1790.

Plate with inscription:—

“Gulielmi Cary, A.M. | Extra hunc parietem | Quod
mori potuit | Restat | Spe jam olim explorata
resurgendi | in Vitam æternam | Officiis hujus
Ecclesiæ per quadraginta & quatuor Annos et
Barnetbyi per viginti | & Octo Ipse functus | Ob
Pietatem Benevolentiam | Eruditionem Morumque
Facilitatem | Multis plorandus | obiit | A.D. 1790.
Ætatis suæ 70.”

BROUGHTON. 2. S. wall of chancel, over entrance to N. chantry-chapel.

Katharine Anderson, 1640.

Rectangular plate, about 18in. by 9in., with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth the body of Katherin | Anderson the only
daughter of | Stephen Anderson of Braughton in |
the Countie of Lincoln Esq. and of | Katherin his
wife daughter to Sir | Edwin Sandys of Ombersley
in the Countie of Worster K^t., who died | the 25th
of Septemb^r Año Dñi 1640.”

This is said to have been formerly on a slab in the chancel pavement.

BURGH. Under the modern chancel pavement, formerly on a slab in the N. aisle.

Leonard Palmer, 1610.

Plate with inscription, given as a dialogue in hexameter verse:—

“Quis jacet hic? Leonardus Palmerus generosus.
Quæ conjux dilecta fuit? Catharina. Quis hæres?
Christopher (cui nupta An'a est). Quis filius alter? Robertus.
... Gnatae quot era't? Tres, Elizabetha ac Maria
ac Helena. An superant? Superant. . . . Ubi mens est
Defuncti rogitas? Dubio procul astra petivit.

"Obiit Die Martii Octavo, Anno Dñi, 1610, Ætatis suæ 70."

Lin. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1865, p. 84; Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 93.

This curious inscription was actually *buried under the pavement* when the chancel was re-floored, in the incumbency of Sir George Craufurd, Bart.! Attention was called by Bishop Trollope, when the Architectural Society visited the Church in 1865, to this barbarism; but although a descendant of Leonaard Palmer, Mrs. Jane Palmer, endowed the Free School at Burgh, no steps have yet been taken to remedy it. The brass could probably easily be taken up again. The copy of the inscription given is evidently not quite accurate, but, at present, verification is impossible.

CORRINGHAM (see p. 20). 1. On N. wall of sanctuary, very high up; in a dilapidated wooden frame.

Henry Clifford, 1628.

Rectangular brass plate, very thin; a merchant in furred gown and collar, and his wife in hood, veil, and gown, kneeling at an altar over which is a large death's head; above the head "mortuorum monumenta vivorum documenta," and below it "sequentur, non præcessere;" before the husband "morte quæsi regnum," before the wife "quæsi spero semper habere dotem," all these in church text; just over the altar, "det deus vt sit hereditarium" in capitals; in front of the altar three sons, and below them the inscription:—

"Memoriæ | HENRICI CLIFFORD | Sacræ Theologiæ
Bacalarii [*sic*] istivs Ecclesiæ vna cum | Stowe
Præbendarii, hvivsque: vicarii, religionis | sinceritate
vitæque: integritate celeberrimi, Sacrorum | dei
mysteriorum Oraculi, verbi divini dispensatoris |
fidelissimi ac frequentissimi, dvcentis in vxorem |
Elinoram filiam Richardi Iackson Gen' per quam |
filios habvit Henricvm Georgivm et Thomam | obiit
decimo sexto die Febrvarij A° Ætatis 52. | A° Dñi
1628. | CONIVX MAESTISSIMA | A VIRO CHARISSIMO
| divisa has æreas lineas dicavit |

In cineres Phoenix ex pulvere nullus inanis,

Pulvis es. aut parias funditus aut pereas,

Tu, clerum, lector, populum tu, consule, dicunt.

Hoc ævum huic similem non peperisse virum."

Below this is a name, apparently of the engraver, but nearly obliterated; "Will." is visible.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1866, p. 236; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 31.

CAISTOR (see p. 17). Now in vestry; formerly on slab in chancel pavement.

Godfrey Carrington, Vicar, and wife, 1678.

Brass plate, with inscription:—

“Godfredus Carringtonus | septuagenarius hujus | ecclesiæ
circiter | spatium quadracinta | et quatuor annorum
vicarius venerabilis | atque | Anna uxor ejus | aman-
tissima ac | ætatis suæ sexaginta sex quos deus |
quatuor filiis ac totidem | filiabus beavit marmoreo |
hoc cinerario placide | requiescunt anno | Domini
1670. |

These like Aaron's rod together
Both did bud, grow green and wither.

“Pete gaudia non peritura.”

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 226.

EDENHAM (see p. 23). 2. S. side of chancel.

Third and fourth Dukes of Ancaster.

Large monument, with effigies of both Dukes; Duke Peregrine holding a medallion of his second wife, Mary Panton; above is a medallion of his eldest son, Peregrine Thomas, who died young; below, a long inscription on brass:—

“To the memory of | The Most Noble Prince, Peregrine
Bertie, Third Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, |
Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby,
Beck, and Eresby, | Lord Great Chamberlain of
England by Inheritance | Master of the Horse to
King George the Third, | one of His Majesty's
Most Honourable Privy Council, | Lord Lieutenant
and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln, |
Recorder of Boston, and Keeper of Waltham
Forest in the same County. |

His Grace first married on the 22nd of May,
1735, | Elizabeth daughter and sole heiress of
William Blundell of Basingstoke in the County of
Southampton, Esq.^r, | Relict of Sir Charles Gunter
Nichol, Knight of the Bath; | who having died
without Issue in December, 1743, | He married,
November 27th, 1750, | Mary, daughter of Thomas
Panton of Newmarket in the County of Cambridge,
Esq., | By whom he had Issue | 1. Lady Mary
Catherine, who was born April 14th, 1754, and
died at Bristol, April 12th, 1767: | 2. Peregrine

Thomas, Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, who was born May 21st, 1755, and died December 12th, 1758: | 3. Lord Robert, afterwards Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, who was born October 17th, 1756, and succeeded his father, August 12th, 1778: | 4. Lord ———, who was born September 14th, 1759, and died the same day: | 5. Lady Priscilla Barbara Elizabeth, now Baroness Willoughby of Eresby, | who was born February 14th, 1761, and married February 23rd, 1779, to Peter Burrell of Beckenham in the County of Kent, Esq. | Now Sir Peter Burrell, Knight, Deputy Great Chamberlain of England, | By whom she hath Issue | The Honourable Peter Robert Burrell, born March 1782. | 6. Lady Georgina Charlotta, born August 7th, 1764. | His Grace having raised a Regiment of Foot for his Majesty's Service | During the Rebellion in Scotland in the year 1745, | was promoted to the Rank of a General in the Army. | This Noble Duke | ever showed the most unequivocal and zealous attachment | To the Illustrious Family now on the Throne of these Kingdoms, | The most patriotick concern for the preservation of our happy Constitution, | and the most attentive Regard to the particular Interests of that County over which he presided, | And in which during the Recess of Parliament, | He lived with hospitable Management and Liberality. | His Grace's Death was occasioned by a lingering Bilious Disorder: | And having for many days foreseen | His approaching Dissolution; | He took leave of his Disconsolate Family and afflicted Friends, | By a most affectionate and Solemn Farewel. | He quitted this World with Philosophick Tranquillity, | And resigned his Soul to God, | With the sure and stedfast hope of a most sincere Christian. | He died at Grimsthorpe, August 12th, 1778, | In the sixty-fifth year of his Age; | And was succeeded in Titles and Estate | By his only Surviving Son." |

"To the memory of | The Most Noble Prince, Robert Bertie, Fourth Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, | Marquis and Earl of Lindsey, Baron Willoughby, Beck, and Eresby, | Lord Great Chamberlain of

England by inheritance, | One of His Majesty's
 most honourable Privy Council, | Lord Lieutenant
 and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Lincoln. |
 Quickness and Clearness of Apprehension, | Aided
 by a memory most happily retentive, | Guided by
 such Discernment as ordinary men derive from long-
 repeated Observation, | and fired by an ambitious
 Desire of real Glory, | Secured and facilitated | To
 this excellent young Nobleman | The Acquisition of
 every Accomplishment, | Either suitable to that
 exalted Station for which He was born, | or con-
 ductive to his improvement in that most honourable
 Profession. | In which he chose to follow the
 splendid examples | Of his renowned Ancestors. |
 Indefatigable in this glorious Pursuit | He visited
 foreign, but chiefly Northern, climes; | And with
 a deep-rooted Scorn | For all the Refinements of
 enervating Luxury, | He gloried in the Character of
 a hardy Briton, | And enriched it with the Study and
 Observation | Of the most celebrated Military
 Establishments. | But soon | The Troubles arisen
 in the Western Hemisphere | Suggested Oppor-
 tunities of Instruction | Better suited to the Activity
 of his Genius. | Nor were his Loyalty and Patriotism
 restrained | By the anxious Apprehensions of the
 tenderest Parents, | Or the earnest Intreaties of
 those Noble Relations | who saw in Him | Their
 present Boast, Delight, and Hope, | Their future
 Comfort, Protection, and Glory. | He went over as
 a Volunteer to North America, | In the twenty-first
 year of his Age, | And eagerly embraced every
 Opportunity of distinguishing himself | By the most
 spirited and dauntless exertions | In the service of
 his King and Country, by Sea as well as by Land. |
 During his second Campaign | He received the
 Melancholy Tidings of his Noble Father's Decease.
 | On his Return | He surpassed the most sanguine
 Expectations of his Friends, his Family, and his
 Country. | In his Person manly gracefulness was
 united to natural Dignity; | His Manners were
 elegant without affectation, | His Affability was the
 genuine Fruit of universal Benevolence, | And by
 the eminent Goodness of his Heart, He shone with

peculiar Lustre | In the several Relations of Son, Brother, and Friend. But it pleased God | To give an awful Demonstration of the Instability of human Bliss, | and to snatch away this Object of general Admiration, | By a malignant Fever, | Of which he died, unmarried, in the twenty-third Year of his Age, on the 8th of July, 1779, | Only eleven months after he succeeded to the hereditary Honours of his Family." |

FRISKNEY. On slab in pavement, W. end of S. aisle; formerly in the central passage of nave.

{ Piers Jonson, 1375-1400.

{ Robert and Mary Bagley, 1770.

Small plate on marble slab, with inscription:—

"Piers Jonson et Agnes sa feme gysonnt icy, |
Dieux de lour almes p^r sa g^{de} eyt mercy."

A small brass plate to Robert and Mary Bagley, has been inserted into the lower part of the slab.

Oldfield, *Wainfleet*, p. 185.

Nearly the same inscription, and of the same date, c. 1390, occurs at Bag Enderby (p. 4).

GEDNEY. Pavement, E. end of S. aisle.

A Lady (of the Roos family?) c. 1390.

On a large blue slab, 8ft. 10in. × 4ft. 1in., a life size effigy of a lady, 5ft. 1in. high, engraved on two plates; the lady in nebular head-dress, with hair falling on to the shoulders; tight dress, embroidered round the neck, and having a lozenge ornament charged with a quatrefoil down the front, and long sleeves over the wrists; over it a mantle fastened in front by cords with studs and pendent tassels; hands in prayer; at feet a dog with belled collar.

Not a fragment of brass remains except the effigy, but the indent is fairly distinct. The lady was under a triple canopy cinquefoiled in the centre, trefoiled at sides; over it was a triple crocketed super-canopy with the Virgin and the Angel Gabriel on slender brackets between the pinnacles, and pierced quatrefoils in the spandrils; the piers supporting both the canopy and super-canopy are charged with four canopied niches for saints on either side; a shield was on each side of the lady's head, and the inscription, 4in. wide, below.

Archæological Journal, Vol. xlvii., No. 186, p. 192; *Journal of British Archaeological Association*, Vol. xlv., Part 4, p. 313:

Antiquary, August, 1890, p. 42; *Trans. Cambridge Univ. Association of Brass Collectors*, Sept., 1890, p. 11 (with photograph, by W. Griggs); and do., March, 1891, p. 21; *Proceedings of Soc. Ant.*, 2 S. xiii., 212.

It is particularly unfortunate that the shields as well as the inscription are lost. It is most probable from the date, 1390–1400, that the lady was of the Roos family, several of whom are buried at Gedney.

METHERINGHAM.

Five small rectangular plates with inscriptions in block lettering:—

- (1.) "Anne, wife of Patrick Shore, gent. daughter of Geo. Healey of Messingham &c. Esq. deced 2nd of Aprill 1674, aged 27."
- (2.) "John Willows, Senior, died Oct. 11th 1714, aged 69."
- (3.) "Mary Willows wife of John Willows Sen^r died May 13th 1731, aged 78."
- (4.) "Jane, wife of Geo. Willows, died 27th July, 1765, aged 76."
- (5.) "Geo. Willows, died July 8th 1774, aged 83."

These plates were till lately kept loose under the tower, but have now been fixed together on a slab under the direction of W. Scorer, Esq., architect.

SILK WILLOUGHBY. 1. S. wall of chancel, found in rubbish under the tower.

Frances Sarson, 1650.

Plate with inscription:—

"Conjugi suæ charissimæ Franciscæ | Patre Hugone
Watts Leicestrensi, Proavo | Joanne Watts de
Blaxley in Northampt. | comitat. Armigero satæ ex
hac vita Decimo | Calendas Majas Æræ Christianæ
MDCL | Migranti hoc illius juxta Atq. amoris erga |
illam sui Monumentum Posuit Laurentius | Sarson
et eandem carminibus his | Adloquitur | :

Morte tua, conjux, quid perdis, mortua pridem ?

Mortua dum vixisti nescia morte mori.

Nempe Deo vivis prout olim mortua mundo,

Tota ego Discessus suffero Damna tui."

2. N. wall of chancel, found in rubbish under the tower.

John Leigh, Rector, 1681.

Small square plate with inscription in very rudely executed capitals, the last line in small text:—

"Here lyeth the body of | Mr. John Leigh Rector of this Church | who died IANV' 27th 1681. | *Quod superest expellans.*"

3. Pavement, N. side of chancel.

Elizabeth Wyche, 1691.

Brass plate on a slab, with inscription:—

"Here lyeth y^e body of | ELIZ: Daughter of Mr. ANTH: NEWLOVE & | late wife of W^m WYCHE, Rector | of this PARISH who Departed | this life Iuly y^e 1st 1691 | in y^e 25th year of her Age | Leaveing behind her two Childrē | ELIZ: and WILL: | *Uive pie. Disce mori.*"

TATTERSHALL.

This noble but unfortunate Collegiate Church still contains one of the grandest series of brasses in the kingdom, though they have all suffered for a long time from such gross neglect that their very existence is a marvel. In June, 1888, I picked up large pieces of Lady Willoughby's brass, then lying loose, and replaced them. Several other pieces have naturally thus disappeared of late years, and are hopelessly lost. I then called the attention of the Archdeacon of Stow, Bishop Trollope, to the matter, and owing to his direction the brasses were subsequently reported as "safely refixed," though not only was the damage done, even in quite recent years, beyond recall, but further mischief was caused, as will be seen, by ignorant refixing of details to the wrong effigy. Happily a much better record of these brasses exists than anywhere else in the county, though, owing to the violent displacement of nearly all of them by incompetent hands, the identification of some is a matter requiring considerable skill.

1. Hugo de Gondeby, 1411.

Now in the centre of the choir pavement, under matting nailed down; on the floor below the nave and the choir" (*Weir*, 1820), "now mural," (*Haines*, 1861). It was altogether overlooked at the visit of the Lincolnshire Archæological Society in 1876, and the list of the Archæological Institute in their volume for 1848, only says "it was formerly here."

A small figure of a civilian, much worn, chiefly remarkable as having a scarf or baldric in front, to which is attached an unusually large anelace (or is it a baton, as a badge of household office [*Haines*, i., p. cxxviii.]?); below, inscription in black letter, much worn:—

"Hic iacet Hugo de Gondeby quōdam Supervisor dñi
Radi de Cromwell Militis dñi de Tateshale qui obiit
ultimo die Septēbris A° dñi millmo ccccxī cui' aiē
ppiciet' deus Amē."

Haines, i., p. 128, ii., p. 121; *Weir*, *Horncastle*, p. 122 (the part of Weir about Tattershall was also published separately); *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii. (Gondeby given as "Wondeby"); *Allen*, *Lincolnshire*, p. 78.

Note the "dñi" twice applied to Lord Cromwell; in the first instance it =knight, while in the second it =Lord of Tattershall.

