

LINCOLNSHIRE

NOTES & QUERIES.

A Quarterly Journal

(Illustrated)

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

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PREFACE.

THE Editors of *Lincolnshire Notes & Queries* have much to be grateful for for the continued support from their literary and archæological friends during the last two years which this IVth volume covers.

The difficulties in procuring *unpublished* Records of the County, although they are very considerable in amount and interest, are great, and it is only through the forethought and generosity of our supporters that we can possibly secure and publish these treasures. The more, therefore, our supporters will keep these facts in view, the greater interest will there be. Too frequently the Editors receive condensed Notes from works already published, although scarce and rare. Some of these Notes have been inserted, but they are not the ideal class of Note that is required. Any *original unpublished* MS. dealing with the History of the County under the subject-headings of Parochial Records, Family History, Traditions, Folk-lore, &c., &c.—not a few of which have been sent in and published—are cordially and, one may say, greedily welcomed. Lincolnshire is a large and important County, replete with historical interest, and it is well known that there are many MSS. and Records relating to the County lying dormant in the archives of our historical families. If the Editors could only be trusted with the originals or careful transcripts of these, they would be very grateful.

There are still two unfinished works of value from the literary and archæological point of view which require completion, viz.: (a) The *Bibliography of Lincolnshire Topographical Books*, of which 32 pp. have been published from time to time as a *Supplement to Lincs. N. & Q.* The last *Supplement* appeared

appeared in Vol. II., pt. 3, July, 1890; since that date this Bibliography has been at a standstill, but it is very important that it should be continued and finished with the same completeness as that contained in pp. 1-32, for there are a class of readers in America who make frequent requests for its completion. But it can only be done by actual sight of the Books in question and not from ordinary Catalogues. (b) The list of Existing Sepulchral Brasses in Lincolnshire (by the Rev. G. E. Jeans) also awaits completion. Indeed, the publisher of *Lincs. N. & Q.* would re-issue this work revised and brought up to date if a very small encouragement were shown by subscribers.

It would be ungracious not to call attention to the great architectural and archæological loss the County has sustained in the decease of the late Bishop of Nottingham (Dr. Trollope) and the Rev. Precentor Venables (see pp. 32, 192, and 224). Both had a full and competent knowledge of the Architecture and Archæology of the County, as will be readily seen by turning over the leaves of the Associated Architectural Societies from the years 1857 and 1873 respectively down to 1894.

In conclusion, the Editors have to thank the Rev. J. Conway Walter, Rector of Langton-by-Horncastle, for his trouble in compiling the Index to this IVth Vol., and to their Publisher, Mr. W. K. Morton, who (as publisher) takes all risks in bringing out a work which even now, in its eighth year of existence, has far too few supporters.



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CANOPY AT THEDDLETHORPE ALL SAINT'S CHURCH.





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NOTES.



ANOPY AT THEDDLETHORPE ALL SAINTS.*—Both north and south aisles of All Saint's Church, Theddlethorpe, are screened off by oak screens of foreign, perhaps Flemish Design, to form chapels. On the north wall of the south chapel stands the canopy, of

which we give a reproduction of a photograph as frontispiece to this number, and which is in many ways remarkable. What purpose it has served is not quite evident, unless it has been a simple reredos to contain a picture, its height from the ground—4 feet 5 inches—being unusual, and too great for an "Easter Sepulchre," though it has been occasionally claimed as such.

The material used is Caen stone, of which the pillars and other interior work of the Church are built. The dimensions are, from apex to base 8 feet 8 inches, the base being 6 feet across, outside measurement, and the depth 11 inches.

The floriated apex terminates in two seated figures, of which the heads are gone, probably representing the Coronation of the B. V. Mary. Below this, and at the point of the arch, the mutilated crucifixion is still evident. The central stone

* On account of the difficulty in photographing the canopy, the re-production on the opposite page is not so satisfactory as the Editors of *Lines. N. & Q.* would desire.

of the base has been placed to fill the gap, but does not correspond with the rest of the work, though it, and another fragment still remaining, seem to have been part of a similar canopy from the north chapel, where a large late perpendicular window has taken its place, leaving only a carved head, which would form the lower corner, in position.

There is no trace of colouring to be found under the plaster backing of the central space of the canopy. In the wall to the left, however, is a large chalk stone on which what seems to have been a "consecration cross," has been painted.

The stone altar slab below the Canopy was placed there at the time of the restoration of the nave, when it and a similar slab, both broken, were rescued from the flooring and placed in either chapel. Two of the incised crosses remain on this, all five on the other slab.

There is a similar Canopy, perhaps rather more ornate in its decoration, in the south aisle of Theddlethorpe St. Helen's, Church. This has been removed, to make way for a window, from the south aisle, to its present position, but is in good preservation. In this case, the crucifix formed the apex, and though not now occupying its place, stands within the canopy and is almost perfect. Both canopies are of the same date, and of the same Caen stone. Judging from the repetition of arms in many places about All Saints' Church, and especially on the side screens, it may be safe to ascribe the work to the Angevine family, who held the Manor from about 1350 or earlier to 1571. The arms and brass matrices of one couple are still remaining in the south chapel.

C. W. WHISTLER.

2. EXTENT OR SURVEY OF THE MANOR OF SCRIVELSBY, A.D., 1292.—This survey which I have found in the *Inquisition post mortem* of Philip Marmion, the last of the Marmions of Scrivelsby, is most interesting in many ways. It not only tells us the names of the four heiresses of Sir Philip, but it gives us most valuable particulars of the manor and of the services of the villeins. I believe it is a fact that no such early extent of any Lincolnshire manor has ever been published, for we must admit that our county has been badly treated in the matter of the publication of original documents bearing upon local history and the habits and customs of the people. Canon Lodge asserts in *Scrivelsby* that the authority of the lord of the manor was supreme; I venture to think that a careful

careful study of ancient documents will largely qualify this statement. I do not deny the power, or influence, or possible high-handedness of great lords like the Marmions, but original records* show that there is another side to the picture which we must not neglect if we would obtain a correct view of the condition of affairs in our villages in those far-off times. The lord's authority was exercised through his Manor Court in which his tenants, free and bond, gave their judgment, which was not always in accordance with the views or interests of the lord. The freeholders were not only personally free, but as early as the reign of Henry II. had their writ of right which told the lord that if he would not do right in his Court the Sheriff shall do it. Even the villeins were entitled to the judgment of the Manorial Court, and lived under the rule of orderly custom enforced in that Court. (See Maitland's *Select Pleas in Manorial Courts*, and *Villeinage* by P. Vinogradoff.) And Court Rolls show many instances of the freedom and independence of the tenants, and that on the manors of greater lords than the Marmions. The Court held at Scrivelsby must have been an important one, for we are told that the pleas and perquisites were worth £6 a year. Its jurisdiction would probably extend over the appurtenances of the manor, as well as over Scrivelsby itself, or, more correctly perhaps, I should say over part of Scrivelsby, for Domesday Book shows that 3 carucates, and 8 oxgangs of land in Scrivelsby were Soke of the manor of Horncastle. The appurtenances of the manor, or soke of Scrivelsby, for so it is called in the Hundred Roll, A.D., 1275, were, according to the inquisition of Elizabeth widow of Thomas Dymmok Knt., (Chancery Inq., p.m., 31 Henry VI., No. 30) in "Screvelby, Conyngesby, Thornton-by-Horncastre, Holtham, Dalderby, Roughton, Langton-by-Wragby, Strubby-by-Hatton, Wilkesby." There must have been a large number of freehold tenants in Scrivelsby in those early days, judging from the large rents received, and from the fact that 30 sokemen are mentioned in Domesday Book as holding land in the manor.

* A case on the oldest Lincoln Assize Roll, A.D. 1202, is very much to the point:—"The assize came to recognize if Gilbert de Gaunt and Fulckmar de Barton unjustly disseised William son of William of his free tenement in Barton. The jury say they have. Judgment; let William have his seisin thereof, and the others are in mercy. Damage 1 mark; Fulckmar's amercement 100^s., and let Gilbert be amerced at London." The freeholder obtains redress against the lord of the manor though he is perhaps the greatest Baron in the county.

The number of bond tenants is given as 50, but this, I suppose, includes those resident in the lands appurtenant, for Domesday Book only mentions 16 villeins in Scrivelsby manor.

Some of the services of the villeins were in 1292 actually performed, and not yet commuted for money payments: and so we are given by this survey a rare insight into the manner in which demesne lands were cultivated in the 13th century, as well as a record of the value of labour at that time. The yearly value of arable land, 13s. 4d. per oxgang (probably 15 acres), is the same as that at Ormsby in 1324. But the increase of the annual value of the mill from 13s. 4d., *temp.* William I., to £4 in 1292 seems great. The total yearly value of the manor, £164 14s. 8d., seems very large indeed. In 31 Henry VI. (1453), the value of the manor with appurtenances was only £42 yearly, a difference which it will require considerable research to explain.

It will be noticed that the manor of Scrivelsby is said to be held of the King in chief *by Barony*, no mention whatever being made of the tenure by Grand Serjeanty of the lord acting as Champion to the King of England on coronation day. As regards this tenure of the Marmions by Barony, I may remark that there is no evidence that any Marmion of Scrivelsby was ever summoned to Parliament, so that it would appear that there never was any Marmion Peerage for a Dymoke to claim. Moreover I must add that I have never seen any evidence that any Marmion of Scrivelsby ever claimed to be Champion of England.

"Chancery Inq. p.m. 20 Edw. I., n^o 36. [1291-2] Philip Marmeon [or Marmyon.] Extent of the Manor of Scryvelby, which was Philip Marmeon's, deceased, made on Tuesday next after the Epiphany 20 Edw. I. [The jurors] say on their oath that he held the manor of S with appurtenances of the lord the king in chief by barony, and died seised thereof in his demesne as of fee. And there is there a capital messuage, worth yearly in fruit and herbage of the garden with the dovecote xxv^s. And there are in demesne there 49 oxgangs of arable land, the value of each oxgang being xiii^s iiij^d yearly, total value xxxij^s xiii^s iiij^d. There are 280 acres of mowable meadow by the short hundred (per minus centum), the value of each acre being ij^s yearly, total xxviii^s iiij^d. A several pasture value xiv^s, 5 small woods

woods of which the profits in underwood and pasture are viii^{li} xvi^s yearly, a watermill value iiij^{li} yearly. The rents of free and bond tenants and cotters are at the feast of S. Andrew xxiiij^{li} xiiij^s, at the Nativity of our Lord vi^s xi^d ob., at the Purification xiii^{li} iiij^d, at Easter vi^s xi^d ob., at the feast of S Botulph xxv^{li} xxiij^s ob., at Michælmas vii^s xi^d ob., sum total of rents L^{li} xiii^s ij^d. There are L (50) bond tenants, who shall find 10 ploughs at 3 boon days (precarias) by the year, but they have food, and so the work of the said ploughs is worth v^s yearly, also they ought to harrow at two boon days yearly, and that work is worth ij^s, and each of them shall do from the feast of the Apostles S Peter and S Paul unto the feast of S Michael 39 works (opera), but he shall have food once a day, and so the work of a day is worth i^d, sum total viii^{li} ii^s vi^d. Also the said bond tenants shall give at the feast of S Michael for carrying turfs xxx^s, in Lent for carrying fishes vi^s viii^d, and at the feast of S Botulph for carrying wine xxx^s, sum Lxvi^s viii^d. Also the aid of the bond tenants is worth xx^{li} by the year. Also the pleas and perquisites of the Courts are worth vi^{li} by the year.

"And the said jurors say that Joan, who was the wife of William le Morteyn, the daughter of the said Philip, Joan wife of Alexander de Frivill, daughter of Mazere who was the wife of Ralph de Croumbewell daughter of the said Philip, Matilda wife of Ralph le Butiler daughter of the same Philip, who are of full age, and one Joan, daughter of the same Philip, who was of the age of 8 years at the Annunciation last past, are the next heirs of the said Philip.

"Fees of Knights.

"John Marmeon held the manor of Wintringham by the service of 3 knights fees; Roger de Lasceles held his manor of ffoulestowe by the service of 2 parts of one fee, &c. Dower of Mary, who was the wife of Philip, 4 fees in Wintringham and Wolingham which John Marmeon holds, half a fee in Langeton which John de Langeton holds, &c."

W. O. M.

3. THE DYMOKE FAMILY (*temp.* xviiith Cent.)—On looking through my notes I found I had a brief abstract of the will of Eleanor Lady Dymoke, relict of Sir Charles Dymoke, and

and daughter of Lewis 1st Lord Rockingham. I give it as a supplement to my note on the Dymoke family in the last No. of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, because it supplies another married daughter who, along with her sisters, was a co-heir eventually of the old Champion, Lewis Dymoke.

It is dated 10 March, 1693. She mentions her 3^d. son Lewis, and her son the Hon. Charles Dymoke; her daughter Lister; her daughter Cawdron; her daughter Grace wife of Charles Hutchinson; and her daughter Elizabeth Dymoke. She makes her son Lewis sole executor, and leaves to her daughter Grace certain lands in Whaplode, and to her daughter's daughter Eleanor £100. The will was proved 16 Nov. 1698.

Whatever descendants there may be from the marriage of Charles and Grace Hutchinson, they are of course co-heirs, along with the Listers and Cawdrons, of the senior Dymoke line.

It may be noticed that Lady Dymoke speaks of her son Lewis as her 3^d. son, whereas according to Canon Lodge's "Tabular Pedigree" he would be the 2nd., but, as a matter of fact, he was the 4th. son though the 3^d. *surviving* one. Three were born previous to him—Charles, who died young; Edward, who died in France in his 20th year and was brought over and interred at Scrivelsby, 18 May, 1694. (Cannot Canon Lodge find this in the Register?) Charles, who succeeded, and Lewis, who succeeded Charles, and died in 1760. At the time when Lady Dymoke made her will, 1693, Edward was yet living, and Lewis was therefore the 3^d. son.

I followed Burke's *Landed Gentry* in giving 1689 as the date of the marriage of Matthew Lister and Eleanor Dymoke, but it is clearly wrong, as a son, Dymoke, was baptized at Burwell, 17th December, 1684, and was buried 6th January, following.

Another son, also called Dymoke, was baptized at Burwell, 20th October, 1689. He lived in St. Margaret's Parish, Lincoln, where his wife, Faith, was buried 16th April, 1739. He is called Captain Dymoke Lister in the St. Margaret's Register. He left three daughters, Elizabeth, Faith, and Eleanor; of these Eleanor, baptized at St. Margaret's 13th August, 1726, was buried at St. Swithin's, 15th September, 1812, aged 86.

I should like to point out another inaccuracy in the unfortunate "Tabular Pedigree," because it illustrates pretty clearly

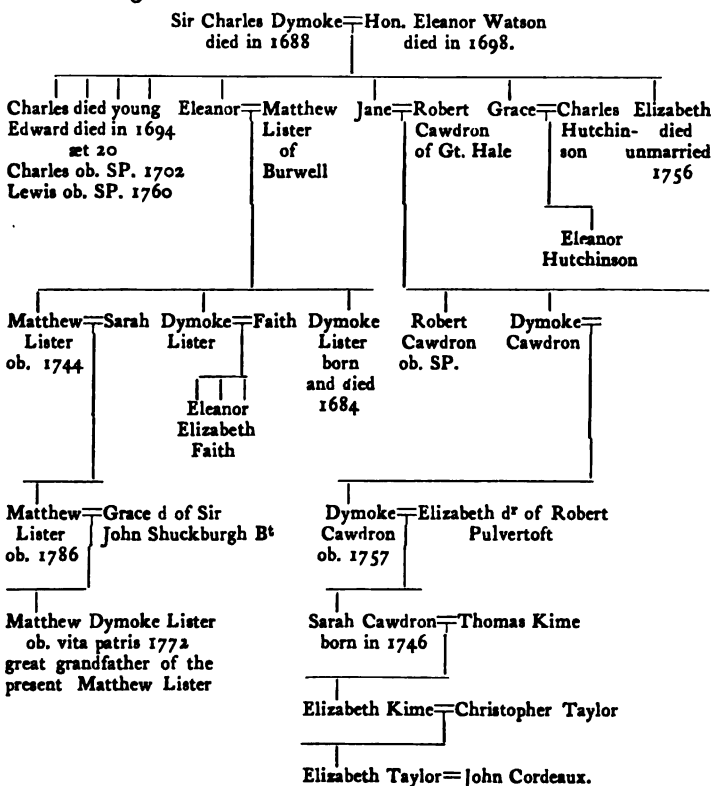
clearly the danger of accepting as gospel what is in print instead of going to original sources. Canon Lodge reproduces an error of Burke in giving Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Welbourne as the wife of John Dymoke. She was the daughter of Thomas Welcome, a descendant of an old Lincoln citizen family, seated at Market Stainton and Sausthorpe in the 17th century, and was baptized at Bolingbroke, 1st February, 1631-2. Her mother was Martha, daughter of Leonard Camock, of Boston, who first married Robert Bryan, of Bolingbroke, who died in 1627, and secondly Thomas Welcome, of Sausthorpe. Mrs. Welcome's mother, Mrs. Camock, died in 1641, being then "of Boston," and in her will, dated 11th January, 1641, she mentions her granddaughter Martha Bryan, her granddaughter Frances Bryan, her granddaughter Elizabeth Welcome, her daughter Martha Welcome, and her son Thomas Welcome, whom she makes executor. The Welcomes figure in Yorke's *Union of Honour*, their arms being, "Argent on a cross between 4 doves Gules, 5 bezants."

Canon Hemmans, of Holbeach, has kindly supplied me with some additional information about the Cawdron family. It appears that if the Cawdrons are extinct in the male line, the Cordeaux family represent them in the female. According to the genealogical sketch sent, Dymoke Cawdron, born in 1687, the son of Robert Cawdron, by his wife Jane Dymoke, married, and left at his death in 1746 a son, Dymoke Cawdron, born in 1722. It will be remembered that this Dymoke Cawdron is the nephew on whom his uncle Robert Cawdron settled his property in 1728 (Vol. iii., p. 228). He married Elizabeth daughter of Robert Pulvertoft, of Horncastle, and died in 1757, leaving by her, who re-married Richard Yerburch, of Frampton, and died in 1800, a daughter Sarah Cawdron, born in 1746, who married in 1775 Thomas Kyme, by whom she had a daughter Elizabeth Kyme, born in 1776, who married Christopher Taylor, and their daughter Elizabeth Taylor married John Cordeaux and had issue John Cordeaux, of Gt. Coates, Esq., the late Rev. Richard Dymoke Cawdron Cordeaux, Rector of Paull, in Yorkshire, and the Rev. Henry Cordeaux, Rector of Boothby Graffoe.

From this it is plain the Cordeaux family represents, through the Taylor and Kyme families, the Cawdrons of Great Hale, and along with this descent inherits a co-heirship of the senior line of the Dymoke family.

The

The Cawdron arms, as given in Yorke's *Union of Honour*, are, "Argent a chevron between 3 martlets Sable on a chief of the second 3 cross crosslets Or."



A. R. MADDISON.

4. CHANCERY INQUISITION, *post mortem*, 13 HENRY VII.
—No. 2.

John Ratclyff Knight.

[The writ.]

Henry by the grace of God King of England and France, &c., to his very dear and faithful Andrew Dymmok, William Paynell, John Etton, Reginald Gayton, and John Brown, greeting. Know ye that whereas John Ratclyff, of Adilborough, in the County of Norfolk, Knight, otherwise called

called John Ratclyff Fitzwater, of Attilborough, in the County of Norfolk, Knight, otherwise called John Ratclyff Fitzwater, late of Attilborough, in the County of Norfolk, Knight, by virtue and force of a certain Act of forfeiture in our Parliament, enacted against him, held at Westminster on the 14th day of October in the 11th year of our reign [A.D. 1495], was attainted and convicted of high treason, and by authority of our said Parliament, amongst other things, it was ordained that the same John should forfeit from himself and his heirs to us and our heirs all honours, castle, manors, lordships, &c., of which he, or any other to his use, was or were seized or possessed on the 12th and 14th days of January in the 8th year of our reign or at any time after, within our Kingdom of England, Ireland, Wales, Calais, or in the Marches of the same, &c. We assign you jointly and severally to enquire by the oath of true and lawful men of the County of Lincoln, &c., what honours, castles, manors, &c., the aforesaid John had to his own use or any other person had to the use of the same John on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, &c.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 16th day of February, in the 12th year of our reign. [A.D. 1496-7.]

Inquisition taken at Boston, in the County of aforesaid, 21 April, 12 Hen. VII [A.D. 1497] by the oath of John Sargeant, of Quaplode, John Claymonde, Gentleman, Thomas Parowe, of Boston, Adam Hyll, of Multon, John Haryson of the same, John Skarlet, of the same, Richard Nicoll, of the same, &c. Who say upon their oath that John Ratclyff, Knight, named in the aforesaid Letters Patent, on the 12th and 14th days of January in the 8th year of the aforesaid King, was seized of a third part of the manor of Multon Hall, with the appurtenances, in Multon, Weston, Spaldyng, and Quaplode, in the County of Lincoln, in his demesne as of fee, and that Thomas, prior of the monastery of the Blessed Mary and S Nicholas of Spaldyng, is, and all his predecessors priors of the monastery aforesaid, from a time beyond the memory of man, were successively seized of a certain annual rent of 49s 9¹/₂d issuing from the aforesaid third part of the aforesaid manor of Multon Hall, paid by the hands of the aforesaid John Ratclyff and of his ancestors, &c.

Also the jurors say upon their oath that one Thomas, Marquiss of Dorsett, and Cecilia his wife, Lady Haryngton, as in right of the same Cecilia, and the aforesaid John Ratclyff,

Ratclyff, Knight, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, were seized as tenants in common of the third part of the aforesaid manor of Multon Hall, in the vills aforesaid, with the appurtenances, in their demesne as of fee, and that aforesaid Thomas, prior of the monastery of Spalding aforesaid, is, and all his predecessors priors of the same monastery, from a time beyond the memory of man, were successively seized of a certain annual rent of 49s. 9½d. issuing from the aforesaid other third part of the aforesaid manor of Multon Hall, paid by the hands of the aforesaid Marquis of Dorset and Cecilia and John Ratclyff.

The jurors also say that the said John Ratclyff, on the 12th and 14th days of January was seized of a third part of the manor of Flete, and of a third part of the port of Flete, called Hyrneffete, with their appurtenances, in Flete, Holbeck, and Gedney, in the County aforesaid, in his demesne as of fee; the which third parts of the manor port aforesaid, are held of the Lord the King as of his Honor of his Duchy of Lancaster, by the yearly service of 2s. 2½d., and a third part of a halfpenny for all service, &c.

And further the Jurors say that the said John Ratclyff on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, was seized in his demesne as of fee of a third part of the manor of Skyrbek, with the alternate advowson of the church of Skyrbek, and with a third part of the advowson of the Hospital of the House of S. John in Skyrbek, &c. And they say that the aforesaid manor of Skyrbeck extends into the vills of Skyrbek, Boston, and Mynyngesby.

Also they say upon their oath that the aforesaid John Ratclyff, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January was seized of a moiety of the manor of Kyrkton in Holand, with its appurtenances, in his demesne as of fee; the which moiety is held of the Earl of Richmond by Knight service, &c. And moreover the jurors aforesaid say upon their oath that the aforesaid John Ratclyff, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, was seized of a third part of the manor of Beausolace, with the appurtenances, in Algarkyrk, Kyrkton in Holand, Sutterton, and Fosdyke; the which third part is held of the heirs of Stephen Wygtoft by Knight service, &c.

Also they say upon their oath that Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, and Cecilia his wife, as in right of the same Cecilia, and the aforesaid John Ratclyff, as in his own right, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, were seized as tenants

in

in common of another third part of the manor of Beausolace with its appurtenances, &c. ; the which third part is held of the heirs of Stephen Wygtoft by Knight service, &c.

Also they present upon their oath that the aforesaid Thomas, Marquis of Dorset, and Cecilia his wife, as in right of the same Cecilia, and the aforesaid John Ratclyff, as in his own right, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, were seized as tenants in common of another third part of the manor of Skyrbek with its appurtenances, in Skyrbek & Boston, in their demesne as of fee, together with a third part of the advowson of the House of the Hospital of S. John in Skyrbek, the which third part is held of the Earl of Richmond, &c.

Also they present upon their oath that the aforesaid John Ratclyff, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, was seized of the advowson of the church of Hemmyngby, in the said County of Lincoln, in fee and right, as of one in gross by himself.

The which John Ratclyff, so lately being seized of the third parts and moiety of the third parts of the manors aforesaid, &c., together with the advowson of the church of Hemmyngby, and the alternate advowson of the church of Skyrbek aforesaid, and also with the third part of the moiety of the third part of the advowson of the House of the Hospital of S. John of Skyrbek aforesaid, on the aforesaid 12th and 14th days of January, in the 8th year abovesaid, being by force and virtue of a certain Act of forfeiture enacted against the same John Ratclyff in the Parliament of the Lord the King held at Westminster on the 14th day of October in the 11th year of the Lord the King aforesaid [A.D. 1495], was attainted and convicted of high treason, by which the aforesaid third parts, &c., were seized into and as yet are in the hands of the Lord the King who now is, and that Andrew Dymmok, Solitat of the aforesaid Lord the King who now is, received the issues and profits of the aforesaid manors, &c.

W. BOYD.

5. AN EARLY DYMOKE WILL.—

LEONIS DYMOKE MILITIS.

P. C. C. In dei nomine Amen In the yere of our
23 Ayloffe. Lorde god Mⁱ v^o xij and the xvth day of Apriell
I leon Dymoke of maryng of the hill in the Countie of
lincolne knyght beyng of good and hoole mynde make
and ordigne my testament and Last will in fo^rme
following

following | First I bequethe my soule to almyghty god and to the blessed virgine his mother seint Mary and to all the holy Company of heven | And forasmoch as no man is certeine of the houre of dethe nor what place he shall die in and nothyng so certeine as dethe | and for as moch as I by the kynges pleasure shall goo in hys warrys in the parties by yonde the see Therefore my body to be buryed where it shall please almyghty god | Also that I will that my Executours for the helth of my soule in as hasty tyme as they may after my deceas paye or do to be paid all and singler my detts | Also I gyve and bequethe to the church warke of the Cathedral Church of Lincolne of our blessyd Ladye iijs^d iiij^d and to the Rede Arke of the same iijs^d iiij^d and to the highe autler xx^d and to the fermare of Seint Kateryns withoute lincolne to the Inuencion of Orphanes there xx^d Also I bequethe and gyve to the Church warke of Maryng of al halowes vjs^d viij^d and to the highe autler there for tythes and oblacions forgotten xx^d and to seint Jamys gild of maryng xx^d Also I gyve and bequethe to the Church wark of Screvelby xx^d and to the Church wark of hamerynghm xx^d and to the Church wark of Scraffeld xij^d and to the Church warke of Ouertynton xij^d and to the Church Wark of horncastell xx^d Also I gyve and bequethe to the Convent of the black Freris of Boston for a trentall to be song for me and all Christen Soules x^s and to the prior of the same house xij^d and to the Convent of the Augustyne Freris there xx^d | And to the Convent of the White Freris there of the same towne xx^d | Also I will that the some of lij m̄rē vjs^d viij^d of Lawfull money of England be perceved and taken by the handis of myne executours of the issues and revenues of all and singler my landes and tenement in Maryng Ou'tynton Ho'ncastell Rugheton Halthm Marom Claxby Scraffeld and Connesheby in the Countie of Lincollne and other suche landes and tenement as xpofer willoughby and other cofeoffees be seased of to thentent for the pfo'mance of this my last will and testament that is to saye that the said some of lij m̄rē vjs^d viij^d may be dispendyd upon the wagge of a convenient prest by the space of vij yeris immediatly after my deceas to pray for me my wif Anne and my wif Jane deceased and all Christen Soules takyng yerely for his yerely salary fyve poundes of Lawfull money

money of England | And after the said some of lij merk℥ vj^s viij^d by my said executo^rs pceived and taken | then I will that the said xpofer and other Cofeoffes stond and be seased to the vse of myne heires of my body Lawfully begoten and for defaulte of suche issue to the vse of the heires of Thomas Dymoke my father for euer more to be holden of the Chife Lorde of the Fee by s'uice therof due and accustomed | Also I gyve and bequeth to Antony Gerney my sonne oon gilt Cupp Couered | and to henry Gernay my sonne x mark℥ and to Bartholamewe browne my s'unte xl^s | The Residue of my goodes not bequethed my dett℥ paid and legacies pformed I give and bequethe to Anne Dymoke my wif George Fitzwillm Esquier John hennege the Elder gentilman John Sheffield psone of hameryngthm and s' Richard Atkynson psone of langton that they dispose them for my soule as it shall seem best, to whome I bequethe for their labo^rs to euerich of them xx^s | and the supvisour of this my testament and Last Will I make and ordigne s' Robert Dymoke kynght to whome I bequeth for his labour xx^s In Witness herof to this present my testament and last will I have put my seale the daye and yere abouesaid | These men Wyttnesses Thomas Willughby Thomas Russhe Godfrey fulnetby John Jene and John baynard with other.

On the 7th Oct. 1519 appear Sir Peter Peate prior of the order of the Predicants of the parish of St Botolph's of Boston, Ralph Barroe of Horncastle, John Sawsthorpe of Boston, John Lawrence of Bardney, physician in the house of the said prior and Convent and depose and make oath that Leon Dymoke of Horncastle knight, on 17 August 1519, affirmed a certain codicil to be annexed to his testament—saying these words in his mother tongue “I will that Sr John Heron knyght have my landes in nethertynton whether I lyve or dye accordyng to my promise or els to be sold by Anne my wif and myn executours | and if my wif or myne executōs thynk there be any thyng expressed in my wille oute of goode ordre I will it be refo^rmed by Anne my wif as she and they thynke most pleasure to god profytt for my soule and the paying of my dett.

Proved 28 Nov. 1519 by Anne, the relict and executrix, Power being reserved to the other exors. named in the will.

J. C. H.

6. COCKERINGTON ST. LEONARD'S REGISTERS.—The following is, I think worth noting, showing the fate of one of our early Parish Registers:—"The old Register of Cockerington was burnt in Parson Bransby's time, which was the parson before Wilkinson, which was before L'Ost's time, the present parson. Bransby then Boarded at Keddington and had the Registers with him in the house, which being burnt down the Register was destroyed." This is an extract from a much mouse-eaten letter, found amongst the Coleby and Cockerington deeds at Broughton Hall in Craven, in 1885, and other evidence was evidently written about the middle of last century. The first date in the existing Register is "March y^e Twenty fourth 1670"; the first entry being the baptism of Catherine Greene, daughter of Will. Greene and Catherine his wife 12 December 1670. There is an old Churchwarden's Account book commencing 12th January, 1594.

E. B. TEMPEST.

7. THE SNOWDEN FAMILY.—This was one of the lesser gentry which seems to have taken root in Lincolnshire owing to a member of it becoming Bishop of Carlisle, and thereby Lord of the Manor of Horncastle.

Ralph Snowden, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in Co. Notts., is the first known ancestor. His 3^d. son Robert Snowden became Bishop of Carlisle, and his daughter married the Rev. Robert Rustat, father of Tobias Rustat, the benefactor of Chelsea Hospital. The Bishop married Abigail daughter of Robert Orme, and died in 1621. His widow seems to have lived at Horncastle, where she made her will, dated 5 Feb., 1650-1. She desires to be buried in the church or chancel. She mentions her sons Rutland and Scroope, making the elder executor, and mentioning his sons Robert and Rutland, and his daughters Abigail and Elizabeth. To her 2nd. son Scroope Snowden she leaves 10^l. per ann. for ten years, and alludes to his children without naming them. A codicil is dated 15 Apl. 1651, and the will was proved 7th May, 1651.

The Horncastle Register gives the baptisms of Mr. Rutland Snowden's children: Abigail 22 Oct. 1629, Robert 5 Feb. 1630-1, Rutland 29 Apl. 1632, George 28 July 1633, Francis 8 Sept. 1634, Anna 26 Oct. 1637, Thomas 5 Apl. 1640 and was buried 16 May 1640, William 25 Nov. 1641, Thomas 6 Apl. 1643 and was buried 9 May, 1643, Thomas 16 Oct. 1649. The daughter Elizabeth mentioned in the Bishop's

widow's

widow's will does not appear among the baptisms, but she was buried 27th July 1633.

Another son of the Bishop's, though not mentioned in his mother's will, was Ralph Snowden. He married at Horncastle 8 June 1632, Anne Cherry. Their son Ralph was baptized 8 Apl. 1636. Mrs. Anne Snowden was buried at Horncastle, 18 Dec. 1638.

Scroope Snowden by his wife Elizabeth had a daughter Abigail, baptized 10 May, 1640. The mother of Mr. Rutland Snowden's numerous family was Frances, widow of George Townshend, of Halstead Hall, in Stixwoud, whose will was proved 5 May 1628. He was of the Norfolk Townshends, and left his manor of Cranworth in that county to his eldest son Thomas. His widow married Rutland Snowden, 25 Dec. 1628. He was buried at Horncastle, 28 Aug. 1654, and his widow at the same place, 29 Aug. 1658.

His eldest son Robert Snowden was the father of Jane who married Charles Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, whom she survived, dying in 1743, childless.

I know little of the remaining children, except that George, baptized 28 July, 1633, was buried at Baumber, 6 Dec. 1633, but Abigail married Edward Dymoke, a younger son of Sir Edward Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, according to the Register there, 18 July 1654, and was the ancestress of the Tetford branch.

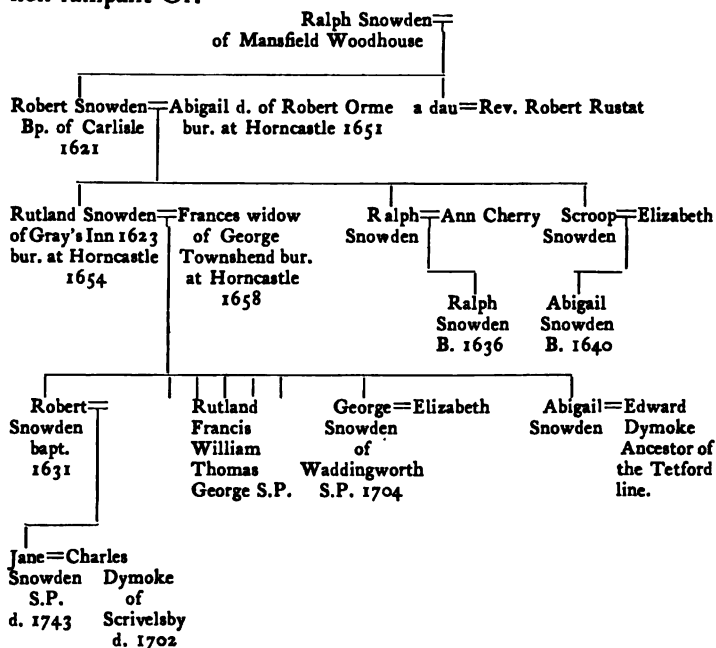
A George Snowden, of Waddingworth, whose will was proved 24 Feb. 1704, is a difficulty I have not been able to clear up. His will is dated 9 Jan. 1700. He leaves 60^l a year to his wife Elizabeth, whom he makes executrix. He leaves his lands in Waddingworth and Horsington to his nephew Edward Dymoke of Lincoln, Gent., and to his heirs.

Of course, the obvious idea would be that he was son of Rutland Snowden, as Edward Dymoke was in that case the son of his sister Abigail. But George the son of Rutland was buried an infant at Baumber, and there is no trace of any other George being baptized in the Horncastle Register. One can hardly think he was a son of the Bishop, for, putting aside the fact of his not being mentioned in the Bishop's widow's will, it would make him too old, as the Bishop died in 1621. Probably, on the whole, he was a son of Rutland, and was baptized in some parish in the neighbourhood.

From Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses* I learn that Rutland Snowden, B.A., from Christ's Coll., Cambridge, 1617-18
(incorporated

(incorporated 11 July, 1622), took the degree of M.A. from St. John's Coll., Oxford, 1623, and was admitted a member of Gray's Inn that year, being described as "son and heir of Robert, Bp. of Carlisle deceased."

The arms given in Yorke's *Union of Honour* are "Azure a lion rampant Or."



A. R. MADDISON.

8.—RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCASTLE.—

CHARTER ROLL, 14 HENRY III., PART I, M. 12.

Henry [by the grace] of God, etc. We have inspected the charter of Ralph de Rodes which he made to the venerable father W[alter], bishop of Carlisle, in these words.

Know all present and to come that I, Ralph de Rodes, have given, granted, and by this my present Charter have confirmed, to W[alter], bishop of Carlisle, for his homage and service, my Manor of Horncastre. To have and to hold to the same bishop and to his heirs in fee and inheritance, freely, quietly and entirely, with the soke, and with the advowsons of the churches,

churches, and with all other things to the same manor and soke pertaining in all places and things; doing therefore to me and my heirs the service of one knight's fee for all service and custom, and all demands pertaining to me and my heirs, which are wont, or ought, or can be axacted for the land or tenements. And I, Ralph de Rodes, and my heirs will warrant, acquit, and defend this manor, with the soke and advowsons of the churches, and with all other things pertaining to it, to the aforesaid bishop and his heirs against the lord the king, and all other Christians or Jews, concerning all services, customs, debts and demands, and all other pleas and plaints by the aforesaid service of one knight's fee, as is aforesaid. And that this my gift, grant and confirmation may obtain strength of security I have confirmed this present writing by the defence of my Seal.

These being witnesses [Josceline] bishop of Bath. R[ichard] bishop of Durham. The Lord S. de Segrave. The Lord R. Fitz Nicholas, Seneschal of the lord the king. Hugh Dispensar. W. de Raleg'. R. de Lexinton. Master Robert de Scherdelawe, W. de London, Richard de Reinger, then Justices of the lord the king of the Bench. Stephen de Stranda, Odard de Wigeton. Hugh de Seretley. Alexander de Kametto, and others.

We therefore holding the aforesaid gift, grant and confirmation firm and acceptable, for us and our heirs do grant and confirm it with our seal, as the aforesaid charter of the aforesaid Ralph de Rodes, which the aforesaid bishop has thereof testifies.

These being witnesses. J[osceline], bishop of Bath. R[ichard], bishop of Durham. H. de Burg, Earl of Kent, Justice of England. Stephen de Segrave. Ralph Fitz Nicholas. Philip de Albiniaco. William de Raleg'. Robert de Lexinton. Gervase, archdeacon of Carlisle. Hugh de Pateshall. Hugh Dispensar. Bartholomew Peche. Geoffrey Dispensar. Henry de Capella. Peter Grimkald. Geoffrey de Cauz. Robert de Cokefeld, and others. Given by the hand of the venerable father R. bishop of Chichester, and our Chancellor, at Westminster, on the 7th day of February, in the 14th year of our reign. [A.D. 1229-30].

HARL. CHART., 58 H., 42, B.M. 25 October,

14 Henry III. [A.D. 1230].

[These copies are (1) Copy of grant to Walter, bishop of Carlisle, of a market at Horncastre, about Edw. I.] to last for seven days.

- (2) Henry by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandy, Aquitaine, and Earl of Anjou, to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, reeves, ministers, and all our bailiffs and faithful people, greeting. Know ye that we have granted and by our present charters confirmed to the venerable father Walter, bishop of Carlisle, that he and his heirs for ever may have one Fair at their manor of Horncastre every year, which may commence two days before the Eve of St. Barnabas the Apostle to last for eight days, that is to say, until the Eve of St. Botolph, besides that fair which they have in the same manor every year at the Feast of St. Laurence, unless the aforesaid fair may be to the annoyance of the neighbouring fairs. Wherefore we will and firmly command that the aforesaid bishop and his heirs may for ever have the aforesaid fair well and in peace, freely, quietly and entirely, with all liberties and free customs to the aforesaid fair pertaining, as is aforesaid.

These are witnesses. H. de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Justiciary of England. Stephen de Segrave. Ralph son of Nicholas. Godfrey de Craucumbe. John son of Philip. Richard Fitz Hugh. Bartholomew Peche. Walter de Kirkeham. Nicholas de Nevil. Hugh de Pateshall. Henry de Capella, and others.

Given by the hand of the venerable father Ralph bishop of Chichester, our Chancellor, at Portesmue, on the 18th day of April, in the 14th year of our reign. [A.D. 1230].

W. BOYD.

9. PARISH REGISTERS: TRANSCRIPTION AND PUBLICATION.—In 1889 the Congress of Archæological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries appointed a small committee for the purpose of considering the best means of assisting the transcription and publication of Parish Registers and Records. This committee in 1892 printed a paper of "Suggestions" which might "prove useful to those anxious to

assist in the preservation, transcription, and, where possible, publication of the documents referred to." (*See Report on the Transcription and Publication of Parish Registers, &c.* [Lond.: Society of Antiquaries], 1892, 8vo., pp. 16).

In addition to the useful "Suggestions," pp. 1-4, the committee has printed five lists of Parish Registers extracted from the privately-printed pamphlet on the same subject by Dr. Geo. W. Marshall, Rouge Croix, Herald's College, 1891, and continued the same up to date (1892). These Lists, arranged under Counties and Places, are as follows:—

- No. 1. Parish Registers printed as separate works.
- No. 2. Parish Registers printed in other works (Books and Periodicals).
- No. 3. Original Registers and Bishop's Transcripts in the British Museum Library.
- No. 4. Registers of other Churches in all Classes (Roman, Nonconformist, and Foreign Churches).
- No. 5. Parish Registers transcribed in *MS.*

As it is most important that these Lists should be made as complete and accurate as possible, I shall be glad to hear of any LINCOLNSHIRE Parish Registers and Records that have been either printed or transcribed which do not appear in the above Lists.

In List No. 1, LINCOLNSHIRE stands thus:—

Great Grimsby, 1538-1812. G. S. Stephenson, M.D. 1889. 8vo.

Horncastle, 1559-1639. Rev. J. C. Hudson. 1892. 8vo.

Irby-upon-Humber, 1558-1785. F. A. Crisp. 1890. Fol.

Stubton, 1577-1628. F. A. Crisp. 1883. Fol.

In List No. 2, LINCOLNSHIRE is only represented by Horncastle, 1559-1639. Parish Magazine, 1888 et seq.

In Lists Nos. 3, 4, and 5, LINCOLNSHIRE is totally unrepresented.

To List No. 1 should be added—

Holbeach, 1606 and 1613-1641, being some part of the missing portion supplied from the Transcripts at Lincoln, by the Rev. G. W. Macdonald. 1892.

To Lists Nos. 2, 3, and 4, *nil* (can anyone fill up these gaps?)
To

To List No. 5, Scrivelsby and Dalderby, 1566-1812, by the Rev. Canon Lodge.

Roughton, 1564-1812, by the Rev. Canon Lodge.

There are, I believe, not a few transcripts of Lincolnshire Parish Registers the report of which I shall be glad to receive and insert in the pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.*

Thornton, Horncastle.

J. CLARE HUDSON.

10. 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 Vol. III. p. 236).

Missive Weapons marked D.

It appears reasonable to expect that out of a given number of weapons found, as these have been, chiefly in places where the fortune of war had deposited them, the missive would bear a large proportion, as the chances of their being lost when projected from engines so infinitely exceed those of weapons intended to remain till the last extremity in the grasp of their masters.

But finding them, as is the case, fall extremely short in proportion to the number of weapons intended for fighting hand to hand is a fact highly illustrating the veracity of those authors, who assert that although the bow was used by our British, it was not by our Saxon or Danish ancestors, in fact men of determined courage (and such the adventurers who came here for plunder from the Continent certainly were) must bear down all opposition made by missive weapons, these often missing their mark, while the determined man with his short dagger never fails, if he is not struck down, to come to close quarters with his antagonist.

D 1, Tab. 7, is beautifully formed and in excellent preservation. It weighs 1 ounce 89 grains Avoirdupois, consequently is too heavy for a hand bow, and we have no reason from history to suppose that such bearded arrows were ever shot from the cross-bow, for which quarrels or square-pointed bolts were universally used as being fittest for piercing armour. This then must have been the arrow of one of the smaller kind of military engines, and of the contrivance or even the names of such engines, though our ancestors used them abundantly, we are left almost wholly in the dark. It was found in the Witham near Fiskerton, 1788.

Fig.

Fig. D 2, Tab. 1, weighs more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ ounces Avoirdupois, and has an opening large enough to admit a shaft as thick as a moderate broom stick. This must therefore have belonged to one of the larger kind of military engines in (*Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, No. 11, p. 73, pl. 2, No. 10), a barbed dart head is delineated, said to be two feet long, which was found in the bed of the Welland.

The term Pheon in heraldry, which has hitherto been supposed to take its origin from the bolt of a cross-bow, is much more likely to have been derived from a weapon like this, which is barbed. The bolt of a crossbow seems to have been always forged square, whence its name. Quarrell, from Carre, which is sometimes written Quarre'. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

Axes and Hatchets, &c. marked E.

As the reasoning upon which some of these are considered as weapons, and others as intended for parade, may be thought more imaginary than real, and the whole number be considered as tools of industry, I have put them together under one letter, promising myself, entitled by that method, to indulge conjecture without being under the necessity to bring strict proof, as in cases like this gratuitous argument is generally the whole we can have to guide us.

E 1, a Hatchet, resembling very nearly in fashion those used at present. The man who found it ground and helved it and proved it to be reasonably good. It was found in the Witham near Fiskerton in 1788.

E 2, by the narrowness and weight of this tool it was probably used for felling. The eye is large and the overlap hilt welded so that it does not much credit either to the age in which it was used or the workman who made it. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

(To be continued.)

II. FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, HENRY VII.—

4 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1888].

9. On the Morrow of All Souls.

Between John Gygour, Master or Warden, and the chaplains of the College and Almshouse of the Holy Trinity, of Tateshale, plaintiffs, and John Newton and Isabella his wife, deforciants of the manor of Withcall, and 500 acres of land, 600 acres of pasture

pasture and 30s. of rent in Withcall, Cokeryngton, Hakyngton, Welton, Gaton and Louthe.

John Newton and Isabel acknowledge the said manor and tenements to be the right of the Master, for which the Master gave them 100 marks.

4 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1489].

10. On the Octaves of St. John the Baptist.

Between Richard Quadryng, of Irreby, John Braytofte, of Burghe, Thomas Kyme, Thomas Kyme, Thomas Massingberde, of Burghe, John Holden, of Irreby, and John Glene, of Burghe, Plaintiffs, and Richard Langer, of Skremby, and Alice his wife Deforciants of a messuage, 46 acres of land, 2 acres of meadow, and 14 acres of pasture in Skremby, Grebby, and Partenay.

Richard Langer and Alice acknowledge the said tenements to be the right of John Holden, for which the plaintiffs gave them £40.

5 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1490.]

11. On the Quindene of St. John the Baptist.

Between Gervase Clyfton, knight, and Hugh Clyfton, esquire, Plaintiffs, and Henry Rede, Deforciant of 2 messuages, 6 tofts, 320 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, 17s. of rent and a rent of the fourth part of a pound of pepper in Carleton, Kyme and Middlecarlton. Henry acknowledged the said tenements and rent to be the right of Gervase, for which the plaintiffs gave him 100 marks.

6 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1491].

12. On the Morrow of the Ascension.

Between William Taylboys, Plaintiff, and Margaret Gybson, widow, who was the wife of Robert Gybson, Deforciant of 2 messuages in Louthe.

Margaret acknowledges the said messuages to be the right of William, for which William gave over £20.

6 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1491].

13. On the Morrow of the Ascension.

Between Richard, bishop of Exeter, Plaintiff, and Henry Nicoll and Joan his wife, Deforciants of 6 messuage, 8 gardens, 50 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 6 acres of pasture in Dunthorp, Harauby, Houghton, Westhrop, and Grantham.

Henry and Joan acknowledge the said tenements to be the right of the bishop, for which the bishop gave them 100 marks.

Margaret

Margaret Fenton holds 5 messuages and 5 gardens of the said tenements in Grantham for her life.

6 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1491].

14. On the Octaves of St. John the Baptist.

Between Richard Hardy, Richard Stevenson, John Iryng, chaplain, and Richard Leke, of Wrangull, Plaintiffs, and John Leek, esquire, and Rose his wife, Deforciants of 10 acres of pasture in Leverton.

John Leek and Rose acknowledged the said pasture to be the right of John Iryng, for which the plaintiffs gave them £30.

7 HEN. VII [A.D. 1492].

15. In one month from Easter Day.

Between John Egmantton, Plaintiff, and Thomas Hall and Katherine his wife deforciants of a messuage, 27 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 4 acres of pasture, and 4 acres of moor in Luddyngton.

Thomas and Katherine acknowledged the said tenements to be the right of John, for which John gave them 40 marks.

7 HEN. VII. [A.D. 1492].

16. On the Quindene of St. John the Baptist.

Between John, Earl of Oxford, John Vavasour, Thomas Barnardeston, esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Newport, esquire, Thomas Underhill, and Nicholas Barnardeston, Plaintiffs, and Thomas Pormerd, Deforciant of the manor of Grose, and 2 messuages, 12 tofts, 100 acres of land, 80 acres of meadow, 60 acres of pasture, and 40 acres of marsh in Great Cotes and Little Cotes.

Thomas Pormerd acknowledges the manor and tenements to be the right of Nicholas, for which the plaintiffs gave him £90.

W. BOYD.

(To be continued.)



QUERIES.

12. UPTON FAMILY.—Wm. H. Upton, Esq., whose address is Walla Walla, Washington, U.S., would be very thankful to receive, at any time, any information tending to show the migration of any person named Upton from Lincolnshire,

shire, or any other place in England, to America, prior to the year 1650. Also information of connections between the Uptons and Ayscoughs before 1640, and any association of the name Upton with the name Repton, Ripton, Rebton, or Rupton. Mr. Upton may be addressed by letter.

13. THE REV. JAMES FOWLER, M.A., VICAR OF HORNCastle, 1722-1779.—Can anyone assist me by tracing the parentage of the Rev. James Fowler, M.A., Vicar of Horncastle from 1722 to 1779. He was entered on the Books of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1718, as "filius generosi," and he afterwards obtained a fellowship there, which, at a college meeting held February 23rd, 1724, was declared void by reason of his promotion to the living of Horncastle by the Right Rev. John Waugh, Bishop of Carlisle and Dean of Gloucester. Previous to these facts all else is at present blank.

Brimpton, Reading.

LILIAN A. FOWLER.

14. THE ERMINE STREET.—I have often heard that undisturbed paving-stones have been seen on the line of the Roman road, North of Lincoln. Though I have many times cycled along that road, I have never caught sight of them. Can anyone say from personal knowledge where they are?

Winterton, Doncaster.

J. T. F.

15. FOREIGN REFUGEES IN THE ISLE OF AXHOLME.—Will some reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* say which is the best historical account of the Foreign Refugees who settled at Sandtoft in the Isle of Axholme. Are any lists of the names of these people in existence? From what part of the continent did they come? De La Pyrme, who wrote on the subject, came from Ypres in Flanders, I believe. Also, where the most complete copies of the Sandtoft Registers can be obtained or inspected. Stovin did something on the matter; are his works in existence?

Wryde.

EGAR.



REPLIES.

16. FIELD NAMES (Vol. III., p. 108).—Conisholme. In spite of the arms mentioned by Mr. Morton, I am inclined to think that we may look higher than "Conies" for the derivation

tion of the name. The following interesting catena of field-names in the parish which I have lately recovered may throw light upon the question.

- (1.) Yerlesdale or Jerlesdale is mentioned in the Alvingham Priory Register as having been given to the Priory; and Green, in his *Conquest of England* states that the Earldom of East Anglia, which included part of Lincolnshire, was carved out of Mercia on purpose for Harold. This dale I can locate within a few yards, though the exact bounds are lost owing to the alterations made at the enclosure of the Fen Meadow.
- (2.) In a Land Sale Catalogue of 1808, when more than half the parish (which belonged to the Earl of Buckinghamshire) was sold, there is a field called King Harold's Six Acres. In 1828, when this was sold again, it had degenerated into Harry's Six Acres, and now it has lost the Harry.

[If by chance any of your readers has a copy of the Catalogue of 1808 I should be thankful to see it, as mine has lost the first leaf.]

- (3.) Another field is called in the *Tithe Award* and also in earlier documents, "Goodwin's Garth." N.B.—Though we write Harold's father's name Earl Godwin, we always talk of the Goodwin Sands, which were named after him.
- (4.) Queen Editha, Harold's sister, had estates in adjoining parishes. Conisholme is not mentioned in Domesday Book. Can anyone tell me if it belonged to the Manor of Gayton?
- (5.) In the Alvingham Priory Register the name is nearly (if not quite) always spelt Cunningsholme, or Cunningsholme, and in *Testa de Neville* and other old documents, Coningsholme.

Altogether, I think the evidence is fairly strong that it was Cynings-holme, the King's Island.

Conisholme Rectory.

T. LONGLEY.

17. CROWNING OF JACKS (Vol. III., p. 218).—As in our vernacular idiom "crowning" a thing signifies striking it on the head or on the crown, it is more than probable that William
Hall,

Hall, when he speaks of "Crowning of Jacks," that is of pike, means simply the capturing of them by that very primitive method.

The fact, however, it should be remarked, is not very easy of accomplishment, but I have seen it done. The weapon employed was, I recollect, the "auger." This curious instrument, specially adapted for extracting eels from their lair in the mud, is composed of several tooth-blades which, fixed edge to edge, terminate at the apex in a socket suitable for the insertion of a long shaft. Hall may have made use of some other weapon.

St. Martins, Guernsey.

GEORGE MARKHAM.

18. REV. WILLIAM BOWES (Vol. III., pp. 237-8).—A correspondent has furnished me with the second marriage of the Rev. William Bowes, the "poor parson" whom Nell Lister was supposed to have "ruined" by marrying. He was married at Burwell, 18 Nov., 1734, to Mrs. Mary Brett of Horncastle.

A. R. MADDISON.

19. SIR PETER EWERS OF LINCOLNSHIRE (Vol. III., p. 247).—Mr. Pink will find in Archdeacon Stonehouse's *Hist. of the Isle of Axholme*, some account of the Eure, or Evers, family. A branch of the great Yorkshire house was long seated at Belton in the Isle of Axholme, and also at Washingborough in Co. Lincoln.

A. R. MADDISON.

20. BARONY OF STOURTON (Vol. III., p. 247).—Surely Mr. Taylor has only to turn to Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, pp. 387-8, to find the information he requires. On the death of Edward 9th Duke of Norfolk in 1777, the heirs general of the senior line of the Howards were the daughters and co-heirs of Mr. Philip Howard, his younger brother. The elder was Lady Stourton; the younger Lady Petre. Between these the Barony of Mowbray was in abeyance till called out by the crown in favour of Lord Stourton in 1878. The Barony of Seagrave was in abeyance between the Howards and Berkeleys ever since the 15th century till it was called out also in favour of Lord Stourton in 1878.

A. R. MADDISON.

21. BOONED ROAD (Vol. III., p. 249).—Have your correspondents referred to the *New English Dictionary*? It is there shewn that *Boon* is first a prayer or request, then the

the matter prayed for or asked, then a favour or gift, and with the special sense of "an unpaid service due by a tenant to his lord," whence boon-day, boon-loaf (a loaf allowed to a tenant when working on a boon-day), boon-man, boon-work; also boon-ploughing, boon-shearing, a day's work given gratuitously to a farmer by his neighbours. *Precariæ* is the Latin equivalent of "boon-work." Hence the verb "to boon," to do boon-work, to mend roads, perhaps, says Dr. Murray, probably, may we not say? as one of the chief forms of boon-work. The words Boonage and Booning are used of doing boon-work.

May I take this opportunity of recommending all interested in etymology to consult the great work to which I have referred whenever it is possible, or if not, the shorter but complete Dictionary of Professor Skeat, especially before airing conjectures in print.

J. T. FOWLER.

In a provincial sense Boon is a gift or service asked or sued for. "Will you give me a boon?" is not an uncommon phrase in the Eastern Counties. Boon, to repair a highway—Icel *bóu* A.S. *bén* or *bene*. *Dau bóu*—a Petition, defined by Atkinson as an euphemistic description of a necessary service, one of the duties of the Surveyor being "to call together all the Inhabitants of the Parish six days in every year to Labour in Repairing the Highways. All persons keeping Draughts or occupying Lands being obliged to send a Team for every Draught, and for every £50 a year which they keep or occupy, and all other persons to work or find a Labourer." (*Markstone*, com. edit. 1766, vol. i., p. 358.) Thus, on boon-days men gave their services with their teams for repairing the roads, material being taken from the road sides or adjoining lands. The Surveyor was boon-master. (*Brogden*).

The same term I have heard in Ohio, U.S.A., years ago. Certain days were named on which citizens could work out their Tax by repairing Highways. These days were called Boon-days, the work Booning—a necessary service, but scarcely considered a tax. At this work there was an understanding that no man was to take his coat off or make himself sweat, under a penalty.

A modern authority claims the derivation of Boon from O.E. *bone* or *boin*—a petition, that which is asked or granted as a benefit or favor, a gift, benefaction, grant, or present.

"Every

"Every good gift (or giving) and every perfect boon is from above."—
James i., 17 (Revised version).

"For which to God he made so many an idle Boon."—Spenser.

Skeat claims *boon* as Scandenavian, but this is disputed by Wedgewood, who would derive it from the French *bon*, used in an Archiac sense, good pleasure, desire. Boon-days were days on which tenants were bound to work for their lord gratis. (*Halliwell*.) To boon or beun, to do a service to another. (*Bailey*).

A Booned Road may be a road made by adjoining occupiers or others interested, dedicated for public use, and accepted by the authorities. I have known several roads of this kind.

Wryde.

S. EGAR.

REVIEWS.

The Holbeach Parish Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials, A.D. 1606 and 1613-1641 [except the years 1617, 1626, 1629, 1636, and 1637]; *some part of its Missing Portion extending over many years, supplied from the Transcripts in the Bishop's Register at Lincoln, with Notes on the Names mentioned from Wills, etc., and Alphabetically arranged*, by the Rev. Grant W. Macdonald, M.A., Vicar of St. Mark's, Holbeach; also *A Paper* read by him before the Spalding Gentleman's Society, 4th November, 1891. [Printed for subscribers]. Lincoln: J. Williamson, 1892. 8vo., pp. xvi., 173.

At first sight this is a somewhat difficult book to understand, first, because the binder's title—"Holbeach Register"—is delusive, and, secondly, because the actual amount of the Parish Register missing, but fortunately found in the Bishop's Transcripts, is small. Nevertheless, Mr. Macdonald is to be congratulated on having put into print so much useful historical information respecting the important town of Holbeach. These records and notes will be invaluable to the future historian of that place, and in their interests we tender Mr. Macdonald our warmest thanks.

His paper read before the Spalding Gentleman's Society (pp. v.-xvi.) picks out the plums of these 29 years' transcripts, which include 723 baptisms, 287 marriages, and 205 burials,
and

and is full of historical as well as local information concerning the Holbeach Registers.*

Passing over the actual transcripts of the Christenings, Marriages, and Burials (pp. 1-65), which are arranged alphabetically, we come next to his valuable *Notes about past Inhabitants of Holbeach from the foregoing Register, from Wills examined at Lincoln and other sources*, pp. 66-86, containing a Pedigree of Dr. W. Stukeley. These *Notes* are replete with much out-of-the-way and reliable information.

Next follows *Some stray Items from the old Parish Registers of Holbeach Church, A.D. 1560-1788, the names being arranged in Alphabetical order*, pp. 87-109.

Then the *Landowners of Holbeach, A.D. 1699, collected from Parish Terriers and alphabetically arranged in A.D. 1892*, pp. 100-147.

Then *The Bounds of the Parish of Holbeach 200 years ago, as given us by William Pepper, whom Dr. Stukeley informs us was the Parish Clerk and a tenant of Mr. John Stukeley his father*, pp. 148-155. An *Index of Persons, Places, and Subjects* closes a work full of valuable information, the facts of which are certainly not to be gathered either from the Title page of the volume in question or the binder's title, which would have far better been "Holbeach Records."

Parish Memorials relating to Norton Disney, by the Vicar. Newark: Whiles. 1893. Pp. 136; with five illustrations.

This is another of the parish histories which we gladly notice from time to time as material for building up our great County History of the future. There are few better services that an educated man can do to his neighbours in a country place than to interest them in the history and its surviving memorials of their own home, and few men have such opportunity for this as country vicars. The work ought not to be ambitious, and the author's apology for his simplicity is hardly needed, but it must be—as this is—the painstaking work of one who himself feels the interest.

This is a second edition, in a revised and improved form, of some notes, rather like village lectures, drawn up by the Rev. G. Roberts primarily for his parishioners. After some introductory remarks on the neighbourhood—the rather dismal

* See also Mr. Macdonald's *Historical Notices of the Parish of Holbeach*, 1890, p. 228.

moor between Lincoln and Newark—we have a chapter, showing great pains to be clear, on the short entry in Domesday ; then historic notices of the Disney family from whom the village derives its specific name ; then the later owners since the extinction of the Disney line in 1694 ; and finally the places of interest in the parish, which consist of a small entrenched camp, the site of the moated manor-house, and the remarkable memorials in the parish church.

Mr. Roberts has in his remote and seldom-visited parish a subject of more than average interest among our county villages. It is four miles from Swinderby station, seven from Newark, and eleven from Lincoln, and is very inaccessible, but nevertheless has much to repay a visit. "Few lordships," as Mr. Roberts says, have descended with so unbroken a line of succession. There are two tables of pedigree, tracing the Disneys (who are said to derive their name from Isigny near Bayeux) from Lambert, the reputed ancestor of the English line, to Molineux Disney who died *sine prole* in 1694, nine years after his only son died on the scaffold for participation in the Monmouth rebellion. Thus for 600 years the lordship was in the occupation of one name, with the exception of a single break in the case of John Hamsterley, who married a Disney in the 15th century. Molineux Disney, even before his son's unhappy end, had sold the estate to the second Duke of Albemarle, son of the famous General Monk. On his widow's death the succession devolved on Sir Walter Clarges, in whose descendants it continued for the next 150 years, passing then to the Jervis family, Viscounts St. Vincent, the honourable tradition of whose family was well sustained by the late Viscount (the 4th), who was killed at the battle of Abuklea in the Soudan in 1885.

The church is of no great architectural interest, though of sufficient variety to afford a text for a simple lecture on the dates of its several parts, and is much disfigured by a lath and plaster cieling to the nave, and by serious mutilations of Puritan times. But in respect of its monuments it comes into a front rank in the county. First comes a beautiful effigy under a recessed arch of a lady of the first half of the 14th century. Next is a remarkable sunk half-effigy under a canopy with a cross below the waist, of the same character as slabs at Kingerby (also of a Disney) and Washingborough in this county. Then comes a knight in armour, set on a later altartomb. Next is the effigy of Hautascia Disney, late 14th century,

century, in a close-fitting dress with buttons all down the front. Last comes the remarkable brass of William and Richard Disney, cut, for economy's sake, on a brass still bearing on the reverse its original Dutch inscription, of which a full description has already been given in our *Brass Supplement*. Illustrations or photographs of all these, except the third, are very wisely given.

There are a few slips, such as "plymth," whimple," "ane" (for *âne*), &c. The husband of Hautascia Disney (who is given as "hautacia") appears in the extraordinary form of "IBlli," for the obvious "Will." But taken altogether, Mr. Roberts has done very creditable work, which we hope will be appreciated by others besides his parishioners.

Consideraciones Temperiei pro 7 Annis, per Magistrum Willelmum Merle, Socium Domns de Merton. Reproduced and Translated under the supervision of G. J. Symons, F.R.S. London: Edward Stanford. 1891. Fol. [pp. ix. 10.]

Amongst the Worthies of Lincolnshire should surely be included the name of William Merle, some time Rector of Driby, to whom, on the competent authority of Mr. G. I. Symons, of *British Rainfall* fame, "remains the distinction of being the first man in the world to keep a journal of the weather." This journal, ranging over the 7 years 1337 to 1344, has been preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, written in Latin on vellum, and bound up, together with another MS. of his on Weather Prognostications and other treatises on like subjects, in a small folio volume (Digby MSS. 176), bearing on its sides the arms of Sir Kenelm Digby, by whom it was presented to the Bodleian in 1634. This MS. was known to Dr. Plot, the antiquary of Charles II.'s time, who, in a notice of it published in 1685, speaks of its author, somewhat erroneously, as "the industrious *Walter* Merle, Fellow of Merton College, who observed the weather here at Oxford every day of the month, seven years together, viz., from Jan. 1337 to Jan. 1344, the MSS. of which observations are yet remaining in the Bodleian Library." But from that time the MS. had escaped notice until 1891, when it was rediscovered, and promptly reproduced and made public. It gives an account of the weather every month from Jan. 1337 to Jan. 1344, when it breaks abruptly off; and its observations show that its author lived not only at Oxford where he held a Fellowship at Merton, but also in some part of Lindsey, not far

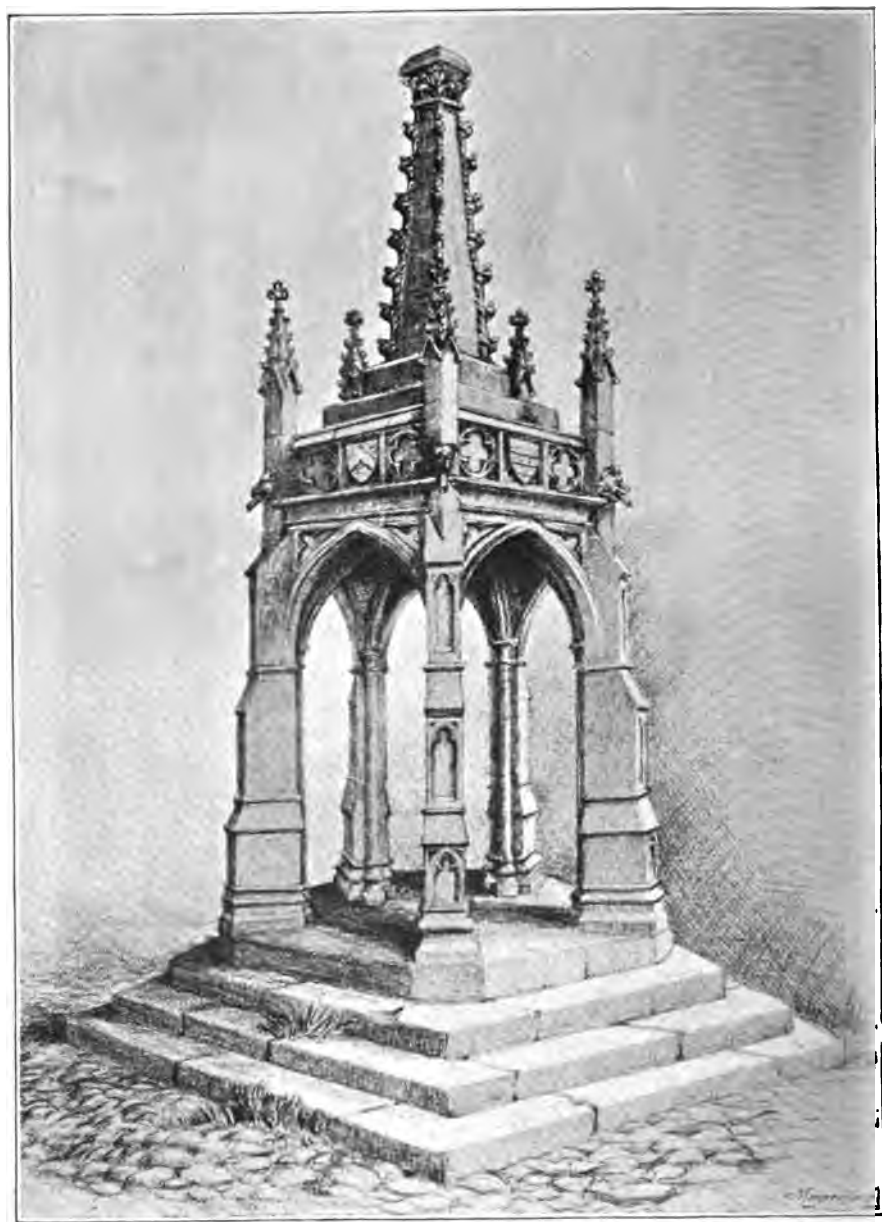
far from the N.E. coast. The place is not mentioned, but seems to be sufficiently identified as Driby by the entry in Bp. Burghersh's Register that William, son of William Merle was admitted to the Rectory of Driby, on the presentation of John Harsyh, on 13 May, 1331, and that his successor was instituted after his death in 1347; his incumbency thus including the 7 years over which his journal extends. Here is a specimen of it:—"A.D. 1343, March 28th. Stormy with a very strong N.W. wind, and with hail, rain, snow very often in the day. At mid-day there was an earthquake, which was so great that in certain parts of Lyndesay the stones in the chimneys fell down, after shaking in very great agitation, and it lasted long enough for the 'Salutatio angelica' to be distinctly said. . . . The afore-mentioned earthquake was not felt at Oxford." It remains only to add that Wm. Merle's Journal has been excellently reproduced under Mr. Symons' supervision, forming a thin folio volume, of which 100 copies only have been printed, the ten pages of the original MS. being given in facsimile, with a translation by Miss Parker on the opposite page.

OBITUARY.—Lincolnshire has just lost a Worthy who has for the last 50 years been the prime mover in the conservation of its ancient Buildings, and whose knowledge of nearly every Church in the County was unsurpassed—the Bishop of Nottingham—Dr. Edward Trollope, who died at Leasingham Rectory on Sunday, Dec. 10th, aged 76. His writings on historical and archæological subjects are very numerous, indeed one has only to open any one of the XX. vols. of the Associated Architectural Societies' *Reports* to find some record of an interesting archæological feature connected with the County from his versatile pen.

He will long be remembered as the beau ideal of an archæological *Gentleman*, ever ready to impart knowledge to the annual gatherings of the Lincolnshire Architectural Society. The memory of this true Lincolnshire Worthy will not readily be effaced.

A LINCOLNSHIRE CENTENARIAN.—At Thornton, near Horncastle, on the eleventh of December, 1893, died Mrs. Elizabeth Daubney, who completed her one hundred and second year the preceding Friday (Dec. 8th). She was the daughter of John and Mary Atkin, and was born at Legby near Market Rasen on Dec. 8th, 1791, and baptised in Legby Church on Dec. 11th, 1791. She married first John Panton of Belchford, at Lynwood Church, and brought up a family of ten children. Her husband died in 1840 and is buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Horncastle. She married secondly William Daubney of Firsby, who is also dead and is buried in Holy Trinity Churchyard, Horncastle. At the age of 97 she determined to go to London and live with her daughter there, but she soon returned to Horncastle, and finally settled down in lodgings at Thornton, where she led a quiet uneventful life of five years, passing away after only two days' illness; recalling our late Poet Laureate's lines in "The Grandmother"—

"And age is a time of peace, so it be free from pain,
And happy has been my life; but I could not live it again.
I seem to be a little tired, that's all, and long for rest."



HOLBEACH HIGH CROSS.

HENRY PEET, F.S.A.





Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



HOLBEACH HIGH CROSS.—The scholarly author of *Murray's Handbook for Lincolnshire*, in his brief description of Holbeach, alludes to the Parish Church; to the Hospital of All Saints; and to the High Cross. All three were situated in near proximity, and he says, "they must have formed a remarkable architectural group." The glorious Parish Church happily remains, and in its external features, presents much the same appearance as it did five hundred years ago, except that the mellowing influence of time has softened and subdued its venerable aspect, and added a richer hue to its grey stone. The Hospital of All Saints, built immediately opposite the North side of the Church on the site now occupied by the Chequers Inn, has completely disappeared—no stone remains *in situ*—and it is much to be deplored that no drawing, plan, or elevation of this 14th century building (so far as I have been able to ascertain) is now in existence. The High Cross—or Market Cross, as it is frequently styled—has also disappeared. In this case, however, we are fortunate in possessing Stukeley's drawing—roughly executed and much out of perspective—which enables us to form a fairly accurate conception, not only of its general design but also of its details. From this imperfect sketch, the accompanying illustration has been prepared, but no undue liberty has been taken with the

design. A careful examination of the constructional thrusts will show that Stukeley's building would be of doubtful stability. This has now been rectified. The buttresses and arches have been given their proper measures so as to carry the groining with safety, and the structure generally has been depicted with some regard to perspective. For much valuable aid in recovering the plan and correct proportions, and for the drawing itself from which the photographic reproduction has been made, I am indebted to my friend, E. W. Cox, Esq., of Liverpool. The interest which has of late years been re-awakened in the architectural works of the middle ages must be my apology for an attempt to keep alive the memory of this unique and picturesque relic of my native town. The Cross which I propose to describe was the successor of an earlier Cross. Of this earlier Cross we have indeed very little authentic information. We can however approximately fix the date of its erection and the causes which led thereto. In the year 1252 Thomas de Multon, lord of Holbeach and Egremont, obtained a licence from King Henry III. to hold a Market and a Fair at Holbeach. The Market was to be held weekly on Thursday, and the Fair was to last two days, namely, on the Eve and the day of St. Michael. No mention of, or allusion to, a Cross has been found in any document previous to that date. About twenty years later, during the reign of Edward I., a Special Commission was issued for the purpose of taking certain Inquisitions which are contained in what are known as the "Hundred Rolls." From these documents it appears that the Prior of Spalding had a Fishery on the river bank, and that he could levy "a toll as far as the Cross of Holbeach." This clearly proves that in the year 1273 a Cross existed, and that it was a landmark sufficiently known and recognised to be referred to in an important State Document. We may, I think, not unreasonably conclude that when the lord of Egremont obtained the Market (1252) he also caused the Market Cross to be built. As to its form, size, and ornamentation we cannot speak with any definite exactness. Those crosses set up in early times were generally both in intention and design far more simply and correctly *crosses* than those of a later date. Often remarkable for size and altitude, and ornate in detail, they strictly preserved the cruciform shape, and to this the architectural decorations were always carefully subordinated. Erected to commemorate the establishment of a Market at a time when chivalrous lords were returning from the Holy Land,
the

the stones of this ancient Cross may have been worn by the knees of that nameless Crusader who founded the Saracen's Head.* Be this as it may, it formed a fitting companion to the venerable Norman Church which then existed. It stood a silent witness to its fall, it saw the consecration of the first stone of the new church, it watched all through that busy building period until finally it beheld the noble parish church much as we see it to-day. The old order was rapidly giving place to the new, and in its turn, after an existence of less than two centuries, it fell before the restless spirit of the age.

We know that the glorious parish church was fully completed before the close of the 14th century, and we can well imagine that many of the masons who had been employed on this great work would still be living in the town—some of them had probably helped to quarry and convey the stone from Barnack—and they must frequently have seen some of those superb Eleanor Crosses which the old people of that day would remember being built. Within the county—at Lincoln, Grantham, and Stamford—and in the neighbouring county—at Northampton and Geddington—Eleanor Crosses had been erected. Thus within easy distance, five of these magnificent structures existed, and were attracting universal attention amongst the building fraternity. The restless building activity which characterized the period, and the desire to emulate the architectural works which were then progressing, is quite sufficient to account for the demolition of the old Cross and the erection of a more elaborate and stately structure in the fashion, or architectural style then prevailing. As to the exact position it occupied, it is difficult to speak with absolute certainty. It may have stood at the extreme N. W. angle of the churchyard, on the site occupied by the present Market House, but the weight of evidence would rather point to the opposite side of the river, to the house at the corner of Church Street and Spalding Road. This was formerly the old Market House. It certainly stood very near to the Bridge, which crossed the river at this point—High Cross Bridge it is designated in all ancient documents. Standing there at the intersection of five roads it would attract the attention of the traveller in whichever direction he journeyed. Let me then, as briefly as possible, give some account of its form, architectural style, and of its ornamentation and enrichment.

* A hamlet a mile and a half from Holbeach, on the Old Sea Bank.

Its form was pentagonal, and it stood on a pentagonal Calvary of three steps. These steps were all plain, though it is not at all uncommon to find in similar structures, the lower steps benched for the accommodation of the market people. On the uppermost step is the platform of the Cross—a pentagon with canted angles. From this platform rise five massive buttresses, divided into three stages by plain set-offs. The plinths are moulded, and the outer face of the buttresses are ornamented by paneling, each panel being finished with pointed arches containing trefoiled cusplings. The inner faces of the buttresses are worked into attached vaulting shafts, with moulded bases and caps. These with the buttresses carry a groined roof with moulded ribs—the vaulting cells correspond to the five moulded arches connecting the buttresses. The spandrels are decorated with trefoils. Above this is a plain cavetto moulding carrying the parapet. This parapet is bold and effective, divided into three panels by vertical bars. The centre panels in each face carry shields of arms. On the two shields depicted in the view are sculptured the arms of De Multon—*Argent, 3 bars gules*—and the arms of Holbeach—*A Chevron, engrailed*. The two panels on either side of the armorial panel contain circles enclosing quartrefoil cusplings. From the upper set-offs of the buttresses rise square pinnacles, which are set diagonally. They are ornamented at the lower moulding of the parapet with gurgoyles, through which a water-drain issues. The pinnacles rise above the parapet, and terminate with richly-crocketed gablets, crowned by a carved finial.

Above the parapet, and from behind it, the roof rises in two steps, or tiers, carrying a pentagonal spire elaborately crocketed at the angles. This is surmounted by a large sculptured capping, which has the appearance of having been intended to support a statue or some heraldic animal, such a finish being more common in secular work than a cross, although the latter would have been more appropriate.

The whole structure is a masterly composition. It exhibits that style of architecture which characterized the early years of the 15th century, to which date its erection may be attributed. For simplicity, for dignity, and for elegance of design, it had few rivals.

Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* furnish authentic information on the following points? (a) Date of erection; (b) Date of demolition; (c) Site.

Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

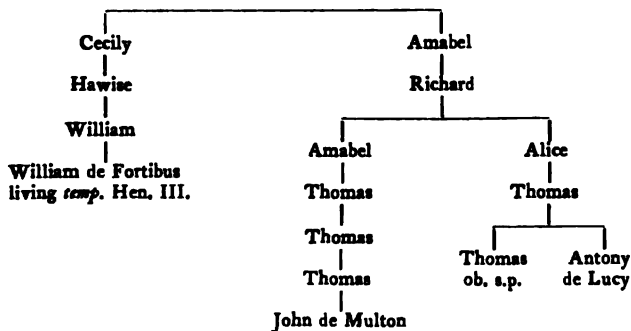
HENRY PEET, F.S.A.

23. SOME LINCOLNSHIRE PEDIGREES FROM THE PLEA ROLLS.—Feeling it is the wish of the Editors and the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, that all subscribers should record in its pages any historical notes they may meet in their reading relating to Lincolnshire, I hope to be able to give some “gatherings” from that excellent quarterly *The Genealogist*, now edited by Mr. Keith W. Murray, F.S.A., and trust other readers may give “gleanings” from other periodicals. Some very interesting Lincolnshire pedigrees have from time to time being given by Major-General the Hon. George Wrottesley, in his extracts from the Plea Rolls for the last few years in *The Genealogist* (from page 242 of Vol. 7 to the present time), I cannot do better than commence by giving extracts from General Wrottesley’s “notes,” but before doing so, I will preface them by the General’s heading to his “articles.”

“The following notes from the Plea Rolls in the Public Record Office, have been taken at various times whilst engaged in searching the Rolls of the Courts of Law for such that throw light on the History of Staffordshire. In the progress of examining the records for this object, I came frequently upon cases which are of considerable interest for the history of other counties.”

De Banco, Mich., 4 Ed. III., m. 306, dorso.

Northampton. Antony de Lucy and John de Multon, of Egremond, sued John de Claveryng for the manor of Rodeston, the pleadings gave this pedigree.

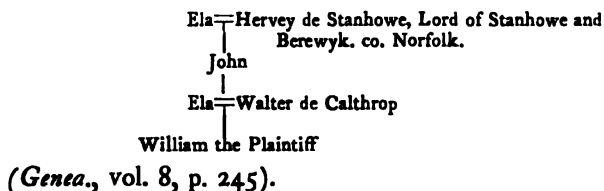


(*Genea.*, vol. 8, p. 153).

De

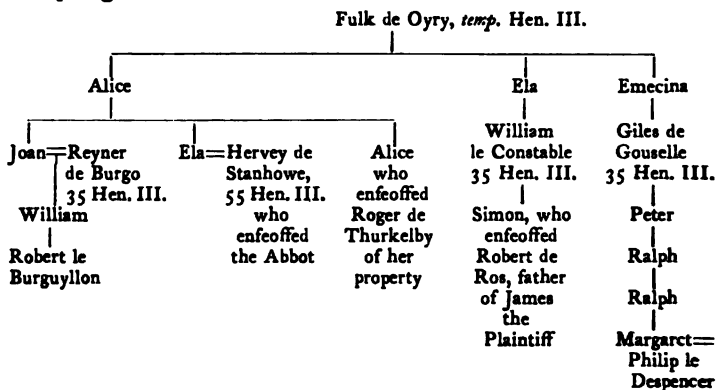
De Banco. Mich., 7 Ed. III., m. 222.

Linc. William de Calthrop, Chivaler sued the Abbot of Croyland for one third of the manor of Gedeneye (Gedney).



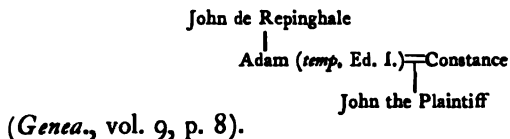
De Banco. Easter, 7 Edw. III., m. 77.

Lincoln. James de Ros sued the Abbot of Croyland for the advowson of the church of Gedeneye. The pleadings give this pedigree.