2. Ralph, Lord Treasurer Cromwell, and his wife, 1455-6.

Pavement of N. transept; formerly in pavement of choir before the altar, on a slab 9ft. 7in. by 4ft. 3in. A magnificent but sadly mutilated brass; the effigy of the lady, head of the lord, canopy, and portions of the shafts lost. Lord Cromwell with hands in prayer, is in armour of plain cuirass, with very short skirt of taces, to the lower end of which are strapped a pair of tuiles or thigh-pieces pendent over the cuisses, genouillières, jointed with mail and having edged plates fastened to them above and below, long pointed sollerets of plate armour, and rowell spurs; very large coudières, cuffed gauntlets of overlapping plates with little scales to protect each finger separately; sword hanging from his waist in front by a strap; over all the mantle of the Order of the Garter (the shoulder where the badge was is unfortunately lost, as is also the Garter from the knee, where it evidently was represented by a band of enamel) reaching to the ground behind, and fastened by cords springing from rose-like ornaments, with long pendent tasselled ends. The support of the feet is very remarkable, consisting of two "wodehowses" or hairy wild men armed with clubs. In niches of canopy piers with names under each, on right (sinister) at top, St. Peter in triple tiara, cope, and crossed stole, in left hand a key, in right hand the patriarchal cross; at top, St. George in salade or shell-helmet with nimbus, thrusting a sword into the Dragon's mouth; below, St. Moryce (Maurice), also in nimbed salade, with halbert in right hand, sword in left; below, St. Canditus * in similar armour, bearing a lance with

* The letters are clear, so it must be a mis-cutting for Candidus. St. Candidus (*Dict. Christ. Biog.*, No. 15) was like Mauritius, one of the most distinguished of the Martyrs of the Theban Legion, A.D. 286; he is a patron saint of the city of Barcelona. (*Husenbeth*, i. v.; *Dict. Christ. Biog.* i., p. 397, iii., p. 641).

pennon, inscribed IHS (?) crowned, in left hand, and grasping a sword with his left; below the effigies, inscription in black letter, much mutilated, the parts in brackets now lost (more remained in 1859):—

“Hic iacet Nobilis Barō Radulphus Cromw[ell Miles dñs de Cromwell quōdā Thesaurarius] | Anglie et ffundator huius Collegii Cum inclita [consorte sua Margareta et una hered' dñi dayncourt] | qui quidā Radulphus obiit quarto die mēs Jan[uarii Anno dñi Millio cccclv° Et p'dict Margareta] | obiit xv° die mēs Septēbre Anno dñi Millio cc[ccliuii Quor' aiābz p'picietur Deus Amen].”

Haines, i., pp. 91, 194, ii., p. 121; Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments* (engraved), ii., p. 172, pl. lxii.; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 162; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.; Weir, *Horncastle*, p. 91; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 76; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 136.

The lost saints of the canopy were:—dexter side; St. Barbara, St. Hubert, and another; sinister:—St. Thomas of Canterbury, the Blessed Virgin, St. John Baptist, St. Anne with the Virgin kneeling, and a Saint with a short spear and ring, probably Edward the Confessor. All these seem to have been lost between 1762, when Gough first visited Tattershall, and July, 1789, when Schnebbelie made his drawing for the plate. The figures of St. Peter and St. George seem to have been recently lost, and the martial figures of St. Maurice and St. Candidus have been stupidly attached to the ecclesiastical brass of a Provost, No. 6, but are given here, as it may be hoped that they will soon be properly refixed. According to Gough and Allen (*ll. cc.*) at the four corners of the stone on which the brass was fixed, were shields containing these arms: “1. Checky or. and az. a chief ermine—*Tateshall*. 2. Az., a fesse dancette between ten billets, or.—*Deincourt*. 3. A bend and chief, *Cromwell*, quartering *Tateshall*. 4. Quarterly, (1) a bend between 6 cross crosslets, *Stanhope*; (2) *Cromwell*; (3) *Tat shall*; (4) lost.”

In both Weir (1820) and Allen (1833) (who seems merely to have copied Weir) the effigy of Lord Cromwell is reported lost, as well as that of his wife. What had become of it in the interval I have been unable to discover, but it was probably sent to London to be engraved for Gough's monuments. This important brass should be added to the five given by *Haines* (i., p. 117) of Knights of the Garter; Sir Peter Courtenay,

Exeter Cathedral, 1409; Sir Simon de Felbrigg, Felbrigg, Norfolk, 1416; Sir Thomas Camoys, Trotton, Sussex, 1424; Henry Bouchier, Earl of Essex, Little Easton, Essex, 1483 (with garter and mantle like Lord Cromwell's); and Sir Thomas Bullen, Hever, Kent, 1538 (in full insignia). Ralph, 3rd Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer of England to King Henry VI., obtained a license from the crown in 1439 to convert the parish church of Tattershall, of which not a single vestige is known to remain, into a Collegiate Church, in honour of the Holy Trinity, the B.V. Mary, St. Peter, St. John Bapt., and St. John Evang.; to consist of a Warden (Custos) or Provost (Praepositus), and six other priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers; and an almshouse next to the churchyard for 13 poor persons of either sex. The almshouse still exists, with an endowment of £30 per annum. The magnificent red-brick Castle adjoining was also built by the Treasurer; and probably the new church was begun as soon as the great tower was finished, thus "affording an exact comparison of the secular and ecclesiastical architecture of that date, side by side" (Murray's *Handbook to Lincolnshire*). The church and probably the Castle as a whole were unfinished at the Treasurer's death, Jan. 4, 1455-6. He died without issue, leaving his estates to his nieces, Lady Cromwell, and Lady Willoughby d' Eresby, whose brasses (Nos. 4 and 5) remain in the church. The church was completed by his executors, one of whom was the great Bishop William of Wainfleet, whose arms were sculptured in the porches. By Lord Cromwell's will, dated shortly before his death, he directed his body to be buried in the Collegiate Church until the whole fabric should be rebuilt, and then to be removed into the midst of the choir, where it was laid beside that of his wife, Margaret, a sister and co-heir of William, 5th and last Baron d'Eyncourt, who died in 1454. Her effigy is now unhappily lost.

3. William Moor, B.D., 1456.

Pavement, N. transept, formerly in pavement of choir; "loose in choir" (*Weir*, 1820), "now mural, in chancel" (*Haines*, 1861).

A priest in mass vestments, amice, albe with apparels, stole, fanon (or maniple) and chasuble; hands in prayer; the tonsure plainly shown. Below, on separate plate, inscription in black letter (two lines continuous):

"Hic virtute virens Willūs vulgo vocatus Moor
micuit mire mitis bene morigerat' | Huius collegii de
Tateshale secundus Prudens p'positus et egenis semper
habundus | Hic Eboracensis fuit ecclie cathedralis
canonicus Rector et de Ledenham specialis | Sacre
Scripture bacularius arte p'batus Iam sub tellure
fit vermibus esca paratus | Octobris dene mensis cū
luce novena Mente pia morit' cuius corpus sepelitur
mil dñi c quater l sexto cum comminuat' [?] Spūs in
celis eius sine fine locatur."

Haines, i., p. 96, ii., p. 121; Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 179; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 165 (very badly copied); *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.; Weir, *Horncastle*, p. 92; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 77, Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 139 (ridiculously copied).

The second line is one of many instances of a play of words on the proper name. Gough wrongly regards this inscription as belonging to the larger brass of a Provost, No. 6.

4. Joan, Lady Cromwell, 1479 (engraved c. 1460?)
Pavement, N. transept; formerly on a slab, 10ft. x 4ft. 8½in., in chancel pavement, on N. (dexter) side of the brass of the Lord Treasurer (*Weir*, 1820); "now mural against rood-screen" (*Haines*, 1861). The corner shields from the slab are gone (*Weir*), but are described by Gough, as "a bend and chief, *Cromwell*, quartering cheque or and az. a chief ermine, *Tateshale*, impaled with a bend engrailed, *Ratcliffe*. 1. Quarterly, 1 and 4, a cross engrailed between 4 waterbougets, *Bourchier*. 2. In a bordure France and England under a label of 3, *Thomas of Woodstock*, duke of Gloucester. 3. A fess between 10 billets, *Lovain*, over all a label of 3 points impaling *Cromwell* quartering *Tateshale*. This coat is for Joan Stanhope and her first husband, Sir Humphry Bourchier, and it is worthy of remark that she here, from being heir to her mother, assumes her arms without noticing her paternal coat of Stanhope. 2. A bend engrailed *Ratcliffe*, impaling *Cromwell*, quartering *Tateshale*. 3. A bend between 6 cross crosslets, the antient coat of *Stanhope*, quartering *Cromwell*, quartering *Tateshale*. 4. *Stanhope* impaling *Cromwell*, quartering *Tateshale*."

Under a canopy, the crockets, niches, &c., of which are of very peculiar design; in the niches, on dexter side, the Blessed Virgin, St. Christopher, St. Dorothy; on sinister, St. Anne, St. George, St. Edmund; effigy of lady with hands raised in prayer; having flowing hair, kept back by a jewelled

band across the forehead; very rich necklace; a ring on each of the little fingers; in bodice trimmed with fur (minevir?) and kirtle trimmed with a larger kind of fur (ermine?); over them a mantle with rich upper border of jeweller's work and fastened across the breast by cords springing from oval brooches edged with pearls; below inscription in black letter, small:

"Orate p' aiā Johanne dñe Cromwell que obiit decimo
marcii | Anno dñi millmo cccclxxix^o cui' aiē
p̄piciet deus amen."

Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 267, pl. xcvi. (engraved); *Haines*, i., pp. 175, 214, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 164; *Weir*, *Horncastle*, p. 91; *Allen*, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 77; *Hall*, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 138.

Flowing hair is rare in married women (*Haines*, i., p. 214); it occurs more frequently with those unmarried, as with Elizabeth Fitzwilliam (*Mablethorpe*, No. 3). This beautiful brass is of peculiar but magnificent workmanship, the head and necklace being especially effective. The inscription is small and inadequate, and apparently by a provincial artist, so that it is probable that the effigy was made earlier, perhaps before Lady Cromwell's first marriage.

Joan Stanhope, elder daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, of Rampton, Notts., and niece of the Treasurer, married (1) Sir Humphrey Bouchier, son of the Earl of Essex; he was created 4th Baron Cromwell in her right, 1464, and was killed at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471; (2) Sir Robert Ratcliffe, who died 1485. Her heir was her sister Matilda (No. 5).

5. Matilda, Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, 1497 (engraved c. 1460?)

Pavement, N. transept; formerly in chancel pavement on S. (sinister) side of the brass of the Treasurer; against rood-screen (*Haines*, 1861). The corner shields of the slab are gone (*Weir*), but are described by Gough, as "a bend, a chief, *Cromwell* quartering *Tateshale*. Quarterly 1, 4, ... 2, 3, a spread eagle quartering a lion rampant impaling the lion rampant quartering *Tateshale*. Quarterly, 1. a bend between 6 cross crosslets (the antient coat of *Stanhope*), 2. *Cromwell*, 3. *Tateshale*, 4. blank. A cross engrailed quartering a cross moline impaling *Stanhope*, *Cromwell* quartering *Tateshale* impaling *Stanhope*. A lion rampant impaling *Cromwell* quartering *Tateshale*. Of these remained, when I first visited *Tateshale*, 1762, the first and the baron side of the second."

On a large Purbeck slab, a life-sized effigy of a lady under a canopy with entablature, the upper part of which is much mutilated (some portions of it may be under brass No. 6; see below); on sinister finial the word *mcry*, on the other was *ih̄s*, and over the centre a Virgin and Child; in niches of canopy piers, with beautiful diapered backgrounds, dexter side, St. Thomas of Canterbury, St. Sytha* (with keys and book), St. John Evangelist, St. Michael (with scales, weighing a soul against the devil); sinister, St. Anne, St. Helen, St. Christopher, St. Elizabeth (the order of these has been misplaced); effigy of the lady with hands in prayer; in heart-shaped head-dress and veil, kirtle, and mantle, less ornamented than Lady Cromwell's, at her feet two little dogs with belled collars; below, inscription, boldly cut, in black letter:—

“Hic iacet Nobilis dñā matilda, nuper dñā Willughby, quondam uxor Robti dñi de | Wyllughby militis ac consanguinea et heres illustris dñi Radulphi nup' dñi Cromwell militis | fundatoris huius collegii ac Specialis benefactrix eiu'dm collegii que obiit [xxx^o die aug'] | Anno Domini millimo cccc[lxxxxvii] Cuius Anime ꝑpicietur om̄ps Deus Amen.”

Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 329 (engraved) pl. cxvii; Haines, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 163; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. lvii.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 77; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 137; Shaw's *Topographer*, i., p. 139.

The boldly cut inscription, unlike that of Lady Cromwell's, appears to be of the same date with the effigy, but the year

* This saint is so little known that she is not even mentioned in the *Diēt. Chris. Biogr.* or *Diēt. Christ. Ant.* She was an Italian whose name is variously spelt Sytha (as here), Sitha, Citta, and Zita, was born at Monsegradi, near Lucca, 1212, and became housekeeper in the family of a citizen of Lucca, named Fatinelli, where she distinguished herself so much by her piety and charity to the poor that after her death, 1272, Pope Leo X. granted an office in her honour for April 27, chiefly observed at Lucca. *Acta Sanctorum*, xii., p. 402; Alban Butler, *Lives of the Saints*, ii., p. 193. Some, however, think that the St. Sytha who occurs in England was Osyth (Oēt. 7), a virgin martyr of the East Saxons, daughter of King Frithewald, and wife of King Sighere, foundress of the nunnery of Chic (St. Osyth's) in Essex, from whom Size Lane, formerly St. Sithe's Lane, in London derives its name. This saint was certainly popular in the Eastern Counties, while it is difficult to understand why a very obscure Italian saint should be selected for representation. *Archæologia*, xviii., p. 445; Parker, *Calendar of the English Church*, p. 272; *Diēt. Christ. Biogr.*, IV., p. 167; Butler, *Lives of the Saints*, Oēt. 7. The saint is generally represented with a bunch of keys, and a book or rosary, sometimes in England with a key and a sword, her church having been dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul. She appears to be more represented in Norfolk than elsewhere in England, particularly on the fine rood-screen at Barton Turf. See the notes on that screen, published by the Norfolk Archæol. Soc., 1869.

and month of her death (the part marked above by brackets) are clearly a later insertion. I believe therefore that these two brasses were engraved in the ladies' lifetime, perhaps as early as 1460, at the same time with the brass of the Lord Treasurer; but that Lady Willoughby's had a blank left for the date, while Lady Cromwell's had no inscription at all till after her death. It is also remarkable that only Lord Willoughby, the first of her three husbands is named. Moreover the Tattershall estate (see below) had at some date previous to 1487 passed from these ladies to the Crown, so that their effigies would be more likely to be placed here before than after 1487. By her will, dated July 18, 1497, she bequeaths her body to be buried at Tattershall, "under a stone ready provided by her for the same," and therefore probably already bearing the brass except its date. For the important suggestion as to the real date of these brasses, I am indebted to the Rev. C. G. R. Birch.

Matilda, younger daughter of Sir Richard Stanhope, sister of Lady Cromwell (No. 4), and niece of the Lord Treasurer, married (1) (as his second wife) Robert, 6th Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, K.G., created Earl of Vendosme and Beaumont, who died 1454, leaving an only daughter, Joan, who married Lord Welles, subsequently created 7th Lord Willoughby d'Eresby; (2) Sir Thomas Neville, 3rd son of Richard, 1st Earl of Salisbury, who was killed at the battle of Wakefield, Dec. 24, 1460; (3) Sir Gervase Clifton, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, thus leaving the Lady Matilda a widow for 26 years after the loss of a 3rd husband. As these two sisters were Lord Cromwell's heirs (Lady Willoughby is styled 'heres' in the inscription), they must have inherited the Tattershall estate, which subsequently fell to the crown; Lady Matilda's share after the attainder and beheading of her son-in-law, Lord Welles, 1470, when an assignment of £200 was made to her, and Lady Joan's, perhaps after Sir Humphrey Bourchier's death at Barnet, 1471. At any rate, in 1487, Henry VII. granted Tattershall to his mother, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond.

6. A Provost (or Warden) of the College, *c.* 1510-20.

Pavement, N. transept, formerly in pavement at W. end by last seat on N. side of choir (Gough, 1791), on a slab, 10ft. 6in. x 4ft. 11in.; "loose in the choir" (*Weir*, 1820), "now mural in chancel" (*Haines*, 1861).

Nearly life-size; effigy of a priest with hands in prayer; in the round cap of a Professor or Doctor of Divinity,

cassock with fur cuffs, sleeved surplice, almuce or fur tippet with pendent ends, and magnificent cope fastened by a square morse, on which is represented half effigy of our Lord, nimbed and rayed, with both hands raised in benediction; on the very rich orphreys of the cope, in niches, dexter side, St. Peter, with keys; St. James the Greater, with staff and wallet; St. Andrew (?) with book; St. James the Less, with fuller's bat and book; St. Bartholomew (?) with bag (?); St. Philip, with three loaves and book; sinister side, St. Paul, with sword and book; St. John, in benediction, with chalice; St. Jude, with cross and book; St. Simon, with saw and bag; St. Matthew, with axe and book; St. Thomas, with spear and bag.

Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, II., part ii., p. 179 (engraved), pl. lxvi.; *Haines*, i., p. 105, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 164; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 78; Weir, *Horncastle*, p. 92; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 138.

This fine brass was wrongly supposed by Gough to belong to the inscription on William Moor, 2nd Provost, 1456 (No. 3); *Haines* (but with a query), Bp. Trollope in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, and subsequent copyists, call it the brass of the first Provost, Warde, which is impossible, as he died about 1450. It is either John Gyger, Edward Hanson, or Henry Hornby. The date obviously is 1500–1520, and is still more closely fixed by its being "evidently engraved by the same artist" (*Haines*, i., p. 105) as the brass of Walter Hewke, 1517, in Trinity Hall Chapel, Cambridge. John Gyger (or Geyger), Warden of Merton College, Oxford, and Warden of Tattershall College, was Alderman (=Provost) of the Corpus Christi Guild at Boston, 1472. (Thompson, *Hist. Boston*, pp. 119–121). Holles is perhaps describing the inscription belonging to this effigy, when he gives in his notes of inscriptions here (Harleian MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 6829, quoted by *Weir*, p. 93): "On the north side, under a marble 'Orate pro aiā Mr'i Johis Gigur [the spelling here seems phonetic] baccalaur Theologiæ custodis huius collegii ac etiam . . . Collegii Marton in Oxonia, qui obiit 12^o die'" [the date was unfortunately gone]. In 1502, Henry Hornby was elected Provost on the resignation of Gyger, but he also resigned in 1508, when Edmund Hanson was elected. Hanson died in 1512, and Henry Hornby was oddly enough, re-elected. He was the last Provost. We find him as Alderman of the Corpus Christi Guild, at Boston in 1517.

Figures of the 12 Apostles, but on the shafts of the canopy, occur on the brass of Walter Pescod, 1398, at Boston (No. 1),

and eight saints on the orphreys of the priest, *c.* 1400, at Boston (No. 2); also on the orphreys of Walter Hewke, 1517, in Trinity Hall Chapel, Cambridge. Under this Provost are portions of the upper part of a canopy, not improbably that of Lady Willoughby (No. 5).

7. William Symson, 1519 (engraved earlier?).

Now in N. transept; probably originally in chancel pavement; position not mentioned by *Weir*, 1820; *Allen*, 1833; or *Haines*, 1861.

Effigy of priest, much resembling No. 3, but with shorter albe showing the feet; standing on a flowering mound; below, inscription, on a separate plate, and seemingly of later date,

"Hic iacet dñs Willelmus Symson Capellanus Edwardi
Hevyn qui obiit vº die meñ Septembris Aº dñi
mºccccºxixº cui' aiē p̄piciet dē. Amen."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 165; *Hall, Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 139.

Haines gives this brass as engraved *c.* 1480, perhaps too early, though it may well have been engraved in Symson's lifetime.

Besides these existing brasses there are indents of many now lost, of which the following are the most distinct.

1. A slab on N. wall of chancel, formerly bearing plates representing a knight in a tabard, kneeling before a faldstool, with legend issuing from mouth. This was supposed by Bishop Trollope (*Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1876, p. 165) to represent Edward Hevyn, named in No. 7, but his brass is probably the following one:—

2. Pavement of choir. Matrix of large brass of a civilian, *c.* 1500. This probably held the brass of Edward Hevyn, Steward to the Countess of Richmond, to whom the estates were granted (see *supra*) in 1487. He founded a chantry in the N. aisle. According to *Holles* (Harleian MSS., British Museum, No. 6829, quoted in *Weir*, p. 95) there was in his time within a Chapel on the north side a fayre flat marble on which this epitaph:

"Have mercy on the soule [good Lord] we [thee?] pray
Of Edward Hevyn layd here in sepulture,
We'h to thine honour this Chappel did array
With ceeling, desk, perclose, and pourtrayture
And pavement of marble, long to endure.
Servant of late to the excellent Princesse,
Mother to King Henry, of Richmond Countesse."

The armes on the Gravestone are: "Empaled, a chevron, between 3 boares heades couped, having so many pomeis in their mouths, on the chevron a crescent—a chevron between 3 bulls heades—Hevyn." *Weir* (1820) says that one indent of a brass in particular (probably this) "against the door in the N. aisle appears to have been exceeding rich." This would hardly apply to the knight in the tabard.

SPALDING PARISH CHURCH (B.V.M. and S. Nicholas).
Chancel Pavement.

Lady Oldfield, 1738.

Rectangular plate, 7 in. x 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ in., inserted in a large slab bearing inscription to Sir Anthony Oldfeild (*sic*); inscription:

"Dame | MARGARET OLDFIELD | Ob^t. 3 March 1738
ÆT. 68."

There is also on the N. wall of the nave a rectangular brass to various members of the Grundy family from 1783 to 1809.

WYKEHAM CHAPEL.

Tyringham Norwood, 1629.

Quadrangular plate, 17 in. x 8 in., with inscription in capitals:—

"Here lyeth the bodie of Tyringham | Norwood late of
Astwood in y^e countie | of Buck, Esq^r. He repayed
this Chap- | -el in y^e yeare of our Lord God 1625 |
and left mayntenance for a prea- | -ching minister.
He departed this life the 11th of Septemb^r 1629."

This history of this brass is very curious. It was found concealed at the back of a piece of old furniture, and being purchased by the late Canon Moore, Vicar of Spalding, for half-a-crown, is now to be replaced by his representatives in its original matrix in front of the altar in Wykeham Chapel, to which it belongs.

Here I must draw my long task, for the present, to a close, this exhausting, so far as I know, the list of all existing county brasses. I take this opportunity of thanking the many correspondents who have kindly assisted me in the work.

Shorwell Vicarage, I.W.

G. E. JEANS.



LINCOLNSHIRE SEPULCHRAL BRASSES.

Addenda to Supplement.

Some correspondents have kindly supplied me with a few more brasses as yet unrecorded.

BOURN. Chancel, S. wall.

James Digby, 1751.

On a blue stone, a rectangular plate bearing shield with arms, az., a fleur-de-lis or., impaling gu. 3 lions rampant, and inscription:—

“James Digby Esq^r | Ob^t Aug^t 20th Anno Domini 1751
| Ætatis suæ 44 | .

DORRINGTON. Chancel pavement.

Elizabetha Oldfeild, 1686.

Plate, 11½ in. by 8½ in., inserted in slab, with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth | the body of | Elizabetha | late wife of |
Anthony | Oldfeild Gen^t | who departed | this life
the 16 | IAN. 1686.”

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 233 (given as Elizabeth Oldfield).

The Oldfeilds of Metherringham (see also brass at Spalding) acquired lands at Dorrington about 1620.

HARMSTON. 1. Formerly in pavement; removed to wall of organ chamber in 1869.

Margaret Thorold, 1616.

Plate 21 in. by 7 in., with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth the bodye of M^{rs} Margaret Thorold wydowe
| sometimes the wife of William Thorold of
Harmstone Esq^r | deceased by whom she had 19
children whereof 8 were | sonnes vz William
George Richard Anthony Edmond Thomas | Phillip
and Henrye and eleven daughters vz Iane Anne |

Mary Svsan Fravncis Sara Elizabeth Fravncis Ivdith
| Prvdence and Martha shee departed this life the
20th | day of Aprill Ann^o Dñi 1616 being aged 80
yeares."

2. Also removed from pavement to wall of organ chamber.
William Thorold, 1616.

Plate 18½ in. by 4 in., with inscription in capitals:—

"Here lyeth the bodye of William Thorold Esq̃r the |
eldest sonne of William Thorold of Harmstone Esq̃r
| deceased who was second brother vnto S^r Anthony
Tho | rold of Marstone Knight deceased he depted
this life y^e 8th | day of Avgvst An^o Dñi 1616 being
aged 29 years & 7 moneths."

HUTTOFT. Pavement, N. aisle.

Katharine Johnson, c. 1660.

Rectangular plate, 18 in. by 5 in., inserted in a slab, with
inscription in capitals:

"Kather: Iohns^{on} | daughter of Thomas Iohnson citizen
& mēchant | taylor of London and wife of Isacke
Iohns^{on} Esq^r | of whom this adjoyninge monvmēt
doth | more largelye speake."

The adjoining monument has entirely disappeared. Alder-
man Thomas Johnson, by his will, dated Sept. 3, 1624, left
lands chargeable with £1 for the poor of Huttoft.

LANGTOFT. Chancel pavement.

Sarah Walcot, 1651.

On a black slab, on which are incised above the brass the
arms, Quarterly 1 and 4, erm. a chevron between 3 chess-
rooks erm. *Walcot*, 2 and 3, per fess and erm. in chief a
demi-lion rampant; and below it the words, "Deus dedit |
Æternis mutasse caduca"; a rectangular plate with inscription
in capitals:

"Here lyeth the body of Sarah the wife of | Bernard
Walcot of Langtoft in the covnty | of Lincolne
Esq. by whome he had issve fower | sonnes and
three daughters: who dyed the | 24th of Avgvst
A^o DNI. 1651.

Thou bedd of rest, reserve for him a roome
Who lives a man divorced from his deare wife,
That as they were one hart so this one tombe
May hold them neer in deeth as linckt in life.
She's gone before, and after comes her head
To sleepe with her among the blessed dead."

NORTH CARLTON. 2. Chancel.

Sir Robert Monson, c. 1700.

Plate, 12½ in. by 5½ in.; in lower right-hand corner a shield of arms; inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth the body of S^r Robert | Movnson K^t the
3 sone of S^r Iohn | Movnson of Sovth Carleton in
the | county of Lincolnē who | was the last
pvrchēser of | North Carleton after the death of his
father.”

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 58.

STAMFORD, ST. JOHN'S. 4. E. wall of S. chantry.

Philip Johnson, 1683.

Rectangular plate with inscription in italic lettering:

“Here lyeth the Body of Phillip | Johnson Gent. who
departed this | Life the 11th Day of January | Anno
Dom 1683 Aged 76.”

5. Wall of S. aisle.

Robert Ridlington, 1766.

On a shield-shaped brass with ornamental border the inscription:

“ROBT. RIDLINGTON | Alderman | Died 25th April,
1766 | Aged 60.”

SWINESHEAD. Affixed to wall of vestry, formerly on altar-tomb in chancel.

Sir John Lockton, engraved 1628.

Rectangular plate with inscription:

“Nere this place doth lie the boddy of Sir John Lockton
| Knight who departed this life in the 56th yeare of
his | age upon the 9 day of January in the year of
our | Redemtion 1610. Whoe had by Dame Francis
his wife a | 11 children three only living—William
John and Francis. | Which Dame Francis yet
surviving at her owne cost and | charges in token of
her love and to the living memory of | her deceased
husband hath erected this monument | Anno Domini
1628.”

There are also 8 verses in English, but these are not on brass.

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1870, p. 206, 1882, p. xcix.; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, i., p. 357.

Sir John Lockton lived at Swineshead Abbey, famous for its connection with the end of King John, and built the existing house which bears that name in 1607. His tomb was ruthlessly broken up 30 or 40 years ago, when its remains, namely some alabaster figures and the two inscriptions noted above, were transferred to the vestry.

WELBOURN. Nave pavement.

Henrietta Riley, 1696.

A peculiar-shaped plate, 20in. by 6in., with centre-piece projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ in. above and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. below. In centre a shield with large mantling, flanked by an hour glass with wings and a skull and cross-bones; below, in capitals, the inscription:—

“Here lyeth the body of Henrietta late wife of Robert Riley of | Welbourn Esq^r who exchanged this life for a better the 3 of Jan. 1696.”

On a projecting plate, in small text, the lines:

“If Faith and Vertue could not save
A fruitful woman from the grave
Reader, Prepare, for you must be
Subject to death's tyrannie.”



ADDENDA AND CORRIGENDA.

- ALGARKIRK. (p. 1.) 1. Add ref., Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 332 ; Stukeley, *Itin. Cur.*, p. 24.
- ASHBY-DE-LA-LAUNDE. (p. 3.) The Latin vv. are not on brass. Add ref., *Lines. N. & Q.*, ii., p. 47.
- ASHBY PURBORUM. (p. 3.) 1. For "nine inches" read "twenty-two inches," and for the inscription read :
 "Here lyeth Rychard Lytleburye of Stanesbye in y^e countie of lincoln | Esquier and Elizabeth his wyffe dowghter of Syr Edmund Jenney of | Knotsolt in the countie of Suff. knight which Richard departed this | lyfe in the xiii yeare of the Reigne of Kinge Henry y^e eight a^o dn'i 1521 | and Elizabeth dyed in y^e xv yeare of ye Raigne of y^e sayd King H.A^o 1523."
- For ref. to both brasses read *Haines*, ii., pp. 116, 262 ; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, li. ; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 170.
- The names of the ten children given as if in the inscription are really under each effigy.
- BARROWBY. (p. 4.) For "5" read "2" ; for "Deene" (*bis*) read "Deen."
- BARTON-ON-HUMBER, ST. MARY'S. (p. 5.) 1. Add ref. *Haines*, ii., p. 116.
 2. For "lost" read "so worn as to be illegible."
- BIGBY. (p. 6.) 1. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 116 ; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 35 (where it is roughly figured). 2. For "118" read "116," and add, Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 35.
- BOSTON. (p. 9.)
 2. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 116.
 3. Add ref., *Haines*, i., p. 28 ; ii., p. 117.
 4. In ref. read "*Haines*, i., p. 46, ii., p. 117."
 5. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117.
 6. For "seven children" read "nine sons," and in ref. read, "*Haines*, ii., p. 117."
 7. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117. A piece of this canopy is in the Library.
 8. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117.
 9. This should be "Three Evangelical symbols in quatrefoils from two different brasses, two of the man and one of the lion, c. 1500."
 10. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117.
 (p. 14.) On the lost brasses at Boston, see *Haines*, i., pp. 22, 33, 39 ; ii., p. 117.
- BROUGHTON. (p. 15.) In ref. read *Haines*, i., pp. 107, 160 ; ii., p. 117.
- BURTON COGGLES. (p. 15.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117.
- BURTON PEDWARDINE. (p. 15.) 1. For "On altar tomb" read "On marble slab under a sepulchral arch." 2. (p. 16.) For "took" read "tooke." Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117.
- BURLINGTHORPE. (p. 16.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117. For "Minster in Kent" read "Minster in Sheppey, Kent."
- CARLTON-LE-MOORLAND. (p. 17.) 1. (l. 6.) For "pater" read "frater."
- COTES, GREAT. (p. 18.) 1. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., pp. 117, 262 ; Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 174. 2. (p. 18.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., pp. 127, 262. The reading "med" (i.e., "meed" or share) is certain. *Dele* note to it.
- CONISHOLME. (p. 20.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 117.
- CORRINGHAM. (p. 20.) 2. For "united" read "instead," and *dele* note.
- COVENHAM ST. BARTHOLOMEW. (p. 22.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118 ; Hall *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 184.
- CROFT. (p. 22.) For "Nave" read "S. aisle." Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- DOWBY. (p. 22.) For "in the vestry" read "on the floor of the vestry."
- DRIBY. (p. 23.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- EVEDON. (p. 24.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.