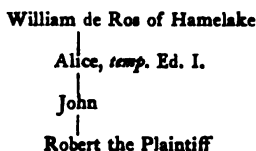
De Banco. Hillary, 7-8 Ed. III., m. 259, dorso.

Linc. John son of Adam son of John de Repinghale sued John de Stonore and Matilda his wife for the manor of Repinghale, which Bernard de Brus had given to Adam son of John de Repinghale and Constance his wife.



De Banco. Mich., 9 Ed. III., m. 353.

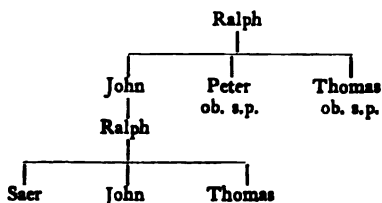
Linc. Robert son of John Comyn sued Roger Comyn and Agnes his wife and other tenants for land at Ulseby near Wotton, which William de Ros of Hamelake had given to Alice his daughter.



Genea., vol. 9, p. 13).

De Banco. Mich., 9 Ed. III., m. 435.

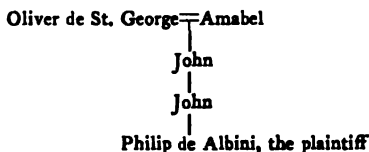
Linc. Thomas brother of John son of Ralph de Rocheford sued Saer son of Ralph de Rocheford, chivaler, for a third of the manor of Fenne in the vill of St. Both'o, Skirbeck, and Toft near Freston, as his purparty of the inheritance of Ralph de Rocheford, the said manor being held of the fee of Richemund, and partly of the soke of Richemund, which was partible among male heirs, and he gave this pedigree.



(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 13).

De Banco. Easter, 10 Ed. III., m. 35.

Linc. Philip de Albini sued Nicholas Belon and Robert de Stanford for land in Brendebroghton, and he sued Richard de Waldegrave, chivaler, for two parts of the manor of Brendebroghton and the advowson of the church of the same, which Oliva daughter of Alan fitz Jordan had given to Oliver de St. George and Amabel his wife.



It will be seen that one of the descendants of Oliver St. George had taken the name of Albini.

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 79).

De Banco. Mich., 10 Ed. III., m. 333, dorso.

Linc. Robert de Colville sued Simon Peeche, who had been called to warranty by Isolda, formerly wife of Gilbert Peeche, for the manor of Corby.

Roger de Colville, *temp.* Ed. I.

Edmund

Robert the Plaintiff

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 81).

De Banco. Easter, 10 Ed. III., m. 108, dorso.

Linc. John son of Thomas de Shepelay sued Ada, formerly wife of John de Wynceby, for the manor of Benyngton near St. Botolph.

Reginald de Benyngton, *temp.* Hen. III.

Alice

Thomas

John, the Plaintiff

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 82).

De Banco. Easter, 10 Ed. III., m. 106.

Linc. John, son of Richard de Hudleston sued Reginald de Donyngton, chivaler, and John his son, for land in Randeby, which Ralph de Neville had given to John de Hudleston his grandfather.

John de Hudleston

Richard

John, the Plaintiff

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 83).

De Banco. Mich., 10 Ed. III., m. 478.

Linc. Robert Bagot of Hacunby sued Adam son of Alan Vinter of Spalding for land at Pyncebek, which William son of Walter de Spalding had given to John son of Robert Bagot and Emma his wife.

Robert

Robert Bagot
 |
 John—Emma, temp. Ed. I.
 |
 William
 |
 Robert Bagot, the Plaintiff

N.B.—The *Liber Niger Scaccarii* of A.D. 1166 shews that Hacunby was held at that date by Hervey Bagot of the Baron of Stafford.

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 85).

De Banco. Hillary, 15 Ed. III., m. 84.

Linc. Adam de Stretton sued Alan le Zouche of Assheby and another, for an illegal distress at Great Glen. The pleadings give this pedigree.

Reginald
 |
 Peter—Ela, temp. Ed. I.
 |
 Roger
 |
 Henry, now living, who holds a moiety of Great Glen.

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 150).

De Banco. Easter, 16 Ed. III., m. 202.

Linc. William de Dacre and Katrine his wife sued the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln for the next presentation of the Church of Holbeche.

Anthony de Bek John de Bek
 | |
 Alice—William de Willughby Milcent—John de Harcourt
 | |
 Robert William de Harcourt
 |
 John

William de Dacre claimed by descent from Margaret the daughter and heir of Thomas de Multon of Stow; the Beks had held the manor and advowson.

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 208).

De

De Banco. Hillary, 17 Ed. III., m. 114.

Linc. The King sued Henry Hillary, Knight, for the next presentation of the Church of Somercotes.

Thomas de Multon of Franketon [Frampton], *temp.* Hen. III.

Thomas

Alan—Joan

Thomas, who had demised his right to Henry Hillary for his life.

(*Genea.*, vol. 9, p. 209).

De Banco. Mich., 30 Ed. III., m. 164.

Notts. John son of Ralph Champeneys of Quappelade and Margaret his wife, and Fulk Everard of Sutton, the Blake, and Alice his wife sued Thomas de Sibethorp, parson of the Church of Bekyngnam, for the manor of Sibethorp by writ of right in the Lords' court, and Stephen Walys, the capital lord, had remitted suit into the King's court.

Alexander Bozon of Kirketon in Hoyland,
temp. King Richard

Ralph, ob. s.p.

Hugh

Simon

John, ob. s.p.

Margaret (Plaintiff)

Alice (Plaintiff)

Joan, ob. s.p.

Alice had married for her first husband William, son of Hugh de Flete.

(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 29).

De Banco. Mich., 20 Ed. III., m. 354.

Lincoln. Thomas son of Thomas de Neville of Faldyngworth sued Ralph de Neville, chivaler, and others for the manor of Snyterby.

Sibil—Thomas de Neville—Matilda

Thomas—Joan

Ralph de Neville, the Defendant

Thomas, the Plaintiff

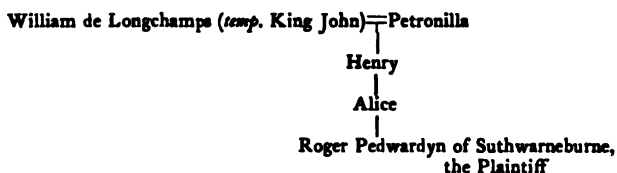
Verdict for Thomas.

(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 31).

De

De Banco. Trinity, 20 Ed. III., m. 55, dorso.

Southampt. Roger de Pedwardyn sued the Abbot of Croyland for the next presentation of the Church of Suthwarneburne.

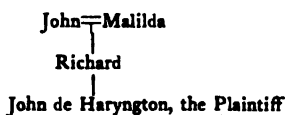


The Abbot claimed this advowson by a grant of Alan de Credun, the *atavys* of Alice, which had been confirmed by Maurice his son and by Guy his grandson, who was grandfather of Alice the mother of Roger.

(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 31).

De Banco. Easter, 22 Ed. III., m. 239.

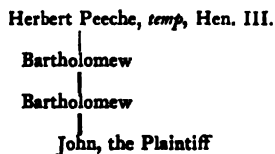
Lincoln. John son of Richard de Haryngton, chivaler, sued John son of Philip de Haryngton for land in Little Paunton, which Philip de Paunton had given to John Haryngton and his issue by his daughter Matilda.



(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 32).

De Banco. Trinity, 22 Ed. III., m. 216.

Lincoln. The Provost and Scholars of St. Mary of Oxford were sued by John Peeche, chivaler, for the next presentation of the Church of Colby.

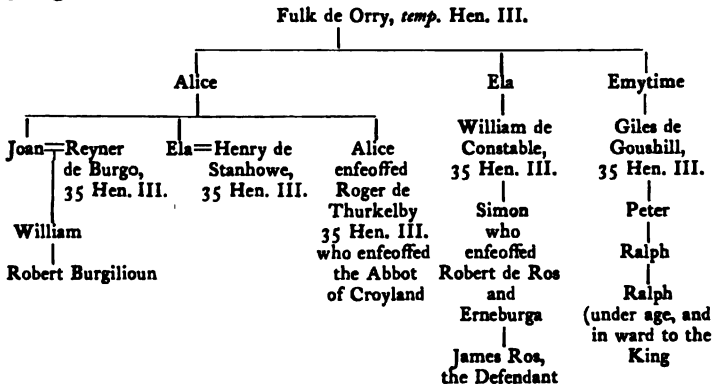


(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 32).

Coram

Coram Rege. Hillary, 8 Ed. III., m. 24, Rex.

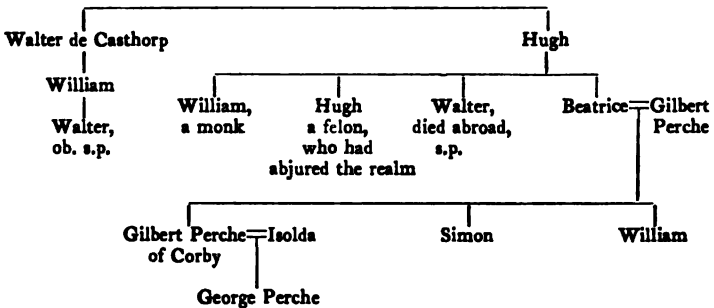
Linc. The King sues James de Ros for the next presentation of the Church of Gadeneye (Gedney), which he claimed as guardian of Ralph de Goushill. The pleadings give this pedigree.



(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 90).

Coram Rege. Mich., 12 Ed. III., m. 135.

Lincoln. Isolda, formerly wife of Gilbert Perche, sued Gilbert Perche for the manor of Billesfeld.

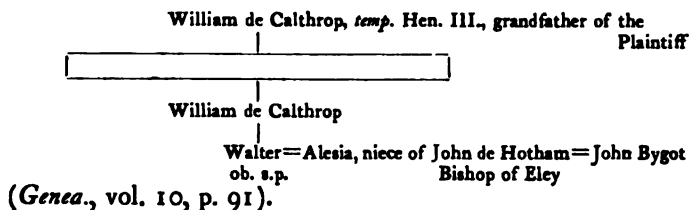


(*Genea.*, vol. 10, p. 91).

Coram Rege. Hillary, 16 Ed. III., m. 114.

Norfolk. William de Calthrop, chivaler, sued John Bygot and Alesia his wife and others for the manor of Uppehall, and gave his descent.

William



W. E. F.

24. BENSON *versus* SIR RALPH MADDISON, KT., 1628.—Among the Chancery Suits of the reign of Charles I., there is one between Clement Benson, of North Kelsey, and his father-in-law Sir Ralph Maddison, Knt., of Fonaby by Caistor. It throws a little light on the times, showing at any rate the scarcity of money as evidenced by the high rate of interest charged. The conclusion is not given, but simply the proceedings.

The Bill of Complaint of Benson is dated 26 May, 1628. He states that in the 11th year of King James (1614) his father the late Richard Benson, of North Kelsey, was indebted to Sir Ralph in the sum of 500*li*, some part received in money, and the rest in cattle and sheep “nothinge of the worth and value that your orator’s said father tooke them in,” and for payment was bound to Sir Ralph in a statute-staple in 1000*li*, for payment of the said 500*li* at the end of seven years following. Benson was to pay also 150*li* yearly during the term.

Not long after his son Clement married Bridget Maddison, daughter of Sir Ralph, and the 150*li* not being paid (as pretended by Sir Ralph) divers suits were likely to have arisen concerning the 500*li* and Bridget’s portion, but the suits were stayed by the mediation of friends, and matters were referred to Sir Thomas Monson, Knt., who, having heard both parties, persuaded them to end all differences.

As Sir Ralph pretended that there was 150*li* due for forbearance of the 500*li*, amounting to 650*li*, Sir Thomas ordered that Benson should pay 650*li*, whereof 300*li* less 10*li* was to be delivered in satisfaction of Bridget’s marriage portion, and the other 360*li* was to be paid to Sir Ralph, beside 100 marks a year to be allowed to Benson’s son Clement for his maintenance, and Sir Ralph out of the 360*li* was to pay to Clement 50*li* as “a taste and relish of his wife’s fortune.” The statute was then to be cancelled.

Richard

Richard Benson, the father, was seized, for the lives of himself, his son Clement, and another son, of the Rectory or parsonage impropriate of North Kelsey, worth 200*li* a year, and, for securing the 360*li* he was to pay to Sir Ralph, he assigned all his estate in the said Rectory to Edward Maddison, Sir Ralph's son, for the said three lives, with a proviso of redemption on payment of the 360*li* at a day named. Notwithstanding the assignment Benson was to take the rents and profits until default of payment of the 360*li*, which he accordingly did and satisfied the 360*li*, except 150*li* which by another agreement was to be forborne for some longer time.

Further, the late Richard Benson, not having paid to his son Clement the yearly rent of 100 marks, as was agreed, and owing various sums to other people, did, with the consent of Sir Ralph and Edward Maddison, convey his estate in the said Rectory, etc., to Sir Ralph, Edward Maddison, Robert Williamson, and James Williamson, in trust for the use and benefit of Clement Benson, in consideration of which Clement was to pay to his father during life 100 marks yearly, and after his decease 40*li* to his (Clement) mother for her life, beside his father's debts and 200*li* to his (Clement) sisters and younger brothers, which debts with the 200*li* amounted to 600*li*, and allowing the cost of renewing the lease of the said parsonage. Accordingly Clement paid the 600*li* out of his own purse, with an overplus, viz., to John Bard, gent., 61*li*; to Mr. Mainstey, 80*li*; to Sir Henry Radley, Knt., 20*li*; to William Fanners, mercer, 17*li*; all creditors of his father Richard Benson.

Moreover Clement about ten years since paid to Sir Ralph the 150*li* which remained unpaid of the 360*li*, so that neither Sir Ralph nor his son Edward can demand one penny of the 360*li*. Contrariwise Sir Ralph ought to pay to Clement the 50*li* he was bound to pay by the first agreement, but he now denies that he ever made such a promise.

Sir Ralph moreover refuses to cancel the statute-staple for 1000*li*, and both he and his son Edward give out that the Rectory of North Kelsey is absolutely forfeited to them, and refuse to deliver up the indenture of mortgage and to re-convey the premises, as in right of equity they ought to do, the rather because Clement Benson intends to settle a jointure of 100 marks a year upon his wife, the daughter of Sir Ralph Maddison.

Clement

Clement Benson had commenced a suit in the Ecclesiastical Court against Edward Osborne, yeoman, for detaining tithes belonging to the said Rectory, and Sir Ralph, his son Edward, and Osborne, by confederacy, have got the indenture (and other writings) by which the Rectory was granted, and refuse to give them up.

Neither will Sir Ralph and Edward deliver up the Statute deed of mortgage, or re-convey the premises, by which means Benson is disabled from making any proviso for his wife and children. Prays for writ of *sub pœna*.

Edward Maddison in his answer admits the grant of the Rectory to his father Sir Ralph, and to himself in trust for the benefit of his father, but denies that the deed was ever in his possession, and says it has always been in his father's custody. Denies that the 36*oli* has been paid or any part thereof. Denies all combination or confederacy as suggested.

14 Oct., 1628. Sir Ralph Maddison's answer. He alleges that by false oath of George Graves, kinsman of Richard Benson, a licence of marriage was obtained from Dr. Hill, then Ordinary at Lincoln, for Clement Benson to marry Bridget, Sir Ralph's daughter. Alleges that Clement Benson secretly took away and stole the said Bridget and married her without her father's consent, about which misdemeanour suits were intended to be brought in the Star Chamber. About this time Bridget, after marriage, was discovered to be with child, and suits were stayed by the mediation of friends. He denies Benson's statements.

Then follows Benson's replication, maintaining his bill of complaint.

We learn from Gibbons' *Lincoln Marriage Licenses* that Clement Benson had been married previous to his runaway match with Bridget Maddison. At page 21 we find a licence dated 28 Oct., 1612, for Clement Benson, of Cabourn, gent, æt 24, son of Richard Benson, gent, to marry Susan Wright, late of Gt. Grimsby, now of Owersby, spinster, æt 18, dau. of James Wright, late of Gt. Grimsby, deceased. His parents and her mother consent.

At page 41 Clement Benson, æt 26, son of the said Richard Benson of Cabourn, Esq., makes application by George Graves of North Kelsey for a licence to marry Bridget Maddison of Fonaby, æt 21, dau. of Sir Ralph Maddison, Knt. The parents *on both sides* consent. This is dated 4 Nov., 1614, and another application was made by Clement Benson in
person

person on the 6 Nov. The place of marriage in the 1st licence was Cabourn; in the 2nd St. Paul, Lincoln.

The duplication of the licence looks a little suspicious when we take into account Sir Ralph's charge against Benson. The affirmation that the young lady's parents' consent was given would at any rate be distinctly false. The choice of Sir Thomas Monson as an arbitrator arose probably from his relationship to Clement Benson's first wife Susan Wright, whose father's mother was a daughter and co-heir of Thomas Monson of South Kelsey, as appears in the Vis. of Lincolns. for 1592.

The Bensons figure in Yorke's *Union of Honour*, where their arms are given as "Gules on a chevron Or 3 cross-crosslets Sable." Richard Benson, father of Clement, had married Susan daughter of Ralph Barde of North Kelsey.

Clement Benson by his wife Bridget had a numerous family—Willoughby, Clement, Christopher, Richard, Thomas, Charles, Gervase, as well as some daughters. Possibly owing to the litigation the family does not seem to have prospered. No pedigree is given in the Visitations of 1562 and 1592, but a few wills in the Lincoln Probate Office give the outline of one. Ralph Benson, yeoman, of North Kelsey, made his will 13 Feb., 1612-13, leaving 40*li* to his dau. Judith, and making his son Richard Benson and his wife Ursula executors. The witnesses were Mr. Richard Benson (probably the father of Clement) and Mr. Edmund Barde. Prob. 12 Apl., 1613. The widow Ursula's will was proved 1 Apl., 1617; she mentions her daus. Judith, Hannah, Anne, and makes her son Richard Benson executor.

Ralph Benson, gent, of Tupholme in Bardney, made his will 8 July, 1650, mentioning a son Richard, and leaving Bridget his wife executrix. Prob. 30 May, 1651.

Christopher Benson, gent, of North Kelsey (possibly a son of Clement and Bridget) made his will 8 Dec., 1709, desiring to be buried in the chancel, and leaving everything to Elizabeth dau. of "Squire Boynton of Rockliff in Co. York, a minor," whom he made executrix. Prob. 21 Apl., 1710. Admin. given to "Dominus Boyntonus Boynton," father of the executrix. Finally, Richard Benson, gent., of Brigg, made his will 11 July, 1710, leaving his mortgage on lands, in North Kelsey, to trustees—Charles Pelham of Brocklesby, Francis Anderson of Manby, and Richard Nelthorpe of Scawby, for the benefit of the Free School in Brigg, to provide service in the chapel;
and

and a silver salver for the Sacrament. He left £220 to his nephew Bartholomew Benson, and his lands in Howsham in Cadney, Limmingham, and Killingholme, to his nephew Richard Benson. Prob. 16 Oct., 1740.

Sir Ralph Maddison left nothing to his numerous Benson grandchildren by his will dated 26 Dec., 1653, and proved 19 Oct., 1657, so we may infer that the breach between the two families was never closed.

Whether he succeeded in retaining possession of the Rectory of North Kelsey I do not know, but in a deed, dated 26 June, 1656, he bequeaths his lands in North Kelsey, Scartho, and Humberstone to his grandson Anthony Maddison, eldest son of his eldest son Edward Maddison, and his heirs male.

A. R. MADDISON.

25. WAINFLEET RECORDS.—Will of John Battyng. The following Will may perhaps be thought worthy of a place in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, as illustrating that large yeoman class which has for many centuries been the backbone of the Marsh, and still remains staunchly conservative in spite of all temptations, as has abundantly been proved in the recent bye-election.

As a curious instance of this spirit of cautious conservatism I may mention that in a Deed of transfer given at Wainfleet in May 1461, to which this same John Battyng was one of the witnesses, the Deed concludes with the words, "In the reign of King," and then comes a blank space, without any statement of what king or what year of his reign. Edward IV. had been crowned at Westminster in March, but the drawer of the deed, whilst too cautious to risk his neck by any direct mention of Henry VI., was not going to recognise Edward just yet if he could help it, especially if there was any hope of Henry regaining power.

The Battyng family had been fairly well to do for at least a century before the date of this Will. A John Battyng had bought a decent house down Groce Lane in Wainfleet St. Mary, very probably the one described in this Will as "the messuage in which I live," on February 1, 1341, and down to 1554 the name frequently appears in leases as either witness or principal, but I have not yet seen it after that date. The Will itself needs little comment. The Priory of Greenefield (Yorks) had a small estate in Wainfleet at the dissolution of monasteries of the annual value of 3s. 9d. This would, I

suppose, account for the description of the "one acre in the Moss de le grenynglande." I presume "unam bigam" is a waggon. What sort of instrument exactly "Le haydr" was I am not aware, but "Le kyt" was a large milkcan slung between wheels.

"In the name of God In the eighth year of Edward IV and the Year of Redemption 1468 This is the last Will of me John Battyng of Waynflet First I will that my son William have vi acres of pasture lying in the Parish of Waynflet S Mary called Le Kyrkgartes Item I will that the aforesaid William have one acre of lande called Le Moss de le Grenynglande beyond the church of S Mary aforesaid Item I will that my son John have vi acres of pasture lying in the aforesaid Parish called Le Hallegat Ende Item I will that the aforesaid John have after my decease the premises in which I live Item I will that the aforesaid John have another house which I bought of Walter Gysell called Le Laith Item I will that the other dwellinghouse which I bought of Walter Gysell be sold to pay my debts Item I will that my son John aforesaid have one cow The other cows to be sold to pay my debts Item I will that the aforesaid John have the waggon with four horses and all its necessary fittings Item I will that my son William aforesaid have the mare Item I will that my son John aforesaid have Le Corte Item I will that my son William have Le Kytbody with Le wheeles.

In nom dei Anno viii Edwardi quart Redemptionis An Dom millimo quadrin cesimo lxmo viii to Hec est ultima Voluntas mei John Battyng de Waynflet Inprimis Volo qd Willm filius meus heat vi acres pastyr jacent: in pchia Beat: Mr de Waynflet vocat: Le Kirkgattes Itm Volo qd predict Willm heat unam acre tra vocat: Le Moss de le grenynglande ultro ecclesiam Beat: Mr: pdt Itm volo qd Johes filius meus heat vi acres tra pastyr jacent: in parochia pdt vocatt: Le Hallegat Ende Itm Volo qd predict Johes heat post meum decessum messuagium in quo maneo Itm Volo qd pdt Johes heat aliam domum quam comparavi de Waltero Gysell vocat Le Laith Itm volo qd aliam domum mansi quam comparavi de Waltero Gysell vendidatur ad disponent diea mea Itm Volo qd Johes filius meus pdt heat unam vaccam Alie

vacce

vacce vendidari ad disponend deia mea Itm volo qd predict
Johes heat unam bigam cum iv equis et omn alia necessaria
ptin Itm qd Willim filius meus heat unam equam Itm
volo qd Johes filius meus heat Le Plugh Le Hadyr et
omn neccesaria ptin Itm qd Johes filius meus heat Le Carte
Itm volo qd Willim filius meus heat Le kyrtbody cum
Le wheles."

ROBT. M. HEANLEY.

26. BURGH-LE-MARSH GUILD CERTIFICATES.—In the immense collection of Certificates of Guilds, furnished in obedience to Royal Mandate in the reign of Richard II., now preserved in the Public Record Office, there are two relating to Guilds at Burgh-le-Marsh, neither of which, I think, has hitherto been made public. I owe my knowledge of their existence to a note referring to the earlier of them in the late Mr. Toulmin Smith's "History of English Guilds." The summaries, in English, here appended will, I think, be read with interest not only by the inhabitants of Burgh but by many in our county and elsewhere. They throw an instructive light on the nature and constitution of these guilds, of which there was scarcely a parish in the land which did not contain several, all so scandalously swept away by the "besom of destruction" wielded in the young king's name by Protector Somerset and the other greedy members of the Council, in the early days of Edward VI. The former of the certificates helps also to realize the frequency of pilgrimages to foreign shrines, before the Reformation turned the religious bent of the national mind into an entirely different channel. We have no reason to suppose that the pilgrimage here commemorated was the only one that left Burgh in the 14th or 15th century, or that there was anything exceptional in its character. In fact we should never have known that it had taken place but for the occurrence of the tempest, their deliverance from which "by the intercession of St. James" on their way back from Compostella in the stormy Bay of Biscay was the cause of the foundation of the Guild. It may appear rather startling to those who are strangers to the character of the religious life of the middle ages that a party of men should set out from a quiet little country town in Lincolnshire on a long and perilous voyage to the north western corner of Spain, simply at the bidding of a religious instinct, to pay their vows and make their offerings at the shrine of a foreign saint. But at that epoch
going

going on pilgrimage was prescribed as a religious duty which could not be neglected without peril to the salvation of the soul. It was laid down by Archbishop Arundel that according to the decree of Holy Church it was "needful for a christian man to go on pilgrimage to holy places, and there especially to worship holy relics of apostles, martyrs, confessors, and all saints approved by the church of Rome." Few of these places of religious resort were more largely frequented than Compostella, where it was believed that the body of St. James the Great, the son of Zebedee, was interred. The pilgrims from all parts of Western Christendom who flocked to his wonderworking shrine equalled or exceeded those who now make their journey to Lourdes. From England alone it is recorded that in 1428 the number of pilgrims amounted to 916; in 1433 to 520; in 1434 to the immense number of 2460; and in 1445 to 2100. Licences were granted by the Crown to masters of ships for carrying a defined number of pilgrims. We may suppose the Burgh party to have taken ship at Boston on board of one of the vessels bringing to that port wine from the vineyards of Spain and Portugal. It was on their return voyage that they encountered the tempest of which the certificate speaks.

The other Certificate does not supply equal points of interest, but it is not a little valuable as shewing the manner in which the repairs of churches were provided for before the days of church rates. A Guild was formed, the members of which bound themselves to make a certain annual contribution towards the maintenance of the fabric. Such voluntary associations, which might be reproduced with no small advantage in our own days, were by no means uncommon in the middle ages. It may not be generally known that the beautiful eastern aisles and Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral owe their origin to such an association. In 1202 Bishop Godfrey de Lucy instituted "a Confraternity for the repair of the Church of Winton to last five complete years," and it was at this epoch that this graceful example of Early-English was erected.

No. I.

Certificates of Guilds (Chancery)

No. 91.

Certificate of the foundation and continuance of the Guild of St. James in the church of Burgh, made in the Chancery of the Lord the King by Thomas Bele, Alderman of the Guild
aforesaid,

aforesaid, on the eve of the Purification of the Blessed Mary, 12 Richard II.

The said Guild is ordained by the devotion of the parishioners of the said church, and has continued for 24 years. Certain men vowed to make pilgrimage to the land of Saint James (to wit) John Magnus, Senior, William Galte, William Curr, Hugh atte Trappe, and Thomas atte Bole, Senior; which vow they fulfilled; and while they were returning they were nearly shipwrecked by a storm in a tempest of the sea, and vowed to Almighty God and to Saint James that [if] by the intercession of Saint James they could escape from the said tempest, and return to their own parts, they would build and dedicate an altar in honour of Saint James in the church of St. Peter of Burgh, and maintain and administer divine office there in honour of the aforesaid Saint James; and so, on completion of the vow, the tempest ceased, and they arrived at the desired haven by the intercession of the aforesaid Saint James. And when they returned to their own parts, being questioned as to their health and how they fared in the journey, they made narration to their neighbours and friends of the tempest and their vows. Afterwards they with other neighbours built the said altar, for the celebration of masses; and likewise each brother promised towards the fabric of the church one measure* of barley. And all the brethren and sisters dine together on one day in the year, and there they elect one Alderman, to order for them as is aforesaid.

No. II.

Certificates No. 184.

Certificate of the foundation and continuation of the Guild of the Chapel of Saint Mary of Burgh, made in Chancery by Simon Engog, Alderman of the said Guild [same date as above]. It is ordained by the devotion of the parishioners of the church of Burgh in honour of Saint Mary, and has continued for thirty years. The said chapel was ruinous and almost destroyed; which seeing, Walter Wybian and Little Alan† made a collection among the parishioners and their friends, and expended what they acquired in the repair and maintenance of the chapel. Alms failing in course of time, the parishioners agreed that each one should contribute yearly half a measure of

* Modium.

† Parvus Alanus.

barley to the maintenance and repair of the chapel. All the brethren and sisters shall meet together on one day in the year, and elect an Alderman.

EDMUND VENABLES.

27. INSTITUTIONS BY BISHOP CHADDERTON.—I had long wished to know the precise period over which these extend, and having seen for myself, I send a note for the benefit of others. The earliest (fo. 74) was on August 23, 1597, and the last (fo. 328) on April 5, 1608.

7, Emmanuel Road, Cambridge.

B.

28. LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.—THE PRECINCT WALL.—In the *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edw. I.*, 1281–1292, published in 1893, there is an entry which is valuable as giving the exact date of the Licence from the King for the building of this wall and its gates. It is as follows :—

“1285, May 8. Westminster. Licence at the instance of Oliver Bishop of Lincoln, for the dean and chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. Mary, Lincoln, for their better safety from night attacks in passing from their houses to the said church, to enclose the precinct of the said church with a wall, 12 feet high, in suitable places at Pottergate street, and at the street leading from the high road of the bailey to the Estegate with the two adjoining lanes on the north side; and the said wall to be provided with sufficient gates with locks, to the custody of which they and their successors shall appoint one of their body to close them at dusk and open them before sunrise.”

The necessity for such protection was at this time not peculiar to Lincoln, for in 1285, in the same *Calendar*, there is a “Licence for the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul’s, London, to enclose their churchyard and precinct with a stone wall all round with gates and posterns in suitable places, to be open from dawn till night.” And also in the same year, 1285, there is a “Licence” for the Dean and Chapter of York to do the same for their precinct, and in the following year the Dean and Chapter of Wells received a similar licence.

NOTE.—The original Licence is preserved in the Library of Lincoln Cathedral. A copy of it in the original latin is given

in

in extenso in "The Reports and Papers" of the Associated Architectural Societies, 1887, p. 75.

F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

29. CANOPY AT THEDDLETHORPE ALL SAINTS (Vol. IV., p. 1.—It looks like a recess (not "reredos" if *in situ* in a north wall) for a sculptured and coloured alabaster tablet. It seems a pity that the rescued altar-stone has been placed *altar-wise* against a north wall.

Durham.

J. T. F.

30. THE LEPER HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS, LINCOLN.—Outside the south gate at Lincoln was a Hospital for Lepers, dedicated to the Holy Innocents. Some interesting information in reference to it has recently (1893) been published in a *Calendar of Patent Rolls, Edw. I., 1281-1292*, as follows :—It is there spoken of as having been founded by the previous kings of England. (This may refer to endowments of the Hospital by them. It is believed to have been founded by Remigius, Bishop of Lincoln). The community of the Hospital consisted of a Warden ; Chaplains, two of whom had to be always resident ; Brothers ; Sisters ; and "infirm persons." The King appears to have kept the house under his own control, and changes in it had to receive his approval. No inmate could be removed, except for misconduct, without reference to him. The number could not be increased without a special mandate from him or the Chancellor ; and when a brother or sister died notice had to be given to the Chancellor, and a leper appointed to fill the vacancy had to be approved by him. Thus, Oct. 17, 1290, there is a licence for the admission of William le Forester, a leper, to the Kings house of Lepers without Lincoln, for life. And on Dec. 2 of the same year there was a royal grant by patent, dated at Lincoln for life to Dionisia de Retford, widow, on the exhibition of one of the sisters of this Hospital. The inmates dwelt in sections in different buildings, the chaplains and brethren in one house, the lepers by themselves, and the sisters in another house. The Hospital was under the control of the Warden, who appears to have usually been one of the chaplains, and there were "canonical and daily distributions held in the said house." In 1284 a grant made by Richard, Chaplain and Warden of this house, and the brethren thereof, to Thomas de Scandeford, chaplain, for the purpose of these distributions received the royal

royal confirmation. A sharp look-out was evidently kept over the house. In the same year the custody of the Hospital was granted to the Sheriff of Lincoln, during the King's pleasure, to apply the goods thereof to the benefit of the inmates. In 1290 the custody of the house was entrusted to Andrew Fraunceys, of Malteby, chaplain, during good behaviour, "the house having suffered under the carelessness of former keepers."

A curious circumstance is recorded to have occurred at this Hospital, which at the time was regarded as a miracle. It was as follows:—"In 1284 the King granted a pardon to Margaret, late wife of Alan Everard of Burgh by Weynflet, co. Lincoln, who was condemned by the justices of the last eyre for harbouring a thief, namely, Robert her son, and hanged on the gallows without Lincoln, but being cut down and removed for burial to the hospital of lepers without the south gate of Lincoln, when near the place of burial was seen to draw a breath and revive: the pardon was granted because her recovery is ascribed to a miracle, and she has lived two years and more in the said hospital."

Some notes on this house will be found in the *Handbook to the Excursion of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society*, 1857, by the late Bishop of Nottingham, pp. 10, 11.

F. R. FAIRBANK, M.D., F.S.A.

31. LANGDALE OF WALTHAM.—A short charter at Gunby Hall gives so much information concerning the Langdale family that I think it should be preserved in print.

"I William Langdale, son and heir of Thomas Langdale, son and heir of Patrick Langdale esq^r, formerly of Waltham near Grymesby, Co. Lincoln, grant to Thomas Towres of Tetnay, and Cecily, my sister, wife of the said Thomas, and their heirs, all my right and claim in an obligation and indenture in which William Langdale son of the aforesaid Patrick was bound to me in £300 sterling, &c. 1 August, 9 Henry VII. (1493)."

The Inquisition, *post mortem*, of William Langdale was taken at Lincoln Castle on the last day of January, 20 Henry VII. (1504), when the jurors found that he was seized of the manor of Waltham, and of one capital messuage in the vill of Waltham with appurtenances, called "Ravinworth thyng," and of 2 messuages, 2 crofts, 80 acres land, 2 oxgangs of meadow, and 15^s rent in Waltham and Brygsley, called "Fowler fee," and of 3 messuages, 3 crofts, 40 acres of land,
and

and one oxgang of meadow within the vill and field of Waltham, called "Norcotes thyng," and being so seized granted them by his charter to Matilda Massyngberd for the term of her life, by virtue whereof she was seized and remains alive. They find that Anna wife of Henry Skerne, Agnes wife of Thomas Hamby, daughters of the said William Langdale, and James Vavasour son of Matilda another daughter of the said William Langdale late the wife of John Vavasour, are the next heirs of the said William Langdale. (Chancery Inq., p.m., 20 Henry VII., No. 133).

It will be noticed that the account given in the Visitation of 1562 under Skerne does not correspond with the documents I produce: the Visitation Pedigree needs correction:—Henry Skerne married *not* the daughter and heir of John Langdale but the daughter and coheir of William Langdale. The John Vavasour, who married Matilda Langdale, would be the 3rd son of Henry Vavasour, Knt., of Hazlewood and Joan (Gascoigne) his wife, who in Glover's *Visitation of Yorkshire* is said to have married "Cicely daughter of . . . Langdale."

W. O. M.

32. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCastle.—

FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, 15 HENRY III., No. 79.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the Lord the King, at Lincoln, on the morrow of St. James, in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John [26 July, A.D. 1231], etc. Between Henry, abbot of Kirkested, plaintiff, by brother William de Carleton, his monk, put in his place, etc., and John de Wudehall, deforciant of one messuage, with the appurtenances in Horncastre. That is to say, that messuage which William Whiteclin held of the same John on the west side of the water of Bayne. Whereupon a plea of warranty of charter was summoned between them in the same Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid John hath acknowledged all the aforesaid messuage, with the appurtenances, to be the right of the same abbot and his church of Kirkestede. To have and to hold, etc., in pure and perpetual alms, etc.

CLOSE ROLL, 15 HENRY III., M. 1.

Touching the	{	The King has granted to W[alter Mauclerc], Bishop of Carlisle, that he and his heirs forever may have every year one market throughout Wednesday at his manor of Horneceastre, and that
market and		
fair of		

Horneceastre.

that they forever may have one fair every year in the same place to last for seven days, that is to say, on the Vigil, and on the day, and on the Morrow of St. Lawrence, and for the four days following, unless, etc. And it is commanded to the Sheriff of Lincoln that he cause the aforesaid market and the aforesaid fair to be proclaimed and to be held as is aforesaid.

Witness as above. (The King at Westminster, on the 18th day of October). [A.D. 1231].

CLOSE ROLL, 15 HENRY III., M. 1.

It is commanded to the sheriff of Lincoln that he cause W. bishop of Carlisle to have his scutage for one knight's fee which he holds of Ralph de Rodes, and the same Ralph [holds] of the king in chief in his bailiwick. Namely for a shield 3 marks for our army of Pictavia, after the first crossing over of the king, and for a shield 20s. for the army of Elusin.

Witness as above. (The King at Westminster on the 25th day of October). [A.D. 1231].

CLOSE ROLL, 16 HENRY III., M. 5.

It is commanded to the Sheriff of Lincoln that he send two coroners of his county to Hornecastre to see that a certain robber, who holds himself in the church of Hornecastre, and who confesses that he is a robber and malefactor, as it is said, make the assize and abjuration of the kingdom according to the custom of the land, and according to the liberties granted to W. Bishop of Carlisle.

Witness as above. (The King at Windsor, on the 22nd day of August). [A.D. 1232].

CLOSE ROLL, 17 HENRY III., M. 12.

It is commanded to P. de Rivall that, of the manor of Hornecastre of W. Bishop of Carlisle, which he took into the king's hand by his command, he cause full seisin to be given to the same Bishop without delay, with all things, chattels, and stock found in the said manor, and with all his liberties which he had in the same manor on the day on which he was disseised thereof; and if anything shall have been removed therefrom, he shall cause the same to be returned without delay.

Witness as above. (The King at Westminster, on the 25th day of February; before the Bishop of Winchester and the Justices). [A.D. 1232-3].

PIPE ROLL, 17 HENRY III., LINCOLN [A.D. 1232-3].

Philip de Asceles renders an account . . . And in lands given . . . to Robert Fitz Meudred 15*li* of white money, in Askeby and Tynton, members of Hornecastre, with [Isabel] the sister and heir of Henry de Nevill, of Burede . . . And to Ralph de Rodes 70*li* and half a mark, in the vill of Hornecastre, as is contained in roll 14; which vill W[alter], Bishop of Carlisle, holds, as is contained there. And to the same Ralph 4*li* and half a mark, in Hornecastre, which William de Lisures had.

.

W[alter], Bishop of Carlisle, owes one mark for the * year of the king, for the land of William Bust, of Hornecastre.

.

W[alter], Bishop of Carlisle, renders an account of 1000*li* for a fine to have peace concerning all plaints and actions which the king had against him by reason of his treasury, and that he and his successors, and his heirs and executors, and the church of Carlisle, may be altogether quit of all account to the treasury for the time in which he was the king's Treasurer, and to have to him and to his heirs the manor of Hornecastre, with the soke and all its appurtenances, and to have the liberties contained in the king's charters which he has thereof; and likewise to have the wards, farms, and other his tenements which the king took into his hand; so that nevertheless the same Bishop cannot alienate the said manor of Hornecastre, or give it in alms without the king's assent and will.

Into the treasury 500 marks.

And in pardons to the said Bishop, 1000 marks, by the king's writ.

And he is quit.

PIPE ROLL, 31 HENRY III., LINCOLN. [A.D. 1246-7].

William de Curzun renders an account . . . And in lands given . . . to the monks of Bec vij. s, in Hornecastre.

And lxx*li* and half a mark in Hornecastre.

And to the heirs of Ralph de Rodes iiij*li* and half a mark in Hornecastre, which William de Lisures had.

* Omitted in the Record.

CLOSE ROLL, 17 HENRY III., M. 5.

The king has committed the manor and soke of Horne-castre, with the appurtenances, and the corn and hay being in the same, to Gilbert de Sedgrave to sustain himself in the king's service as long as it shall please the king. And it is commanded to the sheriff of Lincoln that, having retained in his hand the liberties which W. Bishop of Carlisle, had in the same manor and soke, he shall cause the said Gilbert to have full seisin of the aforesaid manor, with the soke and appurtenances, as is aforesaid.

Witness the king at Hereford, on the 19th day of August, by P. de Rivall. [A.D. 1233].

CLOSE ROLL, 18 HENRY III., M. 31.

For Earl Richard } In the same manner it is written to the
touching tallage } true men of Hornecastre that they be aid-
to be assessed to } ing to Gilbert de Sedgrave, to whom the
his use. } king has granted that he cause the tallage
to be assessed in the same manor, as the king caused the tallage
to be assessed in his demesnes to his use.

(Witness the king at Gloucester, on the 7th day of January).
[A.D. 1233-4].

CLOSE ROLL, 18 HENRY III., M. 26.