- GLENTHAM. (p. 26.) 1. Add ref., Peacock, *Church Furniture*, p. 215. 2. For "abline" read "abhinc."
- GRAINTHORPE. (p. 26.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- GUNBY ST. PETER. (p. 27.) 1. In the inscription, for "everlastyng" read "evyrlastyng" Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118. (p. 28, l. 19). For "Thomas Braytoft" read "John Braytoft." (p. 29.) 2. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- HAINTON. (p. 29.) 1. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862, p. 168; *Arch. Inst. Rep.*, 1848, p. liv; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 68. (p. 30.) 2. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1862, p. 168; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 61. (p. 30.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- HALTON HOLGATE. (p. 31.) Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- HARRINGTON. (p. 32.) 1. Add. ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 262; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 51. 2. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118; *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1865, p. 51. 3. Ref., for "49" read "51."
- HATCLIFFE. (p. 32.) Add ref., Hall, *Notices of Lincolnshire*, p. 119.
- HELSPRINGHAM. (p. 34.) The mercer's token which Bishop Trollope figures as of this Anthony Newlove is a 17th cent. token, and is probably his grandson's.
- HOLBEACH. (p. 34.) 1. Add to the lost parts "four shields"; *Haines* erroneously says "man and wife," probably combining 1 and 2. 2. For "inserted in a slab" read "on altar tomb." Add ref., Stukely, *Itin. Curiosum*, p. 20. This brass has been moved from place to place.
- HORNCastle. (p. 35.) 2. Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 118.
- IRNHAM. (p. 36.) For "Luttrell" read "Luttell (Luttrell)," and for "Loutrell" read "Loutell."
- LAUGHTON. (p. 38.) In the reading of the inscription there are many small inaccuracies, especially in the use of capital letters. Also for "Williamus" read "William's," for "Escheator" read "Eschaetor," for "ius de" read "iude," for "Willim" read "Wilmi," for "Willims" read "Willm's."
- LINCOLN, ST. PETER-AT-ARCHES. (p. 41.) For "2 daughters" read "3 daughters, one kneeling in front of the sons, holding a skull, the elder Marie, no doubt, having died in infancy." For "p. 118" read "p. 119."
- LONG SUTTON. (p. 41.) For "Lady help" read "lady helpe," and add ref., Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, i., p. 108.
- LYNWODE. (p. 42.) The first line under the lady is very difficult now to read. Gough gives *hicce tulit Juliani*. It should probably be *lucē tulit Juliani*, which would mean that her husband died on St. Julian's day, Jan. 27.
- NORTHORPE. (p. 46.) 2. *Dele* "(date wrongly given)."
- PINCHECK. (p. 49, last line.) For "is" read "are." In the inscription, for "vivo" read "viro," and for "stemmati" read "stemmate."
- SALMONBY. Add ref. for this lost brass, *Haines*, ii., p. 119.
- SCOTTER. (p. 55.) After "6 daughters" add "one a chrisom child."
- SCRIVELSBY. (p. 58.) The description of the lost brass from *Haines* should be "a man in armour (head gone), and wife, c. 1430, canopy much mutilated, inscription lost."
- SLEAFORD. (p. 59.) 2. I am happy to record that the lost effigy of George Carre has now been restored to its proper place by the family of the late Rev. R. Yerburgh.
- SOMERBY-BY-GRANTHAM. (p. 61.) 2. Peregrine Bradshaw was certainly not brother of John Bradshaw. He may have been a first cousin.
- SOMERSBY. (p. 62.) Add ref., Walters, *In Tennyson Land*, p. 67.
- SOUTH KELSEY. (p. 62.) Add "one shield remains."
- SPALDING. (p. 63.) The brass at the Johnson Hospital is the property of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society. The words under the faldstool are, in black letter, "love & lyve." The inscription should read:
 "Here within this chauncell on y^e north side doth lye y^e corpesies of |
 Thomas Lovell, Esquier & Margaret Pyckeringe his wyfe who | was
 to him full deare they lived together in y^e state of holy matrimo |
 nye 33 yeares and ii dayes & had Issue betwene them ix children iv |

sones and v daughters viz Thomas William John & Dudley Eliza
beth & Elisabeth Margaret Ellenor and Luce whose mother
deceased in the fayth of Christe y^e vith day of July Anno | Domini
1597 Being of the age of lxi yearas."

Nothing is at present known about the history of this brass, or to what church it belongs.

SPILSBY. (p. 64.) 1. The lost evangelistic emblem is that of the human being, generally called St. Matthew's. For "Louch" (3 times) read "Zouch." For "mill'imo" read "millm'o." Add ref., *Haines*, ii., p. 120; H. C. Smith, *Hist. of Spilsby*, p. 62. Boutell is right in saying that Margery was the second wife of Robert, Lord Willoughby; he was the fourth, not the third baron. His third wife was Elizabeth, Lady Neville. The last sentence, therefore, "Hence it is probable, &c.," must be struck out. (p. 65.) 2. Add ref., H. C. Smith, *Hist. Spilsby*, p. 64. William was the fifth, not fourth baron, and Robert the sixth, not the fifth.

STAMFORD ALL SAINTS. (p. 68.) Add ref., Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 316. 2. For "near No. 3" read "near No. 5." For "MCCCCXXXI" read "MCCCCXXI." 4. Add ref., Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 314. For "like No. 4" read "like No. 6." 5. For "Brown" read "Browne." For "five blank shields" read "four blank shields, and a fifth between them." (p. 71.) 7. I am informed by Mr. Justin Simpson, of Stamford, that the head of Henry Wykys' effigy was existing, though detached, about 35 years ago, i.e., apparently till the restoration of the church in 1857. Add ref., Gough, *Sepulchral Monuments*, ii., p. 317; Harrod, *Stamford*, i., p. 24 (figured). 8. The shield bears a chevron between three elephants heads erased sa., and crest, an elephants head erased sa.

STAMFORD ST. JOHN'S. (p. 72.) For "Byldesdon" read (as in the brass) "Byldysdon." Nicholas Byldysdon, or Billesdon, was alderman in 1491 and 1500. This brass was doubtless cut in his lifetime.

STAMFORD ST. GEORGE'S. (p. 73.) This is not, strictly speaking, a brass, being (appropriately) made of bell metal. Add ref., Nevinson, *Stamford*, p. 28.

STOKE ROCHFORD. (p. 73.) The account of the first two brasses is made most misleading, owing to an ignorant transposition of the two inscriptions in re-laying. It should be as follows:

1. Pavement, chancel.

Henry Rochforth, wife and family, 1470.

On a slab are the effigies of knight and lady, five sons and three daughters; the knight an ill-proportioned figure in armour, with salade helmet and mentonière; at the corners evangelistic symbols in roundels of which the ox (St. Luke) only remains, now inappropriately fixed between the knight and lady; below them the inscription, *belonging to No. 2*:

"Pray for the soll of Mastyr Olyv Sentjohn' squier | vnto y^e Right
excellent hye and mightty princes | duchess of Som'sete g'ndame vnto
ou soue'yn lorde | King Herre the vii and for the soll of dame
Elizabeth | Bygod his wiff whoo deyt'd frome this t'n'sitore lyfe |
y^e xii day of June i' y^e yere of ou lord M^occcc and iii."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Lin. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1875, p. 19; *Arch. Inst. Rep.* 1848, p. lvii; Turnor, *Grantham*, p. 136. These effigies were engraved by William Fowler in his fine series of county plates, 1812.

(p. 74.) 2. Pavement, Chancel.

Oliver St. John, 1497, and wife, 1503.

On a slab; effigies of husband and wife and two shields of arms lost; below them an inscription *belonging to No. 1*:

"Hic iacet Henricus Rochforth armig' qui obiit xxv die me'sis |
Octobris a^o dn'i m^o cccc^o xx^o cuius aie' ppicietur deus amen."

Haines, ii., p. 121; *Lin. Arch. Soc. Rep.*, 1875, p. 19; Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 317; Turnor, *Grantham*, p. 137.

- Elizabeth St. John was daughter of Henry, Lord Scrope of Bolton, and widow of Sir John Bigod, who was killed, with his father, on Towton field, 1461. Margaret Beauchamp, Duchess of Somerset, whose son and esquire Oliver St. John was, was the wife of John Beaufort the younger, and mother of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, the mother of Henry VII. By this marriage Oliver St. John acquired the manor of Stoke. He is described by Leland as a "big, black fellow." He died at Fontarabia in Spain, but was buried, according to his will, "in the quier afore St. Andrew" in this church. It is much to be hoped that these two brasses may be relaid in their proper places.
- (p. 74.) 3. Add ref. Turnor, *Gramham*, p. 137.
- STOW. (p. 75.) For "Richard Burgh, 1627," read "Richard Burgh and family, c. 1640." After "was slain A.D. 1627" add "Thomas, Richard, Edward, and 5 daughters, Mary, Martha, Dillington, Jane and Anne."
- TREDDLETHORPE ALL SAINTS. (p. 77.) The effigy is roughly figured in Hall's *Notices of Lincolnshire*; the arms only in Boutell's *Heraldry*.
- UFFINGTON. (p. 77.) For "at the W. end" read "near the S.E. corner."
- WALTHAM. (p. 78.) 1. For "was found in 1849, under a pew in the N. aisle," read "was on the floor of a pew in the N. aisle until 1849." The will of the Bishop directed that a marble slab should be set over his parents, "if the bones can be faithfully found." Add ref. *Archeol. Journ.*, xxviii.
- WELBOURN. (p. 79.) For "*Haines*, i.," read "*Haines*, ii.," and for * substitute †. I cannot discover whence Haines derived his information of this unknown brass.
- WINTHORPE. (p. 80.) 1. For "three children" read "four daughters." In the inscription, for "Baterick" (so in *Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep.*) read "Bateney" (Oldfield gives it as "Bathony"). For "whiche" read "which," for "Apyrll" read "Apyrle," for "owre Lord" read "Owre lord," for "Ihu" read "Jhu," for "mercy" read "marcy," and for "charitie" read "charite."
2. For "dec'sd" read "dec'sid," for "Lord" read "lord," for "A. M. V. XV" read "a. m^l. v. x. v.," for "Ihu" read "ihu."
- WRANGLE. (p. 81.) 1. There should be no capitals in the English verse inscription. Insert bracket () after "grin" in "grinde."
- WROOT. (p. 83.) 1. Add ref., Stonehouse, *Isle of Axholme*, p. 386. (p. 84.) 2. Add ref., Stonehouse, *Isle of Axholme*, p. 386.



Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipswich: PAWSEY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

Founded by the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., in 1878.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the EDITOR, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or through any Bookseller, by

SIMPKIN MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The London and Middlesex Notebook:

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Local History and Antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster and the County of Middlesex.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

Contents of No. 2.—Lord Mayors and Sheriffs *temp.* James I.—Chiswick Street and Place Names—The Cromwells of Ealing and Feltham—London and Middlesex Wills—A London Com. of Oyer and Terminer in 1659—Gunnerbury—On a Palæolithic Implement of peculiar form from Oxford Street—The Feathers, Hand Court—London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673—The Saintry Mrs. Godolphin—Monumental Brasses in the City—Margaret Dely—Queries and Replies—Parker Street, W.C.—Book Notices.

No. III. now ready. Published by Elliot Stock. Published Quarterly, price 2s.; Annual Subscription, 5s. 6d.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by W. H. BERNARD SAUNDERS, F.R.Hist.S.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough: Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d.; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address:—EDITOR, CARMARTHENSIRE NOTES, *South Wales Press, Llanelli.*

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton: TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

Commencement of a New Series. Part I. now ready. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, etc., of the County.

Edited by FREDERICK A. BLAYDES, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

The Editor having made fresh arrangements for Printing and Publishing, can now ensure punctual delivery of the parts. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d.

Bedford: F. Hockliffe, 88, High Street.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained, 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to IV., being the parts for 1889, now ready; Part V. in April, 1890.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Westmoreland Note Book & Natural History Records.

A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions, with distinct pagination. Contains Local Lore, and information on important and interesting subjects of the Natural History of the County of Westmoreland and adjoining districts. Demy 8vo., price One Shilling; to Subscribers, 4/- per annum, post free. Parts 1 to 6 now ready.

London: ELLIOT STOCK. Kendal: Edward Gill.

Berkshire Notes and Queries.

A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Family History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Royal County.

Part I., Vol. I., published June, 1890. Subscription, 5s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

Contributions and Subscribers' Names received by the Editor,
GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, S.W.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The British Record Society,

Instituted for printing Indexes and Calendars to British Records.

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

Already completed or in progress : Northampton and Rutland Wills, 1508-1652—Chancery proceedings *temp.*, Charles I.—Royalist Composition papers—Signet Bills, 1584-1624—Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652—Lichfield Wills, 1510-1652—Sussex Wills, 1530-1653—Prerogative Wills of Canterbury, 1383-1558.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

For Prospectus, etc., address the Hon. Sec., W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

Litere Laureate;

Or, a Selection from the Poetical Writings of JOHN BROWN, commonly styled the "Horncastle Laureate," with Preface, Life, and Explanatory Notes.

By J. CONWAY WALTER, Rector of Langton, by Horncastle.

To be published by subscription, 200 copies, demy 8vo., half mor., gilt top, 10s. 6d. Application should be made to the Publisher, or Rev. J. Conway Walter, Langton Rectory, Horncastle.

HORNCASTLE : W. K. MORTON.

Louth Old Corporation Records.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Extracts from the Accounts, Minutes and other Memoranda of the Warden and Six Assistants of the Town of Louth and Free School of King Edward VI. in Louth (1551-1835).

COMPILED BY R. W. GOULDING.

Price upon publication, 7s. 6d.; to Subscribers, 5s.

Prospectus and Application Form from J. W. GOULDING, Bookseller, Louth.

Seventeenth List of Subscribers.

Earle, Charles S., Esq., Steeple-Langford, Bath.

Hebb, Wm., Esq., Waynflete, Ross, Herefordshire.

Stechert, G. E., Esq., 30, Wellington Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Yarburgh, Robt., Esq., M.P., Barwhillantz, Parton, N.B.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford, and Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipswich: PAWSKY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

Founded by the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., in 1878.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the Editor, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or through any Bookseller, by

SIMPKIN MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The London and Middlesex Notebook:

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Local History and Antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster and the County of Middlesex.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

Contents of No. 2.—Lord Mayors and Sheriffs *temp.* James I.—Chiswick Street and Place Names—The Cromwells of Ealing and Feltham—London and Middlesex Wills—A London Com. of Oyer and Terminer in 1659—Gunnersbury—On a Palaeolithic Implement of peculiar form from Oxford Street—The Feathers, Hand Court—London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673—The Saintry Mrs. Godolphin—Monumental Brasses in the City—Margaret Dely—Queries and Replies—Parker Street, W.C.—Book Notices.

No. III. now ready. Published by Elliot Stock. Published Quarterly, price 2s. ; Annual Subscription, 5s. 6d.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by W. H. BERNARD SAUNDERS, F.R.Hist.S.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough: Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d.; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address:—EDITOR, CARMARTHENSIRE NOTES, *South Wales Press*, Llanelly.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton: TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

Commencement of a New Series. Part I. now ready. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, etc., of the County.

Edited by FREDERICK A. BLAYDES, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

The Editor having made fresh arrangements for Printing and Publishing, can now ensure punctual delivery of the parts. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d.

Bedford: F. Hockliffe, 88, High Street.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained, 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to IV., being the parts for 1889, now ready; Part V. in April, 1890.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Westmoreland Note Book & Natural History Records.

A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions, with distinct pagination. Contains Local Lore, and information on important and interesting subjects of the Natural History of the County of Westmoreland and adjoining districts. Demy 8vo., price One Shilling; to Subscribers, 4/- per annum, post free. Parts 1 to 6 now ready.

London: ELLIOT STOCK. Kendal: Edward Gill.

Berkshire Notes and Queries

A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Family History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Royal County.

Part I., Vol. I., published June, 1890. Subscription, 5s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

Contributions and Subscribers' Names received by the Editor,
GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, S.W.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRAIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The British Record Society,

Instituted for printing Indexes and Calendars to British Records.

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

Already completed or in progress : Northampton and Rutland Wills, 1508-1652—Chancery proceedings *temp.*, Charles I.—Royalist Composition papers—Signet Bills, 1584-1624—Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652—Lichfield Wills, 1510-1652—Sussex Wills, 1530-1653—Prerogative Wills of Canterbury, 1383-1558.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

For Prospectus, etc., address the Hon. Sec., W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, ESQ., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

Literæ Laureatæ;

Or, a Selection from the Poetical Writings of JOHN BROWN, commonly styled the "Horncastle Laureate," with Preface, Life, and Explanatory Notes.

By J. CONWAY WALTER, Rector of Langton, by Horncastle.

To be published by subscription, 200 copies, demy 8vo., half mor., gilt top, 10s. 6d. Application should be made to the Publisher, or Rev. J. Conway Walter, Langton Rectory, Horncastle.

HORNCASTLE : W. K. MORTON.

THE

Lincolnshire Educational Record

Devoted to the Interests of those connected with Elementary, Technical, and Intermediate Education in the County of Lincoln.

General Editor: THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON,

ASSISTED BY THE

REV. CANON FOWLER AND MR. WILLIAM COLLEY

Published Monthly. Price 2d., or 2s. per annum, post free, prepaid.

HORNCASTLE : W. K. MORTON.

Eighteenth List of Subscribers.

Alston, Rev. F. S., Wispington, Horncastle.
Constable, Rev. A. E. Brown-, Appleby Vicarage, Doncaster.
Crowden, Dr. J. T., Lulworth House, Gedney Hill, Wisbech.
Kettle, E. C., Esq., Coningsby Villa, Meapham, Kent.
Lenny, Rev. J. A., Stixwold Vicarage, Lincoln.
Marillier, Horatio J. Eland-, 2, Cotham Terrace, Cotham, Bristol.
Peacock, Rev. E. A. W., Cadney, Brigg.
Sykes, Jno., Esq., M.D., Doncaster.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipawich: PAWSEY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

Founded by the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., in 1878.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the Editor, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or through any Bookseller, by

SIMPSON MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The London and Middlesex Notebook :

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Local History and Antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster and the County of Middlesex.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

Contents of No. 2.—Lord Mayors and Sheriffs *temp.* James I.—Chiswick Street and Place Names—The Cromwells of Ealing and Feltham—London and Middlesex Wills—A London Com. of Oyer and Terminer in 1659—Gunnersbury—On a Palaeolithic Implement of peculiar form from Oxford Street—The Feathers, Hand Court—London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673—The Saintly Mrs. Godolphin—Monumental Brasses in the City—Margaret Dely—Queries and Replies—Parker Street, W.C.—Book Notices.