It is commanded to the sheriff of Lincoln that without delay he cause the venerable father W. Bishop of Carlisle to have such seisin of the manor of Hornecastre, with its appurtenances and liberties, as he had thereof on the day on which he took that manor into the king's hand by command of the king. And if he shall have taken anything therefrom after he took it into the king's hand, he cause it to be returned without delay.

Witness the king at Westminster, on the 10th day of April. By the king himself, before the Justices. [A.D. 1234].

CLOSE ROLL, 11 HENRY III., M. 24.

It is commanded to the sheriff of Lincoln, that all sheep, and other stock, and chattels of W. Bishop of Carlisle, which the same sheriff or his bailiffs took in the same Bishop's manor of Hornecastre after that manor was taken into the hand of the lord the king by the king's command, (except the stock and
chattels

chattels which Gilbert de Segrave had thereof, if he received any thereof,) he cause to be returned to the same Bishop without delay.

Witness the king at Walingford, on the 4th day of May. By the Justices. [A.D. 1234].

CLOSE ROLL, 19 HENRY III., PART I, M. 7.

It is commanded to the Barons of the Exchequer that they do not vex or permit W. Bishop of Carlisle, or his men of Hornecastle to be vexed against the liberties which they have by our charter; and if they shall have taken anything from them against the aforesaid liberties, they cause it to be returned to him without delay; also that they cause the same Bishop to be acquitted of the 10 marks at which he was amerced before the Justices in Eyre at Lincoln, and which they exact from him by summons of the Exchequer, against the aforesaid liberties, as he says.

Witness as above. (The king at Westminster, on the 14th day of July). [A.D. 1235].

33. 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 Vol. IV., p. 20).—

E 3, Tab. 5. Likewise a felling tool, and probably a very ancient one. The workmanship of this is in every respect excellent, and the round Eye, the only one I have ever seen, certainly better suited to fasten the helve into its place with certainty than the square ones in use, for by bringing it through from above to the hand and leaving the upper part a little thicker than the lower it could never fly off. It was found in the Witham near Washingborough, 1788.

E 5, Tab. 5, is a common carpenter's tool, similar to E 1 but better forged, by the sloping of the blade upwards. By the sloping of the blade upwards it should seem to have been much used, as that is the part of the blade in which our axes wear the most. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

E 5, a Hedging bill, not very ancient as part of the wooden helve still remains sound; the convexity of the blade underneath is however is well worthy of imitation as it will chop up a faggot stick much closer to the ground than our bills, which have

have straight blades, can do. It was found in the Witham near Washingborough, 1788.

E 6, an Adze, rather less in the blade and more sloping or coming, as our people call it, than those now in use but otherwise much resembling them. It seems by the lines still visible upon it to have been forged and finished with great dexterity and care. It was found in the Witham in 1787.

Secures.

Fig. E 7, Tab. 1. The appearance of this axe, which perfectly resembles that carried by the Liſtors in their fasces as represented in Basso Relievos, gives at first sight reason to believe it one of them, and an accurate examination of its structure will confirm rather than contradict that opinion. Instead of being made, as hatchets universally are, of iron edged only with steel this is all steel of a beautiful silvery color, as hard at the eye as the edge, and when struck is highly sonorous.

(To be continued.)



QUERIES.

34. FAMILIES OF STOVIN AND BROWNING.—Can anyone give me information relating to the persons mentioned below. Where did they live? Have they any relations to whom I can write and make enquiries as to whether they left any botanical notes or specimens?

Miss Stovin.—She collected plants in the neighbourhood of Noſton in 1814, some of which are in the Hailstone Herbarium at York.

Mr. Browning, mentioned in a note book which I possess and which formerly belonged to the late Rev. J. Dodsworth, Vicar of Bourne, collected in the Bourne neighbourhood; may have been a clergyman.

E. A. WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK.

35. ROOS AND MERE FAMILIES.—Information concerning the ruins at Kirton would, I feel sure, be of great interest. What kind of a residence at Kirton did the Meres come to?

Is

Is there anything to prove that they made additions, and that the shields described by Col. Moore are any part of such? The Roos family had property in the county. Concerning some of it Baron Roos and Justice Tirwhit had an action. At a later date the Meeres and Tyrwhits intermarried. Can anyone say what daughter of the Meeres of Kirton Adam Arnold of Colby Hall, Co. Linc., married?

Stretford,
Near Manchester.

JOHN J. GREGSON SLATER.

36. WELLINGORE.—May I ask for information respecting the statement about the Church here in Domesday Book, viz., “*Ipsa ecclesia pertinet ecclesiam S. Peter in Lincolia*”? Probably St. Peter at Pleas is the church referred to, inasmuch as the Abbot and Convent of Tees were its Patrons, and Wellingore (as also Navenby and Boothby Graffoe, which are adjacent) was wholly or in part alienated to the same Convent. I have been able to learn nothing as to when, by whom, or to what extent Wellingore Church was appended to St. Peter’s in Lincoln.

J. FERNIE.

P.S.—I should also be grateful for any reliable information about “Charles Wingfelde, who died A.D. 1575, 25 April,” and to whom a handsome mural monument (showing a shield with 15 Quarterings) is erected in Wellingore Church. He is stated by Gervase Hollis to have been of Temple Bruer.



REPLIES.

37. PARISH REGISTERS (Vol. IV., p. 18).—To the List No. 5 of Transcripts add the following:—

SOUTH KELSEY: (1) Kelsey St. Mary, transcribed from 1559–1704, examined and attested; the entries from 1559–1669 have been collected with the Lincoln transcripts. (2) Kelsey St. Nicholas, transcribed from 1559–1636, examined and attested. H. C. Brewston, Rector.

HORBLING, 1653–1837, transcribed by Mr. Henry Peet, F.S.A.

J. C. H.

38.

38. CAWDRON FAMILY (Vol. III., p. 228).—I find I have a note respecting Robert Cawdron, who died in 1728, which gives the name of his wife before marriage. She was Sarah, youngest daughter of Sir Edward Hussey, Bart., of Welbourn. By her Mr. Cawdron had a daughter, Elizabeth, who must have died young as she is not mentioned in his will. He died 18 Oct., 1728, æt. 41.

A. R. M.

39. BOONED ROAD.—The question raised in a recent number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* as to the meaning of "Booned Road" seems to admit a most simple answer. It is well known that the lord of the manor, in addition to specified days of service, was entitled to demand from his villeins extra service at times of need, *e.g.*, during hay-time and harvest, such extra services being known as *precarie* or boon-days. Such services were granted as a boon to the lord, "out of love," and "for the asking," but such boon-work was practically compulsory on the villeins. Might not therefore "Booned Road" mean roads which were either made or repaired at the request of the lord of the manor by his villeins or other tenants; but the making and repairing of which did not form a definite part of the customs or *consuetudines* of the manor, *i.e.*, were not a part of the service due from the villeins to his lord, but were either works of supererogation or "good will," like the extra day's work at harvest. The derivation from the French "*bon*" seems to be more far-fetched than that from the Yorkshire "bind."

R.

40. THE REV. JAMES FOWLER, VICAR OF HORNCASTLE (Vol. IV., p. 24).—If Miss Fowler will consult Robinson's *Register of Merchant Taylors School*, 1882, she will find that this James Fowler was the son of Mr. Robert Fowler of S. Peter's, Cornhill, London, gent., and that, at his matriculation at Oxford in 1718 he was 18 years of age. In the Harleian Society's publication of the *Registers of S. Peter's, Cornhill*, Vol. IV., for 1879, the entry of his Baptism runs thus: July 25, 1699, James s. of Robert fowler & Elizabeth his wife, Hozier.

There are other entries of the Fowler family in this Register.

J. C. H.



ST. LEONARD'S PRIORY, STAMFORD.



Lincolnshire
Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



T. LEONARD'S PRIORY, STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE.—St. Leonard's Priory was founded in the middle of the seventh century by Wilfrid, tutor to Prince Alkfrid (son of King Oswy) who received from his royal pupil a present of land at Stamford sufficient to maintain 100 monks.

William I. and Carileph, Bishop of Durham, restored it in 1082, and gave it to the Prior and Convent of Durham.

Part of the Nave of the Church of the eleventh century remains, with the five arches and pillars on the North side and the Semi-Norman West front, and part of the Clerestory.

Peck in his *Annals of Stamford*, 1727, says:—"The Nave was as long again as what is now left of it, that there was a steeple wherein hung the bells, and on each side of that the cross aisles" (transepts).

Only two or three of the Easternmost bays are thought to be of the time of Carileph, having short and massive round pillars and "cushion" capitals; square abaci with the angles indented. The rest received gradually the details of a later age in the transition from the Norman to the Early English style. (Henry II., 1154 to 1189).

The square plain orders of the arches are richly moulded on what would be the Nave side, the "cushion" capitals giving way to the "bell-shaped" carrying an unfinished attempt in stiff-leaved carving; it all seems as if the very act of transition had been arrested and stereotyped as an object lesson for admirers and students of this most interesting period of Architecture, leading up to and becoming developed in the beautiful and more pronounced style of the West front, where the highly enriched three orders of mouldings, carved capitals of foliage, and the almost unique arrangement of double jamb shafts of the doorway display the coming characteristics of the Early English change still in the fetters of the round arch style that preceded it. Thus we find later on true Early English features carried on round arches.

"During the transitional period we meet with many extraordinary arrangements in the design of doorways interesting in shewing with what reluctance the old style was finally abandoned after having been used in the creation of a greater number of magnificent and costly buildings than were called into existence in any of the subsequent periods of Gothic Architecture.

"Between the Conquest and the first year of Henry III. there were founded and re-established 476 abbeys and priories and 81 alien priories.

"It appears to have been the custom to spare these interesting doorways of the early builders even when all the rest of the Church was taken down to make way for the more magnificent structure in the prevailing style of building." *Brandon's Analysis*.

The nearest example in this neighbourhood of this style may be found in the West entrance of Ketton Church, with beautiful illustrations of others in *Brandon*.

J. C. TRAYLEN, A.R.I.B.A.

16, Broad Street, Stamford.

42. HOLBEACH PARISH RECORDS.—Notes made from Old Vestry minutes of the Parish of Holbeach in the hands of the Vestry Clerk.

A.D. 1789.	Relief paid to sundry persons:—	
April 23.	The like (relief) to the American	1 0
April 24.	The like to Wid ^o Thatcher under	
	the small pox	5 0
		April

April 25. The like to Rich ^d Clayton for		
child ill of the small pox... ..	2	6
The like to the American ill of		
the small pox	2	0
Relief to Wid ^o Thatcher, two		
children ill of the small pox ...	10	0
Cash paid, the Apothecary's bill	8	6
Paid to Clergyman Hood for pauper's		
marriages as per bill	£5	4 10

John Ash signs as Parish Clerk of Holbeach in 1790, 1791, 1793, 1802, and 1803.

In the year, 1791-2, Total Rates received...	£908	12	6
„ Disbursements	859	7	6
	£49	5	0

Jan. 20, 1791. At a Vestry this day held, it is hereby agreed that the assessment of the Vicarial Tythes shall be rated at £150 per annum in the poor Book from this time forward during the reverend Mr. Mountain's Incumbency.

J. Willders, churchwarden.

Thomas Jibb, overseer.

Terry Elston, Henry Kime, Joseph Fant,
Edward Dixon, Robert Burrowes, Sam^l.
Jarvis, constable.

1791. Pd. to Messrs. Rodgerson and Fawssett, Apothecaries, their Bill for attendances and medicines for the poor, £63 2s. 0d.

s. d.

Nov. 12, 1792. Man and Horse to Spalding to		
fetch Joseph Holms to be		
married	5	0
Attending them at Holbeach to		
see them married	2	6

On 4th April, 1793. Maurice Johnson and John Myers two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, signed and allowed a rate for Holbeach.

Holbeach, Sunday, April 7th, 1793. Due notice that the Justices had signed the foregoing Rate or Assessment, was given in the parish Church of Holbeach on Sunday the seventh day of April instant immediately

immediately after divine Service was performed, being the next Sunday after the said Justices had signed the said Rate.

John Ash, Parish Clerk.

May 14, 1798. At a Vestry this day held in the usual place pursuant to due Notice given in the Church For the purpose of treating with any person, Surgeon, and Apothecary, to attend the poor of this Parish for the ensuing year, Mr. Rogerson on behalf of himself and Fawsett and Dixon proposed to contract for their professional attendances and medicines of and for our legal poor from the 25 instant for the ensuing year at £30 (Fractures, Midwifery and Small Pox only excepted), and no other persons making any other proposition The Overseers are requested to contract with the said Rodgerson and Fawsett and Dixon accordingly.

For self & Co.,

	J. Rodgerson	
Jos. Barker	overseers {	Wm. Grasley
		Worral Palmer
		overseer
	John Holliday }	churchwds.
	J. Key, Junr., }	

Vestry Room, Holbeach, 17 May, 1798. At a Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Parish, pursuant to notice given by the constable, in order to take into consideration the order of His Majesty's Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Lincoln in pursuance of an Act to enable his Majesty more effectually to provide for the Defence and Security of the Realm during the present War, etc. It was unanimously resolved That an armed Association within this Parish should be immediately formed upon such Terms and to consist of such members as the Committee herein-after mentioned should deem expedient. Ordered that Jno. Everson, Jno. Rodgerson, Revd. Charles Rushworth,* George Allenby, Wm. Slator, Ricd.

* "Charles Rushworth, Minsr. 15 March, 1798," signs a minute of Vestry (not this minute). Geo. Oliver was in 1803 a copying clerk to "Mr. Rushworth of Holbeach," and then applied for the Head Mastership of the Free School at Grimsby, but did not get it, and then went to Caistor; going to Grimsby as Curate in 1809, wrote some books on Grimsby and on Freemasonry.

Fawssett,

Fawssett, Tho. Dixon, Saml. Palmer, John Phipps, Richard Birks, Joseph Barker, etc., or any 7 of them be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to carry into effect the above resolutions.

By order, J. Key, Junr.,
Vestry Clerk.

1802. Paid Mr. Ives, by order of the Court for relief, paid to wife and family of Samuel Ulliyatt serving as a substitute for Thomas Hayes of Holbeach, £12 9s.

Holbeach, July, 1803. Public Notice is hereby given that all persons liable to be ballotted within this parish for the Army or Reserve may have substitutes provided for them by paying to the Church wardens and Overseers of the said Parish, the following sums of money, viz.:—

Labourers and Servants, One Guinea each.

Small Tradesmen or Mechanics (if approved by the overseers), and Farmers renting under £60 a year, One Guinea each.

And all other persons Two Guineas each.

By order of the Vestry,

J. Key,
Clerk there.

1802. Paid in relief, paid to the Wife and family of Benjamin Crossby serving as a balloted man for Holbeach Parish, £7 3s. 6d. (Several such entered).

In 1803. Relief to several ill of Small Pox.

Holbeach, July 8, 1803. At a Vestry this day held (in the usual place in this Church) pursuant to notice from the Desk, on Sunday last, In order to take into consideration the misconduct of the Society of Ringers here on several occasions—But particularly on Wednesday, the 22nd of June last. Constable Pick stated that he interposed and found Wm. Clarke, Bricklayer; Wm. Dean, Sadler; James Blinkhorn, Blacksmith; Geo. Stuart, Shoemaker; Saul Warrener, taylor; John Kames, roper; and John Bland, sawyer, and several other Persons in the Belfry. That there was much disorder and some of them had been fighting. Sexton Baxter stated that he, George Stuart, Wm. Dean, Symon Bycroft, James Blinkhorn,
Wm.

Wm. Clarke, Thos. Johnson, and John Bland, constituted the Society of Ringers here. Ordered, That in future no Drinking or Smoking be allowed in the Belfry and that the Sexton do preserve good order therein or be discharged his office—ordered, That in future no Ringing be permitted, except on proper Festivals or days, without the consent of the Minister and Churchwardens for the time being, and that on no occasion dumb peals and tangling of the bells be suffered at the will or caprice of the Ringers on pain of their being discharged from the Society. It was also found that Wm. Clarke, George Stuart, Wm. Dean, and James Blinkhorn were the ring-leaders on the above day, and they are hereby expelled from the Society and be from henceforth discharged and kept out of the Belfry. Also ordered that their places be supplied by other persons who may think proper to become Ringers and conduct themselves with propriety.

Charles Rushworth, Minister.

J. Key

Wm. Townsend } Churchwardens.

Jos. Barker }

At a Vestry held Feb. 13th, 1805, It was “ordered that the Churchwardens do withhold the Salary from the four old Ringers who were expelled the Society on the 8th July last.” At the same Vestry, “The Churchwardens complained that the Tenants occupying the Houses of James Oliver standing on the east side of the Churchyard commit various nuisances in and upon the Churchyard; Also that a Gate has been opened from Mr. Mackinder’s Slaughter House into the Churchyard. Ordered that in future such nuisances be prevented and such door or gate be shut up.”

1814 (July 14th). At a Vestry held this day for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning both house of Parliament for the immediate and universal abolition of the African Slave Trade, and also the Duke of Somerset be requested to present to House of Lords, and Mr.

Pelham

Pelham and Mr. Chaplin, County Members to Commons.

1815 (April 13). Notice of Vestry to consider upon a steam engine be erected in the South Holland Drain.

1816. June 27. Vestry to determine if George Stuart and William Leaver be allowed the sum of £10 to teach the children to sing at the Church "on evenings and also on the Sabbath Day." Ordered that the sum of £10 which has been allowed to those who attend on the Sabbath Day only be discontinued; and that the sum of £5 only be allowed to those who attend on the Sabbath "and that the above £10 be allowed to George Stuart and William Leaver provided they attend 2 evenings a week, also at Church on the Sabbath Day.

1819. April 24 and June 18. The Spire of Holbeach Church repaired and the sum of £45 expended.

GRANT W. MACDONALD.

43. EXCHEQUER SUBSIDIES (LAY) COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

ELIZ. TO CAR. II., VOL. 56, 449, 23 CAR. II.

HEARTH MONEY. LINCOLN. PARTS OF KESTEVEN.—

A Schedule of the names of persons chargeable to the above subsidy, with the number of Fire-hearths for which each of them were charged 23 Car. II. [1671] within the above district.

A roll of 63 membranes.

Fire-hearths within the pts. of Kesteven in the County of Lincoln.

Aswardhurne.

Wapentake.

South Kyme.

	Hearths.	Arrears.
Charles Dymocke Esquire	xxiiij	
Idem for the Crosse house empty...	ij	
George Chapman	ij	
Alexander Wright	ij	
Thomas Gibson	j	
George Ridatt	j	
Thomas Spaine	j	
Francis Deane	j	

Willm.

					Hearths.	Arrears.
Willm Welbourne	...	...	...	j		
John Cooke	...	...	...	j		
Geo. Raby	...	...	...	j		
Willm Hardy	...	...	...	j		
Francis Deane sen.	...	...	...	j		
Robert Blacket	...	...	...	ij		
Thomas Ball one oven...	...	...	...	ij		
Thomas Gray	...	...	...	j		
Thomas Winfrey	...	...	...	j		
Robert Woods	...	...	...	j		
Geo. Jenckinson	...	...	...	v		
John Dickinson	...	...	...			2
Richard Tayler	...	...	...	ij		
Willm Darwin	...	...	...	j		
Willm Peach	...	...	...	j		
George Johnson	...	...	...	j		
Wid Mowbray	...	...	...	ij		
Robert Martindale	...	...	...	j		
Mr. Watson	...	...	...			5
John Martindale	...	...	...	j		
John Hare	...	...	...	j		
Andrew Algate	...	...	...	j		
Henry Pecker	...	...	...	j		
John Smyth	...	...	...	j		
Mr. Sherborne	..	...	...	j		
Willm Botterell	...	...	...	j		
John Jaques	...	...	...	j		
Robert Cox	...	...	...	ij		
Johns Barraclough	...	...	...	j		
Thomas Gaskins	...	...	...	j		
Robert Thompson	...	...	...	j		
Wid Turner...	...	...	...	j		
Thomas Mussen	...	...	...	j		
Anthony Hare	...	...	...	j		
John Wright	...	...	...	ij		
Thomas Dawbney	...	...	...	j		
John Spaine	...	...	...	j		
Wid Peck	...	...	...	j		
John Woollard	...	...	...	j		
Hugh Leadall	...	...	...	j		
Roger Hall	...	...	...	j		
John Walpoole	...	...	...	ij		

Robert

	Hearths.	Arrears.
Robert Coy	j	
Andrew Algate sen.	j	
Henry Edling		I
Willm Hart		I
Peter Pickarden		I
John Stennit	j	
Wid Welbourne	ij	

Helpingham.

Mr. Thomas Thorald	vj
Thomas Cole	vj
Henry Garrat	ij
George Hales	ij
Willm Hoe	ij
Joseph Bell	j
Willm Needham	ij
John Raines	j
John Creasey	2
Mr. Thorold... ..	iiij
Benjamin Foster	ij
Willm Loat	ij
John Neath	j
Willm Bate	ij
John Baxter	j
Wid Bate	ij
Anthony Garrat	ij
John Grainger	ij
John Batty	j
Willm Pickworth... ..	iiij
John Walker... ..	ij
John Redshaw	j
Willm Robinson	j
Edward Brand	j
Edward Robinson... ..	ij
Henry Cocke	iiij
John Tomlynson	j
Alexander Greene... ..	j
Thomas Wildgoose	ij
Thomas Greene	j
Antho. Greene	ij
Richard Hawkins	j
Richard Jugge	j

Willm

					Hearths. Arrears.
Willm Hollingworth	...	...	...	ij	
Robert Watson	...	...	...	j	
James Bayley	...	...	...	ij	& a forge
Theophilus Petchell	...	...	...	ij	
Henry Bull	...	...	...	iiij	
Joseph Chowne	...	...	...	j	
William Richardson	...	...	...	iiij	
Mr. Ducklyne	...	...	...	iiij	
Robt. Twell	...	...	...	ij	
John Creasy	...	...	...	j	
Antho. Newlove	...	...	...	iiij	
Thomas Cady	...	...	...	ij	
Anthony Booth	...	...	...	j	
Thomas Barker	...	...	...	j	
Thomas Page	...	...	...	ij	
Jonathan Sanderson	...	...	...	j	
John Haw	...	...	...	ij	
James Lettin...	...	...	...	j	
Henry Garrat iun...	...	...	...	ij	
Robert Twell	...	...	...	j	
Geo. Timberland	...	...	...	iiij	
Wid Ward	...	...	...	j	
Geo. Loate	...	...	...	ij	
Willm Collinson	...	...	...	ij	
Wid Arrowsmyth...	...	...	...	j	
Richard Everit	...	...	...	j	
John Tarry	...	...	...	j	
Geo. Welliner	...	...	...	iiij	
Willm Tayler	...	...	...	ij	
John Harvy	...	...	...		I
Antho. Letton	...	...	...		I
Wid Edys	...	...	...		I
Nathaniel Saunby...	...	...	...		I
Thomas Pickering	...	...	...	j	
John Tinckler	...	...	...	j	new built
Robtus Winfry	...	...	...	j	

W.B.

(To be continued.)

44. LINCOLNSHIRE RECORDS: EXCERPTS FROM THE MS.
 NOTES OF THE LATE GENERAL PLANTAGENET HARRISON.
 —The following Notes referring to Lincolnshire are taken
 from

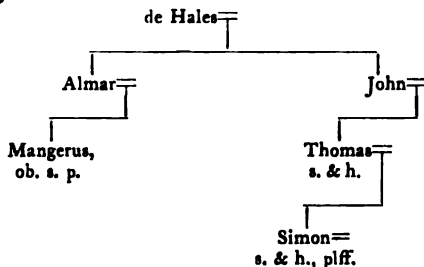
from some volumes of bound MSS. in the Record Office, which were made by General Plantagenet Harrison, the author of *The History of the Wapentake of Gilling, West Yorkshire*, Lond.: 1879, folio, from unpublished records touching divers families, &c., in all parts of England.

Holbeche. Venit reū si will's de Lasceles injuste &c. disseis' William de Mandeville Earl of Essex de Libro tent' suo in Holbeche &c.

The jury say that after the death of Conan fil Elie who died seised of the s^d land the Earl came and took tr'e Dmī Reg' de hunda seisinā de t'ra and de h'r'de pdc conanī and Will fil Warin tuū viū fecit ei seisinam of s^d land and he was seised thereof for more than one month and then came certain Jews into Court and declared that s^d land was pledged to them for £24 which said Conan owed them. Said Jews demised s^d land to the deft &c. They say the s^d William did not disseis the s^d Earl.

8 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 4 H. III.

Luceby. Simon de Hales v. Henry de Bec. Half 1 Knt's fee with appurtenances in Luceby of which Almar his ancestor died seised in his own right as of fee—temp. Hen. Reg. Avi and from Almar the right descended to Mangerus his son and from Mangerus to John brother of s^d Almar etc.



16 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 7 H. III.

Birketorpe. Walter de Birkethorpe claims the advowson of the Church of Birkethorpe *versus* the Prior of Sempringham, who said that Andrew, son of Picot, the father of Walter gave &c. to the monks of Sempringham all his rights in the Chapel of B.

15 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 6 H. III.

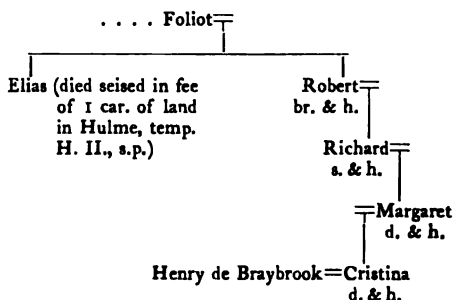
Walter

Walter claimed the said advowson upon the ground that his father made the said deed when he was sick, whereof he died, but the Jury say that the said Andrew was in good health when he made the deed.

16 Coram Rege Roll. Hil., 7 H. III.

Hulmo. Henry de Braybrook and Cristina, his wife, *versus* Ralph de la Bruere, in respect of 1 carucate of land with appurtenances in Hulmo, except 70 sol. and 6 den., as the right of said Cristina, of which Elias Foliot ancestor of said Cristina died seised in his own right as of fee.

17 Coram Rege Roll. Mich., 7 H. III.



19 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 9 H. III.

Redburne. Deed enrolled by which Alexander de Nevill grants and confirms to Robert de Nevill, son of Robert de Nevill p' homag' and servicio suo all the lands which the said Robert holds "de dono Amabil de Nevill sororis mei in Redburne.

63 acres arable of land and half ex one part of the town of Redburne, and 33 acres of arable land and half ex the other part of the said town, and afterwards 16 bovates of arable land in said town, "cū tofts and crofts and rusticis ibidem manētibz & eos sequel," and one water mill near the messuage of John de Cauz "tota servic Alex cl'ci and Hamon de Redburne lib' tene'tum sine ullo retenemento cum omnibus alliis rebus," appertaining to the said tenements and "molendum infra villa and extra villa" &c., at the yearly rent of 6^m (?) sterling at the feast of the nativity of our Lord for all services &c. "salvi servic

servic d'ni Reg q' atu ptin ad " 16 bovats of land in the barony of Redburn.

12 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 5 H. III.

Radburne. Deed enrolled by which Alex de Neville confirms to Roger de Neville all the lands which he holds by the gift of Robert de Neville his brother in Radburn—the same lands.

Witnesses. John Bonet, Jordan de Esseby, Robert de Amundeville, Nicholas de Neville, Robert fil Gaufr, Robert Cossin, Michael Cossin, Roger Marshall, Richard Basset, and Simon de Neville, etc.

12 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 5 H. III.

Wilgeby. Simon de Neville and Beatrice his wife and Peter de Carmn' and Rosamunda his wife versus Simon de Roppest and Alicia his wife "de pt. āmsaisatoris dotis in Wilgeby undi ipsi Simon et alliis querent' quod ipsi Simon and Alicia plus heit in dote de libr' ten' quod fuit Willi le Scot quonda viri ipsius Alic q'm hr'e debent &c. et Simon' et Alic' m̄ veñ &c."—adjourned to Hilary.

17 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 7 H. III.

Petronilla widow of Walter de Normaneby versus Ralph de Normaneby.

18 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 8 H. III.

West Rasene. Hugh Paganell versus Prior of St. Trinity de Ebor, the advowson of the church of West Rasene the deft. said that Hugh Paganell grandfather of the said Hugh gave the said advowson to his church, &c., which gift was confirmed by Fulco Paganell brother of Hugh the grandfather—false claim.

Coram Rege Roll. Trinity 4 H. III.

Pincebec. Nigel de Pincebec was attached to answer the prior of Spalding "qre non tenet ei finē fēm Int." Walter father of Nigel &c. "de x aēr ī cum ptin" in Pincebec.

Coram Rege Roll. 6 Hil. 7 H. III.

Reeston. Alice widow of Richard fil' Jollan' versus Gilbert fil Richard—3rd part of 1 carucate of land &c. in Riston, versus William fil Richard 3rd part 30 acr' land and one bovat of land in the said villa—and

versus

versus Ralph fil Richard 3rd part $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat land in the said villa which she claims as her dower.

20 Coram Rege Roll. 9 H. III.

Agnes widow of Hubert de St. Quinton versus Anselm de St. Quintin—3rd part of 6 bovates of land in Thimelby as her dower. Deft. called ad war John de St. Quintin.

19 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 9 H. III.

Emma widow of Alan de Scruteville "per attorn' su'" versus Peter de Alnatheby whom Richard de Karleton "voc ad wär"—5 bovates of land with appurtenances in Kirlingham and other 5 bovates in said ville "ut jus et maritagium suum," &c. temp. King John, &c., and Peter came and defended his right to all the said land "et seisinā suā," &c.—his ancestors held the said land at the conquest of England, also that Bunde his great grandfather died seized of the said lands in the time of Henry I. "et remāsīt fil suus infra ætate &c. in custodia com̃ Willi' de Romare que custod' illius tre comisit Walter de Beningworth avunculus avi sui and idem Walter 'tra illā demisit Petro de Gulle qui t'nc fuit vic Linc' et qui fuit antec̃ ejusdem Emma & avus suus quāt'o ven ad ætate pet' semp' t'ra sua et sibi pr' suis posteā and idem Petrus portea temp.," John R recovered the said lands against Emma and her husband by default on their part, &c., "poñ se. in maq̃rca assñ dn R. et pet rec̃ fr," as to whether he or said Emma has most right to the said land.

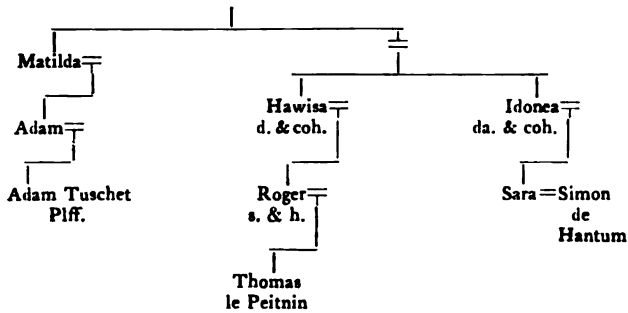
24 Coram Rege Roll. 10 H. III.

Matilda widow of Richard Selvein et John Harc' 3rd part 5 bovates of land &c., in Mastun et Hagkeneby as her dower.

24 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 10 H. IV.

Adam Tuschet and Simon de Hastun and Sarra his wife—1 Kts. fee in Bildebury and Munketun and 2 Kts. fees in Salemundby and in Stratton in Com Lincoln as his right and of which Matilda his grandmother died seized and from her it was descended to Adam her son who was father of the Plaintiff.

Matilda

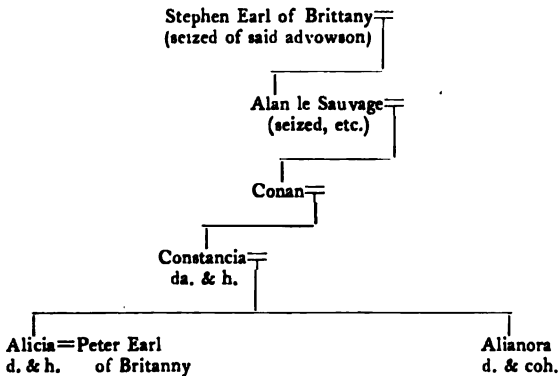


23 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 9 H. III.

Alexander de Vilers versus Johan' de Neville.
Warranty of 2 car: of land, &c., in Riggesby which he holds by deed of John de Neville, brother of the said John to him and his heirs. The Plaintiff saith that Ralph Musard and Isabella his wife claim the said land as the dower of the said Isabella.

9 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 4 H. III.

Peter Earl of Brittany and Alicia his wife per Robert fil' Umfr' his attorney versus Ric Parleben—the advowson of the church of Witton—of which Stephen Earl of Brittany was seized “temp' Reg' Hen. sen” when he presented one Aldanus cleric' to said church.



Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 4 H. III.

Lucia

Lucia widow of Walter fil Ailwin v. Hugh le Bret—3rd part 1 bovat of land, &c., in Salme in Wrangel, as her dower—Hugh came “et voc’ ad war’” Simon le Bret.

24 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 10 H. III.

Agnes widow of Thomas de Andebury de Boteford versus Philip de Burgo whom Peter de Burgo “voc ad war”—3rd part 100 “Sol t’r’c ptin” in Fulcebec and Ledeham.

27 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 2 Hen. III.

RUPERT UPTON.

45. BARKHAM OF WAINFLEET.—The account which Mr. Oldfield gives us of this important family is incomplete and unsatisfactory, so I think it may be well to produce some evidences I have found at Gunby Hall, which correct and supplement his account. Sir William Massingberd was one of the Trustees of Sir Edward Barkham, Bart., which fact accounts for the presence at Gunby of papers relating to the Barkham family.

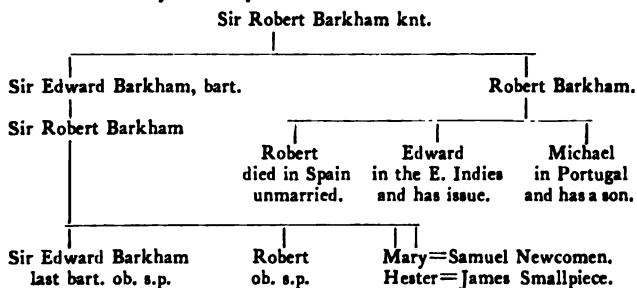
First comes the Will of Sir Edward Barkham, dated 19 Jan. 1709. I give an abstract:—

“I, S^r. Edward Barkham of Wainfleet, C^o. Linc., bart., make my last will. I devise my lands &c. to S^r. William Massingberd of Gunby, bart., and Dymoke Walpoole of Louth gent., on trust &c.—debts to be paid—residue to my cosen Robert Barkham of Wainfleet esq^r. and the heirs male of his body, in default to the heirs male of my great-grandfather S^r. Robert Barkham, in default to my right heirs for ever—my dear wife’s estate to be sold according to the settlement already made—to my sister Newcomen 2000*£*, the interest for her own use during life her husband having nothing to do with it, on her decease to her eldest son, in default 1000*£* to her Executors and 1000*£* to my cousin Robert Barkham—to sister Smallpiece 1000*£*, interest (as in case of sister), on her decease to her son, in default to daughters. Robert Barkham to be Executor, if he is abroad S^r. W^m. Massingberd and Dymoke Walpoole, if Robt. Barkham is dead his heir male shall be Executor—Personalty to Robt. Barkham.”

Robert

Robert Barkham died in Spain unmarried, and his brother Edward Barkham, as heir male of Sir Robert Barkham knt., and Samuel Newcomen and Mary his wife and James Smallpiece and Hester his wife, the two ladies being sisters and heirs at law of Sir Edward Barkham last Baronet, claimed the estates. Sir William Massingberd submitted their claims to the judgment of the Court of Chancery, and I am able to give a memorandum of the pedigree, and abstracts of his answers to the claimants.

First I give the pedigree, a glance at which will help to explain the family history.



The answer of Sir Wm. Massingberd to Edward Barkham, Esq., follows:—"He says he does not know whether complainant is heir male to Sr. Robert Barkham, knt., but believes he may be brother and heir of Robert Barkham of Wainfleet esq^r., deceased, and that the said Robert might be son and heir of Robert Barkham esq^r., deceased, and that he might be one of the sons of the said Sir Robert Barkham knt. deceased. Sir Edward left two sisters heirs at law—Hester dead without issue—complainant might have been in the E Indies." The date is 1715. The answer of Sir W^m. Massingberd to Sam^l. Newcomen and Mary his wife, and James Smallpiece and Hester his wife, gives some further information.

"He believes that Sir Edward Barkham died Feb. 1710, and that his Cousin Robert was killed in Spain in the life time of the said Sir Edward and left no issue. He leaves it to the judgment of the Court whether Mary and Hester should have the estates."

It is clear from the pedigree I give that Mr. Oldfield was mistaken in supposing that Sir Edward Barkham the 1st Bart. was succeeded by a son of the same name, his son was Sir

Robert, and Sir Edward *his* son. An extract from the Ingoldmells Court Rolls makes this quite certain.

"1 Oct. 1669. Edward Barkham, bart., a free tenant and holding by copy of court roll, died since the last court seised of 1 messuage and 55 acres of pasture in Winthorpe. Robert Barkham bart. is his next heir and within the age of 21 years."

The above pedigree clearly shows the relationship between Edward Barkham who succeeded to the family estates at Wainfleet and the last Baronet of the family.

The mention in Sir Edward Barkham's will of his wife's estate may be supplemented by a memorandum of an agreement in 1707 "between Sir Edward Barkham bart. and William Marwood esq^r., to divide in right of their wives the estates of Mr. Robert Boswell late of Thoresby." "Mr. Marwood to to have a 4th part of Thoresby old land."

I am not certain of all the facts, but I have reason to think that John Boswell of Thoresby, esq^r., had 3 sons, John, Robert, and Vere, who died without issue, and 4 daughters, Elizabeth, wife 1st to Thomas Lodington of East Kirkby, 2ndly to — Overton, who left an only child Frances wife of William Smithson, M.D., Alice wife to Dymoke Walpole of Louth, Ann wife to John Wolley of Alford, whose daughter Mary married Sir Edward Barkham, bart., and Mary wife 1st to Noah Mottram of Cawthorpe, 2ndly to William Marwood of Langton by Wragby. John Boswell married Mary daughter of Robert Newcomen, but as his daughter Elizabeth was married in 1671, and his daughter Mary baptised at Thoresby in 1670, it seems possible that the elder daughter may have been by a first wife.

Mary the Lady of Sir Edward Barkham, Bart., was buried at S. Thoresby in linen, Dec. 19, 1709.

There was certainly a relationship between the Boswells of Thoresby and the Days of Sausthorpe, for on the death of Thomas Day in 1674, Elizabeth and Alice Boswell were found to be his heirs (Ingoldmells Court Rolls); possibly John Boswell's first wife was a Day.

W. O. M.

46. FIELD NAMES, &c., A.D. 1150-1284.

In the following list of Field Names, &c., taken from the Alvingham Priory Register, I have placed the name in its most frequent form first, and synonyms in *italics* afterwards.

I hope that your readers, learned in Norse, will suggest derivations :—

IN ALVINGHAM PARISH.

Acernorman	<i>Cuningegate</i>	Hemplands
Acreland	<i>Cuningegatte</i>	Heeseldalle
Almangraves	Conigshall	Holbeck
Aldcroft Nab.	Cunneger Croft §	<i>Holbeck</i>
Aldercroft	<i>Cunninger Croft</i>	<i>Hallebek</i>
Alnabde Bridge	Depedale	<i>Houldbeck</i>
Amotes*	Dik or Dikedale	<i>Helbeck</i>
Annland	Difen or Dyfen	Holmare
Arnoldber	Dued's Great Dale	Holme
Arnalbridge	Duedrige	Howdyks
Astin Mare †	Duedstorpe	Hovedland wang
Asst hered land ‡	Duedgate	Hovisgayt
<i>Osti hered land</i>	East nock	Hovishil
Barelands	Efgraves	Kirkedale
Blykdals	Gild toft	Kinvet
Bomblandes	Gutten garmitten	Lamdales
Brilod	Haccot well	Langdals
Brian Park	Halcroft	Langdike
Brochel mare	Hale causie	Langfurlands
Calvercroftes	Hale syke	Langtoft lands
<i>Caluercroftes</i>	Hallfur or Hallfer	Langwestlanga
<i>Caluercroftes</i>	<i>Halfare</i>	Lathans
<i>Caluercroftes</i>	Hanetoft	Laut or lauter grene
Cartgate	<i>Hayntofres</i>	Linganst lands
Cunningsgate	<i>Hentoft</i>	Lousmare
<i>Cunningsgate</i>	Hanyeldale	Leclot

* Amotes.—In a deed dated 1660 this is spelt Eamotes, which is exactly as our people pronounce it to this day (in spite of the map-makers' spelling of "Eau"), or rather some of the old people still call it Ea-motes, though the more general use is Ea-meets. I suppose that motes is the Danish form of the more modern "meets." The place is the meeting (or more accurately) the parting of the waters where the Lud splits into the two streams referred to by Mr. Morton in Vol. III., p. 106.