No. III. now ready. Published by Elliot Stock. Published Quarterly, price 2s. Annual Subscription, 5s. 6d.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by W. H. BERNARD SAUNDERS, F.R.Hist.S.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough : Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London : Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court ; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row ; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d. ; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address :—EDITOR, CARMARTHENSIRE NOTES, *South Wales Press*, Llanelli.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton : TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London : ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

Commencement of a New Series. Part I. now ready. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, etc., of the County.

Edited by FREDERICK A. BLAYDES, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

The Editor having made fresh arrangements for Printing and Publishing, can now ensure punctual delivery of the parts. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d.

Bedford : F. Hockliffe, 88, High Street.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained, 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to IV., being the parts for 1889, now ready; Part V. in April, 1890.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Westmoreland Note Book & Natural History Records.

A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions, with distinct pagination. Contains Local Lore, and information on important and interesting subjects of the Natural History of the County of Westmoreland and adjoining districts. Demy 8vo., price One Shilling; to Subscribers, 4/- per annum, post free. Parts 1 to 6 now ready.

London: ELLIOT STOCK. Kendal: Edward Gill.

Berkshire Notes and Queries

A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Family History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Royal County.

Part I., Vol. I., published June, 1890. Subscription, 5s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

Contributions and Subscribers' Names received by the Editor,

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, S.W.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The British Record Society,

Instituted for printing Indexes and Calendars to British Records.

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

Already completed or in progress: Northampton and Rutland Wills, 1508-1652—Chancery proceedings *temp.* Charles I.—Royalist Composition papers—Signet Bills, 1584-1624—Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652—Lichfield Wills, 1510-1652—Sussex Wills, 1530-1653—Prerogative Wills of Canterbury, 1383-1558.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

For Prospectus, etc., address the Hon. Sec., W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

Literæ Laureatæ;

Or, a Selection from the Poetical Writings of JOHN BROWN, commonly styled the "Horncastle Laureate," with Preface, Life, and Explanatory Notes.

By J. CONWAY WALTER, Rector of Langton, by Horncastle.

To be published by subscription, 200 copies, demy 8vo., half mor., gilt top, 10s. 6d. Application should be made to the Publisher, or Rev. J. Conway Walter, Langton Rectory, Horncastle.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

THE

Lincolnshire Educational Record

Devoted to the Interests of those connected with Elementary, Technical, and Intermediate Education in the County of Lincoln.

General Editor: THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON,

ASSISTED BY THE

REV. CANON FOWLER, MR. WILLIAM COLLEY,
AND MR. R. CALDWELL MINTON.

Published Monthly. Price 2d., or 2s. per annum, post free, prepaid.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

Nineteenth List of Subscribers.

Smith, Rev. John Greenwood, New Bolingbroke, Boston.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipswich: PAWSEY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

Founded by the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., in 1878.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the EDITOR, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or through any Bookseller, by

SIMPKIN MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The London and Middlesex Notebook:

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Local History and Antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster and the County of Middlesex.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

Contents of No. 2.—Lord Mayors and Sheriffs *temp.* James I.—Chiswick Street and Place Names—The Cromwells of Ealing and Feltham—London and Middlesex Wills—A London Com. of Oyer and Terminer in 1659—Gunnersbury—On a Palaeolithic Implement of peculiar form from Oxford Street—The Feathers, Hand Court—London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673—The Saintry Mrs. Godolphin—Monumental Brasses in the City—Margaret Dely—Queries and Replies—Parker Street, W.C.—Book Notices.

No. III. now ready. Published by Elliot Stock. Published Quarterly, price 2s. Annual Subscription, 5s. 6d.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by Rev. W. D. SWEETING, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough: Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d.; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address:—ARTHUR MEE, *Western Mail*, CARDIFF.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton: TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

Commencement of a New Series. Part I. now ready. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, etc., of the County.

Edited by FREDERICK A. BLAYDES, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

The Editor having made fresh arrangements for Printing and Publishing, can now ensure punctual delivery of the parts. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d.

Bedford: F. Hockliffe, 88, High Street.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained, 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to IV., being the parts for 1889, now ready; Part V. in April, 1890.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Westmoreland Note Book & Natural History Records.

A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions, with distinct pagination. Contains Local Lore, and information on important and interesting subjects of the Natural History of the County of Westmoreland and adjoining districts. Demy 8vo., price One Shilling; to Subscribers, 4/- per annum, post free. Parts 1 to 6 now ready.

London: ELLIOT STOCK. Kendal: Edward Gill.

Berkshire Notes and Queries

A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Family History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Royal County.

Part I., Vol. I., published June, 1890. Subscription, 5s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

Contributions and Subscribers' Names received by the Editor,
Geo. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, S.W.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archaeology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRAIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The British Record Society,

Instituted for printing Indexes and Calendars to British Records.

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

Already completed or in progress: Northampton and Rutland Wills, 1508-1652—Chancery proceedings *temp.*, Charles I.—Royalist Composition papers—Signet Bills, 1584-1624—Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652—Lichfield Wills, 1510-1652—Sussex Wills, 1530-1653—Prerogative Wills of Canterbury, 1383-1558.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. *Annual Subscription*, £1 1s.

For Prospectus, etc., address the Hon. Sec., W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London.

JUST PUBLISHED. MID-LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

Literæ Laureatæ;

Or, a Selection from the Poetical Writings of JOHN BROWN, commonly styled the "Horncastle Laureate," with Preface, Life, and Explanatory Notes.

By J. CONWAY WALTER, Rector of Langton, by Horncastle.

To be published by subscription, 200 copies, demy 8vo., half mor., gilt top, 10s. 6d. Application should be made to the Publisher, or Rev. J. Conway Walter, Langton Rectory, Horncastle.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

THE

Lincolnshire Educational Record

Devoted to the Interests of those connected with Elementary, Technical, and Intermediate Education in the County of Lincoln.

General Editor: THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON,

ASSISTED BY THE

REV. CANON FOWLER, MR. WILLIAM COLLEY,
AND MR. R. CALDWELL MINTON.

Published Monthly. Price 2d., or 2s. per annum, post free, prepaid.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

A MONOGRAPH ON THE

Gainsborough Parish Registers.

By the REV. J. GURNHILL.

7s. 6d. London: ELLIOT STOCK. Lincoln: GEO. GALE.

Twentieth List of Subscribers.

Carr, G. A., Esq., Waltham.

Josse, H. H. A. Errington, Esq., Becklands, Barnoldby, Grimsby.

Egar, Samuel, Esq., Wryde House, Thorney, Peterborough.

Robinson, W. W., Esq., 46, St. Giles Street, Oxford.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipewich: PAWSEY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

Founded by the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., in 1878.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the EDITOR, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or through any Bookseller, by

SIMPKIN MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The London and Middlesex Notebook:

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Local History and Antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster and the County of Middlesex.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

Contents of No. 2.—Lord Mayors and Sheriffs *temp.* James I.—Chiswick Street and Place Names—The Cromwells of Ealing and Feltham—London and Middlesex Wills—A London Com. of Oyer and Terminer in 1659—Gunnerybury—On a Palæolithic Implement of peculiar form from Oxford Street—The Feathers, Hand Court—London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673—The Saintry Mrs. Godolphin—Monumental Brasses in the City—Margaret Dely—Queries and Replies—Parker Street, W.C.—Book Notices.

No. III. now ready. Published by Elliot Stock. Published Quarterly, price 2s. Annual Subscription, 5s. 6d.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by Rev. W. D. SWEETING, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough : Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London : Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court ; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row ; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d. ; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address :—ARTHUR MEE, *Western Mail*, CARDIFF.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton : TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London : ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

Commencement of a New Series. Part I. now ready. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, etc., of the County.

Edited by FREDERICK A. BLAYDES, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

The Editor having made fresh arrangements for Printing and Publishing, can now ensure punctual delivery of the parts. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d.

Bedford : F. Hockliffe, 88, High Street.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

AND ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. - Published Quarterly. Parts I. to IV., being the parts for 1889, now ready; Part V. in April, 1890.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Westmoreland Note Book & Natural History Records.

A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions, with distinct pagination. Contains Local Lore, and information on important and interesting subjects of the Natural History of the County of Westmoreland and adjoining districts. Demy 8vo., price One Shilling; to Subscribers, 4/- per annum, post free. Parts 1 to 6 now ready.

London: ELLIOT STOCK. Kendal: Edward Gill.

Berkshire Notes and Queries

A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Family History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Royal County.

Part I., Vol. I., published June, 1890. Subscription, 5s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

Contributions and Subscribers' Names received by the Editor,
GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, S.W.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The British Record Society,

Instituted for printing Indexes and Calendars to British Records.

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

Already completed or in progress: Northampton and Rutland Wills, 1508-1652—Chancery proceedings *temp.*, Charles I.—Royalist Composition papers—Signet Bills, 1584-1624—Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652—Lichfield Wills, 1510-1652—Sussex Wills, 1530-1653—Prerogative Wills of Canterbury, 1383-1558.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

For Prospectus, etc., address the Hon. Sec., W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London.

Now ready, in wrappers, tastefully printed, with five autotype illustrations, various wood engravings, plans, elevations, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL

Notes on Holbeach Parish Church

BY HENRY PEET

(Member of the Historic Society—Lancashire and Cheshire).

A limited number only for sale, price 2s. 6d., post free.

H. A. MERRY, BOOKSELLER, HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH.

HISTORY OF THE

Moulton Endowed Schools,

CO. LINCOLN.

BY THE VICAR OF THE PARISH.

8vo. 64 pp. Spalding, 1890. Post free, 1s. 3d. Apply to the Rev. J. R. Jackson, Moulton Vicarage, Spalding.

NEW WORK BY W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

Moulton Church, Lincolnshire,

With 7 Illustrations. Price 2s.

SOLD BY A. PORTER, BOOKSELLER, SPALDING.

A MONOGRAPH ON THE

Gainsborough Parish Registers.

By the REV. J. GURNHILL.

7s. 6d. London: ELLIOT STOCK. Lincoln: GEO. GALE.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by **FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A.**, Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and **CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A.**, Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, **NOTES and QUERIES** on Subjects connected with the Counties of **SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK**. Edited by the **Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A.**, &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipswich: **PAWSEY & HAYES**, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, **DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK** being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by **W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc.** London: **ELLIOT STOCK**; Plymouth: **W. H. LUKE**. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes and Queries.

Founded by the late **Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A.**, in 1878.

Edited by **W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.**

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the **EDITOR**, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or through any Bookseller, by

SIMPSON MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The London and Middlesex Notebook:

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Local History and Antiquities of the Cities of London and Westminster and the County of Middlesex.

Edited by **W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.**

Contents of No. 2.—Lord Mayors and Sheriffs *temp.* James I.—Chiswick Street and Place Names—The Cromwells of Ealing and Feltham—London and Middlesex Wills—A London Com. of Oyer and Terminer in 1659—Gunnersbury—On a Palæolithic Implement of peculiar form from Oxford Street—The Feathers, Hand Court—London and Middlesex Gentry in 1673—The Sainly Mrs. Godolphin—Monumental Brasses in the City—Margaret Dely—Queries and Replies—Parker Street, W.C.—Book Notices.

No. III. now ready. Published by **Elliot Stock**. Published Quarterly, price 2s. Annual Subscription, 5s. 6d.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by Rev. W. D. SWEETING, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough : Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London : Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court ; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row ; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manors, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d. ; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address :—ARTHUR MEE, *Western Mail*, CARDIFF.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MAREHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton : TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London : ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Bedfordshire Notes and Queries.

Commencement of a New Series. Part I. now ready. A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, etc., of the County.

Edited by FREDERICK A. BLAYDES, Shenstone Lodge, Bedford.

The Editor having made fresh arrangements for Printing and Publishing, can now ensure punctual delivery of the parts. Annual Subscription, 6s. 6d.

Bedford : F. Hockliffe, 88, High Street.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to IV., being the parts for 1889, now ready; Part V. in April, 1890.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Westmoreland Note Book & Natural History Records.

A Quarterly Magazine in two divisions, with distinct pagination. Contains Local Lore, and information on important and interesting subjects of the Natural History of the County of Westmoreland and adjoining districts. Demy 8vo., price One Shilling; to Subscribers, 4/- per annum, post free. Parts 1 to 6 now ready.

London: ELLIOT STOCK. Kendal: Edward Gill.

Berkshire Notes and Queries

A Quarterly Journal devoted to the Family History, Antiquities, and Topography of the Royal County.

Part I., Vol. I., published June, 1890. Subscription, 5s. per annum, post free, payable in advance.

Contributions and Subscribers' Names received by the Editor,
GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, 6, Fulham Park Road, London, S.W.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archaeology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archaeological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The British Record Society,

Instituted for printing Indexes and Calendars to British Records.

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, KT.

Already completed or in progress: Northampton and Rutland Wills, 1508-1652—Chancery proceedings *temp.* Charles I.—Royalist Composition papers—Signet Bills, 1584-1624—Berkshire Wills, 1508-1652—Lichfield Wills, 1510-1652—Sussex Wills, 1530-1653—Prerogative Wills of Canterbury, 1383-1558.

Entrance Fee, 10s. 6d. Annual Subscription, £1 1s.

For Prospectus, etc., address the Hon. Sec., W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, Esq., M.A., B.C.L., 124, Chancery Lane, London.

POPULAR COUNTY HISTORIES.

Demy 8vo. size, handsomely printed on antique paper, in old-faced type, with tasteful head and tail pieces, and bound in the following styles:—The Ordinary Edition, in cloth, 7s. 6d. An Edition of 250 copies only, price 10s. 6d. nett, on Hand-made Paper, and bound in Roxburgh. Sixty Large Paper copies on Hand-made Paper, and bound in Roxburgh, price £1 11s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE. By THOMAS W. SHORE, F.G.S.

"Mr. Stock is generally fortunate in the author of his 'Popular County Histories,' and the present volume forms no exception to the rule. We see in it the hand of a writer who has not merely got up his subject for the purpose, but has long been familiar with Hampshire history, and taken a personal interest in the county."—*Athenæum*.

A HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. By CORNELIUS BROWN.

"Contains just the kind of information that ordinary readers not engaged in special historical studies will look for."—*The Academy*.

A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND. By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

"If Mr. Stock can find a Mr. Ferguson to write the history of each of the other counties of England and Wales, the success of his series of 'Popular County Histories' may be considered as assured."—*The Speaker*.

A HISTORY OF WARWICKSHIRE. By SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

"Mr. Timmins has made many useful discoveries in the history of the county, which are here set forth. But the book appeals quite as much to the general reader as to the Warwickshire man."—*St. James's Gazette*.

A HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE. By LIEUT.-COL. COOPER KING.

"Colonel King has done his work well, and his sketch of the 'History of Berkshire' is both useful and entertaining."—*Morning Post*.

A HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE. By JOHN PENDLETON.

"An entertaining and very instructive guide to all that is most interesting in the county."—*Times*.

THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.

"Ought to be greatly popular with the residents, and will have general interest for all who have the talent for locality."—*Contemporary Review*.

A HISTORY OF NORFOLK. By WALTER RYE.

"At once the most learned and entertaining county guide that has ever been compiled. It is difficult to describe Mr. Rye's delightful book."—*Athenæum*.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipswich: PAWSEY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Gloucestershire Notes & Queries.

Founded by the late Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A., in 1878.

Edited by W. P. W. PHILLIMORE, M.A., B.C.L.

New Series, Illustrated, commenced with the number for January, 1891. Published Quarterly, price each part, 1s. 6d. To annual prepaid subscribers, 5s. 6d., post free. Subscribers' names and payments received by the EDITOR, 124, Chancery Lane, London. The work supplied direct by him, or, through any Bookseller, by

SIMPKIN MARSHALL, HAMILTON, KENT & Co., Ltd., 23, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—No. 1, MARCH, 1893.

Price 1s. 6d. Annual Subscription, post free, 5s. 6d.

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Antiquities, History, Genealogy, Traditions, and Folk-Lore of the County.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed care of the Publisher. Subscriptions and business letters to the Publisher,

CHAS. J. CLARK, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by Rev. W. D. SWEETING, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features' Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough : Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London : Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court ; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row ; and may be had of any Bookseller.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d. ; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address :—ARTHUR MEE, *Western Mail*, CARDIFF.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconries of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton : TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London : ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained 1,700 pages, 500 illustrations, for 29s.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to XVI., being the parts for 1889-92, now ready; Part XVII. in April, 1893.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester: J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading: RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London: ELLIOT STOCK.

THE

British Record Society, Limited,

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

THE INDEX LIBRARY.

(Annual Subscription, One Guinea—Published Quarterly,)

Contains Indexes, Calendars, and Abstracts of British Records. Calendars already completed:—Northampton and Rutland Wills; Chancery proceedings, 3 volumes; Royalist Composition Papers; Signet Bills; Berkshire Wills; Lichfield Wills.

Calendars in progress:—Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills; Sussex Wills; Gloucestershire Wills; Gloucestershire Inquisitiones, post mortem; London Inquisitiones, post mortem; Dorsetshire Wills; Chancery Proceedings.

Hon. Sec.: E. A. FRY, Esq., 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

POPULAR COUNTY HISTORIES.

Demy 8vo. size, handsomely printed on antique paper, in old-faced type, with tasteful head and tail pieces, and bound in the following styles:—The Ordinary Edition, in cloth, 7s. 6d. An Edition of 250 copies only, price 10s. 6d. nett, on Hand-made Paper, and bound in Roxburgh. Sixty Large Paper copies on Hand-made Paper, and bound in Roxburgh, price £1 11s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE. By THOMAS W. SHORE, F.G.S.

"Mr. Stock is generally fortunate in the author of his 'Popular County Histories,' and the present volume forms no exception to the rule. We see in it the hand of a writer who has not merely got up his subject for the purpose, but has long been familiar with Hampshire history, and taken a personal interest in the county."—*Athenæum*.

A HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. By CORNELIUS BROWN.

"Contains just the kind of information that ordinary readers not engaged in special historical studies will look for."—*The Academy*.

A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND. By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

"If Mr. Stock can find a Mr. Ferguson to write the history of each of the other counties of England and Wales, the success of his series of 'Popular County Histories' may be considered as assured."—*The Speaker*.

A HISTORY OF WARWICKSHIRE. By SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

"Mr. Timmins has made many useful discoveries in the history of the county, which are here set forth. But the book appeals quite as much to the general reader as to the Warwickshire man."—*St. James's Gazette*.

A HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE. By LIEUT.-COL. COOPER KING.

"Colonel King has done his work well, and his sketch of the 'History of Berkshire' is both useful and entertaining."—*Morning Post*.

A HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE. By JOHN PENDLETON.

"An entertaining and very instructive guide to all that is most interesting in the county."—*Times*.

THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.

"Ought to be greatly popular with the residents, and will have general interest for all who have the talent for locality."—*Contemporary Review*.

A HISTORY OF NORFOLK. By WALTER RYE.

"At once the most learned and entertaining county guide that has ever been compiled. It is difficult to describe Mr. Rye's delightful book."—*Athenæum*.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, London.

Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset.

Edited by FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A., Milton Clevedon, Evercreech, Somerset, editor of *Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford*, and *Somerset Incumbents*; and CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton, near Sherborne, Rural Dean, Author of *Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis*.

Vol. II. commenced March, 1890. Parts issued Quarterly. Subscriptions, 5s. per annum, payable in advance to either of the Editors, to whom all literary and business communications should be addressed.

The East Anglian;

Or, NOTES and QUERIES on Subjects connected with the Counties of SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, and NORFOLK. Edited by the Rev. C. H. EVELYN WHITE, F.S.A., &c., Vicar of Christ Church, Cheam, Hon. Member, late Hon. Sec. of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History.

Part I., commencing an entirely New Series of this well-known Serial was issued January 1st, 1885, and is published Monthly. Vol. II. commenced January, 1887. Annual Subscription, 5s., post free.

Ipswich: PAWSY & HAYES, Ancient House.

The Western Antiquary;

Or, DEVON and CORNWALL NOTE BOOK being a medium of intercommunication for Antiquaries and others interested in the History, Literature, and Legendary Lore of the Western Counties, with which is incorporated "The Book Plate Collector's Miscellany." Edited by W. H. K. WRIGHT, F.R. Hist. Soc. London: ELLIOT STOCK; Plymouth: W. H. LUKE. Published Monthly. Illustrated. Annual Subscription, post free, 7s. A superior edition, 10s. Tenth Series commenced July, 1890. Some back Volumes still to be had.

Address: 8, Bedford Street, Plymouth.

Fenland Notes and Queries.

Edited by Rev. W. D. SWEETING, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

A Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Geology, Natural Features, Parochial Records, Family History, Legends and Traditions, Folk-Lore, Curious Customs, etc., of the Fenland, in the Counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Lincoln, Northampton, Norfolk and Suffolk. Price 1s. 6d. per Quarter, by Post 1s. 8d. A year's Subscription if paid in advance, 6s., post free.

Peterborough: Geo. C. Castor, Market Place.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., Ltd., Stationers' Hall Court; Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster Row; and may be had of any Bookseller.

COMMENCEMENT OF A NEW VOLUME.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

An Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions Parochial Records, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, &c., of the County.

Edited by CHRISTOPHER A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., Hon. Sec. of the Architectural Society of the Archdeacons of Northampton and Oakham.

Demy 8vo., printed in antique style, in the best manner, on toned paper.

Price 1s. 6d. Subscription 5s. per annum (prepaid), postage 6d.

Northampton: TAYLOR & SON, The Dryden Press, 9, College Street.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row.

Carmarthenshire Notes.

ANTIQUARIAN, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND CURIOUS.

Edited by ARTHUR MEE, F.R.A.S.

Intended for the reception of contributions, original or select, relating to Carmarthenshire, its Topography, History, Literature, Bibliography, Celebrities, Genealogies, Manners, Customs, Folk-Lore, Superstitions, anything and everything that falls under these or similar departments. Quarterly Parts, 6d. ; Annual Subscription, 2s.

Address :—ARTHUR MEE, *Western Mail*, CARDIFF.

Yorkshire County Magazine,

An Illustrated Monthly, 5s. per annum in advance, from the Editor, J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford, from whom the Magazine's precursors.

The YORKSHIRE NOTES & QUERIES & GENEALOGIST may be obtained 1,700 pages, 500 Illustrations, for 29s.

Wiltshire Notes and Queries.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.—No. 1, MARCH, 1893.

Price 1s. 6d. Annual Subscription, post free, 5s. 6d.

An Illustrated Magazine devoted to the Antiquities, History, Genealogy, Traditions, and Folk-Lore of the County.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed care of the Publisher Subscriptions and business letters to the Publisher,

CHAS. J. CLARK, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C.

Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries,

And ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER, an Illustrated Quarterly Journal, devoted to the Antiquities, Family History, Traditions, Parochial Records, Dialects, Folk-lore, Genealogies, Quaint Customs, &c., of these Counties. Edited by JOHN and THOMAS SPENCER. Published Quarterly. Parts I. to XVI., being the parts for 1889-92, now ready ; Part XVII. in April, 1893.

A Year's Subscription 4s. 6d. prepaid. Quarterly parts 1s. 6d.

Leicester : J. & T. SPENCER, Market Place. London : ELLIOT STOCK.

Maine Historical and Genealogical Recorder.

A Quarterly Magazine, the prime object of which is the publication of whatever may be secured of historical interest pertaining to our own State, and whatever of family history may be gathered from different sources, that interest the sons and daughters of Maine, wherever located. Original Records, Documents, or other papers suitable for a publication of this kind, solicited. Published in Portland, Maine, at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

S. WATSON, Editor and Publisher.

The Quarterly Journal of

The Berks Archæological and Architectural Society.

Edited by the Rev. P. H. DITCHFIELD, M.A., Rector of Barkham.

Subscription, 2s. 6d. per annum.

Reading : RIVERS & SLAUGHTER. London : ELLIOT STOCK.

Increased to 48 Pages, with Illustrations. Price 1s.

The Scottish Antiquary, or Northern Notes & Queries.

A Magazine of Archæology, Etymology, Folk-Lore, Genealogy, Heraldry, &c. Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A., F.S.A. Scot., Mem. Coun. Hist. Soc. Issued Quarterly. Annual Subscription (payable in advance) 4s.

Sold by the following Booksellers: Edinburgh, G. P. JOHNSTON, George Street; R. CAMERON, St. David Street. London, ELLIOT STOCK, Paternoster Row, E.C. Aberdeen, J. RAE SMITH, Union Street. Dundee, G. PETRIE, Nethergate. Glasgow, HUGH HOPKINS, Renfield Street.

All letters and Subscribers' names to be sent to the Editor, the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, Parsonage, Alloa.

POPULAR COUNTY HISTORIES.

Demy 8vo. size, handsomely printed on antique paper, in old-faced type, with tasteful head and tail pieces, and bound in the following styles:—The Ordinary Edition, in cloth, 7s. 6d. An Edition of 250 copies only, price 10s. 6d. nett, on Hand-made Paper, and bound in Roxburgh. Sixty Large Paper copies on Hand-made Paper, and bound in Roxburgh, price £1 11s. 6d.

A HISTORY OF HAMPSHIRE. By THOMAS W. SHORE, F.G.S.

"Mr. Stock is generally fortunate in the author of his 'Popular County Histories,' and the present volume forms no exception to the rule. We see in it the hand of a writer who has not merely got up his subject for the purpose, but has long been familiar with Hampshire history, and taken a personal interest in the county."—*Athenæum*.

A HISTORY OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. By CORNELIUS BROWN.

"Contains just the kind of information that ordinary readers not engaged in special historical studies will look for."—*The Academy*.

A HISTORY OF CUMBERLAND. By RICHARD S. FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M., F.S.A.

"If Mr. Stock can find a Mr. Ferguson to write the history of each of the other counties of England and Wales, the success of his series of 'Popular County Histories' may be considered as assured."—*The Speaker*.

A HISTORY OF WARWICKSHIRE. By SAM. TIMMINS, F.S.A.

"Mr. Timmins has made many useful discoveries in the history of the county, which are here set forth. But the book appeals quite as much to the general reader as to the Warwickshire man."—*St. James's Gazette*.

A HISTORY OF BERKSHIRE. By LIEUT.-COL. COOPER KING.

"Colonel King has done his work well, and his sketch of the 'History of Berkshire' is both useful and entertaining."—*Morning Post*.

A HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE. By JOHN PENDLETON.

"An entertaining and very instructive guide to all that is most interesting in the county."—*Times*.

THE HISTORY OF DEVONSHIRE. By R. N. WORTH, F.G.S.

"Ought to be greatly popular with the residents, and will have general interest for all who have the talent for locality."—*Contemporary Review*.

A HISTORY OF NORFOLK. By WALTER RYE.

"At once the most learned and entertaining county guide that has ever been compiled. It is difficult to describe Mr. Rye's delightful book."—*Athenæum*.

ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, London.

THE
British Record Society, Limited,

PRESIDENT - - THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF BUTE, K.T.

THE INDEX LIBRARY.

(*Annual Subscription, One Guinea—Published Quarterly,*)

Contains Indexes, Calendars, and Abstracts of British Records. Calendars already completed:—Northampton and Rutland Wills; Chancery proceedings, 3 volumes; Royalist Composition Papers; Signet Bills; Berkshire Wills; Lichfield Wills.

Calendars in progress:—Prerogative Court of Canterbury Wills; Sussex Wills; Gloucestershire Wills; Gloucestershire Inquisitiones, post mortem; London Inquisitiones, post mortem; Dorsetshire Wills; Chancery Proceedings.

Hon. Sec.: E. A. FRY, Esq., 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

The Illustrated Archæologist,

Edited by J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. SCOT.

Published Quarterly. Price 2s. 6d.

LONDON: CHAS. J. CLARK, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

The Second Number (September, 1893) now ready, containing 64 pp., super royal 8vo., with numerous illustrations.

NOW READY.

Scrivelsby,

THE HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS,

WITH SOME

ACCOUNT OF THE MARMION AND DYMOKE
 FAMILIES.

With Numerous Illustrations of Scrivelsby and the surrounding neighbourhood

By the REV. SAMUEL LODGE, M.A.,
 Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Scrivelsby.

Price 10s. 6d.

Horncastle: Printed and Published by W. K. MORTON.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

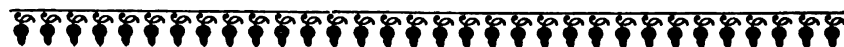
*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,
Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,
Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE.	NO.	PAGE.	
1	A Lincolnshire Worthy—Sir Charles Anderson (<i>Illust.</i>)	1	10	Edward Parker of Glandford Brigg	24
2	Glossary of North Lincolnshire Words (<i>continued</i>)	10	11	Family of Lord Coningsby	24
3	The Life, Work, and Worth of Maurice Johnson (<i>continued</i>)	13	12	Dymoke Brass	25
4	Lincolnshire Knightly Surnames <i>temp.</i> Henry II.	16	13	Welby Family	25
5	Haxey Hood	20	14	Funeral Custom	25
6	Lincolnshire Folk-Lore	20	<i>REPLIES.</i>		
7	Supposed Submarine Ruins at The Spurn	22	15	A Louth Duel	26
<i>QUERIES.</i>			16	Armorial Carving at Coleby	27
8	Local Cookery	24	17	A Lost Lamb	28
9	Games	24			
			REVIEWS		28
			SUPPLEMENT—Supplementary Brasses. 1-4		



HORNCASTLE :

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON : CHAS. J. CLARK, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

[All Rights Reserved.

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than February 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The publication of the Index to VOL. II. of *Lines. N. & Q.* (the M.S. of which is ready for the Press) has to be unavoidably postponed until the issue of the next Number (VOL. III., No. 18). Subscribers who will forward their Eight Parts comprising VOL. II. to Mr. W. K. MORTON, Horncastle, can have them bound in the Half-Roxburgh cover immediately after the publication of the Index and Title Page.

LINCOLNSHIRE. We owe an apology to our readers in not calling their attention before now to the able and interesting article on "Lincolnshire" in *The Quarterly Review*, No. 345, July, 1891 (Lond.: John Murray), pp. 100-130; based upon *The Handbook to Lincolnshire*, 1890, and other works relating to the county.

QUERY.—**THE FAMILY OF EARLE.**—Can any of your readers give me, or tell me where I can find, any account of the various families of Earle of Lincolnshire. One family of the name is described in Burke's *General Armory*, and Papworth's *Ordinary of British Armorial*, as of Craglethorpe or Cragethorpe, co. Lincoln. Where is this place, and in what parish? The arms of this family are:—"Gu. 3 escallops ar within a bordure engr. ar. Crest—A nag's head erased as. maned or." The Boston branch of the same family bears the same arms (and crest?) with an annulet or in the centre for difference. What (if any) is the motto of this family?

I am inclined to think that William Earle (b. 1731—d. 1817) of Uckerby and Middleton Tyas, Yorks., was a member of one of the above families, but I cannot at present trace the connection.

L. S.

In crown octavo, tastefully printed and bound, with illustrations,
price 4s. 6d., post free.

The Parish Church of St. Mary,

WHAPLODE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

With an Appendix, containing Notes on Whaplode.

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

Hon. Member of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, etc.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW, E.C. 1889.

A MONOGRAPH ON THE

Gainsborough Parish Registers.

By the REV. J. GURNHILL.

7s. 6d. London: ELLIOT STOCK. Lincoln: GEO. GALE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Monograph contains a very large amount of interesting information . . . and we can thoroughly recommend it as possessing many features of far more than local interest."—*Lincoln Diocesan Magazine*.

"This is a piece of good work. Mr. Gurnhill's book is of considerable interest to Lincolnshire archaeologists, and it will be well to remind them that only 260 copies have been printed."—*Academy*.

"This is no transcript, but a careful, and at the same time interesting, account of the voluminous Register-Books of the Parish of Gainsborough. Those who are specially interested in Parish Register lore would do well to purchase this book."—*Antiquary*.

"A great debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Gurnhill for his labour of love, which is marked by accuracy of detail, and antiquarian erudition."—*Church Times*.

"We recommend all students of history or folk-lore to secure a copy of this book, wherein they will find much out-of-the-way and curious information."—*Hull Critic*.

Ready, with Map and Plans, Post 8vo. Price 7s. 6d.

Handbook—Lincolnshire,

GRANTHAM, LINCOLN, STAMFORD, SLEAFORD, SPALDING,
GAINSBOROUGH, GRIMSBY, BOSTON, &c.

London: JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

Now ready, in wrappers, tastefully printed, with five autotype illustrations, various wood engravings, plans, elevations, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL

Notes on Holbeach Parish Church

BY HENRY PEET

(Member of the Historic Society—Lancashire and Cheshire).

A limited number only for sale, price 2s. 6d., post free.

H. A. MERRY, BOOKSELLER, HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH.

The Lincolnshire Record Society.

PRESIDENT: THE DEAN OF LINCOLN.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Right Hon. EDWARD STANHOPE, M.P.

Sir CHARLES ANDERSON, Bart.

Right Rev. the BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.

Rev. Precentor VENABLES.

Rev. Canon PERRY.

The Council have now in the press, as the first volume, *The Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey*, a fifteenth century MS., edited by the Rev. Precentor Venables. Considerable progress has been made with the MS. of the proposed second volume for 1890, viz.: *Abstracts from the Bishops' Rolls of the Thirteenth Century, relating to the County of Lincoln*, edited by the Rev. Canon Harvey, F.S.A.

Subscriptions for Original Members, 10s. 6d. per annum.