† Astin Mare.—Astin, Estyne, and Hastane appear as different forms of the name of one of the landowners of Alvingham mentioned in the Register. There is a district called Austen Fen on the seaside of the Canal, now in the (civil) parish of Grainthorpe, but formerly part of Alvingham. The present name naturally suggests connection with some Augustinian Priory, but I believe there was none in the neighbourhood. I would suggest that Austen Fen is simply the old Astin Mare, especially as in an old map of the last century it is spelt Hausten Fen.

‡ Ast hered land.—I am indebted to my neighbour, Mr. Whistler, of Theddlethorpe, for the following note—"The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle (Anno 787) speaks of 3 ships of Northmen of Hereda land which came to the West Saxon shore," &c. Hereda lande being either Hørdaland a large district of Norway in Viking times, "King of Hørdalandins" being used synonymously for King of Norway or the country on the south side of Drontheim Fiord—still called Heredland. Grimaby is distinctly stated in Snorro Sturleson's Heims-kringla to have been settled by Norwegians, and the existence of this name at Alvingham would seem to point out the district from which they came.

§ The Queen's.—Croft Domesday Book gives one carucate of land in Alvingham as soke of the manor of Gettune (Gayton), which belonged to Queen Editha.

|| Holbeck.—I found this so named in the old map before mentioned, and it is literally the "beck in the hollow."

Mercroft

Mercroft nummer
Meretoft
Mechelfengate
Mikelmayre
Michell mare
Middlefen
Methelfene
Milkerige
Munemar
Newcroft
Northfurlang
Northlands
Nuncrofte
Oggcroft
Outfen ¶

Conisholme.

Hutfen
Pacroft
Paitisundayl
Pasckhewange
Pesholmsyck
Pikscall
Prescard
Prestcrofte
Riskmare
Robtofte
Sarlcroft
Scortwest landes
Siward fen
Seaward fen
Thornhill

Thurspit
Thyfer dale
Tunstall
Tunsdale
Dunesdale
Dunsdale
Dunsdalle
Tunsdale Croft
Dunsdal Croft
Tyndick
Ulkcres
Wundcroft
Wranglands
Yorpland

T. LONGLEY.

(To be continued.)

47. GREAT STORM, XMAS. 1708.—Transcript of a Copy taken from the Bolingbroke Registers:—"A remarkable storm in Christmas 1708-9, in which it snew (sic) twelve days together almost incessantly. Feby. 1st, 1714-15 was a remarkable storm which according to common report blew down some thousand of houses in ys kingdom. Few houses wt stood escaped being stripped by this violent storm. And also blew the water out of the mote (sic) by the castle into the market-place. Christmas 1715-16 we had a very great snow almost as great an one as had been known in the memory of man and with a violent frost of about ten weeks duration: in this storm several persons perished upon the roads, two men were lost betwixt here and Boston in the Fenns.

1719. This was a remarkable dry year, such as had not happened in the memory of man. Ye hay harvest was the smallest that ever was known. This year people were so generally afflicted with agues and fevers that it was with great difficulty and expense that hands enough could be obtained to get in the harvest: in the autumn and winter parts there were very great mortalities in most parts of England. Holland in Lincolnshire had a double share in the calamity in most towns these whole families were carried off by this epidemical distemper. The mortality was no less remarkable amongst the Clergy of this neighbourhood for this year died

The Rev^d. Mr. Kensal Vicar of Boston

The Rev^d. Mr. West Vicar of East Kirkby

The Rev. Mr. Kelham Rector of

¶ Still so called.

The Rev^d. Mr. Cope Rector of Kirkby upon Bain
The Rev. Mr. Vaux Vicar of Sturton
Rev. Mr. Leach Rector of Winceby
Rev. Mr. Cuthbert Vicar of Thorpe
Rev. Mr. Walker Vic^r. of Croft
Rev. Mr. Burnett Vic^r. of Brough
Rev. Mr. Thompson Rector of Wainfleet
Rev. Mr. Maddock Rector of Trusthorpe
Rev. Mr. Raper Vic^r. of Saleby
Rev. Mr. Nichols Rector of
Rev. Mr. Hodson Curate of Scamblesby and Caulkwell
Rev. Mr. Chace Rector of Manby
Rev. Mr. Ogle Rector of Tathwell
Rev. Mr. Thompson Rector of Newton
Rev. Mr. Wainfleet, Ferdinworth [Faldingworth?]

G. MAUGHAN, M.A.

48. ALVINGHAM PRIORY REGISTER (Vol. III., p. 183).—
As a supplement to the interesting account of this book given by Mr. Goulding, the following facts may be worth recording :—
The manuscript is in several different handwritings, and was undoubtedly (at any rate in part) written from dictation. On no other supposition would it be possible to account for such a mistake as the substitution of “husbande” in the Index on p. 25a. for “Osbert,” as it appears in the full charter on p. 75a. This would probably be the cause of some other mistakes and also for the unusually rich profusion of varieties of spelling, which may be met with in the book ; for instance, one man appears as Sweyne, Swaine, Swane, Swan, Suen, and Suaneyns, four of these forms coming on one page. The Barnabe Goche whose name appears so prominently on the title page, that he was probably the owner, if not the translator, of the book, might be any of the following three :—

1. Barnabe Googe (whose name is also spelt Goge, Gouge, Goche, and Gouche) was born at Alvingham in 1540, being the son of Rob. Googe, Esq., Recorder of Lincoln, by his wife Margaret daughter of Sir Walter Mantell. He first entered as an undergraduate at Christ's College, Cambridge, and then migrated to New College, Oxford, but apparently took no degree. On leaving the University he became a retainer of his cousin

Wm.

Wm. Cecil, Ld. Burghley, who in 1574 sent him over to Ireland (as an intelligencer or letter writer) to keep him (Cecil) well informed of the doings of the Earl of Essex. He remained in Ireland generally till 1585, becoming Provost Marshall of the Presidency Court of Connaught. He published several works, including a translation of *Regnum Papisticum* by Naogeorgus (Thos. Kirchmeyer). In 1565 he married Mary, daughter of Thos. Darrell, of Scotney Manor House, Kent, and died in 1593, leaving 8 children, including

2. Barnabe, the date of whose birth I have not been able to learn, but he graduated at Cambridge B.A. 1586, M.A. 1590, L.L.D. 1604, and was Master of Magd. Coll. from 1604 to 1626, when he died. It is to be noted that while the father's name was generally some form of Googe, the son's both in the Cambridge Calendar and in the College Records is spelt Goche (as in the Alvingham Register). It is quite possible that this Barnabe had good reason to feel an interest in Alvingham Priory, apart from the fact of his father being born at Alvingham, for in 1587 Sir Chr. Wray, Lord Chief Justice of England, gave to Magd. Coll. the Improprate Parsonage of Garthorpe (which had belonged formerly to the Priory), for the maintenance of two Fellows and six Scholars, preferably from Lincolnshire, of whom Barnabe may have been one.
3. Four years after his death, in 1630, another Barnaby Googe appears at North Somercotes, as one of the appellants in Endymion Porter's enclosure case—possibly a nephew who still lived at Alvingham.

The Priory is said by Cobbett in his *Confiscated Abbeys, &c.*, to have been founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Robert Chesnev, Bishop of Lincoln, and its revenues were granted in 5 Ed. VI. (1552) to Edward, Lord Clinton.

Stephen's reign was 1130-1154, and Robert's Episcopate 1148-1167, which would give the date of foundation between 1148 and 1154.

Dugdale I have not seen, but I believe that he refers the foundation to Stephen's reign. Dates in the Register are very scarce (only 16 being given): the earliest I have been able to

fix hitherto, is a grant of Dean Hamlin, who was Dean of Lincoln c. 1164.

T. LONGLEY.



QUERIES.

49. HORNCastle MANOR AND SEE OF CARLISLE.—At the recent meeting of the Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire Architectural and Archæological Society at Horncastle, in June, the Rev. Canon Quarrington, Vicar of Horncastle, asked the following pertinent questions in his inaugural address welcoming the Society respecting the position of the ancient Church in Horncastle:—

- (1). "Does the name of St. Lawrence-street point to the position of the Building mentioned in the Records of Richard I.?"
- (2). "Up to the commencement of the 15th century Horncastle was a Rectory, and the Bishops of Carlisle the Lords of the Manor. How comes it that the owner of Revesby Manor is now lay Rector of Horncastle?"

Horncastle.

ANTIQUARY.

50. JOSHUA DREWRY, LINCOLN.—Can anyone give particulars of Joshua Drewry, printer, at Lincoln, who founded the *Staffordshire Advertiser* in 1795? He died in 1825 or 1826. This son, who is now 91, resides near Stafford. The fullest particulars are required for the issue of the centenary number of the *Staffordshire Advertiser*, to be published on the last Saturday of the present year (1894).

Stafford.

J. L. CHERRY.

51. THE MASS ARMY.—In the Overseer's accounts of Woodhall, there are several mentions of sums paid for carrying "notices of the Mass Army," in the early years of the present century.

"1814 Augst. 14 a journey to the warf to carry the notices of the Army of the Mass 1/-"

This is followed by

"Collecting Bounty for Army of Reserve 4/-"

What was this "Mass Army?" Was it any of our forces employed in Holland on the river Maas, or Meuse? In the
lax

lax spelling of the time the word is sometimes given as "Mass," sometimes as "Masse," and sometimes as "Marce" or "Marse," as

"Nov. 23 (1805), Journey to Horncastle with the Militia and Marce list 1/-. Nov. 24 (1814) Journey to Horncastle with the Militia list and Army of Marse 4/-"

Another entry is

"Journey to Horncastle to *draw* the Militia and Army Reserve 4/-"

This probably is explained by another entry

"A journey to Horncastle to *ballot* the Militia 4/-."

Langton Rectory, Horncastle.

J. CONWAY WALTER.

52. THOMAS SMITH c. 1510.—

Dorothy d. of Thomas="Thomas Smith of
Yonge of Roxwell in Lyncolnshyr."
Elsex, Gent. c. 1580.

Can any Lincolnshire genealogist identify this Thomas Smith, and oblige me also with his heraldic bearings?

G.

53. FAMILY OF HOWARD OF WRABBY.—A Mr. John Howard resided at Wrawby nr. Brigg in or about the year 1767.

Is it known whether any member of his family be now living in this country? Should any such see this will he have the kindness to write to me.

2, *Lindum Terrace, Lincoln.*

G. MAUGHAN, M.A.



REPLIES.

54. FOREIGN REFUGEES IN THE ISLE OF AXHOLME (Vol. IV., p. 24).—Archdn. Stonehouse in his *History of the Isle of Axholme*, p. 357, gives a list of French and Dutch settlers, and among them a Noah Agar or Egar.

G. MAUGHAN, M.A.

55. FAMILY OF STOVIN. (Vol. IV., p. 62.)—In reply to the query respecting this family, I append an extract from "Notes on the Parish Register of Crowle," published in an almanac at that place about ten years ago:—

"Under 1606 the name of Stovin appears for the first time, George Stovin marrying 'An' Turnhill, on 1st December. The name occurs pretty frequently after, but it is impossible to work out a pedigree. In 1621 Frances, daughter of George, was baptized, and in 1642 she was married to Simon Empson, apparently the first of the intermarriages between these families. In 1638 George Stovin married Elizabeth Margrave, and in 1640 Robert Stovin espoused Elizabeth Pinder. The Stovins were the owners of Tetley in Crowle, but when they acquired it has not yet been ascertained. The so-called tradition which the crest—a strung bow—is made to support, that the first was the chief of the bow stringers in the Conqueror's army, is unworthy of consideration. The owner of Tetley in the time of the Commonwealth, George Stovin, seems to have become a Quaker, and for attending unlawful religious services was taken off to Lincoln Castle and died a prisoner therein, as the antiquary had heard from his grandmother and his uncle George, then 16; so in 1680 if the George baptized in 1664. Further particulars are given in the local history by Archdeacon Stonehouse. He married Ann Clarke, a grand-daughter of Richard Brewer, of Crowle. James Stovin, Esq., of Crowle, their son, on account of his independent character and large property, possessed great influence in the Isle. He was High Sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1725. His house was the large rambling one on the south side of the Market Place. . . . Mr. Stovin afterwards bought Tetley of George, his elder brother, went to live there, died there 11th Oct., 1739, æt. 61, and was buried in the grounds next his wife, who died ten years before. He left five sons and three daughters, the eldest of whom only he seems to have had baptized, George, on the 1st March, 1695-96. This was George Stovin, Esq., the antiquary, of whose life and character Mr. Hunter in his *History of South Yorkshire* gives us some interesting particulars, which are here added to. On the 22nd April, 1717, he was married in York Minster to Sarah, daughter and heiress of Mr. James Empson,

Empson, of Goole, and two or three years after came to live at Crowle, building a small house for himself, which from his being already a magistrate was called "Justice Hall." Over the porch are the arms of Stovin, G.S.S., and the date 1726. He was not brought up to any profession, but led the life of a country gentleman, which afforded abundant leisure to prosecute his favourite topographical and antiquarian researches, taking great interest in the affairs of the neighbourhood. He scarcely ever left the Levels, living at Crowle, and with the true feeling of a native antiquary, thinking no part of England comparable to Axholme, and no town equal to Crowle. He might lead a quiet and sober life, but domestic sorrows multiplied. He buried five children in the grounds at Tetley. George, his dutiful son, whom he had entered at Gray's Inn, died at the hopeful age of 17, and was interred in the chancel. In 1745 his wife died, and though he buried her in the church he put a gravestone to her memory at Tetley, with an incomprehensible coat of arms, quarterly: 1 Stovin, 2 Empson, 3 Clarke, 4 Smithson. In spite of his regard for Crowle, in the latter part of his life he crossed the Trent, and fixed his residence at Winterton, placing over his door there also a carved shield with his arms and his wife's, as at Justice Hall. 'There he spent the concluding years of his life, living,' writes Mr. Hunter, 'as I am informed by one who knew him well, in a little cottage which he had made arcadian with honeysuckle and other flowers, where he was to be seen every morning at five with his pipe. Having a good memory, and full of anecdote, he was accustomed to amuse his neighbours.' He died in May, 1780, aged 85, and was buried in the chancel of Winterton church, on the 14th, but he who had erected so many memorials never had a monument placed over him. He printed an account of Lindholme on a single sheet, which is now a rare curiosity, and left behind him a quarto MS. of over 400 closely written pages, which Mr. Hunter had the use of, and of which an abstract by the late Mr. Charles Jackson, of Doncaster, appeared in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. He left a son James. His sister, Susannah, married at York Minster, in 1738, Mr. John Froggatt, and had with a son, two daughters, Mrs. Stovin, of Hurst Priory, and Ann, wife of Thomas Lightfoot,

Lightfoot, of Crowle, Surgeon. Another sister of the antiquary, Ann, married Thomas Lister, of Eastoft, Gent., who died in 1729, and has a pretty tablet to his memory in the chancel. She married afterwards John Cowley. Her son, Thomas Lister, Esq., was the last of the family, but not of the name, for he left his property to his mother's nephew, George Stovin, of Tetley, on condition he took the name and Arms of Lister. . . . "

West View Terrace, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

56. THE ARNOLDS OF COLEBY (Vol. IV. p. 63).—As Mr. Gregson Slater mentions "Adam Arnold of Coleby Hall" in his query as to the Roos and Mere families, the following particulars taken from Major Tempest's "Coleby" deeds may be of interest to him:—"By deed dated 18 Nov. 1573 (16 Eliz.), William Baxter of Metheringham, gent., conveys, for £600, to John Arnold of Stoke co. Nottingham, gent., the manor of North Hall, Coleby nigh Navenby co. Lincoln, with all its manorial rights, &c. 3 messuages, 3 tofts, 2 dovecotes, and land and pasture (N^o. 31 to 34). The 25^h. Feb. 1577-8 (20 Eliz.) Anthony Thorald of Blankney Esq^r. conveys to John Arnold of Stoke juxta Newark, 4 messuages with land in Coleby lately purchased of Henry Odingzells (N^o. 40). The *inquisition post mortem* John Arnall declares he died the 12 Sept. 28 Eliz. (1585) seized of the manor of Northall, Coleby, with 7 messuages &c. in Coleby co. Lincoln held of the Queen *in capite*. A deed is quoted dated 22 Jan. 1580-1 (23 Eliz.) by which John Arnall had, in conformance to an agreement made by him 4 Feb. 1535-6 (27 Hen. viij.), enfeoffed John Boune Christ. Strelly, and Adam Arnall of 4 messuages in Coleby for his wife Ann's jointure. The heir was found to be William Arnall the son, aged 23 years on the 1st Aug. 1585, and livery of the lands was accordingly granted to him by license dated 5 July 1587. 29 Eliz. (No. 41). This Will. Arnall or Arnold, appears to have married Anne, the daughter of Francis Harington of South Witham Esq.

"By a fine dated at St. Albans 20 May 1593, Will. Arnall gent., and Ann his wife convey to Francis Harington Esq^r. and to Thomas Harington gent., the manor of Northall in Coleby with six messuages, &c. (No. 42). The 1st Oct. 1600 Thomas Harington of South Witham Esq., in consideration of £910, conveys to Will. Arnall of Coleby, gent., the manor of Nosthall,

Nosthall, Coleby with 7 messuages, lands &c., as purchased by him and his father Francis Harington of the said William, as by indenture dated 29 Oct. 35 Eliz. (not now forthcoming) plainly sheweth. The manor and manor house with one cottage were settled upon William and his wife Anne, as part of her jointure, and upon their heirs. The other premises were for the use of Anne, the wife, during the lifetime of Ann Arnall the mother. Will Arnall bound himself not to alienate any of the above during his wife's life, nor of any of her male heirs, without the consent of Thomas Harington (who was to be a trustee for the settlement so long as he lived), or of Will. Boddenden of Ryall co. Rutland, or of Alexander Pell of Boothby Pannell. The lease of one farm let at 25^s. 8½^d. for fifteen years was reserved by Harington. The deed is endorsed in old writing, probably Arnall's. 'Conveyance for my broth^r. Harington for Coleby' (N^o. 45 & 46).

"In February 1604-5, William Arnall raised money on one of his farms, but re-entered in December of the same year in the presence of 'my brothers Edmund Arnall and John Arnall' (N^o. 48). In May 1610 he again raised money, borrowing from George Bowne of London, gent. (N^o. 51).

"In September 1611, Anthony Thorold, of Hough on the Hill, co. Lincoln Esq., conveyed to Will. and Edmund Arnall of Coleby, gents., and Henry Wood of Heckington Esq., a farm in Coleby which had been purchased of Thomas Disney Esq. (N^o. 57), and on the same day assigned to the Arnalls the lease he held under the Crown of certain land in Coleby belonging to the Castle of Somerton. William Arnall sealed with a wyvern standing on a torse between the letters W and A, while Edmund Arnall used a dolphin naient embowed (No. 58).

"In June 1623, Will. Arnall granted to Thomas Harington of Boothby Pannell and James Lamley of Horbling, gent., three messuages, with land in Coleby, the deed being endorsed 'The deed of 10 oxgangs to me and my brother Lamley from my brother Will^m Arnall, 1613' (N^o. 59). The 10 September 1613, William Arnall with Annie his wife, in consideration of £1800, conveyed to Anthony Thorold of Hough-on-the-Hill, the manor of North Hall, Coleby, with the capital messuage commonly called the Northall with all rights, rents and lands, also three other messuages and the third part of a farm lately purchased of the said Anthony Thorold.

Certain

Certain leases are reserved, one being a mortgage to Francis Harington of London, woollen draper (N^o. 60 & 61). The license from the Crown to alienate was dated at Westminster 1 Sept. 11 James I. (N^o. 62). In October of the same year Will. Arnall and Anne his wife sign a full release to M^r. Thorald and to Cecil Hall of Grantham to whom Thorold sold the Coleby estates, of all claim on the manor or lands of Northall Coleby (N^o. 63 & 65), thus severing their connection with Coleby. Besides this William the vendor, John Arnall the original purchaser of Coleby had two other sons, Edmund and John. Edmund Arnall owned the manor of South Hall, Coleby, which by a note in his hand dated 1615 had chief rents of £4 8. 7. payable to it yearly. In May 1615 this Edmund in consideration of £47 sold to Cecil Hall, the owner of North Hall, the windmill and its site in Coleby lying near the King's highway, and he used a small wyvern for his seal (N^o. 75). In July, 13 James I., he sold to William Binks of Westborough co. Lincoln the manors of South and Middle Hall with his land and the capital messuage called Southall, with all its rights and appurtenances in Coleby (N^o. 78). This Edmund then disappears from Coleby. The other brother John is evidently the one describing himself in November 1615 as of Maperley co. Derby, when he signed a bond to perform covenant, probably a release, to Cecil Hall (N^o. 77)."

The following are the Arnall or Arnold entries in Coleby parish register, which commences 1561 :—

Richard Arnall, christened 23 Dec. 1582, buried 12 January 1583-4

John Arnall buried 13 September 1585

Francys Arnall christened 11 October 1589 buried 8 November 1590

ffriswith Arnall christened 15 December, 1591

Barbara Arnall christened 7 April 1592

John Arnall christened 19 January 1593-4

Richard Arnall christened 1 August 1595, buried 3 April 1595

Anne Arnall christened 26 March 1597 buried 22 May same year.

Christopher Arnall christened 5 September 1599 buried 25 October, same year

Alexander

Alexander Arnall christened March 1600-1

William Arnall christened 8 December 1605.

Margaret, daughter of John Arnall, gent buried 28
August 1629.

Coleby Hall.

E.B.T.

REVIEWS.

Records of the Cust Family of Pinchbeck, Stamford and Belton in Lincolnshire. Part I. Compiled by Lady Elizabeth Cust. London: Mitchell & Hughes, 1894. 4to. pp. iv., 212.

All who take an interest in Lincolnshire genealogy will welcome this the first instalment of a work which has been known to have been long in hand, and which has been anxiously expected. It has fully justified our hopes. We see in the part published a carefully compiled, clearly written account of a family whose history is in many respects much more interesting to the true genealogist than those which have swelled the Volumes of Collins and Burke. And the reason is simple. We have here a narrative based on solid facts. The Compiler has gone to the fountain-head for information, has left no original sources unexplored, has taken nothing for granted which could not be proved. Anyone who is familiar with the genealogies which crowd the pages of peerages and baronetages will appreciate this criticism. There is a thorough honesty throughout the work which enhances its value in the eyes of anyone who wishes to know the plain truth. It is impossible to refrain from a smile when one considers what the courtly genealogist of former days would have built upon the "Sir Peter de Cust" tradition. We should have had a glowing account of the Knightly progenitors in mediæval times; a veil discreetly drawn over the Elizabethan period; winding up with the rise into prominence at the close of the 17th century. Lady Elizabeth Cust contents herself with simply stating facts, and although she shows good reason for thinking the Custs were in Pinchbeck at a much earlier date than 1479, yet she candidly allows that absolute proof is wanting to connect the Custs of the later date with those of the 14th century. Setting aside absolute proof, there can be

no

no reasonable doubt that the family has existed in Pinchbeck and other places in the Holland division for six centuries, and the tenacity with which it clung to the same locality is most remarkable. Few Peers can boast of having in their possession, as Earl Brownlow can, land which has descended in the direct male line for so long a period.

Of course to those who crave for romantic incidents, knightly adventures, feats of arms, the plain simple tale of the Custs will seem but a chronicle of small beer. But to a student of constitutional history we can imagine it to be far from uninteresting. The tract of country in Lincolnshire called Holland is peculiar in many respects: in features, in soil, and in race.

The Fen-men of the 17th and 18th centuries were a stubborn and intractable race. They fiercely resisted the enclosure of the Fens, and gave considerable trouble to the Commissioners appointed to carry it out. The Holland men were Parliamentary to the backbone. There were few large estates. As a rule the proprietors were men such as the Custs, owning and cultivating small estates which had descended to them from remote times. Such men were likely to be sturdy and independent in character, frugal in habits, industrious in business. They were not overshadowed by great Feudal Lords. The nature of the country, flat and intersected by drains, would deter noble and knightly families from living in it when once the age of feudalism was past, and mansions situated in pleasant parks took the place of moated castles. Inaccessibility was no longer an attraction for a great proprietor. The history of the Custs down to the latter part of the 17th century, as told us in the volume just issued, shows us how a family in this region gradually increased in substance and consequence. It was a steady accretion of acreage and personalty. No Cust did anything extraordinary. It was not, as in the case of the Boyles, one single member springing into prominence. The prosperity of the family did not advance by leaps and bounds. But each generation grew somewhat richer than the previous one till Samuel Cust, with whom this volume closes, made a decided step forward; entered his pedigree in the visitation of 1634, and moved away from the cradle of the race into towns such as Boston and Stamford.

We are left just as the family is going to take its place among what are usually called "County Families," for Samuel was father of the 1st Baronet, Sir Richard Cust. From this point

point the family history will assume a different character, but, unless we are utterly mistaken, the portion already given will be found not less interesting than that which is to follow. There is a strong family-likeness running throughout all genealogies of noble families in the last century, but the sketch given us by Lady Elizabeth Cust of this family down to the close of the 17th century is, so far as Lincolnshire is concerned, almost unique.

Space forbids our enlarging further on the merits of this volume. It has all the advantages of good paper and clear type. We could have wished indeed that more letters relating to the civil war could have been found, for it is so difficult to account for the different treatment sustained by Cavalier and Roundhead families in that stormy time; but no doubt the Custs were materially assisted by having connexions on the other side. They emerged from the struggle distinctly the better, while other families sank and disappeared. The Ogles and Welbys (of Gedney), who lorded it over them in the 16th century, succumbed in the 17th. History only repeats itself, and agricultural depression is doing now what the civil war did in changing the ownership of estates and reversing the position of families. We must conclude with expressing our hearty thanks to Lady Elizabeth Cust for her valuable contribution to our county's history.

Phillimore's Pedigree Forms. Comprising (1) Ancestral Tablets, (2) Seize Quartiers Tablets, (3) Blank Shields, (4) Ruled Pedigree Paper, (5) Instructions. Lond.: of the Author, 124, Chancery Lane, and Chas. J. Clark, 4 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. [1894] 8vo. 2s. for one set.

These are very well adapted for tracing paternal and maternal lines of ancestry, as also the Seize Quartiers of each individual. In England we have not been wont to pay strict attention to the Seize Quartiers, which on the Continent used to be an indispensable qualification for admission into certain circles, and the consequence is comparatively few people can make out what would satisfy the severe scruples of a German Herald, viz., sixteen great-great grandparents, each entitled to bear arms. The test applied to our Dukes is mortifying. The Duke of Norfolk fails signally. The Duke of Rutland is perhaps the best. Mr. Phillimore's Forms may be recommended as practically useful for the purpose.



DRAWING OF CARVED STONE SLAB IN WALL OF PANTRY, NO. 4 JAMES STREET, EASTGATE, LINCOLN.

Size of original, about 5 ft. 8 in. by 1 ft. 10½ in.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



EREDOS, LINCOLN.—The Stone Reredos, of which an illustration is given with this number of *Linc. N. & Q.*, is built high up into the East wall of the pantry in Miss Peacock's house, No. 4, James Street, inhabited by Major Kennedy, and it is to the kindness and skill of Miss J. E. Kennedy that we are enabled to give a very accurate representation of this interesting piece of sculpture.

It is a bas-relief, of 15th century date, and is divided into three parts, as usual with these reredoses or "tabulæ." In the northernmost, St. Katherine is being tortured by being placed between four wheels armed with knives, the two upper ones of which are being broken by angels. In the middle division is our Saviour on the cross, with SS. Mary and John on either side. The right hand portion represents St. Katherine's beheading, by sword.

The bas-relief is said to have come from a house at the south-east corner of Castle Hill, which was pulled down in 1796. It has evidently been the reredos or "tabula" of an altar, which was frequently of wood and made in three parts,

the two wings to shut in the centre one. St. Katherine, the patron saint of learning dedicated to the church's cause, whose festival still survives in our Blackletter Saints' days on Nov. 25, was particularly honoured in Lincoln by being the patron saint of St. Katherine's Priory, a Gilbertine foundation, just outside the South Bar, which (as mentioned in an account of the Priory (*Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., p. 211) should have been dedicated only to St. Mary or St. Andrew.

It is indeed probable that this interesting sculpture originally came from the Priory Church where it may have adorned the altar of a chapel of the Patron Saint.

E. M. S.

58. AN OLD ACCOUNT OF SEDGEBROOK.—“The Parish Church of Sedgebrooke, alias Sedbrooke, with East Allington, in the Deanery of Grantham, is divided into two medietyes running equally through both those places. They are both Rectories, but one of them a sinecure, and called the Deaconry, as the glebe belonging to it is called the Deacon Glebe, and the incumbent has been called the Deacon. There is nothing due for him to do but the providing the ringing of a bell at morning and night every day, except Sunday; and it is presumed therefore that for that, and the like ministeriall purpose, a Deacon was appointed from the neighbouring Abbey of Newbo, to which the profits of his mediety were appropriated. Since the Reformation, the donation of both Rectories has been in the Crown.

“The Church is a fair country parish Church, with a large chancell which opens on each side into a place or building added thereto, and designed, the one on the north side for a buriall place for the Abbey afore mentioned, the other on the south for a buriall place for the family of the Markhams. It was built, if not the whole Church, in Edward IV's. days, by Sir John Markham, that excellent person whom Fuller, in his *Holy State*, gives for the example of the upright judge, as having lost the place of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas for his integrity; after which losse he retired to this place, and sequestering himself from the world, he spent his last days in devotion in a chamber which he made over this buriall place. There remains a chimney in the wall, some ends of joists, and other marks that justify this tradition, as do also the many basons for Holy Water, and other marks of devotion,

devotion, according to the humor of those times, shew the piety of his disposition. And God hath blessed him with a worthy posterity that have been all along remarkable for that justice, honor, and goodness, and have been for some descents dignified with the title of Baronett."—Harl. MSS., 6822, p. 171, quoted in the *Topographer*, 1790.

A note says, "This estate of Sedgebrooke having been in the family of Markham many years, Sir George Markham bequeathed it to Dr. Wilson who gave it to his nephew Mr. Cracroft of Louth who has since much dissipated it."

Gough says of the Lord Chief Justice that he was displaced for refusing, though desired by King Edward IV., to give a charge contrary to his conscience.

A. E. WELBY.

59. AN EARLY LINCOLN WILL, A.D. 1280.—

Liber Centuriarum. Fol. 215.

Testamentum Johannis Nepolis Thoraldi.

"In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti Amen. Ego Johannes Nepos Thoraldi ciuis Lincoln. Condo testamentum meum die Sancti Dionysii martyris, Anno gratie MCC octogesimo. In primis commendo animam meum deo et beate marie et omnibus sanctis. Corpus vero meum sepeliendum in Cimiterio sancti michaelis super montem Linc. Do lego cum corpore meo dicte ecclesie sancti michaelis meliorem pannum meum pro principali secundum consuetudinem Linc. Item capellano dicte ecclesie vjd. Et clerico dicte ecclesie iijd. Item fabrice dicte ecclesie xijd. Item ad inveniendum unum cereum super altare feati Nicholai in dicta ecclesia primo anno prout obitum meum xijd. Item fabrice matris ecclesie Linc. xijd. Item cuilibet Anachorite Linc. ijd. Item domino Johanni de Tynton capellano peluim et lanatorium meum. Item vola quod illa terra mea cum edificiis et omnibus pertinentibus quam emi de domina Johanna de Lekeburn ubi solebam reponere fructus meos vendatur permanus executorum meorum ad debita mea adquietanda. Et quod residuum fuerit postquam debita mea fuerint adquietata distribuatur pauperibus per manus executorum meorum pro anima mea.

Videlicet

Videlicet fratribus minoribus Linc. xs. de predicta terra. Item Agneti sorori mee ijs. de predicta terra. Item duobus nepotibus ijs. de predicta terra. Item Matilda nepoti mee vjd. Item volo quod xij. bidentes partem meum contingentes panni mei et torcular meum vendantur per manus executorum meorum, et pecunia que mihi inde contingit distribuatur pauperibus in Ciuitate Linc. pro anima mea per manus executorum meorum primo die sepulture mee et in die septimo. Item lego Cicilie uxori mee omnia vtensilia domus mee tam maiora quam minora cuiuscunque valoris vel precii sint argentea aurea enea ferrea plumbea lignea vel quecunque alia. Volo et quod dicta Cecilia Nabeat rationabilem partem suam de omnibus bonis meis tam legatis ad vendendum quam aliis postquam debita nostra sunt persoluta secundum consuetudinem Ciuitatis Linc. Hec sunt debita que debeo videlicet Roberto Sturdi vjs. Huius testamenti nos constituo executores meos videlicet Ceciliam vxorem meam, dominum Johannem de Tynton capellanum et Gilbertum Album de parochia sancti Michaelis. Quibus potestatem de omnibus bonis meis ad vendendum distribuendum et ordinandum pro anima mea quod melius viderint expedire et deo placere."

The above will, taken from a MS. vol. in the Muniment room of the Dean and Chapter, I give as a good specimen of its kind, and valuable on account of its early date, 1280. It is worth while noticing "Domina Johanna de Lekeburn." She was the wife of one of a knightly family seated at Legbourn, near Louth, and taking its name from the place. In Massingberd's *History of Ormsby*, p. 36, we find in a list of knights taken from a *Lincoln Assize Roll* of 1202 the names of Robert son of William de Lekeburn, and Herbert de Lekeburn. In the *Visitation* of 1562, at p. 130, the name is given as "Atbeke alias Legborne," and the heiress Anne marries John Auncell and has a daur. and heiress Joan, who marries William Upton. His descendant John Upton in 1534 mentions his lands in Legbourn.

The bequest of ijd. to each Anchorite is also noticeable. An Anchorite lived at the foot of the Greezen, *hodie* Grecian Stairs, in the 14th century.

A. R. MADDISON.

60. GHOST IN BOLINGBROKE CASTLE.—“One thing is not to be passed by, affirmed as a certaine trueth by the inhabitants of the town upon their owne knowledge, which is that the Castle is haunted by a certaine spirit in the likenesse of a hare ; which att the meeting of the auditors doeth usually runne betweene theire legs, and sometymes over throws them, and so passes away. They have pursued it downe into the castle yard, and seene it take in att a grate into a lower celler, and have followed it thither with a light ; where notwithstanding that they did most narrowly observe it, (and that there was noe other passage out, but by the doore, or windowe, the roome being all close framed of stones within, not having the least chinke or crevice) yet they could never fynd it. And all other tymes it hath been seen run in at iron grates below into other of the grotto's (as their be many of them) and they have watched the place, and sent for houndes, and put in after it ; but after a while they have come crying out.”—G. Holles' *Coll. for Linc.* 1660 ; quoted in the *Topographer*, 1789.

Does any tradition of this ghostly hare still live on ?

A. E. WELBY.

61. LINCOLNSHIRE RECORDS: EXCERPTS FROM THE MS. NOTES OF THE LATE GENERAL PLANTAGENET HARRISON (continued from Vol. IV., p. 74).

Toftes, &c. (356). John de Arsik v. Robert de Neville, Robert Arsik, and Robert de Welles. Services of lands, &c., in Tofftes, Oreby, Aby, Serreby, Rasne, and Heling, as in homage rent, etc.

5 Coram Rege Roll. 25 Hen. III.

Tofts and Newton. (434). Alicia, widow of Walter de Evermue versus Ralph de Arsy, de ple quod teneat convencōen flān int' Walter, plttfs late husband cui assignata ips' est et Osbert Arsy (brother of Ralph) de 23 bovats of land, 60 sol redd *i.e.* in Toftes and Newton.

57 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 27. Hen. III.

Norman de Arsy and Henry le Chamberling were attached to answer Saco de Sutton—iii marks of silver, debt.

64 Coram Rege Roll. 31 Hen. III.

Cunyesby.

Cunyesby. (803). Ass' veñ reñ si Philip de Arcy, Norman de Arcy, Ralph de Arcy, Philip fil' Philip de Arcy injuste &c.' disseis Thomas Baudewyn de ter' in Cunyesby viz. 56 acres of land, 11 acres of pasture, and 30 sol redd.

106 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 42 Hen. III.

(991). Robert de Charneles versus Norman de Arcy and Isabella his mother for impounding plaintiff's cattle within the bounds of the town of Stalingburgh.

169 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 56 Hen. III.

Casewyk. (407). Isabella widow of William de Albinaco versus John de Albinaco—dower in 8 bovats of land in Casewyk.

55 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 26 Hen. III.

Asfordeby. (527). Agnes widow of Robert Jagge versus Galfrid de Asfordeby. 1 messuage &c. in Asfordby, as her right and inheritance and of which the defendant had no right of entry by William de Aleby, to whom the said Robert her late husband demised the same. The defendant voc' ad warr' William de Aleby who was present et voc' ad warr' Ralph fil Robert de Aleby who came and said that he held by right of inheritance from Robert his father. Plaintiff recovered.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 H. III.

Askely. (538). The Master of the Knights Templars in England v. Jordan fil Jordan de Askely. Common of pasture in Askely.

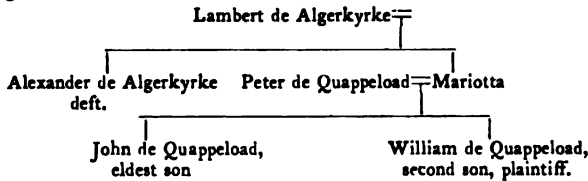
69 Coram Rege Roll. 32 Hen. III.

Laythorp. (659). Ragenilda widow of Ascer versus Richard de Cycester, 3rd part of 1 bovat of land in Laythorp. Et Ric' ven' et conñ fuit. Et plic et est conñ tal grood p'dca Raganilda reñ et quit' clañ de se p'dc Ric' et hedibz suis totū jus et clañ q'd h'uit in p'dca t'tia p'te noie dotis et p' hac etc p'dc Ric' dedit cc septem sol &c.

84 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 34 Hen. III.

Quappeload.

Quappeload. (922). Ass' veñ reñ si Alexander fil Lambert de Algerkyrke and others unjustly disseised William fil Peter de Quappeload of lands in Quappeload—false claim.



Simon son of Adelard de Quappeload fined for not coming.

142 Coram Rege Roll. 54 Hen. III.

(1004). Wm. de Alenzun v. John de Neville, de pl tre per Walter fil Adam de Welles.

172 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 57 Hen. III.

Brinbroc. Richard de Bereford v. Robert de Prendergist, Walter Gumdry and Thomas Wynelingham for breaking down the walls and gates of said Richard at Brinebroc and for assaulting Adam de Bereford, Plaintiff's servant.

19 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 9 Hen. III.

Bunebroc. (472). John de Burgo versus Robert fil' Robert de Bunebroc warranty of 1 bovatt of land, etc. in Bunnebrok.

61 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 27 Hen. III.

Bleseby. (497). Lucas fil Rañ ess' William de Bleseby versus William fil Robert de Amundeville—warranty of 1 toft and 3 bovats of land in Bleseby which William Weynsithe claims against the s^d William de Bleseby who called to warranty William fil Robert.

64 Coram Rege Roll. 31 Hen. III.

Sydestan. (513). Annora de Verdun and William de Wavere versus John Pykot and Lucia his wife, 1 messuage and 2 car. of land etc. in Sydestan, of which Michael Belet brother of the s^d Annora and uncle to Burgia de Bendenges and consanguinea of the s^d William, whose heirs they are, died seized in
his

his own right as of fee—adjourned because Burgia de Bendenges one of the coheirs is not named in the writ.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

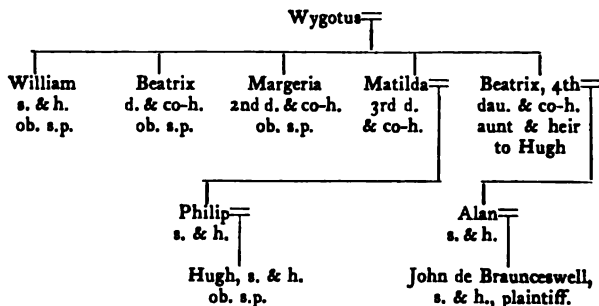
(530). Robert de Bingham attorney for John Pikot and Lucia his wife versus Annora de Verdun Burgia de Bendenges and William de Wavere de plc t're per Simon de Malteford, Nicholas de Thorpe. Alt'r attor' de eodem p' Galfrid Prat.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Brancewell and Blakesham. (517). Alexander son of Clement de Brancewell—an agreement with the Master of the Knights Templars in England, touching 1 mill, messuages, etc., in Brancewell, and 1 messuage in Blakesham.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Blakesham. John fil Alan de Braunceswell versus The Prior of Haverholme—7 bovats of land &c. and 1 toft and $\frac{1}{2}$ cum pertin' in Blakesham as his right, of which, his ancestor Wygotus died seised.



The Prior said that Phillip was seised etc. and feoffed Alexander de Braunceswell by deed which was confirmed by said Hugh his son, and the said Alexander gave the same to the Prior—which the Plaintiff denies as to the gift of the said Alexander to the Prior (adjourned).