Prospectus and Rules on application to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. GIBBONS, 4, Minster Yard, Lincoln; or to the Hon. Treasurer, Rev. J. CLARE HUDSON, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.

HISTORY OF THE

Moulton Endowed Schools,

CO. LINCOLN.

BY THE VICAR OF THE PARISH.

8vo. 64 pp. Spalding, 1890. Post free, 1s. 3d. Apply to the Rev. J. R. JACKSON, Moulton Vicarage, Spalding.

NEW WORK BY W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

Moulton Church, Lincolnshire,

With 7 Illustrations. Price 2s.

SOLD BY A. PORTER, BOOKSELLER, SPALDING.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,

Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,

Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE.	NO.	PAGE.	
18	Halstead Hall (<i>Illustrated</i>)	33	29	Fraunton Manor	57
19	Extinction of Bull-running at Stamford	37	30	Ryggesthorp	57
20	Glossary of North Lincolnshire Words (<i>continued</i>)	42	31	Paved Church Ways in the Marsh	57
21	The Will of Robert Barret, of Wsinfleet	46	32	Gainsburgh	57
22	Mass Book in Library of Gentlemen's Society, Spalding	50	33	Sir Anthony Irby	58
23	The River Witham	51	34	Reid Family of Lincoln	59
24	An Old Lincolnshire Will and its Maker	53			
25	Marrying in a Sheet	55			
	QUERIES.			REPLIES.	
26	Field Names	56	35	Goitre	59
27	Soaked.	56	36	Robert de Somercote	60
28	Family of Curtois	56	37	Marriage of Martin Lluellyn	61
			38	The Family of Earle	62
			39	Early Lincolnshire Imprints	62
				REVIEWS	63
				SUPPLEMENT—Supplementary Brasses	5-8



HORNCASTLE:

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: CHAR. J. CLARE, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationer's Hall.

[All Rights Reserved.]

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than May 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). **ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c.** should be addressed to **THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.**

THE INDEX of Vol. II. is now ready, and will be issued to Subscribers with this number. But Subscribers are reminded that neat Lettered Half Roxburgh Cases for binding Vol. II. of *Lincs. N. & Q.* can be obtained from the publisher, W. K. Morton, Horncastle, for 2s. Anyone sending the eight parts of Vol. II. to W. K. Morton can have them bound, top edges gilt, rest uncut, for the sum of 3s. 6d. (including the price of the Case).

ERRATA.

Vol. III., No. 18, page 33, note bottom of page, *for gave read give.*

" " " 35, line 33, *for 1666 read 1566.*

LINCOLNSHIRE BOTANY.

To the Editors of *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries.*

DEAR SIRS,—Mr. J. Burtt Davy and I are preparing materials for a "Flora of Lincolnshire," under the advice and superintendence of the eminent botanists, Dr. F. A. Lees, of Leeds, and the Rev. W. Fowler, of Liversedge Vicarage, Normanton.

Could we through the instrumentality of your widely circulated paper call upon everyone interested in this subject to give us all the help in their power.

The following is a short sketch of the way in which contributors could help us:—

First, by sending specimens in the newspapers in which they are dried,—there is nothing better—with parish, name of collection, date, and folk or common name in full, written on a quarter of a sheet of note-paper, which should be enclosed with the loose specimens before they are dried. These will be added to the County Herbarium, which we finally hope to deposit in some secure place at Lincoln, as proof of the statement in the Flora.

Secondly, lists of common and rare plants in any given parish or district—the parish is always preferable—are very valuable

Thirdly, full lists of local Folk names for common plants, with specimens, when their identity is uncertain, with the names securely attached.

Fourthly, full lists of the specimens now lying in private collections, which have been gathered within the County of Lincoln.

Fifthly, Mosses, Hepatica, and Lichens, should be pressed in newspapers, with a slight weight, and then enclosed in envelopes. Moor and bog-grown specimens are especially valuable.

Sixthly, receipts for the manufacture of Herb Beer, Dandelion Tea and Wine, and other numerous local drinks; with any notes on Lincolnshire plant folk-lore will be thankfully acknowledged.

The new edition of White's "Gazetteer," just coming out, will contain a "Sketch Flora" up to date, with an ancient and modern instance when possible to each plant.

The Editors of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* have been asked to print the Folk-name Glossary in order to secure as many additions as possible.

While full lists of all new plants and localities of any interest, with the names of contributors, will be published in "The Naturalist" at the end of each season.

Believe me, dear Sirs, faithfully yours,

Cadney Vicarage, Brigg,
1st March, 1892.

E. ADRIAN WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK,
Registrar and Custodian of the Lincolnshire
County Herbarium.

In crown octavo, tastefully printed and bound, with illustrations,
price 4s. 6d., post free.

The Parish Church of St. Mary,

WHAPLODE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

With an Appendix, containing Notes on Whaplode.

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

Hon. Member of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, etc.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1889.

A MONOGRAPH ON THE *Gainsborough Parish Registers.*

By the REV. J. GURNHILL.

7s. 6d. London: ELLIOT STOCK. Lincoln: GEO. GALE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Monograph contains a very large amount of interesting information . . . and we can thoroughly recommend it as possessing many features of far more than local interest."—*Lincoln Diocesan Magazine*.

"This is a piece of good work. Mr. Gurnhill's book is of considerable interest to Lincolnshire archæologists, and it will be well to remind them that only 260 copies have been printed."—*Academy*.

"This is no transcript, but a careful, and at the same time interesting, account of the voluminous Register-Books of the Parish of Gainsborough. Those who are specially interested in Parish Register lore would do well to purchase this book."—*Antiquary*.

"A great debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Gurnhill for his labour of love, which is marked by accuracy of detail, and antiquarian erudition."—*Church Times*.

"We recommend all students of history or folk-lore to secure a copy of this book, wherein they will find much out-of-the-way and curious information."—*Hull Critic*.

Now ready, in wrappers, tastefully printed, with five autotype illustrations, various wood engravings, plans, elevations, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL

Notes on Holbeach Parish Church

BY HENRY PEET

(Member of the Historic Society—Lancashire and Cheshire.)

A limited number only for sale, price 2s. 6d., post free.

H. A. MERRY, BOOKSELLER, HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH.

CHRONICON ABBATIE DE PARCO LUDE.

THE

Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey,

WITH

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

Edited by THE REV. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A.,

Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral;

WITH A TRANSLATION BY

THE REV. A. R. MADDISON, M.A.,

Priest Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

Printed for the Lincolnshire Record Society. 1891. Illustrated, pp. lx. and 84.
8vo. Price 15s.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

HISTORY OF THE

Moulton Endowed Schools,

CO. LINCOLN.

BY THE VICAR OF THE PARISH.

8vo. 64 pp. Spalding, 1890. Post free, 1s. 3d. Apply to the Rev. J. R. Jackson,
Moulton Vicarage, Spalding.

NEW WORK BY W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

Moulton Church, Lincolnshire,

With 7 Illustrations. Price 2s.

SOLD BY A. PORTER, BOOKSELLER, SPALDING.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

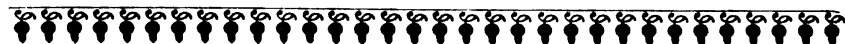
THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,

Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,

Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE.	NO.	PAGE.	
40	A Haverholme Priory Chirograph	65	53	An Index to the Lincolnshire Names contained in the Visitation of Yorkshire, 1665-6	86
41	Baron Welles and Sir Robert Water- ton, A.D. 1466	68	54	John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham- shire	89
42	Northdyke Bridge	70	55	Tattershall Castle	90
43	Boston. Stone Crucifix	70	56	Sir Charles Anderson, Bart.	90
44	A Lincolnshire Giantess	72	57	Feet of Fines, Lincoln, Richard III..	91
45	Leonard Mawe, Bishop of Bath and Wells	72	<i>QUERY.</i>		
46	A Museum for Lincoln: A Want	74	58	The Eland Family	93
47	Boston Corporation Plate	76	<i>REPLY.</i>		
48	County News-room, Lincoln, Original Members, 1786	79	59	The Earle Family	94
49	A Waddington Bailiff's Account	80			
50	Whales in Lincolnshire	83	SUPPLEMENT—Supplement to Lincoln- shire Brasses		9-12
51	Some Lincolnshire Martyrs	84			
52	Saint Alkmund	85			



HORNCASTLE:

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: CHAS. J. CLARE, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

[All Rights Reserved.]

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than August 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded that neat Lettered Half Roxburgh Cases for binding Vol. II. of *Links, N. & Q.* can be obtained from the publisher, W. K. Morton, Horncastle, for 2s. Anyone sending the eight parts of Vol. II. to W. K. Morton can have them bound, top edges gilt, rest uncut, for the sum of 3s. 6d. (including the price of the Case).

SOME apology is due to our Subscribers for the late appearance of this number, but the pressure of work which has been occasioned by matters connected with the present General Election, made this delay unavoidable.

We have been obliged to hold over a few Reviews of Lincolnshire Books until our next issue.



A MONOGRAPH ON THE *Gainsborough Parish Registers.*

By the REV. J. GURNHILL.

7s. 6d. London: ELLIOT STOCK. Lincoln: GEO. GALE.

J. WARD,
SECOND-HAND BOOKSELLER,
CITY BOOK STORES, PETERBOROUGH
Speciality:—LOCAL BOOKS.

We call attention to the following important work on Parliamentary Representation which is in preparation. It will be in royal octavo, well printed, and strongly bound. Price to subscribers, 6s.

The Parliamentary Representation of Lincolnshire,

From the year 1603 to the General Election of 1892,

By W. W. BEAN

(Author of "The Parliamentary Representation of the Six Northern Counties of England").

HULL : C. H. BARNWELL.

The subject of the Parliamentary Representation of the country must always be an interesting one to the Politician, the Historian, and the Genealogist. To the first, on account of the varying changes in the victory or defeat of contending parties in the State, and the consequent change in policy following upon such ascendancy or decline; to the Historian, upon grounds of a very similar nature; to the Genealogist, for the reason that this subject shows, in a very remarkable manner, the influence and power possessed by certain great families through a long series of years upon the minds and feelings of the people, and which enabled such families to acquire the power, in the councils of the State that entitled them to be ranked as great governing families.

The Author has been engaged for some time in making researches on the Parliamentary Representation of the United Kingdom, and believes that no work has appeared—excepting that above mentioned—which gives the precise information on the subject of our Electoral History in the manner adopted.

The List of Members and Biographical Notices appear under the heading of each constituency, with an index of names at the close of the work.

The work will contain :—

- 1st—A COMPLETE LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT for the above-named county, with its City and Boroughs, from 1603 to the General Election of 1892.
 - 2nd—THE PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS on disputed elections and the decisions relating to them.
 - 3rd—NOTES RELATING TO CANDIDATES AND ELECTION MATTERS taken from authentic sources, and various analyses of polls, shewing the plumpers and split votes for the respective candidates.
 - 4th—A SERIES OF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES, those of the more celebrated being of a copious nature, giving the various political and public offices held by them.
 - 5th—INDEX OF NAMES at the end of the volume.
-

In crown octavo, tastefully printed and bound, with illustrations,
price 4s. 6d., post free.

The Parish Church of St. Mary,

WHAPLODE, IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

With an Appendix, containing Notes on Whaplode.

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

Hon. Member of the Spalding Gentlemen's Society, etc.

London : ELLIOT STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row, E.C. 1889.

Now ready, in wrappers, tastefully printed, with five autotype illustrations, various wood engravings, plans, elevations, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL AND ECCLESIOLOGICAL

Notes on Holbeach Parish Church

BY HENRY PEET

(Member of the Historic Society—Lancashire and Cheshire).

A limited number only for sale, price 2s. 6d., post free.

H. A. MERRY, BOOKSELLER, HIGH STREET, HOLBEACH.

CHRONICON ABBATIE DE PARCO LUDE.

THE

Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey,

WITH

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

Edited by THE REV. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A.,

Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral;

WITH A TRANSLATION BY

THE REV. A. R. MADDISON, M.A.,

Priest Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

Printed for the Lincolnshire Record Society. 1891. Illustrated, pp. lx. and 84.
8vo. Price 15s.

HORNCASTLE : W. K. MORTON.

HISTORY OF THE

Moulton Endowed Schools,

CO. LINCOLN.

BY THE VICAR OF THE PARISH.

8vo. 64 pp. Spalding, 1890. Post free, 1s. 3d. Apply to the Rev. J. R. Jackson,
Moulton Vicarage, Spalding.

NEW WORK BY W. E. FOSTER, F.S.A.

Moulton Church, Lincolnshire,

With 7 Illustrations. Price 2s.

SOLD BY A. PORTER, BOOKSELLER, SPALDING.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

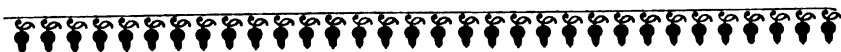
THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,

Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

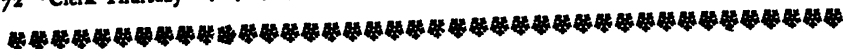
E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,

Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE	NO.	PAGE.
60	Notes on Topholme Abbey	97	73	Waite or Wayte Family of Lincoln- shire 122
61	An Index to the Book of Pedigrees	101	74	The Lincolnshire Poacher 123
62	A Tesselated Pavement at Louth	103	75	Burial Customs 123
63	The Supposed Submarine Ruins at The Spurn 104		76	Fitz-Williams of Mablethorpe 123
64	Old Lincolnshire Families	106	77	Runic Stone at Minningsby 124
65	Angell's Lighthouse at The Spurn	108	78	Family of Eger, Egor, Egar. 124
66	The Plague of 1636	109	79	The Wild Boar in Lincolnshire 125
67	The Angel Inn, Grantham	117		REPLY.
68	Ayscough of South Kelsey	117	80	Northdyke Bridge 128
69	Sir William Ayscough of Osgodby	119		REVIEWS 127
70	Some Lincolnshire Martyrs.	119		SUPPLEMENT—Supplement to Lincoln- shire Brasses 9-12
71	Feet of Fines [Lincolnshire]	119		
	QUERIES.			
72	"Clerk Thursday"	122		



HORNCASTLE :

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON : CHAS. J. CLARE, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

[All Rights Reserved.]

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than February 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). **ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c.** should be addressed to THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.

SUBSCRIBERS are reminded that neat Lettered Half Roxburgh Cases for binding Vol. II. of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* can be obtained from the publisher, W. K. Morton, Horncastle, for 2s. Anyone sending the eight parts of Vol. II. to W. K. Morton can have them bound, top edges gilt, rest uncut, for the sum of 3s. 6d. (including the price of the Case).

MONUMENTAL BRASSES OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

Our readers will kindly notice that the *Supplement* of Lincolnshire Brasses, which has been issued with each quarterly part since October, 1889, is now concluded.

But as so many have expressed a hope that these valuable descriptions of our Lincolnshire Brasses should be reprinted in Book form and suitably illustrated, the Publisher of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* has determined to carry the idea into effect, and to produce a work worthy of the nature and extent of the subject. He has accordingly procured the valuable assistance of the Rev. G. E. Jeans, Shorwell Vicarage, Newport, Isle of Wight, to edit and (if needed) to revise the text, which, it is intended, shall be illustrated with a considerable number of plates.

A Prospectus giving full details of the proposed Publication will be shortly issued by Mr. W. K. Morton, publisher of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries*, Horncastle. In the meantime our Readers can, if they will, materially assist the Editor (Mr. Jeans), by pointing out to him omissions and needful corrections in the present Text, which is pagged thus:—I to 84, *Supplement* 1 to 20.

IN PREPARATION.

Scrivelsby

THE HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS,
WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF THE MARMION AND DYMOKE
FAMILIES.

With Numerous Illustrations of Scrivelsby and the surrounding neighbourhood.

By the REV. SAMUEL LODGE, M.A.,
Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Scrivelsby.

Further particulars in next issue of *Lincs. N. & Q.*

Printed and Published by W. K. Morton, Horncastle.

CHRONICON ABBATIE DE PARCO LUDE.

THE

Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey,

WITH

APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

Edited by THE REV. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A.,
Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral;

WITH A TRANSLATION BY
THE REV. A. R. MADDISON, M.A.,
Priest Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

Printed for the Lincolnshire Record Society. 1891. Illustrated, pp. lx. and 84.
8vo. Price 15s.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON,

IN PREPARATION:

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE
Existing Sepulchral Brasses of
Lincolnshire,

To the end of the 18th century, together with the most important Matrices
or Records of lost Brasses, and the Incised Slabs formerly adorned
with brass.

With Illustrations of all the Effigies and Figured Brasses, and the most notable
Inscriptions.

By the REV. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A.,

Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford; Vicar of Shorwell and Rector of
Mottiston, Isle of Wight.

Further particulars will be given in our next issue of *Lincol. N. & Q.*

Printed and Published by W. K. Morton, Horncastle.

THE
Lincolnshire Educational Record

Devoted to the Interests of those connected with Elementary, Technical,
and Intermediate Education in the County of Lincoln.