76 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 34 Hen. III.

535. William fil William Bardolf gave 1 mark pro liē
conē cū Will' Bardolf de pl' tre.

66 Coram Rege Roll. Mich., 31 Hen. III.

Brinkill. (755). Ass' ven rec si Thomas Bardolf
injuste &c disseis' Matilda widow of Richard fil Odo
de Brinkill de libro ten' suo in Brinkill—viz., 1½
bovats of land cum p'tin'. The defendant said that
Richard fil Odo was his villein.

89 Coram Rege Roll. 36 Hen. III.

Assisa etc. cor' Roger de Thurkelby, &c., at Spalding,
die jovis prox ante fes' St Laurence.

(592). Richard de la Bere p' attor' suo John de la
Bere versus Philip de Winto de pl' t'r.

74 Coram Rege Roll. Hillary 33 Hen. III.

Caldwell and Fulstowe. (763). Elena widow of Ralph
de Bollebek who claims dower in divers lands in
Caldwell and Fulstowe, of the inheritance of Osbert
de Bollebek which the said Osbert conveyed to
Robert de Bosco and Hubert de Clerbeck by fine,
and the said Elena not having appeared, the Sheriff
was ordered to bring her before the Court at
Michaelmas.

91 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 37 Hen. III.

Brampton. (767). Albreda, widow of Robert fil' Ranulf
de Blaunkeneye versus John fil Robert—dower in
lands in Brampton.

91 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 37 Hen. III.

Bellewode. (893). Ass' veñ reē si Radulphus Berner
uncle to Roger Berner, died seised of 1 toft and 1
bovat of land, &c., in Bellewoode which Adam fil
Andrew de Bellewode holds.

127 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 50 Hen. III.

Mumby and Sutton. (934). William de Hollegate and
Andrina his wife versus William de Gaunt, 3rd part
4 tofts and 3½ bovats and 28 acres of land and 9 sol
5 den redd etc. in Mumby and Sutton as the dower
of the said Andrina, by the gift of her first husband

Peter

Peter le Breton; the defendant vōc ad war' William son and heir of the said Peter who is under age and whose lands and body are in the custody of the said Plaintiffs and part of his lands in the custody of Robert de Tatesal Senior and Robert fil William de Ros and John de Hanville.

146 Coram Rege Roll. 53 Hen. III.

(997). Reymund de Beyville versus John de Ry, Milit' de Gosberterick, John fil' Robert, Mathew fil' Mathew, and Robert fil' Robert de Spalding for taking Plaintiff's goods and chattels value 50 marks, at Weston.

170 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 56 Hen. III.

RUPERT UPTON.

(To be continued.)

62. ROBERT DIMOCK mi^{re}.—

P. C. C. In NOMINE PATRIS et filij spiritus SANCTI.
 25 Pynnyng. AMEN. The sixte day of Marche in the yere of our lorde god Jhu Christe, one thousande fyue hundreth fortie and three and in the yere of the reigne of our moste drede and redoubted soueraigne lorde King Henry the viij by the grace of God of Englande Fraunce and Irelande King, defendo^r of the faithe, and in earthe supreme hedd of the Churche of Englande and Ir^elonde thirtie and fyue, Robert Dymmok of Screuelby in the Countie of Lincoln knight being the day of makinge hereof hole of bodie, and of good and parfete memory and remembraunce (Thanks be to allmyghtie god) knowing surely my body to be mortall, and to departe owte of this present and transitory world the time whereof is to me oncertayne, entendinge therefore by the grace and helpe of allmyghtie God to be in redyness, doo make this my last will and testament in this maner and forme folowinge, most enterly and mekely beseechinge God to geue me suche grace as to ordre and gyde my self in this present lief, that it may be acceptable to the will and pleasure of God, and the comfort of my soule. FIRST I bequeathe my soule to allmyghtie God and my body to be buryd within the parrishe church of Scriuelbye or ells in suche place wheare it shall be most pleasour to God, and my mortuary to be geuen and paid after the lawes and customes of England, and I will that my
 sonne

sonne Edwarde Dymoke immediately after my decease appoynte by his discrecion, twoe discrete and honest p^ristes and one poore man for the tyme and space of fyue yeres the same p^riste to say masse daylie within the parrishe of Screuelby, and the same poore maⁿ to helpe them at masse and other thinges necessary wⁱn the same Churche unlesse they or either of them be otherwise dispoased or haue other lawful ympedyment to the contrary. And there to praye daylie for the soules of me the said Robert Dymok, Jane and Anne my wyffe Thomas dymoke and Margarett, my Father and mother, all o^r auncesto^rs and all xten sowles, and to say at euy one of their masses before the first lauatorie de profundis, and I will that the same prieste, and either of them to haue yerely for their stypende salary and wages vj^l xiiij^s iiij^d and the same poore maⁿ to haue yerely for his stipende xl^s during the said fyve yeres to be paied yerely at iiij Termes of the yere, of thissues and proffitte of my landes and tenementes by the discrecion of my said sonne Edwarde dymoke during and by all the said terme and space of fyue yeres. The residue of all my goodes cattelle & duelle plate and redy money whatsoeu^r it be, except such as it may here after forcon god to putt me in mynde to any parson or parsonnes w^{ch} shalbe by myⁿ owne hande writting, I geue theim holly, folie, and Freely to the proper vse and behofe of my said moste welbeloved sonne Edwarde dymok for euer whom I make my soule and full executo^r, beseching allmightie God to geue hym such grace and good fortune y^t he may so order the same that it may be acceptable to God and comfortor of his soule and all his Ancestors. Thes being witnes Sir dayell Androwes Clerke psone of Screuelby, Sir John Warde priest, George foster, Thomas burton, Richard Hyltofte and other.

PROVED 21 April 1545 by Master Anthony Huse, notary public, proctor to Edward Dymmoke, the son and exor.

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

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 14 Henry VII., No. 4.

Inquisition taken at Louth, 7 Nov., 14 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1498], by which it is found that Master John Gunthorp, Clerk, and others can give and assign certain lands in Somercotes, Saltfletby, and Skidbroke to the Guild of the B. Mary of Northsomercoates, and to the brethren and sisters of the said guild, without harm to the king or others.

Chancery

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 14 Henry VII., No. 39.

Anne, who was the wife of John, late Lord of Audeley, Knight.

Inquisition taken at West Rasen, 6 Nov., 14 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1498], after the death of Ann, late wife of Sir John Awdelye, Knight, Lord of Awdelye. (The jurors) say that John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others were seized of the manor of Sapurton, and they enfeoffed Sir John Awdelye, Knight, late Lord of Awdelye, and the aforesaid Anne his wife of the manor aforesaid. To have the same John and Anne and to the heirs of the said John for ever. The said John had issue James, and died. The aforesaid Anne surrendered to the aforesaid James all her estate and interest which she had in the manor aforesaid. The said James by his charter the 8th day of Jan., 9 Hen. VII. [A.D. 1493-4] gave the manor aforesaid to Sir John Sapcote, Knight. To have and to hold to the same John Sapcote and to the heirs of the body of the lady Elizabeth, wife of the same John Sapcote, lawfully begotten. By virtue of the said John Sapcote was thereof seized for the life of the said James. The said Anne died 16th May in the 13th year of the said now King, and Henry Rogers is her son and next heir, and he is of the age of 40 years &c.

Chancery Inq., *post mortem*, 14 Henry VII., No. 75.

John Affordby.

Inquisition taken at Lincoln Castle, 20 April, 14 Henry VII. [A.D. 1499], before Edmund Church, esquire, the Escheator, by the oath of John Hopkynson, Henry Catley, John Botler, Thomas Panton, Robert West, Robert Ward, Richard Bylchefeld, William Brady, William Dugthy, Henry Vycars, William Foderby, Henry Freman, Richard Wenys, and William Barlynges. Who say upon their oath that John Affordby held on the day on which he died the Manor of Billesby, with the appurtenances in Billesby, in the County aforesaid, called Westhalgarth, to himself and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, of the lord the King as of the Honor of Gretham, parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster, by Knight service, etc.

The Jurors say that the aforesaid John Affordby held one messuage, 2 tofts, 2 cottages, 100 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture, with the appurtenances, and

3s 4d of rent of assize by the year in Affordby and Thurleby, in the County aforesaid, to himself and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, of the lord the King as of his Honor of Bolyngbroke by Knight service, etc.

The said John held 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 60 acres of pasture in Ingoldmelles, to himself and to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, as of the Honor of Tuttebury by Knight service, etc.

The said John held one toft, 40 acres of land, and 200 acres of meadow in Slotheby, one . . . 30 acres of land and 300 acres of pasture in Partenay, of Richard Welles, Knight, Lord of Willoughby. The said John held one messnage, 60 acres of land, etc., in Spilsby by Partenay, of Ivo Sandon.

The aforesaid John Affordby died 6th day of May in the 8th year of the now lord the King [A.D. 1493]. John Affordby aged 10 years and more is son and heir of the said John.

W. BOYD.

64. **GOCHE OF ALVINGHAM ABBEY (PRIORY?).**—The family of Goche had a direct interest in the domain once belonging to the Priory of Alvingham. In Add. MS., 17,506, British Museum, there is mentioned a Barnaby Goche of Alvingham *Abbey*, living about the year 1592, and his crest is delineated as—On a wreath Argent and Gules a mailed forearm, the hand Proper grasping by the gorge a dragon's head erased Azure. The same crest is sketched on the first page of the Alvingham Priory Register, near the signature of 'Barnabe Goche.'

After the surrender of the Alvingham Priory estate by the Commendator of the Order of Saint Gilbert of Sempringham, and the Prior and Convent of Alvingham, Henry VIII., on Jan. 20th, 1540, demised the property for twenty-one years to Richard Tavernor; but before the expiration of that term there had been a lapse to the Crown, for Edward VI., on Nov. 16th, 1552, granted the same to Lord Clinton. On March 24th, 1589, Queen Elizabeth gave to Copinger and Butler, and their heirs, all the lands, tofts, tithes, rents, etc., which the monastery had held in Cockerington, Alvingham, and elsewhere. Copinger and Butler sold the premises, July 1st, 1598, to Henry Dorrell, Thomas Tindall, and Matthew Goche. On Feb. 19th, 1622, William Johnson and Elizabeth Dorrell sold certain lands, houses, tithes, and other appurtenances to

Doctor

Doctor Goche. On Feb. 22nd, 1625, Barnaby Goche, Doctor of Law, in consideration of a marriage contracted between his nephew Barnaby Goche, and Pascha, had settled the lands on Pascha for her life. Barnaby Goche and Pascha died without issue, and . . . Goche, esq., was the next heir. On Oct. 21st, 1639, Barnaby Goche, esq., and others had leased a pasture field in Conisholme to Sir Henry Radley.

Adrian Scrope, esq., as Impropiator of the Rectory of the parish church of Alvingham, was plaintiff in an action for recovering tithes on the produce of 120 acres of arable land and 40 acres of meadow, which tithes had accumulated during the years 1657, 1658, and 1659; William Warde, gent., the occupier of the lands, being the defendant. The title of the defendant, from which has been taken the above information respecting the descent of the Priory lands, appears in a MS. brief of the time, as ensuing:—

“29 Sept. The lands whereof tythes are demaunded were
30 H. 8. p’cell of the Priory of Alvingham which Priory as it seems was p’cell of Sempringham for or by the Surrend^r dated in domo N’ra capitular’ 29 Septem. Anno 30 H. 8. Rob’tus Landaven’ E’pus comendatorius p’petuus officii gen’alis Mag’ri sive Prioris omniū ordin’ de Sempringham als diēt’ prior gen’alis ordin’ sci Gilberti de Sempringham & Rob’tus prior domus sive Priorat’ de Allvingham ordinis sup^adiēt’ & eiusd’ loci convent’—surrendered the Priory and all the lands Rectories &c. to H. 8.

20 Jan. Le Roy H. 8 p Avisament^m Consilii Cur’
30 H. 8. Augment’—demises for 21 yeares to Richard Tavernor the house scit^m nup’ Priorat’ de Allvingham ac oia prata pastur’ et terr’ dominical’ dci nup’ Priorat’ in memb^r cultura &c propria &c tempore dissoluciois.

In compo Ministror’ de terr’ nup’ Priorat de Anno 30 H. 8. A festo Mich’is 29 H. 8. vsq’ idem festum A^o 30. In tpe est mencon Arregia nulla quia est primus compus.

If this had come as a monastery vnd^r value p statute 28 H. 8. the first accompt would surely have beene before 30 H. 8. And yet observe the accompt is from Mich’as before the Surrend^r vntill Mich’as the very day the Surrend^r was made.

And

And the value of the house was but 151^{lb} 15^s 6^d.
In this accompt is Et de cent^m solid' de firma
Rcorie de Allvingham cū oibus decimis p'tinen' &
in occupacoe dci nup' prioris p hospitis expens'
hoc Anno.

16 Novemb. Edward 6 graunted le demease (sic) Lands of the
5 Edw. 6. Priory to Lord Clinton p'ut patet p le 3^d accompt.

12 Marcii. Queene Eliz. grth to Copinger & Butler & theire
31 Eliz. heires o'ia terras tofta decimas reddit' servicia &
hereditament' N'ra quecunq' cū p'tinen' in Cock-
erington Alvingham &c nup' monasterio de
Allvingham spectan' aut p'cell possession' eiusdem
nup monasterii quondam existen'.

1 Julii. Copinger & Butler sell to Henr Dorrell Thomas
40 Eliz. Tindall & Math Goche & theire heires all theire
Lands Tenements Tythes &c.

19 febr. William Johnson & Elizabeth Dorrell bargain &
19 Jacobi. sell to Doctor Goche the lands &c by p'ticuler
names & all houses &c Tythes & tenth of corne
graine hey &c vnto the p'misses belonging or
therewth vsed or inioyed.

27 febr. 22 dci Ja.—Barnaby Goche doct^r of
Law in consideracon of a Marriage to bee had wth
his Nephew Barnaby Goche & Pascha his wife
deceased amongst other things did cove'nt that hee
& his heires should stand seized of the lands in
Question to the vse of the said Pasch for her life.
Barnaby & Pascha dead without yssue— . . .
Goche Esq^r lessor to the pl^t enters as next heir.

21 Octobr. Doct^r Parry Barnaby Goche Esq^r & Anthony
14 Car. Palmer—recyteinge that they had by theire lease
dated the 19 Junii demised to S^r Henry Radley a
close of pasture in Conisholme to hould from the
Annunciacon last past for 19 yeares at xx^s p Ann.
did release the said rent.

The pl^t will object that this p'cedent lease was for
tythes of the land."

Following upon the above notes are abstracts of two surren-
ders; the first dated Sept. 18th, 30 Henry VIII., by Bishop
Landave and Robert Rogers, prior of Sempringham, of the
priory of Sempringham and all the dependent estates in the
shires

shires of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Cambridge, Middlesex, or elsewhere within the kingdom of England; the other dated Sept. 29th, 30 Henry VIII., by Bishop Landave and Robert, prior of Alvingham. After these is a short summary of an Inspection Charter of King Edward, reciting a charter of his great-grandfather King Henry, in which the royal protection is bestowed on the house of Sempringham and other houses of the same order, as H . . . , Alvingham, Newstead, etc. Finally there are the subjoined remarks:—

“William Donner Thomas Horswood Francis Marshall to prove lands tythe free.—Robert Hanson Edward Hainoe & y^e other witnesses to prove that the def^t payes Tythe of Cookes farm & not of the Abbey they beinge both in his occupacon. All the witnesses that pl^t hath onely Tyth corne of all the lands in Alvingham p^rter &c—& minute tythes & the tythe is paid to one Oby except . . . acres in the oute *ffeenne wth* is paid to the pl^t & that the Abbey lands never paid tythes either to the pl^t or Oby for the Abbey or any pte.”

98, *Oxford Gardens, London, W.*

W. MORTON.

65. EXCERPTS FROM THE GRIMOLDBY PARISH REGISTERS.—The Registers (until 1812) consist of two parchment books about 22½ by 7 in., the first extending to 1697. The entries are divided into three parts—Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials. Some of the earlier sheets are missing or illegible, but in the main there are very few difficulties on the score of legibility. The earliest records (Marriages and Burials) date from 17th November, 1558, while the first decipherable baptism is in 1571. There is a gap from 1644 to 1652 (inclusive), with the exception of one burial in 1647 and one baptism in 1650. The first entries in English are from 1653 to 1658, in which year they revert to Latin, and so continue until 1688 (except a few entries in 1665). From 1689 to 1697 English was used, but in 1698 Latin re-appears, but only until 1702, when the last entry in that language occurs:—*Deest registarius usque 1704*. The superscription to the Burials reads as follows:—

“Regestrum nominum illorum qui Sepulti [fuerunt] infra parochiam de Grimolbie a xvii^o Novembris Ao dni 1558 Regnique serenissime in xpo Principis dñe Elizabethe dei gra Anglie ffrance et Hibnie Rñe fidei defensoris Ao primo.”

In

In 1669, Edward Johnson received the living; and he, having antiquarian tastes, compiled a list of his predecessors so far as he was able to ascertain them, and inserted it in a vacant space after the baptisms of 1641.

Memorandum.

1. Robertus Howton Rectr de Grimoldby, quousque vel quando cū tempore dissolutionis penitus ignoravi [?]
[How long or when he held the office, together with the time of his death I am altogether ignorant (?)]
2. Guilielmus Marche Rector eiusdem ecclesiæ (nescio utrū mediatu vel immediatu successor) obiit Anno 1561.
3. Robertus Dale successor proximus (vt conjicio) obiit An: 1601.
4. Joannes Casshe Rectr Annis plus Quadraginta, cui successit
5. Ashton Davison qui obiit Anno 1664, cui successit
- [6.] Timotheus Wollfitt Rectr istius ecclesiæ. Rectoriam cessione reliquit, et adhuc inter vivos, cui successit
- [7.] Edwardus Johnson Rectr ejusdem ecclesiæ Anno 1669; tunc et ibidem inductus fuit in valor' actualem et corporalem possessionem ejusdē Rectoriæ qui hucusque pmansit viz: Novemb: 15. 1671 et pmanebit durante bene placito Dei, Domini & servatoris nostri.
Ego in te confido, Jehova, dico Deus meus es.
In manu tua tempora mea sunt; eripe me è manu inimicorum meorum et a psecutoribus meis. Fac ut luceat facies tua super servum tuum. Serva me in benignitate tua. Amen. Psal. 31.

Edwardus Johnson Rector de Grimoldby sepultus fuit in Cancellia infra gradus inter amantissimam suam uxorem (quamdiu uixit) Elizabetham, et parietem Australem uicesimo secundo die Nouembris 1688. Multus ille bonis flebilis occidit. [Horace Odes i. 24. 9.]

In vol. ii. there is a note stating that William Holwell was inducted August 9th, 1717.

In 1603 there were five burials, four of the deceased being children, each of whom is described as "ante baptismū moriens."

1655. Ashton Davison and Jane Daile married May 15th.

1561. Willms Marche Rector de Grymolby sepultus fuit xxv^{to} die Decembris
1601. Robertus Dale rector de Grymmolbye sepultus fuit viij^o die Novembris
1607. Richardus ffylde Pictor Plumbarius Vitriator sepultus fuit v^o die Septembris
- Thomas Robinson servus Johannis Bracken sepultus fuit decimo die Julij 1609. Hic occisus fuit cū orbita currenti supra Caput.
- [He was slain with a wheel running over his head.]
- Elizabetha vxor ffrancisci Markham sepulta fuit in Eclia xxiiij^o die Septembris An^o 1609. Hec e febris indolens in abortū incidit et propediem animam expiravit.
- Thomas filius Johis Doleman sepult[us] fuit x^o die Martij A^o 1609. Hic submersus fuit A^o etatis sue xxvij^o.
- Johes Smith nuper de east Saltfletbie sepultus fuit viij^o die Septembris An^o 1610.
- Johes Smith alter eiusdē nōinis filius Martini Smyth sepultus fuit vij^o die Decembris 1610.
- 1611-2. Jenetta vxor Robti Hard sepulta fuit in die Cinerum viz: xxvj^o die ffebruarij
1612. Robtus Hard, maritus sup^adōte Jenette, paterfamilias sepultus fuit xxvij^o die Julij An^o 1612 Circiter annum ætatis nonagesimum secundum.
- Willms Houltbie faberlignarius sepultus fuit xxvij^o die Augusti An^o dni 1612.
- Samuellus ffairebanke paterfamilias sepultus fuit sub lapide in portico australi xxij^o die Novembris An^o 1614.
- Edvardus Dale, filius Roberti Dale defuncti, (nuper Rectoris de Grimoldbie) sepultus fuit in Cancellō siue choro vij^o die Januarij 1616. Anno Ætatis vicessimo septimo. Hic mortuus est apud Manneriū sive Aulā de Bellue.
1619. Jana filia Georgij Maddison gen^{te} sepulta fuit in Ecclesia xxv^o die Septembris An^o Aetatis 11^o
- Petronilla sive Parnella (primo vxor Roberti Dale Clerici, nup Rectoris de Grymoldbie, et postea vxor Johannis Casshe Clerici, et etiā Rectoris de Grymoldbie) sepulta fuit quarto die februarij in Cancellō siue Choro Anno Aetatis quinquagesimo quinto
- Johannes Collin puer pauper et peregrinus sepultus fuit xxvij^o die februarij 1620.

1627. Johannes Markham Casarius (*a Cottager*) sepultus fuit xij^o die Julij
 Anna Hutchinson vidua vulgo vocat̃ widow Croft sepulta fuit xj^o die Martij A^o doñi 1629. [1629-30].
 Christopherus Hewer Molendinator et Articulator sepultus fuit septimo die Julij A^o doñi 1629.
 Isabella Mac-farley advena sepulta fuit vicesimo sexto die Augusti 1629 A^o Ætatis 16.
 1629. Henricus filius Henrici Huddleston Clerici sepultus fuit xxvj^o die Decembris
 1630. Anna Hutchinson vidua ffrancisci Hutchinson sepulta fuit in Ecclesia xxvj^o die Decembris
 Willus Michael, Ædituus (id est parrishe clarke) sepultus fuit in Ecclesia subter mortumola (id est the passinge bell or greate Bell) vicesimo sexto die februarij 1630.
 1633. Elizabetha, filia Roberti Croft, sepulta fuit Septimo die Julij. Hæc e variolis (*measells*) mortua est.
 Robertus Walker Cælebs sepultus fuit in Ecclesiæ [sic] septimo die Novembris 1636 A^o Ætatis 24^o.
 [torn off] us Parker de Huttoft in hoc oppido moriens sepultus fuit Tricesimo die Decembris 1636.
 Georgius Walker paterfamilias Sepultus fuit in Ecclesie vndecimo die Januarij 1638 Anno ætatis tricesimo septimo. Hic fuit filius Richardi Walker defuncti et ægrotu[s] in monasterio de Alvingham ibi mortuus est.
 Jacobus Raynold subulcus sepultus fuit decimo octavo die Januarij 1638. [subulcus = swineherd.]
 Carolus Clarke sportularius id est a Scutlemaker sepultus fuit octavo die Julij 1639 A^o ætatis 68^o.
 Martinus Cooke servus Willielmi Tyson sepultus fuit tertio die Aprilis 1640 videt̃ in die Parasceues id est Good fryday A^o ætatis 24to.
 Henricus Barrett operarius sepultus fuit nono die Aprilis 1640.
 1647. Joannes Casshe Rector de Grimoldby sepult[us fuit] Maij 17^{mo}
 1664. Ashton Davison Rector de Grimoldby sepultus fuit octavo die Augusti
 1676. Georgius Willson ædituus sepultus [fuit] Decemb: 11.
 1679. Rebecca vxor Edvardi Johnson sepulta fuit in Cancellâ juxta parietem Septentrionalem, inferiori pavimento, Decembris primo.

1686. Edvardus Tate Sutor, sepultus fuit ffeb: 28.
 1691. Esther the wife of Mr. John Burch was buried Aprill
 y^e 12th & affidavit made to Mr. Raven Vic. of
 Coçkrington St Leonard's.

Fœmina in rebus tam prosperis quàm adversis
 Æquissimam servans mentem
 Fervidiore ergâ Deum amore
 Charitate ergâ proximum omni modô
 Vita morteq̃ non imitanda
 Sed a me et omnibꝯ Dei filijs
 In æternum amari coliq̃ dignissima

A woman y^t did alwayes keep
 Her mind in equall frame
 If fortune smil'd or did it weep
 She ever was the same
 By all adored who were of honest fame
 A love most fervent to her God she bore
 Her neighbors did not want her tender care
 For life & death none glorious more
 Of greater love none worthier are
 Than those who doe with heaven compare.

The village appears to have been visited by an epidemic in
 1719 for no fewer than 40 deaths occurred in that year, whereas
 the average annual death-rate (calculated on 42 years) only
 amounts to nine.
 R. W. GOULDING.

Louth.

(To be continued.)

66. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCastle.—

FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, 23 HEN. III., No. 18.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the lord
 the King at St. Bride, London, on the Octaves of Holy
 Trinity, in the 23rd year of the reign of King Henry, the son
 of King John [29 May, A.D. 1239], &c., between William
 de Bavent, plaintiff, and Walter, bishop of Carlisle, deforciant,
 of the advowson of the church of Marum, &c. The aforesaid
 William has remised and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs
 to the same bishop and his heirs the whole right and claim
 which he had in the advowson of the aforesaid church forever;
 and the same bishop hath given to the aforesaid William 10
 marks of silver.

FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, 27 HEN. III., No. 143.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the lord
 the king at Westminster, in three weeks from the day of St.
 Michael, in the 27th year of the reign of King Henry, the son
 of King John [19 October, A.D. 1243], &c., between Alan

de

de Rowell, plaintiff, and John de Baiocis, concerning this, that the same John should acquit the aforesaid Alan of the service which Walter, bishop of Carlisle, exacts for his free tenement which he holds of the aforesaid John in Horenkastre; and for which the same John, who is mesne between them, ought to acquit him; and wherefore the same Alan complained that the aforesaid bishop distrained him for tallage and doing suits at the Court of the same bishop in Hornecastre, for which the same John ought to acquit him; and concerning which there was a plea between them in the same Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid John hath acknowledged the aforesaid tenement to be the right of the same Alan. To have and to hold to the same Alan and his heirs, of the aforesaid John and his heirs forever. Rendering for it by the year 16s., &c. And the same John and his heirs shall acquit and defend the aforesaid Alan and his heirs from all services, suits, customs, and exactions to the aforesaid tenement pertaining, by the aforesaid service, against the aforesaid bishop and his successors forever. And besides, the same John hath given to the aforesaid Alan 8 marks of silver for his damages. And for this acknowledgment, &c., the same Alan hath remised and quit-claimed for himself and his heirs to the aforesaid John and his heirs all damages which he said he had by reason of the aforesaid distress.

CLOSE ROLL, 30 HENRY III., M. 4.

It is commanded to Thomas de Staunford, custodee of the bishopric of Carlisle, that, because, in the King's letters which he granted to W., formerly bishop of Carlisle, concerning the making of his testament, it is contained that it was well lawful for him to make the testament as well of the corn being in the manors of the aforesaid bishopric, as of the corn of the churches annexed to the same bishopric, he permit the executors of the same bishop's testament to have free administration of the corn sown in the lands of the aforesaid bishopric, and of the corn of the tithes of the churches, &c.

Witness as above. (The King at Wudestok, on the 28th day of August.) [A.D. 1246.]

In the same manner it is written to Henry de Wingham and his co-executor in the County of Lincoln, concerning the corn of the manor of Hornecastre.

CLOSE ROLL, 31 HENRY III., M. 13.

And it is commanded to Henry de Wingham, and his
co-executor

co-executor in Lindesay, that he cause the same Silvester (de Euerdon), or his certain messenger assigned for this, to have full seisin of all lands, rents, and tenements in the manor of Hornecastre, being in the King's hands by reason of the vacancy of the same bishopric.

Witness as above. (The King at Clarendon, on the 8th day of December, in the 31st year of his reign.) [A.D. 1246].

ASSIZE ROLLS, No. 319, M. 9 d.

Pleas at Hertford, on the morrow of the close of Easter, in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John. [10 May, A.D. 1247.]

Walter de Eyvill and Ralph son of Geoffrey were summoned to answer to the abbot of Kirkeste[de] of a plea by what right they exact common in the land of the aforesaid abbot of Scriuelby and Hornecastre, since the same abbot has no common in the land of the aforesaid Walter and Ralph, nor do the same Walter and Ralph do service to him wherefore they ought to have common in his land, &c. And wherefore the aforesaid abbot complains that the aforesaid Walter and Ralph unjustly exact common in the same abbot's marsh of La Wildemore, which is within the soke of Hornecastre, and a certain part of which is within the manor of Scivelby, &c., and says that a certain Walter, formerly abbot of Kirkestede, and other abbots of Kirkestede, predecessors of the same abbot, and his church of Kirkestede for the whole time of King Henry, the grandfather of the lord the King, were in seisin of the aforesaid marsh of La Wildemore, without this that the aforesaid Walter and Ralph, or any of their ancestors should have any seisin there of the gift of William de Rumara, formerly earl of Lincoln, who gave that marsh to the church of Kirkestede by his charter, which he offers, &c. He also offers a charter of a certain William de Rumara, nephew and heir of the aforesaid William, of confirmation of the same marsh. He also offers the charter of King Henry, the grandfather of the lord the King, and the charter of King John, the father of the lord the King, by which they confirm the aforesaid marsh to the aforesaid church, &c.

And Walter and Ralph come and defend the force and the injury when, &c. And they say that Robert de Eyuill, father of the aforesaid Walter, and Geoffrey de Cybeceye, father of the aforesaid Ralph, whose heirs they are, were enfeofed of
the

the land which they hold in Cybeceye by Ranulph, formerly earl of Chester, who had common of pasture in La Wildemore as pertaining to his free tenement in Cybeceye, in the time of the aforesaid King Henry, the grandfather of the lord the King, &c. And they say that the ancestors of the same earl always were in the same seisin from the conquest of England, and from such time of which memory is not, &c. And they put themselves on the grand assize of the lord the King, &c.

And William de Magneby, Gilbert de Thesford, Alan de Rowell, Amand de Wudehal, four knights, summoned to elect twelve, &c., to make the aforesaid assize, came and elected these: To wit, Geoffrey de Brunne, John de Wyham, Thomas de Coleuill, William de Belesby, Jolan de Hamby, Jocelin le Escrop, Ranulph de Brakenberd, Simon de Cringeltorp, William de Engelby, William Burdet, Ranulph de Careby, Simon de Scampton, Henry de Steping, Richard de Buselingtonp, William de Kima, and Ralph de Hoyland.

[There is suit similar to this on Assize Rolls, Various, No. 110, m. 3 d, in which Hugh le Despenser, Agnes de Karouh, and Ranulph, son of Geoffrey, are the defendants].

ASSIZE ROLLS, No. 319, m. 9 d.

Pleas at Hertford [10 May, A.D. 1247].

Joan de Leweline, by her attorney, offered herself on the 4th day against S[ilvester], bishop of Carlisle, and William de Huntercumbe, of a plea that they should be here at this day to [take] their chirograph of a fine made, &c., concerning 20*li* of rent in Tynton, Maringes, and Horncastre, and concerning 20*li* of rent in Enderby, Moreby, Wilkesby, and Cuningby, and the advowson of the church of Moreby. And the bishop and William did not come, &c.

FEE OF FINES, LINCOLN, 32 HEN. III., No. 131.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the lord the King at Canterbury, in one month from the day of St. John the Baptist, in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John [21 July, A.D. 1248], &c., between Silvester, bishop of Carlisle, plaintiff, and William de Huntcumbe, tenant, of twenty librates of land and rent, with the appurtenances, in Tinton, Maringes, and Horncaster. And between the same bishop, plaintiff, and Joan de Lewelyn, tenant, of 20*li* of land and rent in Enderby, Welkeby, and Cuningby, and of the advowson of the church of Moresby, with
the

the appurtenances. Which land, rent, and advowson, with the appurtenances, the same bishop claimed against them as the right of his church of Carlisle ; and for which there was a plea between them in the same Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid William and Joan have acknowledged all the aforesaid land and rent, with the appurtenances, and with the advowson of the aforesaid church, to be the right of the aforesaid bishop and of his church of Carlisle, &c. And for this, &c., the same bishop hath given and granted to the aforesaid William and Joan the homage and the whole service of Ivo, son of Odo de Tymelby, and of his heirs, for the whole tenement which the same Ivo formerly held of Walter, formerly bishop of Carlisle, in Tymelby, the predecessor of the said bishop, together with the whole land which the same bishop claimed against the same Joan. Except the homage and service of Robert de Tateshal, and of his heirs, for the tenement which he at one time held of the aforesaid Walter, formerly bishop of Carlisle, and the advowson of the aforesaid church of Moreby, which shall remain to the same bishop and his successors as to their church of Carlisle forever. So that nevertheless all that land which the aforesaid bishop hath granted to the aforesaid William and Joan shall be equally divided between them in such manner that each of the said William and Joan, and their heirs, shall hold their moiety in chief of the aforesaid bishop and his successors, bishops of Carlisle. Doing therefor the fourth part of the service of one knight, &c. That is to say, each of them the eighth part. And the aforesaid William and Joan have granted for themselves and their heirs, as much as pertains to them, that their free tenants of the same land from henceforth shall do suit twice a year at the Court of the said bishop and his successors, of Hornecastre, at the two "Lawedays," &c. ; and moreover that they shall do suit at the same Court as often as judgment shall be done in it touching a plea moved by the King's writ, or when a thief shall be judged in it, and by the afforcement of the Court at the reasonable summons of the said bishop, &c. And be it known that the aforesaid William and Joan did their homage to the aforesaid bishop in the same Court for the land which remains to them by this fine, as is aforesaid. And they rendered to the same bishop all charters and all muniments which they had as well of the gift of the aforesaid Walter, formerly bishop of Carlisle, as of confirmation of the chapter of Carlisle, &c. [Endorsed] Hugh, son of Ralph, puts in his claim.

67. **MARMION OF SCRIVELSBY** (Vol. IV., p. 2).—The writer of the able article on the "Survey of the Manor of Scrivelsby, A.D. 1292," which Survey was made after the death of Philip Marmion, remarks that there is no evidence that any Marmion of Scrivelsby was ever summoned to Parliament. It appears that there is some mistake in this statement if intended to apply to Philip Marmion, not only as the holder of Scrivelsby, but of Tamworth Castle, a *caput baronæ*, and of other estates.

In the Pleas before the King, on the octaves of St. Hilary, 56 Henry III., the ensuing action is recorded. Philip Marmion appeared as suitor against William de Bray and William le Carect' of Worcester upon the plea wherefore—when the Lord King had lately summoned the attendance of the said Philip at Westminster to discuss the affairs of the King, and Philip had dispatched William de St. John his seneschal, Robert Rampton his chamberlain, and Hugh de Egmelly, with certain armed horse, and money for his expenses in the service of the King—the aforesaid William and others attacked the above mentioned William, Robert, and Hugh, when passing through the village of Wermindon, and captured them together with the horses, harness, and money amounting to forty pounds, and incarcerated them until they could find manucaptors for returning to prison, accompanied by other losses. The accused did not appear in answer to the charge, and the Sheriff was ordered to arrest them, but apparently without any result. (Placit' in Domo Capit' Westmonasteriensis &c.)

W. MORTON.

68. **A MANCHESTER POSTMASTER**.—In an annual publication recently issued by a wholesale firm in Manchester, is an article on "A City Post Office," which deals with the postal progress in that borough. In a notice of its postmasters it states, "when James Harrop resigned in 1804, he was succeeded as postmaster by a clergyman, the Rev. Richard Hutchins Whitelock, who is described as Vicar of Skillington, in Lincolnshire, and incumbent of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, where he resided." He appears to have resigned this office about 1829. Is not this appointment of a clergyman rather singular? As a Lincolnshire Vicar it is perhaps worth recording here.

West View Terrace, Stamford.

E. BENTLEY WOOD.

69. EXTENT OF THE MANOR OF GREETHAM, A.D. 1331. —I am able to give another survey of an important Lincolnshire manor, which I hope will be interesting to Lincolnshire people. We must have before us much more information from surveys, court rolls, &c., before we can form a correct judgment of the condition of the Lincolnshire villein in early times, but certainly the services required of villeins, who lived under the manors of Greetham and Scrivelsby, do not appear to me to warrant the exaggerated statements which we sometimes see about the wretched condition of the so-called serfs.

The manor of Greetham was evidently an important one. The survey shows that it extended into the parishes of Winceby, Hameringham and Scrafield, and had appurtenances in Wainfleet and other places. And the list of knights' fees belonging to the manor, which comes later in the Inquisition, is a long one, for there were xxi fees and $\frac{1}{2}$ a fee and $\frac{1}{8}$ fee and $\frac{1}{4}$ fee, and the value was ccl^{li} yearly. There arises then the question: Is Greetham the same as Graham or Granham of Domesday Book and the early records? So far I believe no other place has been suggested as more likely to be the ancient Graham, which was certainly in the Hundred of Hill. Moreover this Inquisition of the Earl of Kent shews that lands in Huttoft, Theddlethorpe, Langton, Hagworthingham, Salmonby, Winceby, Wainfleet, and Thoresby, were held under the manor of Greetham, as lands in the same places were held, *temp.* Domesday Book, under the manor of Granham, and I find that lands in Bratoft and Mablethorpe were held of Greetham in 1552, as lands there had been held of Granham in 1086, facts which strongly support the opinion of Mr. Eyton and Mr. C. Gowan Smith, who identify Graham with Greetham. But I shall be very grateful to any of your readers who can give any good reasons to prove that Greetham is or is not the ancient Graham. I have reason to believe that much information concerning the manor of Greetham has been collected from documents at the Record Office in London; is it too much to ask in the interests of County History that some or all of this information be made public by the fortunate possessor? I need hardly add that the Edmund Earl of Kent of this Inquisition was Edmund of Woodstock, second son of King Edward I., who was beheaded 4 Edw. III. He had been granted the manor of Greetham only three years before. (Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. ii., p. 93). It seems strange that
this

this manor, of which Henry de Lacy died seised, should not have remained in the possession of his daughter Alice, Countess of Lincoln, but a Duchy of Lancaster record (class xxv., R 8) proves that Alice granted the manor to Hugh de Spenser, 16 Edward II. One can have no doubt that the grant to the King's favourite was a forced one. And the manor on Despenser's attainder would be forfeited to the crown.

Chancery Inq., *p.m.*, 4 Edw. III., No. 38.

Extent of the lands, &c., which were Edmund's late Earl of Kent in the County of Lincoln, taken at Gretham 10 Jan., 4 Edw. III.

(The jurors) say that he held in his demesne as of fee tail to him and the heirs of his body of the gift of the lord the King the manor of Gretham with its member of Thorby (? Thoresby) belonging to the same manor and with other appurtenances in Waynflete and elsewhere of the King in chief by knight service.

And there is there a certain capital messuage with a croft adjacent worth yearly ij^s, and there are in demesne iiij score and x acres of land worth yearly xlv^s (vi^d per acre), and xx acres of meadow worth xl^s (ij^s an acre), and there is there a certain meadow which is called "le frith," worth yearly lx^s, and there are there v acres of pasture worth iij^s iiij^d (vii^d per acre), and the rents of assize of free tenants and bond are ix^s, and the aid of bond tenants at Michaelmas &c. are xxx^s, and the foreign rents are at the feast of S. Andrew xvij^s viij^d, at Christmas xxiiij^d, at the Purification xij^s iiij^d, at Easter iij^s x^d, at the feast of S. Botolph xv^s, and at Michaelmas vi^d. And there is there a certain marsh worth yearly in the digging of turf lxx^s. And all the tenants of Gretham shall plough with their ploughs at three seasons of the year, viz., at the winter and Lent sowing and at the fallow. And likewise the tenants of Wynceby, Hameringham, and Scraythefeld who claim common in the marsh shall plough with their ploughs at the seasons aforesaid, and in the common years of ploughing they go to 60 ploughings, and each plough shall take of the lord for every ploughing ij^d. And each ploughing is worth iiij^d beyond reprise, because they shall so give if they do not work. Sum xx^s. And there are there xxv oxgangs of land in Gretham, each of which shall do two works in the autumn, and a work is worth i^d beyond reprise. Sum iiij^s ij^d. And there are there
in

in Wynceby and Hameringham l. (50) works at reaping, and a work is worth i^d beyond reprise. Sum iii^j ii^d.

Also they say that the pleas and perquisites of the Courts there are worth lxvi^s viij^d by the year. And there are there two crofts in Staynwith pertaining to the manor of Gretham, which are worth xij^s by the year. Also they say that at Thorley (? Thoresby) which is a member of the manor of Gretham &c.

W. O. M.

70. 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 Vol. IV., p. 62).—

A side view of it still tends to confirm the opinion that it never was intended for use. The edge is thin; immediately above it the blade is thicker, but behind the thick part, exactly where the strength of a hatchet ought to be placed, it is thinner than in any other part.

Such an axe could not be intended for chopping; it would have broken in the thin part whenever it was used with strength. Combining then the beauty of the metal and the structure, incapable of being applied to work, we may fairly conclude it was intended for parade, and, if so, for what purpose so likely as the *Securis* of the Roman *Lictors*. It was found in the Witham, near Bardney, 1787.

E 8, resembles the last in being made of white steel, of a form to all appearance useless for work, and in being highly sonorous when struck; in general outline it differs much from it, and would not have brought the *securis* into the recollection of an observer had not the other prepared the mind for it. The Romans quitted this island about the year 428, 1360 years ago, having been in full possession of it above 300 years. How very probable is it that fashion, inadvertency, or the want of good forgers in a distant colony, might alter the shape of the *securis* from its original regularity and elegance to the barbarous structure of this. It was found in the Witham in 1788, but where we do not know.

Battle Axes.

E 9. From the whole structure of this axe, but principally from the form of the eye tapering upwards, which, though it gives

gives the helve but a slight hold, lodges a weight of iron at the farthest extremity of the hand, well calculated to increase the force of a blow, this, and the two next numbers, may be conjectured to have been used as weapons. They differ in size even more than the swords, and give an additional example of the care with which our pugnacious ancestors fitted the weight of their weapons to their bodily strength. This weighs 2 pounds 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces avoirdupois, and was found in the Witham, near Bardney, in 1787.

E 10, Tab. 5, resembles the last in shape very exactly, but its weight is only 1 pound 6 ounces. It was found near the other in the Witham, 1787.

E 11. The structure of this also resembles very exactly the two preceding ones. Nails are still remaining in the top of the eye by which it was held to the helve. It weighs only 1 pound 4 ounces, little more than half the weight of E 9. It was found in the Witham, near Washingborough, in 1788, and with C 2 given to me by Dr. Locock.

Military Musical Instrument marked F.

The Lituus of the Romans continually mentioned in their classical writers, as in *Horace*, Ode I.,

"Lituo Tubæ commistus Sonitus,"

is supposed by good Antiquaries to have been adopted from the barbarous nations, and that the form of it was by the barbarians intended to resemble a snake, the principal object of their superstitious worship and the most sacred mysteries of the Druidical religion. If this is true it throws a new light on the crosshead shaft of the augur, which it resembles very much.

It is accurately represented among the trophies which ornament the base of Trojan's Column at Rome, erected in memory of his conquest over the Dacians and Sarmatians, and covered with bas reliefs describing the events of that war; it is also found on the reverses of some Roman coins.

Fig. F 1, Tab. 8. Imperfect as this instrument is, both the ends being broken off, it is nevertheless a valuable relic, as there is little doubt but that it is the only one now remaining that has escaped the ravage of time.

It is neatly made, with moveable points, so that it might be taken to pieces for convenience of carriage and has been richly gilt.

It was found with a variety of other things, many of them Roman, in scouring out the bed of the Witham in 1768, or thereabouts,

thereabouts, near Tattershall Ferry (most of which are, it is feared, irretrievably dispersed), and when found was in all likelihood perfect.

Defensive Armour marked G.

Among the variety of arms, implements, &c., which the bed of the Witham has produced, it seems singular that one piece only of defensive armour should have appeared. The drawn swords and naked daggers imply that several soldiers were thrust into the river and lost in the very act of fighting, and that the larger number of these were in armour the manners of the time in which they lived will authorise us to suppose.

The plates of which armour is composed must be beaten thin, or the weight of the whole would overload even the strongest man, and such thin plates resist the destroying power of the elements less powerfully than the blades of weapons, but why the armour should be entirely rotted to dust, while some of the weapons retain in parts even their original polish, is not easy to conceive, unless the putrefaction of the body to which it was firmly fixed, and which therefore passed through its various stages of decay in absolute contact with it, produced an acid which has eaten it up. Shields were in a different predicament, but these were seldom used by our Saxon and Danish ancestors, and those they did use were made of leather, thinly plated with metal.

G 1. The remains of a helmet, so eaten up with rust as scarcely to hang together. It is kept only as a proof that defensive armour, whatever may be the cause, has not been preserved by the mud of the Witham, though offensive in general, has been transmitted down to us in excellent preservation. It was found near Washingborough in the Witham in 1788.

Celts marked H.

Various have been the opinions of Antiquaries on the subject of these instruments, great quantities of which have been at different times discovered in different parts of England and some few in France. Their forms also are very various, from a solid wedge of excellent Roman brass, with no provision for fastening a handle, to a hollow eye, as is the case in these, and various other contrivances for that purpose, by which it is plain that they were, when used, fixed to some kind of handle or helve.

Dr.

Dr. Lort has given a plate in the *Archæologia* on which as many variations of the instrument as he has been able to obtain are very well represented, and a dissertation ably written, in which he states it as his opinion that they were weapons used by our ancestors, and in that opinion the Antiquaries at present seem universally to concur.

The Celts in question, however, which were not found till long after the Doctor's essay was published, prove beyond a doubt that some were used as tools, for one of them evidently is a hollow chisel, another a hammer, and if we compare the whole of these implements, in the variety of shapes in which they have been found, with the stone hatchets of the ancient Britons, some of which are still preserved, little doubt will remain that they were intended for the same uses.

When the Romans came to Britain they found the inhabitants, especially to the northward, very nearly in the same state as that in which our late discoverers found the natives of the South Sea Islands and other lands that had not before been visited by civilized nations. They possessed food, rarities, and even articles of commerce, which the visitors wanted, but they themselves having by habit but few wants, had a desire for few of the various articles which were brought by the strangers.

This produced a dilemma, which our modern travellers eased themselves of by observing that the natives, knowing the superiority of metal over stone, easily parted with their most valuable articles for imitations of their other tools in metal.



QUERIES.

71. MABLETHORPE, MALBERTHORPE, Lincs.—In the pedigrees of the Fitzwilliams and the Yarbroughs of Lincs., and the Greenes of Northants, wives are entered from the Mablethorpes. The arms of the latter were on the tomb of Sir Henry Greene in Greene's Northants church, and quartered with those of Greene on the tomb of Sir Thomas Parr and his wife (Greene), parents of Queen Catherine, yet I can find no Mablethorpe History or Pedigree down to the 14th century. Can you or any of your readers favour me with any information?

LION OR.

72.

72. **ROCHFORD FAMILY.**—Perhaps one of the readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.* may be able to give some information respecting the pedigree and alliances of the family of Rochford, of Stoke-Rochford, Co. Lincs., whose heiress, Joan Rochford, married in 1477 Henry Stanhope. She appears to have inherited the quarterings of Linsey, Fenne, and D'oiley, but the genealogical account given in Turnor's *History of Grantham* does not give sufficient details to shew how these quarterings were inherited.

H.



REPLIES.

73. **BOONED ROAD.**—Your correspondent "R," in the April number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, doubtless gives the right derivation of boon from the *Dies precariae* (boondays, love-boons, or loveboned), but the word has probably lost its original signification. The term is still in use in the neighbourhood of Nettleham, and I append the explanation of an ex-overseer. "The term 'Booned Roads' means in this neighbourhood the roads on which stone, granite, or some such material is used for repairs. I believe it is derived from the old custom of the various farmers in the parish sending their teams to lead the stone on the roads, each having to supply horses and men according to the size of their farm. This was called going 'booning,' and although they are now paid either by day or at a certain price per ton, it is called by that name by the older labourers. I should suppose the old system would be abolished by the Highway Act of 1835, since which time Highway Rates have been levied to meet the cost of their maintenance." This seems to me to give a quite adequate explanation of the phrase as now used.

Grayingham.

C. WARREN.

74. **EA-MEETS.**—See note on "Amotes," in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. IV., p. 83. There is a junction of two watercourses in the parish of Saltfleet-by-St.-Clements which is, or was, within my recollection, called Ea-meets.

Winterton, Doncaster.

J. T. F.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.

NOTES ON REVESBY.*—The first mention of Revesby occurs in Domesday Book in 1086. "In Cherchebi (East Kirkby) and Resuesbi (Revesby) there are 12 carucates† of land rateable to gelt‡: the land is 12 carucates. 54 Sokemen and 14 Villeins have these 12 carucates. IVO has there one carucate (in demesne), and 2 churches, and 180 acres of meadow land. The whole Manor with all that belongs thereto is 6 miles long, and 6 miles broad."

This IVO was Ivo Taillebois of Anjou, who came over with the Conqueror. There is much dispute as to his marriage, and as to the descent of his wife. Upon the whole, the better opinion appears to be that his wife Lucy was the daughter and heiress of Thorold the Sheriff. After his death she remarried Roger de Roumara, about 1093, and by him had a son, William of Roumara (the first of the name of William), afterwards Earl of Lincoln.

* By the late Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., and printed and published by him in 1892, now reprinted with the permission of the Hon. Mrs. Stanhope.

† 1 carucate = 120 acres.

‡ Gelt (Dane) was 2s. upon each carucate.

of Clairvaux in France ; just as Cleeve Abbey in Somersetshire sprang from Revesby, having been founded by the second William of Roumara before 1188. Plans of both Rievaulx and Cleeve exist, and throw much light on the probable character of the buildings and of the Abbey Church at Revesby.

They were all of the Cistercian order. In an interesting document, dated 1329, it appears that the Abbot of Clairvaux had issued instructions to the Abbots of Rievaulx and Fountains for contributions towards the Cistercian order. Rievaulx, in its turn, had issued similar instructions to the Abbots of Revesby, Rufford, and Wardon ; and, by the document, Revesby called upon Cleeve or Clyve to bear part of the burden imposed on her "with her daughter." The silver was to be paid in Florentine florins, of just weight, of the value current in Paris.

One impression of the Seal of the Abbey is preserved in the office of the Duchy of Lancaster, and another at the British Museum. It represents an arm holding an Abbot's Crozier, a dexter three stars, on sinister one star, and inscribed "SIGILLUM ABBATIS D' ST'O LAURENTIO."* A Seal of Henry, Abbot of St. Mary's, is also at the British Museum, and another of the Abbey and Convent of St. Mary, Revesby, is among the Harleian Charters (44, Z 2).

The only books recorded as having been the property of the Abbey are "A life of St. Modwen," by Geoffrey, Abbot of Burton, and "A Commentary on the twelve Apostles," by Robert of Burlington.†

In the time of Henry VIII. the temporal possessions of the Abbey were valued (gross) at £349 4s. 10d. At the dissolution of monasteries, the property of Revesby Abbey was granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and was described as "Scitum et circuitum nuper monasterii de Revesbie alias dict. Reesbye necnon capellas Sancti Laurentii et Canctæ Sithæ." In the "Valor Ecclesiasticus,"‡ made in 1535, before the grant to the Duke of Suffolk, the property of the Abbey in Revesby itself included—

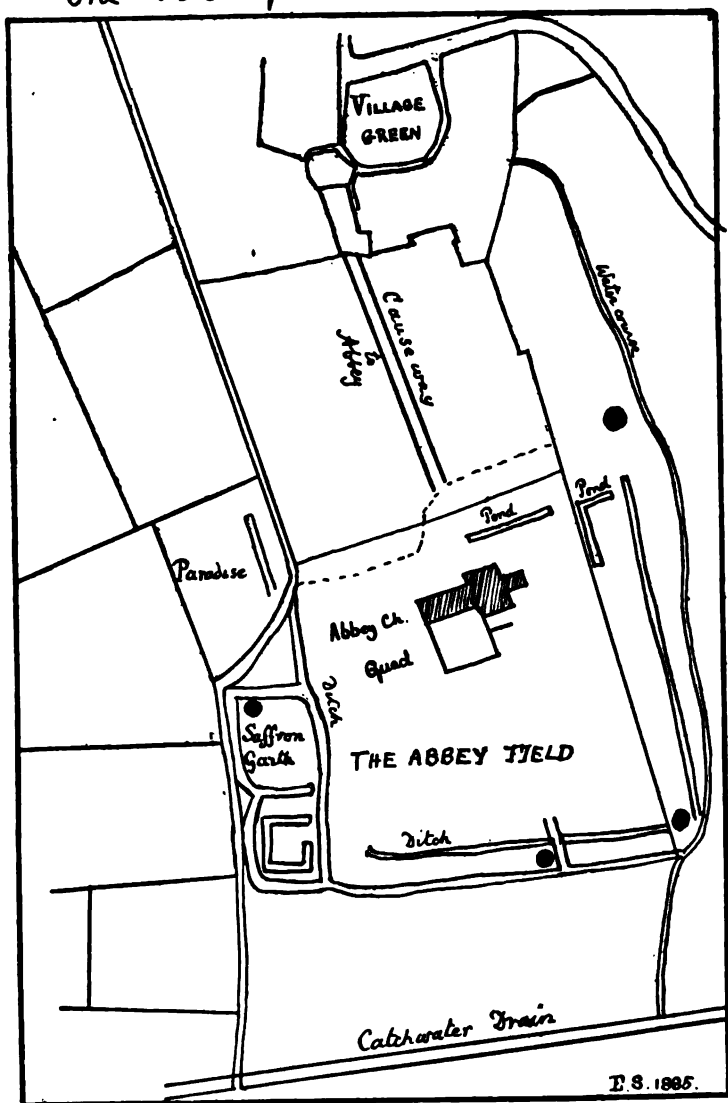
Aske ...	...	...	in Revesby, containing 65 acres—32s. 6d.
Boscut	...	...	„

* Originally the Abbey was always called after St. Lawrence. In later times it was also called after the Virgin.

† Thompson's *Boston*, last ed. (p. 754).

‡ Public Records.

The site of REVESBY ABBEY



The Abbey Church & the Quadrangle are placed in the exact site where they were found. The latter can still be traced. The two or three names given are those traditionally accepted:

- are mounds, query? for defence.



The Chapel of St.			
Lawrence	...	in Revesby	
The Chapel of St.			
Sythe	...	...	"
Grete Close	...	"	containing 30 acres—11s.
Hiefeld Park	...	"	
Labina	...	"	
Ley Close	...	"	containing 30 acres—11s.
Roborowe	...	"	" 26 " 17s. 4d.
Saint Sithe Close	...	"	
Shepehouse Close	...	"	" 30 " 20s.
Shottels	...	"	" 5 " 3s. 4d.
Ten Acre Close	...	"	13s. 4d.
Thistel Close	...	"	" 17 " 17s.
Wonge	...	"	

and "Revesby Both" is also spoken of.

After the demolition of the monasteries, some small part of the Abbey remained for a long time standing above ground. The site of the old Abbey was, however, largely used as a stone quarry, and out of the stones dug from it the eighteenth-century chapel at Revesby, part of Mr. Bett's house near the church, and the drains for the new garden were constructed: much of the remaining stone was used all over the district.

There is no record of any exploration for any antiquarian purpose until 1780, when Sir Joseph Banks employed a man or two in October and November to explore certain small hills, neatly rounded, which had much the appearance of tumuli. In these, nothing of much interest is recorded to have been found, except some unexplained brickwork; and there is nothing to show that Sir Joseph ever attempted any exploration of the Abbey Church, though, according to tradition, he made a later search, also in the S.W. corner of the Abbey field, where a large shield was found.

In 1869-70 further explorations were made by direction of Mr. Banks Stanhope, under the eye of the Rev. T. Barker. An Account of this will be found in the Proceedings of the Lincoln Diocesan Architectural Society for 1869. They commenced in the cloister, and two of the cloister walls were soon found. They were then continued throughout the site of the old Abbey church, but in what must have been the Choir or presbytery almost all the stone had been already dug out. Mr. Barker says: "The original system of drainage,
carried

carried out beneath the foundations, was excellent, and some green sandstone walls appear to have been built with an eye to keep the water from rising. The lowest layer of stones was filled up in the middle, as usual, with smaller stones and mortar; upon these a layer of very large flat tiles, reaching across, was placed; then a thin coating of mortar, and another tier of stones. This system was repeated about three times."

These discoveries, besides ascertaining the site of the church itself and its approximate dimensions (although, unluckily, the exact length was never measured), included—

(a) The lead work of the upper part of a window, with portions of stained glass in it, consisting chiefly of canopy work; now at the Abbey.

(b) Some parts of the tracery of windows; of the shafts of pillars with capitals and bases to match. A very large quantity of additional carved stone of great beauty, and of various dates was found built into the chapel, pulled down in 1890.

(c) A grotesque gargoyle, now at the Abbey.

(d) Several tile floors; and stretching across the nave, between the third and fourth pillars beyond the transept (probably at the entrance to the choir), was a band of tile pavement, including some eight different patterns.

This was admirably copied shortly after its discovery, in a fairly perfect state, by Lord Alwyne Compton, now Bishop of Ely. His beautiful drawing of it was lithographed. This pavement remained for some time covered up with straw, and suffered grievously from exposure to weather. The colour faded a good deal, but in the winter of 1870 I brought up a specimen of the finest part and re-arranged it at the Abbey, from which it has been transferred to the new church; as also some good specimens of the border tiles.

(e) Four tombs were also discovered. Two were in the East Cloister, and were perfect. In these were found the skeletons of two monks with their crania facing downwards. "I had previously heard," said Mr. Barker, "that on the occasion of a trench being dug along the East side of the Abbey enclosure, from North to South, there were found, at the North East corner, twelve skeletons in a row, with their skulls in the same position."

The tombs bore these inscriptions:

"HIC JACET JOHNES [?] WITHAN, SACRE
THEOLOGIE PFESSOR, QUI OBIIT NONO
KAL

KAL APR ANO DNI MCCC [remainder indistin&
but probably] XIII CUI AIE PPTIET DEUS.
AMEN."

That on the second was :

"HIC JACET JOHNES KEEL, MONACHUS,
QUI OBIIT QRTIO KAL APL ANO DNI
MCCC XXXXII CUI AIE PPITIET DEUS.
AMEN."

At a later period in 1870 two other tombstones were discovered in a place which was evidently just in front of the high altar. In these tombs three bodies were found. It was usual to bury the body of the Founder in the front of the high altar; and accordingly we find it recorded in Dugdale's *Monasticon* that William de Roumara (having been made a monk in his last illness, as a passport to eternal salvation) "is tumbled and lyeth buryed in the said monastery there (of Revisbye), before the high aulter, and these verses following be writtyn uppon his said tombe :"

HIC JACET IN TUMBA WIELLIELMUS DE
ROMARE, COMES LINCOLNIÆ, FUNDATOR
ISTIUS MONASTERII SANCTI LAURENTII
DE REIVISBYE."

And Dugdale goes on to add that William, eldest son of the founder, and of Lucie his wife (in which he is clearly wrong) died without issue in his father's life time, and is buried on the north side of his father's tomb, and "these verses following be there written :

HIC JACET IN TUMBA WILLIELMVS DE
ROMARE FILIUS WILLIELMI, COMITIS
LINCOLNIÆ, QUI ANTE PATREM OBIIT
SICUT DEUS VOLUIT."

And William, the youngest son of the founder, and of Lucie his wife, who founded the Abbey of Cliff (Cleeve) in Somersetshire, was buried on the south side of his father's tomb, and "these verses following be wretyn uppon his tomb :

HIC JACET IN TUMBA WILLIELMUS DE
ROMARE, FILIUS LUCIÆ COMITESSÆ

* Thompson's *Boston*. Ed. 1820, p. 50, *App*.

LINCOLNIÆ FUNDATOR MONASTERII
BEATÆ MARIÆ DE CLYVE."

There can then be little doubt that the three bodies discovered were those of the founder and his two sons. Unfortunately they were not replaced where they were found, but were buried a short distance off. A granite stone, placed by me in 1890, records the site of the high altar and of their tombs.

The general plan of the Abbey buildings and enclosures is very difficult to trace. They were evidently approached by a road on the North side, twenty-six feet wide, and more than two hundred and fifty yards long, flanked by a wall on each side. This entered the monastic enclosure in the middle of a wall, which can be traced east for some distance, even into the adjoining field to the east.* The field in which the chief remains have been found is known by tradition as "The Abbey Field," and the parallelogram, surrounded by a moat, near the road on the west side, is known as "Saffron Garth" (enclosure). The field on the other side of the road is known as "Paradise," and is supposed to have been the orchard. Remains of fish-ponds are plainly to be seen in various places; and the large mounds, at the angles of the buildings, have never been explained, though they may have served for defensive purposes.

At Medlam, where part of the monastic property was situate, are to be seen the remains of the site of a chapel. No record exists of this having been explored, although the tenant, Mr. Chapman, told me in 1881, that, with an engineer, then his guest, he had bored into it "for treasures" some thirty years before, and found some tiles and fragments of pottery.

At the dissolution of the monasteries in 1539, the estates of the Abbey were granted to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk,† together with much other land. He died in 1545, and was buried at Windsor. His two sons and successors, Henry and Charles, both died in one day, on July 16th, 1551, at the Bishop of Lincoln's house at Buckden. The Dukedom descended to the Marquis of Dorset, who had married the half sister of Charles Brandon. The estates were divided in 1552 among the descendants of Sir Wm. Brandon, who were

* The present fence to the north of the Abbey field is *not* the boundary of the Abbey Buildings.

† Owned Revesby 1535-45.

"Sir Henry Sidney, Knight; Thomas Glenham, Esq.; John Carsey, Esq., and Francis his son by Margaret his wife deceased (sister to Charles Brandon), as heir of the said Margaret; Christian Darnell, widow; Walter Ascoughe, Esq., and Henry Ascoughe his son by Elizabeth his wife; and John Tyre, Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife.*

This Mr. John Carsey† had the Revesby estate (the manors of Revesby, Wilksby, and Wood Enderby) for his share, and he appears to have resided at Revesby. His wife Margaret was the daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight, and granddaughter of Margaret, sister and coheir of the Duke of Suffolk. His son Francis Carsey appears to have lived at South Ormsby, and in 1575 the father and son jointly sold the Revesby estate to Thomas Cecil, the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.‡ His pedigree shows that the property then descended through the first and second Earls of Exeter, and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Howard, Earl of Berkshire, to Henry Howard. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded in 1663 by his nephew, Craven Howard.§ Craven Howard built a house there—but in 1714 the entire property was sold to the Banks family for the sum of £14,000 by his representatives, the daughters of Henry Howard.

E. S.

76. SIR EDWARD HUSSEY'S BARONETCY.—Among the few family papers which have remained at Doddington Hall, is a small roll of documents relating to the Baronetcy of Sir Edward Hussey. He was the son and heir of Sir Charles Hussey, of Honington, Knt, and was himself already a knight, and married to Elizabeth Anton, the eventual heiress of Doddington, when he was included in the first creation of Baronets by James I., his patent being dated 29 June, 1611, 9 James I. As is well known, the object of this creation was to raise money for the king's plantation of Ulster. One of these documents is the original Bond by which Sir Edward Hussey, in consideration of his Baronetcy, bound himself to

* Dugdale's *Baronage*, II., 300.

† Owned Revesby 1552-75. The name was sometimes spelt Kersey.

‡ Owned Revesby—The Lord Treasurer, 1575-98.

1st Earl, 1598-1621.

2nd Earl, 1621-40.

Elizabeth, Lady Howard, 1640-58.

Henry Howard, 1658-63.

§ Owned Revesby, 1663-1714.

pay the third annual instalment of a sum of £1095 for this purpose. The Bond is written on parchment and has been cancelled by being cut into strips. It is endorsed, "Sir Edward Hussey his bond for ccclxv^l IV^{to} Junii, 1613," and runs as follows :—

"Noverint universi per præsentes me Edwardum Hussey de Honington in Com: Lincoln: Milit: et Baronett: teneri et firmiter obligari serenissimo domino nostro Jacobo Dei gratia Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie nunc Rege, in Mille marcis legalis monete Anglie solvendis eidem Domino Regi heredibus et executoribus suis; Ad quam quidem sollicitationem bene et fideliter faciendam, Obligo me, heredes, executores, et administratores meos firmiter per præsentes Sigillo meo sigillat: dat: quarto die Junii 1611, Anno Regni Domini nostri Regis Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Nono, et Scotie Quadragesimo Quarto.

The Condition of this Obligacion is such that if the above bonded Sir Edward Hussey, Knight and Baronett, his heirs, executors, or administrators, or some of them, doe well and truelie paie or cause to be paid into the hands of Thomas Wattson, Esquire, or into the handes of anie other to be by the Lord Treasurer of England named and appointed Receyvour of the Monyes paide and to be paide by such as his Ma^{tie} hath or shall create Baronette, to the use of his Ma^{tie} his heirs or successors the some of Three Hundred Three Score and Fyve Pounds of Lawfull money of England, being one full thirde part of One Thousand Four Score and Fyftene Pounds, at or within the now office of the saide Thomas Wattson within his Ma^{tie}'s Receipte of the Exchequire in or upon the fyveth daie of June which shalbe in the yere of our Lord God One Thousand Six Hundreth and Thirtene without fraude or covyne, That then this Oblgacion to be voide and of none effect, or else to stand in full strength and virtue.

Recognit: xxij^o die Junii nono

Edw: Hussey.

Jacobi Regis coram me

Edw: Bromley.

The Receipts for the three annual instalments of £365, which are engrossed on parchment, set forth very clearly the purpose of the payment, viz., for the maintenance of 30 foot-soldiers

soldiers in the king's service for the defence of the Plantation of Ulster for a year at the rate of 8*d.* a day for each man. This is a copy of the receipt for the third and final payment.

"In Pelle Recept' in Termino Pasche a^o xj^o R. Jacobi, Sabbi xvto Maii.

Lincoln.—D. Edwardo Hussey, mil. et Baronett' trescentas Sexagint' quinque libras in plen' solutione M iij^{xx} xv^l p ips' dno. Regi Jacobi dat' et concess' ad manutenend' triginta viros in cohortibus suis pedestribus in regno suo Hibernie pro defensione eiusdem, et p'cipue p securitate Plantationis Provincie Ultonie ibm p spatium trium annorum secundum ratam viij*d.* p quolibet huiusmodi pedite p diem durante termino predicto solubil' p recognit' suam quinto die Junii prox' futuro . . ccclxv^l—sol^l.

Exx.

Edw: Wardour."

This, however, was by no means the whole amount of his payment, as is shown by the following long list of Fees paid by him for the issue of his patent and for his release from his Bonds.

"At Mr. Wattson's office in the Receipt.

Quinto Junii 1612 ccclxv^l.

Quinto Junii 1613 ccclxv^l.

It^m there was the other third pte paide into thexchequer in hand before the passinge of the patent, viz. ccclxv^l, as may appear by the Receipt under the Receivours hand plinilary appointed for this Receipt for the Baronetty.

Baron Bromley before whom these ij bondes in the nature of recognizances were acknowledged, his man had for his Master xiijs. iiij*d.* His man had for enteringe them into the

booke — iiij*d.*

'May itt please yo^r Ldshps. there was paide into my Office this p'sent day by Sir Edward Hussey, Knight and Baronett, the some of ccclxv^l in pte of One Thousand Fourscore and Fifteene poundes by him given and graunted to his Matie. towards the maintenaunce of 30 Footemen servinge his Matie. in Ireland for defence of the province of Ulster by the space of iij yeares followinge att the rate of viij*d.* per diem to each of them during the same time for which there is a Tally stricken this p'sent as appeareth, And ij severall bondes for ccclxv^l entered into by the said Baronett for the remaine being vii^o xxx^l,

and

and acknowledged before Sir Edward Bromley, Knight, one of the Barons of thExchequer to his M^{tie}. according to such directions as I have received for the same . . ccclxv¹

Witness my hand this xviiij day of June, 1611,

Tho: Wattson.

Watson had for this and striking ye Talley xxs.

Watsons man, viz. Poydon, had for him and the rest of his fellows for making the aforesaid ij bondes . xvs.

Memd. that this xviiij of June, 1611, Sir Edward Hussey in the County of Lincoln hath taken the oath appointed by his M^{tie} for the Baronetts in the presence of us.

Ful: Cæsar.

Sir Julius Cæsars clarke had for this vjs.

Itm. pd. unto Joanes and the rest of his fellows being M^r Coulwerts men for provinge viij of the Lordes Commissioners hand to the patent for warrant unto the great seale xs.

Itm. unto the doorekeepers of the Councell Chamber ijs.

The names of Councillors that subscribed,—*R. Salisbury, H. Northampton, Nottingham, T. Suffolke, Gilbt. Shrewsbury, Edw. Worcester, Edw. Wotton, Julius Cæsar.*

Edw: Bromley.

Given unto M^r Colverts man, which he demanded as a fee dew unto his Mr. who was then Clarke of the Councell attendaunt for the warrant unto M^r. Sollicitor, viz. Sir Fr. Bacon, for drawinge the patent xxs.

Itm. given unto M^r Collverts man of whome I received the sd. warrant xs.

Itm. to the doore keepers of the Councell Chamber iijs.

Itm. given to M^r Sollicitor for drawinge the patent v¹ —

Itm. given unto Younge his clarke for writen the same xls.

Itm. to Younges man ijs.

Itm. to Watsons man, viz. Poydon, for making a bill for payment of some pte. of the money the next morninge that I wanted when I was in payinge the money into thexchequer ijs.

Itm. to M^r Kirkham, one of my Lorde Treasurers Secretarys xls.

Itm. the Charges to the Crown Office for passinge the pattent which was paid to Sir George Coppin xiiij¹. —

Itm.

- Itm. given unto the Clarkes amongst them . . . xxs.
- Itm. to M^r Pinches beinge one of them who specially ingrossed the patent xs.
- Itm. to his boye that brought me word uppon Thursday att night that the patents should be sealed the next day. ijs.
- Itm. to his boye for writing a copie for me of theire names who hadd theire patents sealed when myne was xxijs.
- Itm. given M^r Calvert, the Clarke of the Councell, when Sir Phillipp Woodhouse was with me for to know what Lincolnshire or other men was comed into the roale since I was ranked xxs.
- Itm. given unto M^r Kirkhams man att severall times iijs.
- Itm. pd. unto Sr. George Coppin, the clarke of the Crowne, att the receipt of my Patent under the Seale, witnes his man M^r Pinches who tould the money and delivered itt to his measter . . . xiiij^l —
- Itm. given unto the Clarkes of the Crowne Office amongst them in devident for ingrossinge my patent . . . xxs.
- Itm. given unto M^r Pinches, one of the clarkes, for his speciall care that itt should be fare written . . . xs.
- Itm. for a box and lock to lay the patent ynn . . . iijjs. vjd.
- Itm. to M^r Pinches for a copie of the patent and sight of the instructions before the book came forth in print xvijs.
- Itm. for ij bookes after they came in print wherein the Commissioners patent and the instructions with a copie of the patent and copie to be granted and taken by the Baronetts are expressed and imprinted. 1612.
- Pd. 20 May to M^r Watson, one of the tellers in thexchequer, when I payed my second payment, viz. cccclxvi^l for my creation of Baronitt for making the bill wheruppon the taylie was stricken . . . ijs.
- Itm. to M^r Wardour in office Pellin' for the constatt uppon the taylee ijs.
- Itm. to him for registringe and inroulinge of both the bondes in that office, when they were acknowledged iiijjs.
- Md. that M^r Watson delivered in my bond without any other fee when I payed the money.

And

And Lorde Townsend did have inroulmt. of my bond and recognizance erased and crossed over, and a vacato intered in the margent in M^r Wardours office hard by my lord Chauncellors house in the Strand without fee.

So as att the last paymt. I am to pay butt ijs. to M^r Watson his Clarkes for the bill wheruppon the Taylee is to be stricken, and ijs. to M^r Wardour for the constat for that both the bondes are payde for theire inrolmts."

There was a question as to the precedency of the newly-created Baronets, in reference to which the following letter was writen to Sir Edward Hussey, by his friend Sir Gervase Clifton, from London. It is addressed—"To my honorable frend Sr. Edward Hussey, Knight & Baronett, at Hunington," and has been endorsed by him—"Recepi 13^o Feb. 1611."

"S^r,—I pray you excuse me that I answered not your frendly letter, by your seruant, being weary with my trauayle & desirous for your satisfaction to send you the copenes of the Petitions late exhibited, wch in so shorte time could not well have bin transcribed out of my papers, but for the businis, you shall perceauue how far it hath proceded hitherto in shorte from me: that is to say, the Councell hath bin pleased to admit som debate of o^r righte befor them, but wth. so little comfote of any good end, as it was held convenient to appeale to the Sovereigne power & beseech him to hear & iudge vs: wch this inclosed petition immediatelye to his Ma^{ty} obtained, & I thinke it will receaue som scanning the next weeke, we leaving him purposed to retorne from Rye to Whithall on Saturday next: The poynt in question is whether we be Banneretts or no, wch we seeke by all meanes to be declared, by surrendring o^r former Patents and taking new, wherby a nice difference & as it is somewhat probable a willfull mistaking shall be reconciled and explaned to o^r benefits, & we enjoy greater privilegedges and immunities then we might befor. Principally we are oposed in matter of precedency after Barons younger sons, wch we resolve to hold as o^r due till the King declare agaynst us ye sayd place, wch we hop he will never do, bycause it is so aparant a wrong unto us. The Charge already sustained hath bin 3*l*. a man, wch those that haue been present haue borne of ther owne purses the meanes from
whence

whence it grew for retaining of Councell & serching records. The party we make o^r friend in this busines to the K. is Vicount Hadington (we have many of us subscribed a note wherein we promise him £500 upon effecting the same, to wch charg such as wilbe contributory may & be thought by o^r number so much the worthier, such as will not may peradventure not reap the same benefitt: for y^r coming, it is no mor necessary then it might make the K. see the grevance mor generall, & so move him mor to tender (?) it. The Charge is small to the gayne & hop, & therfor I leave it to y^r consideration, & myself to the best use wch you can mak of me who will ever rest

yo^rs most assured,

Gervas Clifton."

The Petitions enclosed in this letter addressed to the King's Council and the King himself, are as follows:—

1. Endorsed:—"The Baronettes Peticion to the Lordes of his Maties most Ho^{ble} Councell exhibited Anno 1611. Anno Regis Jacobi Anglie, Frauncie et Hibernie nono, et Scotie XLV^{to}."

"The humble Petition of certayne Baronetts touching their Patents. They most humbly shew to y^r Lordships that whereas his most excellent Ma^{ty}, graciously accepting their zeale and endeavour towards his service in that his Princely worke of the Plantation of Ulster, hath beene pleased to confer uppon them by y^r grave and Honorable advise the dignitie state and degree of Baronette by letters patent, devised and drawn accordinge to your Lordship's direction with great care and iudgment, Yt is conceived that as noe worke of importance longe out of use can att once be renued & reduced to his perfection, so there are some things in your said patents that may require amendment, grounded in effect uppon necessarye consequence of reason & the sure intente of your said pattents. Now because graunts that are of doubtfull construction begett controversies which in cases of this nature they desire to avoyde, they are Humble suitors, That as yee weare means att the first to convey these graunts from his Ma^{ty} to them, soe yee wilbe pleased to continue to be theire meanes to his Ma^{ty} so to perfect his worke as they may inioie effectually in law the sure meaninge of his Ma^{ty}'s Grante. And that his Ma^{ty} wilbe pleased

pleased to make your said suppliants Letters Pattents to the effect aforesaid, And therin as it will appear by your warraunte that Baronetts are one and the self-same dignitie & estate with Banneretts, That his Ma^{tie} wilbe pleased so to declare and create your suppliants & the heires males of theire bodyes, whereby this intricacy & confusion may be avoided of baronetts giving place unto puny Banneretts made by the kinge, which are to give place to anntient Banneretts made by his lieftanaunt, of whome the Baronetts are to take place, wherein their pattents are held doubtfull in law, & that your Supplts'. counsell may be admitted to attend on his Ma^{ties} learned Councell for the framinge of such a draught of Letters Pattents as may planely declare your Lordships suppliants humble desire herein, Whereby as itt will (we know) invite many moore worthy persons to concurr towards the said plantacion, So shall they all be bound to praye for his Ma^{ties} longe & happie reigne, & for your lordships good estate."

2. Endorsed,—“The Baronetts Peticion to his Ma^{tie} exhibited Anno 1611, Feb: Annoque Regis Jacobi Anglie, Frauncie et Hibernie nono, et Scotie XLV^{to}.”

“Maye it please y^r most excellent Ma^{tie},

Finding by some speache cause of doubte that the degree conferred upon us in yo^r gracious acceptaunce of o^r service may, contrarie to yo^r Letters Patente, receive some blemishe by a declaration or list intended, we are inforced in all humblenesse to flye to the bosome of yo^r clemency & justice, the fountaine of honor & cleare mirror of truthe, in this our cause, hopinge the worke of our service shall not be a means to set up the Children of Lords above the due of their place, & deject us & the bodye of the gentrye with us by declaringe the degree of Baronett new, wch we are readye undoubtedlye to prove unto yo^r Ma^{tie} to be not onely anntient & the same with Bannerett, but uppon the like consideration as ours graunted of inheritance before anye Baronett can produce Patent, whereby the imputacion of noveltye wilbe avoided, & no color of iust grevaunce given to any as myght be by interposition of a newe degree. We therefore humblye offer upp unto y^r sacred person the hearinge & protection of o^r most iust cause, Beseechinge yo^r Ma^{tie} so to stand to yo^r owne power goodness and iustice that this anntient recompence of vertuous merit maie not in us receive diminucion in
place

place or priviledge, or we stand registered unto posteritye for persons of less worthe then those o^r anncestors who fullye inioyed the same, neither your elective will, supreme power, inviolable Sovereignte, be recorded lesse absolute and effectuall then those of yo^r Ma^{ties} Progenitors of famous memorye whose grace stand firme without oposition in this kind when many more then now, & as meane as o^r selves have been ranked in this degree. We therefore humblye pray yo^r Ma^{ties} most gratuslye to be pleased to understand for us by o^r selves or o^r Councell the true state of o^r cause, And we as otherwise bound shall ever praye for yo^r Ma^{ties} longe health & prosperous raigne over us."

Doddington.

R. E. COLE.

77. "MOCKING THE CHURCH."—In a contemporary serial which deals with East Anglia, several references to this have appeared, turning more particularly upon the fee or fine paid. The extract given below shews another way of treating the matter. It is taken from the record of the Visitation of the Archdeacon of Lincoln, and is of the date of 1636.

"William Ingoles of Skirbecke quarter and Hanna Moule: p: for being publiquly asked in the Church 3 seuerall Sundayes or holydayes beinge 6 weekes since and, not p'ceedinge to marriage according to y^e Lawes Cannons and Constitutions Eccli'all of this Church of England."

B.

78. SEVERE FROST, 1697.—Mr. Edward Payne, writing from Stragglethorpe to Mr. Welby, of Denton, under date Dec. 11, 1697, says: "Here is most mighty severe weather, and corn rises prodigiously, barley is already 30^s a quarter, wheat 7^s a strike, and rye 10 groats, and they are all rising commodities; it is thought barley will be at 40^s before new comes in: here has been this last night such a miserable snow, and winde with it, that it has buried y^e sheep in y^e reaks of snow: I have sent all my servants out to hunt for mine; the reaks are as deep as a man is high, against the hedges." In a

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postscript

postscript dated next day he adds: "It is thought the Election for Grantham will be next week: I fear Mr. Newton will lose it. This was writt on Saturday, but nobody could get to or from Grantham, the snow was so deep." Mr. Newton, of Haydor, represented Grantham from 1660 to 1681, and evidently lost the Election referred to above.

A. E. WELBY.

79. ANIMAL APPARITIONS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—I am unable to answer the question in the last number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, headed "The Ghost in Bolingbroke Castle": it may be of interest, however, to note that spiritual manifestations in the form of animals are anything but uncommon in the country between the Humber and the Welland.

Wizards and witches, of course, can assume the shape of the lower creatures here as in every other part of the world, and true phantom animals are yet to be encountered, if popular conviction may be taken as testimony.

Tatterfoal, or Shagfoal, the rough-coated goblin-horse who has deluded travellers with his tricks in nearly every country of Europe, has not withdrawn his presence entirely from Lincolnshire, although he is only rarely heard of at the present time. Spectre-dogs with coal-black hides and glaring saucer-eyes are also to be counted among the boggards actually or till recently inhabiting the county. A dog of this description, spoken of as "Bargest," which, like the Norfolk and Cambridgeshire "Shuck," had an affection for burial-grounds, used to haunt the graveyard at Northorpe, near Kirton-in-Lindsey, in the first half of the present century. It has been stated that he and his congeners in other parts of England are in reality the traditionally-remembered ghosts of animals formerly enclosed in the walls or interred under the foundations of the church near which they roam.

In Denmark the *Kirke-varsel* and in Sweden the *Kirke-grim* are undoubtedly the lingering ghosts of creatures thus sacrificed to secure the building which they haunt against sinking and cracking, or other ill-luck. The heathen notion of a blood sacrifice being essential for the success of any important undertaking, such as erecting a stronghold or ecclesiastical edifice, or constructing a bridge over a turbulent stream, retained its power over the minds of Western and Northern

Europe

Europe long after the population had become nominally christian. To this day, in destroying old thatched cottages, a crock, or jar, containing the withered heart of some animal, with other curious relics pertaining to magic, is occasionally found under the threshold or beneath the hearthstone. Such a heart—this organ being esteemed the seat of all vital force—it can scarcely be doubted typifies and represents the creature whose immolation was accomplished with the intention of guaranteeing safety and freedom from evil spells to the homestead in or near which it was buried.