General Editor: THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON,

ASSISTED BY THE

REV. CANON FOWLER, MR. WILLIAM COLLEY,
AND MR. R. CALDWELL MINTON.

Published Monthly. Price 2d., or 2s. per annum, post free, prepaid.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

Literæ Laureatæ;

Or, a Selection from the Poetical Writings of JOHN BROWN, commonly styled the
"Horncastle Laureate," with Preface, Life, and Explanatory Notes.

By J. CONWAY WALTER, Rector of Langton, by Horncastle.

To be published by subscription, 200 copies, demy 8vo.; half mor., gilt top, 10s. 6d.
Application should be made to the Publisher, or Rev. J. Conway Walter, Langton
Rectory, Horncastle.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

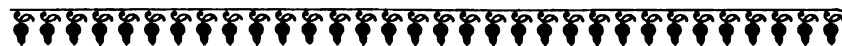
THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,

Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,

Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE.	NO.	PAGE
97	Notes on Stixwoud Priory, 1893	161	106	Lincolnshire and North Durham . . 182
98	The Tennyson Pedigree	165	107	Tennysonia 182
99	The claim of the Treasurer of Lincoln to the use of the Chamber over the Galilee Porch, A.D. 1308	168	108	Alvingham Priory Book 183
100	Grant from the Crown to John Farneham	169	109	Inquisitions, p.m., co. Linc. 186
101	Ayscoghe v. Maddison, Knt., and Mumby, 1626	174	<i>QUERIES.</i>	
102	Anne Askew	177	110	John Wesley and the Brackenburies . 189
103	Roman Pavement at Lincoln	179	111	The Healeden Index 189
104	Alfred, Lord Tennyson	180	112	Somersby Manor 190
105	Feet of Fines (Divers Counties).	180	<i>REPLIES.</i>	
			113	"Poor Jeanie" and Kirtton Jail . . 190
			114	Field Names 191
			REVIEW 192	



HORNCASTLE:

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: CHAR. J. CLARK, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.]

[All Rights Reserved.]

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than May 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.

THE FLORA OF LINCOLNSHIRE.

We have received the following communication:—

Cadney Vicarage, Brigg.

Dear Sir,

Can I appeal through you once more to my kind friends and numerous correspondents for the County Herbarium? Thanks to some twenty-five contributors this collection now numbers over two thousand specimens, and if it proceeds at the rate it has hitherto done will soon perfectly reflect our local plants as well as those of the British Isles. The bringing together of so many specimens has brought many unknown facts to light regarding the occurrence and distribution of species. I have more than forty verified additions to Dr. Lees' splendid "Outline Flora," just published in the new edition of White's "Lincolnshire." This list is worthy of the close study of everyone interested in the subject.

May I beg ladies and gentlemen with collections of dried plants from anywhere in the county, but especially from South Lincolnshire, to send me lists of their specimens, with the parish and date.

Mr. Watson's Northern Division has been so much better worked than the Southern, as even a glance at Dr. Lees' page will show, that parts of the latter are a complete blank in my "Locality Register."

Plants, whether dried or green, are thankfully received, and are named and returned, or put into the County Herbarium as desired. I have some twenty thousand notes either in or ready to be put into the "Locality Register," and everyone who helps in any way will appear in that capacity and be thanked in the future "Flora." I am most willing to give information or help to anyone who will apply for it.—Believe me, dear sir, faithfully yours,

E. ADRIAN WOODRUFFE-PEACOCKE,
Registrar and Curator of the Lincolnshire County Herbarium.

WILL BE READY SHORTLY.

Scrivelsby
THE HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS,
WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF THE MARMION AND DYMOKE
FAMILIES.

With Numerous Illustrations of Scrivelsby and the surrounding neighbourhood.

By the REV. SAMUEL LODGE, M.A.,
Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Scrivelsby.

The author has succeeded in bringing together a great variety of valuable and fresh information respecting the Marmion and Dymoke families, which is likely to interest the general reader as well as the lover of history and antiquities.

The Illustrations are full-paged and numerous, and represent Scrivelsby Court, with nooks and corners in the neighbourhood, the gold cups, portraits of the late Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., the present Champion, with many others, the whole being reproductions of original drawings, engravings, etchings, and photographs.

Scrivelsby will form a handsome quarto volume, printed on fine thick paper, in clear readable type, with bold margin, and will contain upwards of 250 pages. The book will be tastefully and suitably bound, and the whole work will be executed in the best style.

Price before Publication, 7s. 6d.; after Publication, 10s. 6d. net.

Horncastle: Printed and Published by W. K. MORTON.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

CHRONICON ABBATIE DE PARCO LUDE.

THE
Chronicle of Louth Park Abbey,
WITH
APPENDIX OF DOCUMENTS.

Edited by THE REV. EDMUND VENABLES, M.A.,

Precentor of Lincoln Cathedral;

WITH A TRANSLATION BY

THE REV. A. R. MADDISON, M.A.,

Priest Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral.

Printed for the Lincolnshire Record Society. 1891. Illustrated, pp. lx. and 84.
8vo. Price 15s.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

IN PREPARATION.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE
Existing Sepulchral Brasses of
Lincolnshire,

To the end of the 18th century, together with the most important Matrices
or Records of lost Brasses, and the Incised Slabs formerly adorned
with brass.

With Illustrations of all the Effigies and Figured Brasses, and the most notable
Inscriptions.

By the REV. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A.,

Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford; Vicar of Shorwell and Rector of
Mottiston, Isle of Wight.

Further particulars will be given in our next issue of *Lincol. N. & Q.*

Printed and Published by W. K. Morton, Horncastle.

THE
Lincolnshire Educational Record

Devoted to the Interests of those connected with Elementary, Technical,
and Intermediate Education in the County of Lincoln.

General Editor: THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON,

ASSISTED BY THE

REV. CANON FOWLER, MR. WILLIAM COLLEY,
AND MR. R. CALDWELL MINTON.

Published Quarterly. Price 1d.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

JUST PUBLISHED. MID-LINCOLNSHIRE DIALECT.

Literæ Laureatæ;

Or, a Selection from the Poetical Writings of JOHN BROWN, commonly styled the
"Horncastle Laureate," with Preface, Life, and Explanatory Notes.

By J. CONWAY WALTER, Rector of Langton, by Horncastle.

To be published by subscription, 200 copies, demy 8vo., half mor., gilt top, 10s. 6d.
Application should be made to the Publisher, or Rev. J. Conway Walter, Langton
Rectory, Horncastle.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

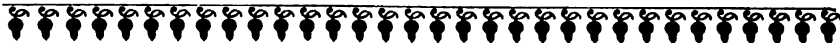
*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,
Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,
Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE.	NO.		PAGE
115	Brass of Ralph Lord Treasurer Cromwell and his wife (<i>illust.</i>)	193	125	Lincolnshire M.Ps. and the case of Dr. Sacheverel	211
116	Ancient Arms and Utensils found in Lincolnshire, 1787-88	196	126	Records of Ancient Horncastle	213
117	Feet of Fines, Lincoln, Henry VII.	201	127	Inquisitions, p.m., co. Linc.	217
118	Grant of a Coat of Arms and Crest from Henry VI. to Bernard Angewyn	203	QUERIES.		
119	Kent Family Wills	205	128	"Crowning of Jacks"	218
120	Fall of the Spire of Lincoln Cathed- ral	208	129	Who Represented Grimsby in 1654?	219
121	Old Saint Day Superstitions in Lincolnshire	208	REPLIES.		
122	Episcopal Licence to Schoolmasters	209	130	Field Names	220
123	Booned Road	210	131	Surgeons and the Episcopal Visita- tion of Bishop Williams	220
124	Barton-on-Humber Churchwardens' Accounts	210	REVIEWS		



HORNCASTLE:

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON: CHAS. J. CLARK, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationers' Hall. [All Rights Reserved.]

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than August 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.

The Editors of *Lincs. N. & Q.* regret they are obliged to hold over until the October number the notice of Canon Lodge's *Scrivelesby; the Home of the Champions*. (Horncastle: W. K. Morton.)

They would also call attention to the pleasing coincidence of the publication of the last two parochial histories connected with Lincolnshire—first, the Rev. W. O. Massingberd's *History of the Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsey*, compiled from Original Sources, a monument of research and industry; and secondly, Canon Lodge's *Scrivelesby*, an interesting account of an historical Manor.



CORRIGENDA.

- Vol. III., No. 21, p. 141, l. 14 from bottom, *for* Chantris *read* Chantry.
" " p. 143, l. 11 from bottom, *for* or *read* on.
" " p. 144, l. 14 from bottom, *for* Repton *read* Upton.
" No. 22, p. 190, l. 10 from top, *for* sieesd *read* scised.
" " p. 190, l. 24 from top, *for* 1452 *read* 1459.



List of Subscribers.

- No. 22.—John Bruce, Esq., 78, Cartergate, Grimsby.
Mrs. Hobson, West Elloe Lodge, Heene, Worthing.
No. 23.—Rev. T. Longley, Conisholme Rectory, Grimsby.

NOW READY.

Scrivelsby,
THE HOME OF THE CHAMPIONS,
WITH SOME
ACCOUNT OF THE MARMION AND DYMOKE
FAMILIES.

With Numerous Illustrations of Scrivelsby and the surrounding neighbourhood.

By the REV. SAMUEL LODGE, M.A.,
Canon of Lincoln, and Rector of Scrivelsby.

The author has succeeded in bringing together a great variety of valuable and fresh information respecting the Marmion and Dymoke families, which is likely to interest the general reader as well as the lover of history and antiquities.

The Illustrations are full-paged and numerous, and represent Scrivelsby Court, with nooks and corners in the neighbourhood, the gold cups, portraits of the late Sir Henry Dymoke, Bart., the late Champion (F. S. Dymoke, Esq.), with many others, the whole being reproductions of original drawings, engravings, etchings, and photographs.

Scrivelsby forms a handsome quarto volume, printed on fine thick paper, in clear readable type, with bold margin, and contains upwards of 250 pages. The book is tastefully and suitably bound, and the whole work executed in the best style.

Price 10s. 6d.

Horncastle: Printed and Published by W. K. MORTON.

London: ELLIOT STOCK, 62, PATERNOSTER ROW.

NOW READY.

History
OF THE
Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby,
Compiled from original sources

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

Subscribers for the remaining 15 copies (£1 1s. each) should apply to the Author—

Ormsby Rectory, Alford;

or to the Publisher—

Mr. J. WILLIAMSON,
290, High Street, Lincoln.

IN PREPARATION.

AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE
Existing Sepulchral Brasses of
Lincolnshire,

To the end of the 18th century, together with the most important Matrices
or Records of lost Brasses, and the Incised Slabs formerly adorned
with brass.

With Illustrations of all the Effigies and Figured Brasses, and the most notable
Inscriptions.

By the REV. G. E. JEANS, M.A., F.S.A.,

Fellow of Hertford College, Oxford; Vicar of Shorwell and Rector of
Mottiston, Isle of Wight.

Further particulars will be given in our next issue of *Lincol. N. & Q.*

Printed and Published by W. K. Morton, Horncastle.

JUST PUBLISHED. 50 Copies only. Demy 4to., pp. viii., 107, Price 6s.

The First Register Book

OF THE

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HORNCASTLE

FOR

MARRIAGES, CHRISTENINGS, AND BURIALS,

From Oct. 29th, 1559, to March 22nd, 1639;

With a SUPPLEMENT of a List of the Rectors and Vicars of St. Mary's
Church, Horncastle, from A.D. 1246-1882.

Edited by the REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.

N.B.—The *Second Register Book* (1640-1683) is now in course of publication in
the Horncastle *Parish Magazine*, and will be issued in the same style and price. It
is intended to publish the whole Register in five parts.

HORNCASTLE: W. K. MORTON.

The Illustrated Archæologist,

Edited by J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. SCOT.

Published Quarterly. Price 2s. 6d.

LONDON: CHAR. J. CLARE, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

The First Number (June, 1893) now ready, containing 72 pp., super roy. 8vo., with
numerous illustrations.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries

A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO

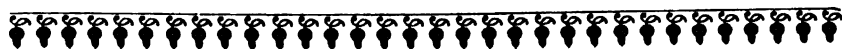
*The Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions,
Folk-lore, Quaint Customs, &c. of the County.*

Edited by

THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.,
Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle.

AND

E. MANSEL SYMPSON, M.A., M.D.,
Lincoln.



CONTENTS.

NO.	NOTES.	PAGE.	NO.	QUERIES.	PAGE
132	Huttoft Church Font (<i>illust.</i>)	225	142	Baron Sturton	247
133	The Dymoke Family	227	143	Sir Peter Eves	247
134	Ancient Arms and Utensils found in Lincolnshire, 1787-88	232		REPLIES.	
135	Notes on the Massingberd Family	236	144	Kent Family	247
136	Early Records of Bag Enderby	238	145	Booned Road	249
137	Ice Storm	241		REVIEWS	249
138	Bardney Parish Register	241			
139	A Museum for Lincoln	242			
140	Kirton-in-Holland, Ruin	243			
141	Records of Ancient Horncastle	244			



HORNCASTLE :

Printed by W. K. MORTON, 27, HIGH STREET.

LONDON : CHAS. J. CLARE, 4, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

[All Rights Reserved.]

Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.

NOTICES.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. Each insertion:—Wrapper, special terms; One Page, 12s. 6d.; Half Page, 7s. 6d.; Third Page, 5s.; Quarter Page, 4s.; Minimum charge for any Advertisement, not to exceed four lines, 2s. 6d.; and for every additional line, 6d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* is published quarterly (January, April, July, and October), at the annual subscription (prepaid) of 5s.; post free 5s. 4d. Price of single quarterly number, 1s. 6d.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All communications should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are requested to write as plainly as possible, on one side of the paper only, and not to use contractions except where such occur in the originals, and to forward their communications to the Editors *for the next number not later than November 14th*, otherwise insertion cannot be promised in our next issue.

TO ADVERTISERS. *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries* will be found a good medium for advertisements of a suitable LITERARY character, which can be well displayed, and inserted at a reasonable rate. Particulars to be had of the Publisher.

TO AUTHORS, EDITORS, AND PUBLISHERS. Books, &c. bearing on Lincolnshire, or subjects connected therewith, will, if sent to the Editors for review, receive careful attention.

BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS only (including subscriptions) should be sent direct to the Publisher (W. K. Morton, Horncastle). ALL EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS, &c. should be addressed to THE EDITORS, c/o THE REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, THORNTON VICARAGE, HORNCASTLE.

JUST PUBLISHED. 50 Copies only. Demy 4to., pp. viii., 107, Price 6s.

The First Register Book

OF THE

PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, HORNCASTLE

FOR

MARRIAGES, CHRISTENINGS, AND BURIALS,

From Oct. 29th, 1559, to March 22nd, 1639;

With a SUPPLEMENT of a List of the Rectors and Vicars of St. Mary's Church, Horncastle, from A.D. 1246-1882.

Edited by the REV. J. CLARE HUDSON, M.A.

N.B.—The *Second Register Book* (1640-1683) is now in course of publication in the *Horncastle Parish Magazine*, and will be issued in the same style and price. It is intended to publish the whole Register in five parts.

HORNCASTLE, SLEAFORD, AND SPILSBY: W. K. MORTON.

NOW READY—PRICE SIXPENCE—WITH PORTRAIT OF
CANON WEST,

Chronicles of Glamford Briggs,

OR

Brigg Parish Church,

With Notes on the Neighbourhood, its Names, Places, Churches, and Notable Things,

By the RECTOR OF BIGBY.

*Dedicated by permission to the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln,
Patron of the Benefice.*

Brigg: GEORGE GALE, Wrawby Street.

Horncastle, Sleaford, Spilsby: W. K. MORTON.

A History of Spilsby,

IN LINCOLNSHIRE,

With Notes on Eresby and other places connected therewith,

By the Rev. H. COTTON SMITH, B.A.

Crown 8vo., 158 pp. Price 2s. 6d.

May be had at W. K. MORTON'S, Horncastle, Sleaford, and Spilsby.

NOW READY.

HISTORY OF THE

Parish of Ormsby-cum-Ketsby,

Compiled from original sources

BY

W. O. MASSINGBERD, M.A.,

Rector of the Parish.

Subscribers for the remaining 15 copies (£1 1s. each) should apply to the Author—Ormsby Rectory, Alford; or to the Publisher—Mr. J. WILLIAMSON, 290, High Street, Lincoln.

IN PREPARATION.

History of the Grammar School

OF

QUEEN ELIZABETH IN HORNCASTLE,

Compiled from the Minute Books of the Governors from 1599 to 1893; with a Few Personal Recollections of the School fifty years ago,

BY THE SENIOR GOVERNOR.

Crown 8vo. pp. 200. Illustrated.

HORNCASTLE, SLEAFORD, AND SPILSBY: W. K. MORTON.