To return, however, to demon-dogs. A canine apparition named "Hairy Jack" was to be met with in the parish of Grayingham some years ago, and phantoms of the same breed are said to prowl about lonely plantations, by-ways, and waste places to attack anyone passing, although it must be confessed that proof of injury actually inflicted by them is hard to obtain.

Sometimes "boggards" appear in bovine form. The Lackey Causey ghost, which is reported to come out from under a "tunnel" over an insignificant streamlet into the road between Wrawby and Brigg, with the purpose of enticing people into the water, is a white calf, sometimes said to be without a head. Another white calf, as Mr. Penny has recorded in the *Lincs. N. & Q.*, II., p. 144, was to be seen near Tupholme Priory some years ago, and it is worth noting that a similar creature, also white in colour, is to be encountered in the parish of Liphook in Hampshire.

Spectral cattle are also known on the continent. To quote German instances alone, there is the *Winselmutter* of Voigtland, a calf with red eyes, which appears before the house where anyone is going to die. If its head turns upwards fire will break out (Köhler, *Volksbrauch in Vorlande*, p. 478). Then there is the *Stadt-Thier*, or town beast, which haunts Freiburg in a similar shape; and *Hennekalb*, a mischievous animal of the same species troubles the peace of wayfarers in the Schönstetwald, between Aufstetten and Strüth (Baader, *Volksagen aus dem Lande Baden*, 1851, pp. 48, 396). Apparitions in the likeness of hares and rabbits are not infrequent in Lincolnshire. White rabbits or hares of ghostly nature seem to be even more especially connected with misfortune than other phantoms, both in England and elsewhere. In many Yorkshire villages the oldest members of the community have a steadfast opinion that whoever sees a white rabbit cross his path at night is doomed

doomed to speedy death (*c.f.* the *Leeds Mercury*, Feb. 28, 1891, p. 12, col. iv.) In Worcestershire it is also a death-token (*Folk-Lore*, June 1893, p. 258) though in Devonshire one of the stories relating to it represents it as a gentle tremulous spirit flying before the wild-huntsman and his fire-breathing hounds.

One of the legends of Cornwall relating to this spirit teaches that a deadly mine-accident at Wheal Vor is always presaged by the appearance of a hare or white rabbit in one of the engine houses (R. Hunt, *Popular Romances of the West of England*, 1881, p. 350) and popular fancy in the same county cherishes the pitiful idea that "when a maiden who has loved not wisely but too well, dies forsaken and broken-hearted . . . she comes back to haunt her deceiver in the shape of a white hare" (*Ibid.* p. 377). The white hare is also often seen in the French province of Berry, where, however, it has the power of assuming other forms, for which reason it is spoken of rather indefinitely as *la bête blanche*. Its appearance is said to foreshow misfortune, but it does not commit material mischief (Laisnel de la Salle, *Croyances et Légendes du Centre de la France*, 1875, I., p. 2).

In Sweden "Backabjer's hare" is a four-legged banshee who leaves its lair . . . to foretell the death of lords and noble ladies, dwellers in Marvinsholme, whose path it crosses. Then, the night after the doomed one is called away, four headless children dance in the twilight's gloom before the prestgard" (H. Marryat, *One Year in Sweden*, 1862, I., p. 110).

These phantom hares and rabbits merely testify by their presence to approaching evil, but similar animals, white or otherwise, are actively dangerous when they are in reality the servants of the devil in disguise. The sorcerer is as malignant under the shape of a timid rodent as when working in the aspect of a dog or venomous toad, and is to be avoided and execrated in any form whatever.

The wizard's power of transforming himself at will is a belief deeply ingrained in the folk-lore of every nation. In South America he is credited with becoming a jaguar, in Africa a hyæna, and so on through every race and country of the world. Among the Scandinavians, from whom the people of Eastern England inherit many of their dearest superstitions, this supposed gift of shape-changing was not necessarily used with evil intentions. Innocent people it is true were often bewitched into animals, but there are many instances in the

sagas

sagas of persons who took on themselves animal form by their own will, and men and women would travel long distances under a chosen bodily mask, leaving their truer physical entity in a kind of trance meanwhile.

The great God Odin himself was an adept at changing his semblance as occasion required, although he was the arch-enemy of wizardry, for as the chief deity of the relatively enlightened nature-worship of northern Teutondom, he was in essential antagonism with the animistic beliefs which tend towards degrading fetichism and magic.

How long the more advanced nations of Europe continued, after their conversion from paganism, to put faith in the possibility of a human being entering into animal shape by fair means, it is difficult to say, but the twentieth century will certainly have arrived, and will probably have rolled away to the past ages, before any one country in the civilized world has totally relinquished the conception that practicers of the black-art are able to carry out their nefarious intentions in animal form.

P. M.

80. FIELD NAMES IN SPANBY.—The following names of meadows are mentioned in an Act of 1757 settling estates of Francis Fysher upon certain Trusts, &c.:—

	Acre	Roods
The Old Yard	...	1 3
The Hall Orchard	...	15 3
The East Rows	...	40 0
The Middle Rows	}	0
and		
Farr Rows	...	31 0
The Pasture Close	...	35 2
Homestead Croft	}	0
and		
Mole Close	...	8 0
Middle Close	...	15 0
East Close	...	24 0
Long Close	...	4 0
Osbornby Field	...	35 0
Bailes Herne-Close	...	5 0
Butt Close	}	0
and		
Ruff Close	...	28 0

Stoney

		Acre	Roods
Stoney Close	...	3	0
Pickering Close	}	28	0
and			
Party Close	}	55	0
The Great Bankley			
and			
Little Bankley			
Everetts Two Rows	...	11	0
Bowcock Hill Close	...	37	0
Holderness Great Field	...	32	0
Willson's East Great Field...		37	0
Thompson's Blith Close	...	32	0

Also—Attywell Close, Two Sand Furlongs, The Bottoms, Brickiln or Hill Close, Buske, The Oat Close, The Oaty or Dry Close, The Oaty or Land Close, The Westbecks Close, the Little Party Close, Great Picketing Close, The Two Westbecks or Road Close, Beecrofts Bottom or Hopdeles Close, The Bull Close, The Pingle or Row Close.

13, *Queen Anne's Gate.*

A. E. WELBY.

81. BISHOP WILLIAMS AND THE DUTCH CONGREGATION IN LINCOLNSHIRE.—Among the manuscripts at Melbourne Hall, Derbyshire, is the draft of a letter which Sir John Coke, Secretary of State, addressed to Archbishop Laud. The draft is in Sir John's own handwriting, and I give so much as relates to Bishop Williams, and with the greater pleasure because it affords a more favourable view of him than, I fear, might sometimes be taken :—

" . . . Before I came from windsor I spake wth the Bishop of Lincolne concerning the Dutch church in Vernackes draining. His direct and confident answer is That hee hath donne neither wil do anie thing therein. Though hee remembreth that about five years since Vernack or some other moued him for such a licence. But his answer was, that except they would conforme them self [*sic*] to our comon prayer booke, and follow our liturgie Hee would never permit them w^{hin} his diocese to officiate otherwise. . . .

So

So leaving you to Gods protection I remain
Your Graces

most humble servant

"Tottenham 19 July
1636."

John Coke."

[Indorsed by Sir John Coke]

"1636 July 17 [*sic*]

Copie to L^d Arch. of
Canterburie."

B.

82. FRIESTON v. FISHTOFT, 1477.—The following difference of opinion between the inhabitants of Frieston and Fishtoft with regard to the boundaries of their respective parishes in the 15th Century may be of interest to those of your subscribers who dwell in those parts at the present day : it is copied verbatim from the original which came into my possession at the sale of the Burton Constable MSS. in 1889.

[20 MAY, 1477.]

"Special com'awndment of o^r sou^reyn lord the kyng that now is [Edw. IV.] beryng datt the xxth day of May the yer of his g^reyous reyn the xvii, to William husy that tym beyng his gen^rall Attornay, Ric Welby, Thomas Kyme, And William Paynell his Comyssoners of pees in dyuers p^rtis of his schyr of lincoln to put them in deber And ich of them for a reformacyon And gude and p^rfyt directyon Aft^r their discretyon and lernyng of certeyn varyance and debate had and moued and don be the Inhi^tance of the lordschip of ffreston to the Inhabitanche of the lordschip of Toft of a muschell skelp and dyuers odyr comodytys As be Abill made to our seid sou^reyn lord comprysed with in his seid comawndment Aperyd. And also the duke of Clarence* that tym beyng lord of the lordschip of ffreston Assigned mayst^r hew Capton is surveyour of all his lordschippys with in the schyr of lincoln Thomas ffitz William the younger on of his Cowncell leonerd Thornburgh And Thomas Totoft in lyke

* The Duke of Clarence above referred to was that unfortunate prince, brother to Edw. IV., who was drowned in a butt of malmesey in the tower of London, on the 18th February, 1478 ; accused and condemned to death by his brother the king, the Duke chose this whimsical way of ending his life.

maner

maner for reformacyon of the varyance afor rehersyd to be with them that were assigned be our sou^{reyn} lord the kyng And then Acordyng to hys Comawndment As well thoys p^{sones} assigned be our sou^{reyn} lord the kyng And thoys p^{sones} assigned be the duke of Clarence p^{fixid} the fryday next After the fest of Corpus Xpi next Aft^r the xxth day of May Afor rehersyd to mete at Toft And at the place of the lordschip of Toft wer the varyance was. At wych day and place the p^{tis} Afor seid wer Assemelyd And callyd the Inhi^{tantys} of both lordschypis to for theym And many odyr Inhi^{tantys} of odyr lordschippys ther next Aionantt. And than and their All the seid Inhi^{tantys} in the syght And nye to the grownd wer the muschell skelp was examynd Said that certeyn Crykis And Sewers wer the bowndys and metis betwyx the lordschip of Toft and ffreston the wych Crykis And Sewers wer betwix A marsch callyd Pechymarch And that belongyd that tym to dame Jane Welby And then it Aperyd that the seid muschell skelp was ffer with in the bowndys of the lordschip of Toft And ther wer the muschell skelp was Was the seu^{all} grownd of my lady Willughby than beyng lady of the lordschip of Toft. And than and ther the Inhi^{tants} of the lordschyp of ffreston clamyd to have a comon for to gadyr muschell in the seid seu^{all} grownd of the lordschip of Toft, for the wich the seid Inhi^{tants} of the lordschyp of ffreston wer demawndyd be all the cowncell a for rehersyd that wer ther if they had any specyall graunt of any of the lordys of the lordschip of Toft to have any such comon as they Cleymid and the seid Inhi^{tantys} of the lordschyp of ffreston seid nay. wer for be p^{fit} and dilygent comunycacyon and serch of all maner titills and rightys Acordyng to their discrecyons and lernyngys be sych informacyon of Any p^{son} And also syght of the sam grownds the seid Cowncellys Assigned be the kyng our sou^{reyn} lord And be the Duke of Clarence for his lordschyp of ffreston thought that the muschell skelp was clerly out of the lordschyp of ffreston And with in the bowndys of the lordschyp of Toft And that non officer or bayly bot only offcyer or bayly of the lordschyp of Toft schuld mell

rewill

rewll or entermet hym for the muschell skelp in the seid lordschyp of Toft And sych instrucion gaffe to John Cartwryght that tyme beyng baily of the lordschyp of ffreston And Acordyng to thys mater A for rehersyd And be specyall request of the Inhi'tance of the lordschyp of Toft And for very qyte and pees of the Inhi'tantys of both lordschypis A for rehersyd the p'tis A for rehersyd Assigned for cowncell be the kyng our sou'eyn lord And be the Duke of Clarence A for rehersyd hath set to their seallys."

Six seals pendent, should be eight. No. 1—A heart in a diamond shaped device. No. 2—A shrimp, for Kyme. Nos. 3, 4, 5—Merely lumps of red wax. No. 6—A lion? couchant under a tree.—Size 14 Inches by 9½.

W. H. SMITH.



QUERY.

83. ANCIENT WELBY MONUMENT.—I have a tracing of a small drawing of an upright memorial stone, inscribed "† Hic jacet | Johñā Welby | prima (?) uxor Johis | de Hagh." There is no record where the drawing came from, and I have found no mention of the monument in Gervase Holles' *Notes on Churches*. Richard Welby, of Multon, d. 1465, bequeaths to "my sister Haugh 20s." Is anything more known about this monument?

A. E. WELBY.



REPLIES.

84. "EXCERPTS FROM THE GRIMOLDBY PARISH REGISTERS" (Vol. IV., p. 112).—"6. Timotheus Wollfitt Rectr istius ecclesiæ. Rectoriam cessione reliquit, et adhuc inter vivos, cui successit. 7. Edwardus Johnson Rectr ejusdem ecclesiæ Anno 1669."

It appears by the Bishops' Books at Lincoln that Timothy Welfitt, S.T.P., was presented by the King to the rectory of South Kelsey St. Mary, vacant by the resignation of Thomas Raikes, on 24th November, 1669. In the Register of St. Mary,

South

South Kelsey, after the last entry for the year 1666, we read "Anno sequente jngreditur T. Welfitt D: D:" evidently the Doctor's handwriting and signature. From 8th May, 1667, to 28th March, 1680, the entries are his, including the following in 1671: "Mr. Thomas Harnesse of Laceby married to Anne the daughter of Timothy Welfitt, Dr. in Divjnity, August y^e 3rd." When did he cease to keep the registers at Grimoldby? The learned Doctor's large, bold writing can be easily distinguished, as well as his knack of airing his Latin—"Ann^o Sequentem Beat Deus." "Sic vertitur Annus 1671 cum pagina R: T. W." His writing ends in 1680. There is no entry of his burial, but from 1683 to 1689 the registration was grossly neglected. On 24th May, 1686, Stephen Willoughby was presented by the King.

H. C. B.

85. ROCHFORD FAMILY.—References to this family will be found in Thompson's *Hist. of Boston*, p. 319, Ed. 1856; Maddox's *Hist. of the Exchequer*, see index; and Oldfield's *Hist. of Wainfleet*. Richard Welby, of Multon, d. 1465, married Joan d. Sir John Rochford. She was possessed of Rochford's Manor, E. Barsham, Norfolk. The Welbys quarter the Lindsey arms. According to the *Visitation Pedigree* John Welby, of Frampton, married Anne, or Maude, d. and h. Sir Jervace Danvers Lynsey, who had married the d. of — Swaby, and called himself Swaby.

A. E. WELBY.

13, *Queen Anne's Gate.*

86. MARMION OF SCRIVELSBY (Vol. IV., p. 121).—I thank Mr. W. Morton for the plea he gives us, but I cannot admit that it proves that Philip Marmion was summoned to any acknowledged Parliament. The mention of "armed horse" and "money for his expenses in the service of the king" seems to point to a military council such as, it is known, he was summoned to more than once. In 45 Henry III. he was summoned *cum equis et armis* to the Council at London on the Morrow of the Apostles Simon and Jude. His name also appears in the list of summonses *cum equis et armis*, Teste at Westminster 25 May, 47 Henry III. (A.D. 1263). Burke considers the Marmions of Scrivelsby and Tamworth as "merely feudal lords" (*Extinct Peerages*):

moreover

moreover he tells us, that the first summonses by writ to Parliament appear to have been tested in the 49th year of Henry III., "from which period no similar writ seems to have issued until the 22nd year of Edward I.," a fact which, if true, is fatal to any notion that Philip Marmion was summoned to Parliament circa 56 Henry III. I must therefore adhere to my opinion "that there is no evidence that any Marmion of Scrivelsby was ever summoned to Parliament," though of course it is possible, but not, I think, likely, that such evidence may some day be produced.

W. O. M.

87. AN OLD ACCOUNT OF SEDGEBROOK (Vol. IV., p. 90).—In Dickinson's *History of Newark* a very full account of the transfer of the Sedgbrook estate from the Markham family to Dr. Bernard Wilson is given, and the transaction seems to have been highly discreditable to the Divine, who apparently acquired an undue influence over Sir George Markham, whose intellect was weak. The Chancery Suit between Dr. Wilson and Sir George's heirs would no doubt throw a good deal of light on the subject, but I am only concerned to show how Dr. Wilson was related to the Cracroft family, to whom the Markham estates eventually came.

Dr. Bernard Wilson, the Vicar of Newark, was the son of Bernard Wilson, a tradesman of that town. His sister Mary Wilson married at the age of 21 Edward Waldegrave, of Louth, mercer, aged 23. Mar. lic. dated 8 Feb., 1718. They had issue a daughter Rebecca, whose marriage bond with Robert Cracroft, of Louth, Esq., is dated 5 June, 1746: he being a widower, aged 30, and she a spinster, aged 23. Their eldest son was Robert Wilson Cracroft, born in 1747, who, at the death of his maternal great-uncle, succeeded to the Markham estates. Dr. Bernard Wilson died 30 April, 1772, and although he married a Miss Elizabeth Bradford he left no issue. He made his niece's son, Robert Wilson Cracroft, his heir.

This young man had succeeded his father, Robert Cracroft, in 1763, in the family estates at Hackthorn and Cold Hanworth. By the death of Dr. Wilson he succeeded to an immense estate in land and money. The Markham property comprised, besides Sedgbrook, an estate in the Vale of Evesham, Co. Worcester, the lordship and manor of West Keal,

Keal, and some valuable house property in London. In a few years Robert Wilson Cracroft contrived to dissipate all this rich inheritance with the exception of West Keal. Fortunately he died suddenly, unmarried, when the remains of the property devolved on his next brother, John Cracroft, born in 1748, from whom the present family of Cracroft derives its descent.

A. R. MADDISON.

88. HORNCASTLE MANOR AND SEE OF CARLISLE (Vol. IV., p. 87).—

(1). In the 15 Henry III. a charter was granted for holding a second Fair, to commence on the Eve of the Feast of St. Lawrence, and continue seven days: St. Lawrence Street probably had reference to this Fair.

(2). The Manor and Soke were leased in the 18th cent. by the Bishop of Carlisle to the ancestor of Sir Joseph Banks, of Revesby; probably the Rectorship was included in the lease. See White's *Lincolnshire*, 1865, p. 757.

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

A. E. WELBY.

89. MABLETHORPE, MALBERTHORPE, Lincs. (Vol. IV., p. 127).—A few jottings, casually made, respecting the Mablethorps of Mablethorp, may be of some slight service in tracing the early descent of that family.

Late in the twelfth century, Peter de Falkenberge conceded to his uncle Hugh, the son of Symon, the service of William de Mauburthorpe issuing from land which was held in Mauburthorpe, for the annual rental of a mark paid to the Priory of Bulington; the witnesses to the deed being—Ric. Abbot of Wellebec, Phil de Kyme, Hug. de Bolebec, Otuer de Insula, Will. de Welles, Sim. de Bruntoft, And. de Falkenberge, and others (*Harley Charters*, Vol. 1, 491 16).

On Nov. 22nd, 1317, Philip de Kyme, Walter de ffreskeneye, and Robert de Malberthorp, or two of them, were appointed by a writ of the King to act officially in the parts of Lyndesey, Co. Lincoln. In 1324, the names of Robert de Malberthorp and Walter de Friskeneay, knights, justiciariis of the lord the King, are placed at the head of a list of the Knights of Lyndesey (*Parliamentary Writs, &c.*)

In

In the pleadings before the lord the King at Westminster, during Michaelmas term, 18 Edward II., 1324, two Scripts were produced, namely—A release of Thomas, the son of Sir William de Somercotes, knight, made to Alan Helwys and his heirs, of total right in all the lands, etc., which Alan held in Salfetby by the gift of Robert de Malberthorp, knight, and of the said Thomas—A release of the aforesaid Thomas of his whole right in the same premises made to Sir Robert de Malberthorp (*Abb. Placitorum*).

Amongst the notes taken at the Visitation of the County of Lincoln, in 1592, by Richard Lee, Clarencieux King of Arms, are some sketches of escutcheons then in the church at Maltby, near Mablethorp. One of these coats shows Mablethorp displayed singly as—Gules, a chevron between three crosses-crosslet Or, in chief a lion passant Argent; another Fitzwilliam, of Mablethorp, impaling Mablethorp. The latter coat, no doubt, referred to the marriage of Thomas Fitzwilliam with Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas Mablethorp, concerning which alliance an allusion is made in *Lincs. N. & Q.*, Vol. III., p. 124.

W. MORTON.

98, *Oxford Gardens, London, W.*

90. *GOCHE OF ALVINGHAM* (Vol. IV., p. 109).—In illustration of Mr. Morton's note on the above family, I can give the following abstract of a will.

"29 Oct., 1624. Barnabe Goche of Excester, D.C.L. Leaves to John, Matthew, Jeffrey, and Anne, children of his brother, Matthew Goche, 20*li* apiece. To Barnabe and Anne, children of his brother Thomas Goche, 50*li* apiece. Leaves an annuity of 24*li* to the Masters and Fellows of Magdalene Coll., Camb., out of lands in Grimoldby, Alvingham, and Somercotes. He requires Barnabe Goche, son of Matthew Goche, to be 'loving and dutiful.' To his son-in-law, George Parrie, his law books. Mentions his nephew Vero; his nephew William Goche; his brother Henro Goche; limits his bequests to the descendants of his grandfather Robert Goche, Esq. Mentions land lately purchased in Cockerington of Nicholaa Sugar, clerk. Makes his wife Elizabeth Goche executrix.

29 Oct., 1624. A codicil. He has bestowed in marriage on his nephew Barnaby, son of his late brother Matthew Goche,

Goche, his daughter-in-law Pascha Parrie, daughter of the late Bp. of Worcester, Henry Parrie; he makes provision for her out of lands in Alvingham and Conisholm in case of a separation.

Will proved at Lincoln, Aug., 1626.

I am able also to supplement Mr. Morton's information respecting Alvingham Abbey. I cannot, indeed, give the precise date of its transfer from the Goche family, but I can show good reason for thinking that it was sold soon after 1657.

To the will of Sir Ralph Maddison, Knt., of Fonaby, near Caistor, dated 7 Sept., 1648, there is a codicil, dated 26 Dec., 1653, in which he says that his estate having increased, he gives £1400 in trust to William Ellis, of Gray's Inn, and Henry Wagstaffe, of London, merchant, to purchase lands with the advice of his son Humphrey Maddison, and to settle them on Humphrey for life, with remainder in tail male to Benjamin, Edward, Nathaniel, and Ralph Maddison, Humphrey's sons. The will was proved 19 Oct., 1657. Humphrey Maddison was Sir Ralph's 3rd son by birth, though the 2nd surviving. The eldest son, Edward Maddison, inherited on Sir Ralph's death the old entailed estates at Fonaby, Grimblethorpe, etc. The estates purchased by Sir Ralph during his long life (he was married in 1594) he settled on his son Humphrey and his eldest son Ralph by his 1st wife; with remainder to Humphrey's sons by his 2nd wife.

Alvingham does not occur in the long list of estates entailed by Sir Ralph in a deed dated 1656, and therefore it was most probably purchased by the £1400 set apart in his will, as a provision for the younger sons.

Humphry Maddison lived at Coningsby during the lifetime of his father. His marriage licence to marry Cornelia Tryce, widow, of Kirkby-on-Bain, is dated 26 Oct., 1625. Their eldest son Ralph, from whom descend the Maddisons of Partney, was bapt. there, 8 Oct., 1626.

Cornelia Maddison was buried there, 22 Sept., 1638. She was the daughter of John Duport, D.D., Master of Jesus Coll., Camb., and married 1st Robert Tryce, of Godmanchester, Rector of Kirkby-on-Bain, and Prebendary in Lincoln Cathedral. He died in 1624.

Humphrey Maddison married 2ndly Helen, sister of Henry Wagstaffe, of Hasland, in Co. Derby. His eldest son by her, Benjamin, was bapt. at Coningsby, 20 July, 1643; another son Edward, 9 Oct., 1645; Nathaniel's baptism is not at

Coningsby

Coningsby, but, from his matriculation entry at Oriel Coll., Oxford, we learn that he was 17 in 1666.

Benjamin and Edward both died in the lifetime of their father unmarried.

After Sir Ralph's death in 1657, we find Humphrey Maddison seated at Alvingham. On a flat stone within the rails on the south side of the church is this inscription :

"Here lieth the body of Humphry Maddison, late of Alvingham Abbey, Gentleman, deceased, third son of Sir Ralph Maddison, of Fonaby, in the County of Lincoln, Knight ; who departed this life January the 19th, 1671, aged 70 years. Also Nathaniel, son of the said Humphrey, who died October, 1709. Also Nathaniel, grandson of the above Nathaniel ; he died April 25th, 1737, in the 26th year of his age."

His second wife, Helen, had died before him, and he had married a third, Elizabeth Ayscough, by whom he had a son, Christopher, bapt. at Alvingham, 6 Oct., 1670.

He was succeeded by his son, Nathaniel Maddison, who matriculated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, 26 July, 1666, aged 17, and was entered at Gray's Inn 22 Oct., 1668, as, "son of Humphrey Maddison of Alvingham Abbey, Co. Lincoln.

He succeeded his father in 1671, and married four wives. The first I only know as Mary, by whom he had a son, Edward, born and died 1680.

His second was Eleanor, dau. of John Nelthorpe, of Little Grimsby—the mar. lic. dated 19 Feb., 1682—by whom he had, with others, a son John, bapt. at Alvingham 6 Sept., 1687, who succeeded him.

His second wife, Eleanor, was buried at Alvingham, 22 July, 1693, and he married Katherine More for his third wife, who was buried at Alvingham, 23 July, 1703. Fourthly, he married a wife called Margaret, who survived him. By his will, dated 22 Oct., 1709, he left his daughter Eleanor land in Alvingham, and his daughters Theodosia and Joan land in Conisholm.

His son by Eleanor Nelthorpe, John Maddison, of Alvingham, married at Manby, 13 March, 1710, Ann, dau. and co-heir of Robert Yarborough, of Cockerington S. Mary, yeoman.

Their son Nathaniel was bapt. 11 Feb., 1711, and died 25 April, 1737. Their son John was baptized at Covenham 25 Oct., 1718. He succeeded his father, who was buried at Alvingham 27 Dec., 1749.

John

John Maddison was of Gainsborough, where he acquired a large fortune as a merchant. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Griffith Nelthorpe, of Little Grimsby, 10 May, 1768, who was buried at Alvingham 23 July, 1801, aged 53. He was buried there 13 July, 1785, and left issue, John Maddison, who married at Alford 25 March, 1795, Elizabeth, dau. of John Andrews, of the family of the Andrews of Osgodby. Their eldest son, John Maddison, was bapt. at Louth 25 March, 1802. Their second, Richard Thomas Maddison, bapt. 10 Oct., 1814, took the name of Combe, and was of Earnshill in Somersetshire. He married Elizabeth Delicia, dau. of Sir John Michel, Knt., and left issue.

The second son of John Maddison and Elizabeth Nelthorpe, the Rev. George Maddison, was the father of the present Venerable George Maddison, late Rector of Richards Castle, Co. Hereford, and Archdeacon of Ludlow; formerly Vicar of Grantham.

I cannot say when Alvingham Abbey passed out of the family, but I believe it did so in the early part of this century. I think I have shown the strong probability of its having been purchased from the Goche family by Humphrey Maddison.

A. R. MADDISON.

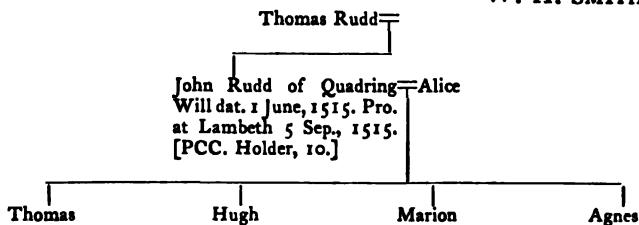
91. REREDOS AT LINCOLN (Vol. IV., p. 97).—With reference to the Reredos formerly in St. Katherine's Priory, the following may be of interest.

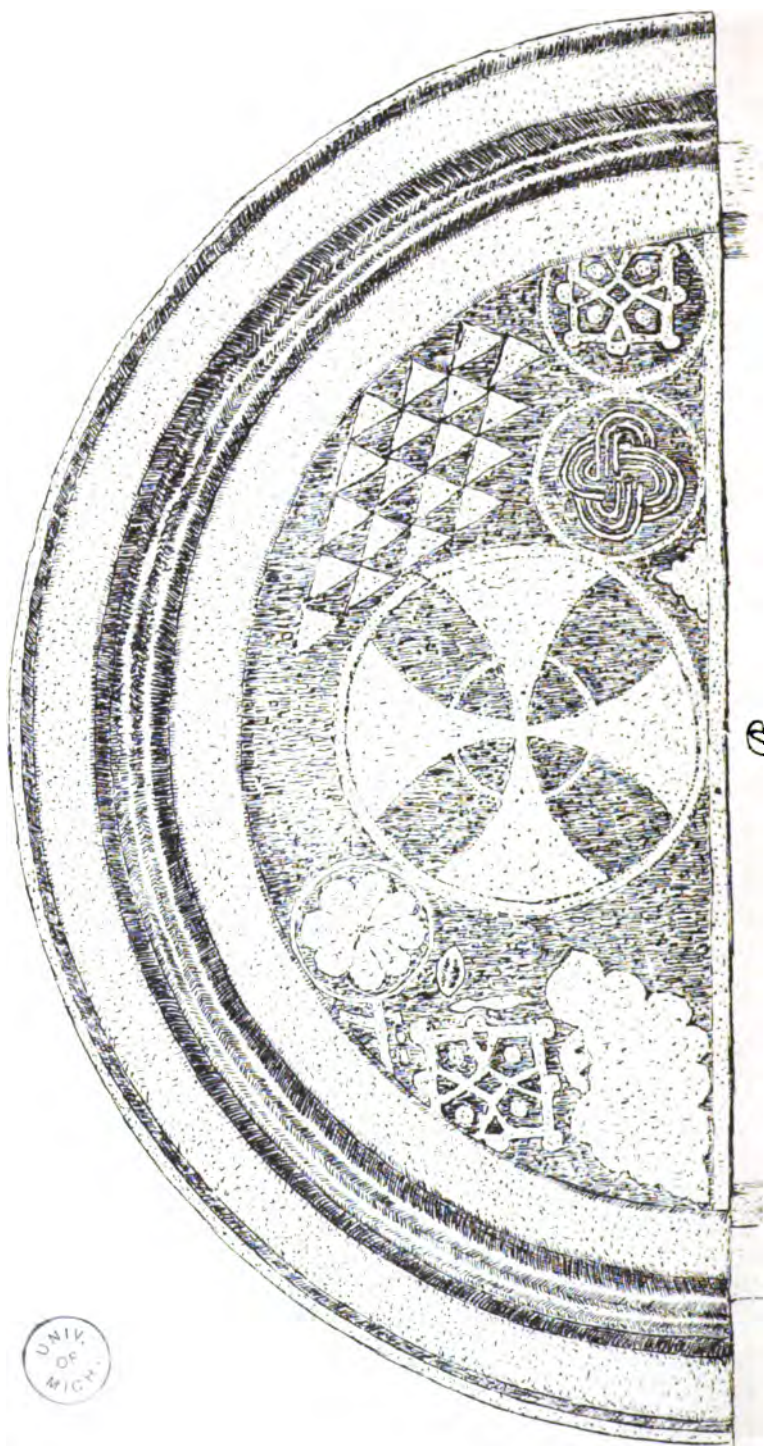
Will of Johis Rudd de Quadring, Co. Linc. Dated 1 June, 1515. Proved at Lambeth 5 Sep., 1515, by Henry Roberd, one of the exōrs. [PCC Holder, 10].

"Itm lego pupillis et Orphanis domus Ste Katherine extra muros Lincoln xii^d."

The will gives the pedigree as below. I cannot connect it with the family of Rudd of Winterton, as given in the *Linc. Vist.*, 1562.

W. H. SMITH.





9

TYMPANUM OVER SOUTH DOOR OF HALTHAM CHURCH.



Lincolnshire

Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



THE TYMPANUM AT HALTHAM.—The Church of Haltham is situate 5 miles from Horncastle, and about the same distance from Woodhall Spa, and is a most interesting building, for besides its Norman, or possibly Saxon, Tympanum, of which an illustration is given, it has a most curious Royal Arms of Charles I. on the partition between the belfry and west end of nave; while east of the priest's door, in the south wall of the chancel, are two low side windows. A little further east is a large square-headed decorated window, with a seat below it, as at Billingham across the river Witham, except that at Haltham the lower part of the east jamb of the window ends in an octagonal pillar, which helps to support the canopy of a piscina.

An imposing Squire's pew, doubtless many years ago made from an ancient screen, runs along part of the north and east walls of the north aisle, while the elegant Perpendicular font and Decorated east window add beauty to this interesting church.

Before giving a minute description of the figures on the Haltham Tympanum, I may mention that Norman doorways and fonts have often been preserved when the rest of the contemporary church has disappeared, probably because they were the most ornamental.

Durandus, a writer of the XIII. century, says, "The door of a church (symbolizes) is Christ: according to that saying in the Gospel 'I am the door'." Thus a cross of some form is usually placed, as at Haltham, in some conspicuous position on the Tympanum, or semicircular stone, under the arch and over the door of Norman churches; and even the strange monsters which sometimes appear in such places may refer to Christ, since the Agnus dei, though the most *obvious* emblem of Christ, is not by any means the only one taken from *animals*.

As regards the Maltese Cross and the Fylfot, which appear inscribed in circles on the Haltham Tympanum, Allen* says: "One of the oldest forms of cross is that known as the Maltese within a circle. There are four examples of rude pillar-stones on which this type of cross occurs, three in the county of Kerry in Ireland, and one in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, all with Ogham inscriptions. Perhaps the most remarkable is that at Aglish, in the county of Kerry, which has in addition to a Maltese cross within a circle two small Buddhist crosses, or Swastikas, on each side of an equilateral triangle. The Swastica, although originally a pagan symbol found on early Greek coins and pottery and on the feet of Buddha, was adopted at an early period by christians, and is to be seen on the paintings of Diogenes Fossor and the Good Shepherd, of the fourth century, in the Catacombs of Rome. It is found on the Newton stone in Aberdeenshire. . . . In later times the Swastica appears chiefly on ecclesiastical vestments, sepulchral brasses, and church *bells*;† but it was never a common christian symbol. The Maltese Cross took the place of the Px monogram, and survived in the crosses used for dedicating churches, as at Jarrow, and it was also placed over doorways in Syria in the sixth century.

As regards the cross within a square, Allen says of various kinds on slabs at Clonmacnois (on the bank of the Shannon,

* *Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland*, by J. Romilly Allen, 1887, p. 95.

† In Lincolnshire—Bishop's Norton, Waddington, and West Barkwith.

Ireland):

Ireland): "The idea is that of a cross within a square border* and may have been suggested by the covers of the books of the Gospels." The date of these slabs is 786 to 926.

A similar figure to that twice repeated at Haltham, of a cross within a square, occurs on the font of Toftrees church, Norfolk; and Gibson's *Camden's Britannia* of 1695 gives two charms on coins, with a similar figure on one side, and on the other an image of Thor, with his hammer, and a runic inscription to the effect that, it is "the face of God Thor."

Description of Figures on Tympanum.

Within a Perpendicular porch, and beneath a semicircular arch, with bold roll moulding, is a Norman, or possibly Saxon, Tympanum over the south doorway, which resembles the doorway at Monkwearmouth, Durham, "in having no pillar capitals or other architectural features as are seen in later work."† The Tympanum is 4ft. 3in. long by 2ft. high, and is 5½ in. thick.

In the centre is a Maltese Cross within a circle, and a small circle appears between the limbs of the cross. West of this is an eight-petaled flower within a circle, which touches the great central circle, while its stem, with two thorns at the top, touches the west side of Tympanum. Below this is a small round object, with an oblong on each side of it, and below them, to the east, is an oval figure like a buckle, while below them, to the west, is a square, having three-quarter circles at its corners, and semicircles in the middle of its sides, which form the extremities of the limbs of (an heraldically voided) cross, and between the limbs and the sides of the square are roundels. Below this figure is a curious lobated object,‡ with what may be a fish placed perpendicularly on it.

East of the central circle containing the Maltese Cross are four rows of inverted triangles—five in each of the three upper rows and four in the lowest; below them, within a circle, is a curious figure, made up of twelve unequal curved lines, arranged in four groups of threes, forming a Triple Fylfot, or

* Allen's *Christian Symbolism*, p. 110.

† Allen's *Christian Symbolism*, p. 224.

‡ An exactly similar object occurs, together with a tree of life, wheel, swastica, and earliest kind of Trisula, on the oldest coins of India. See *Migration of Symbolism*, by Count G. D'Alviella, p. 41.

Swastica. Touching the east side of this circle is another, which cuts into the border of the base of the Tympanum, at its eastern corner, containing a cross within a square, similar to that on the west side.

J. A. PENNY.

93. A COUNTY MUSEUM FOR LINCOLNSHIRE.—At different periods for many years past there has been some talk of building, forming, and endowing a County Museum for Lincolnshire; and now that the Technical Education Committees of Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland are in full working order, it would be the greatest pity if such a proposal were not taken up as it deserves to be within the county in connection with their future designs. But before we can see how far we are at present from realising what we want, and how we may best obtain it, we ought to ask ourselves—"What do we mean by a County Museum? What is the good of it?"

A complete Museum would be a collection of all the material objects which could be selected to illustrate the district to be represented, in our case Lincolnshire, so arranged and described that their interpretation might be as full of instruction and as easy as possible both to the student and the mere sight-seer. Now this is a sufficiently comprehensive scheme, but if it is examined under its various heads it will not be found to include more than we really want. For, first of all, the county should be illustrated and described geographically and geologically, by maps, models of river-basins, sections of strata, &c. Its soils and subsoils, its rocks and minerals, must be sampled, classified, and explained, not only with the theoretical and scientific insight of the geologist, but from the practical and technical point of view of the farmer and the mason. An honorary committee under the chairmanship of Mr. F. M. Burton, F.L.S., F.G.S., of Gainsborough, could do this. Secondly, vertebrate zoology would follow, comprising the native animals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes, accounted for in the same exhaustive way, not only as pictorial objects of natural history for the museum cases, which is very important, but also according as they are useful or harmful to man. The huge deep-sea fishing industry of Great Grimsby would not be forgotten here. Mr. John Cordeaux, M.B.O.U., of Great Coates, and a strong committee, would be responsible for this section. Thirdly,
Entomology

Entomology comes, comprising the insects proper, with the spiders, centipedes, crabs, woodlice, &c., under the masterly supervision of the Rev. Canon W. W. Fowler, M.A., F.L.S., F.E.S. Fourthly, Conchology, including not only the mollusca, but all the lower forms of life, terrestrial and marine, under the care of the Rev. C. W. Whistler, M.R.C.S., and Mr. F. W. Fierke, M.C.S. Fifthly, botany, all plant life, terrestrial and marine, would be undertaken by our best exponent—the Rev. W. Fowler, M.A. Then lastly, but not least by any means, we must be told the old, old story of man's work in the county, from the time when he hunted and fought with stone weapons on the wold and cliff, on through the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Mediæval periods, till he finds himself in the nineteenth century, smelting iron and casting steel at Scunthorpe, or manufacturing steam ploughs and locomotive threshing machines, with all other agricultural appliances, in Lincoln, Gainsborough, and Grantham. Viewing our archæological collections in this light, we shall avoid that common and most fatal error of supposing that antiquities are valuable just because they are old and out of date. Their whole value really consists in this, that they are the handiwork of men like ourselves, facing the same problems of construction and adaptation of means to ends, only under conditions which we can no longer fully realise, and of which these objects are perhaps the only remaining evidences. A strong committee of Antiquaries, including a selection of our F.S.A., and the Rev. J. C. Hudson, Mr. E. M. Simpson, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., the Rev. J. T. Fowler, D.C.L., and Mr. A. Gibbons, F.S.A., should look after this section. This department, too, should contain a library formed to illustrate the history, topography, and natural history of the county. It should have a perfect collection of the works of Lincolnshire men—its artists, poets, philosophers, religious teachers, &c. ; with pictures, drawings, prints, and photographs—everything that can live and speak, and teach.

A Curator of the widest culture and sympathies must be found, who, for a moderate but sufficient salary, will throw his whole heart and soul into collecting, sorting, and cataloguing the materials to be obtained in the county, and to getting them, if possible, into the Museum. For this purpose he should be a member of all the honorary committees and work harmoniously with each of them to forward the common object—the formation of a perfect public collection. If possible, he should also
have

have an intimate personal knowledge of the county and all its original workers.

In all committee meetings the two-fold object of the collections in the Museum must be kept in view as far as possible. Most of them will be only for the use of the research student in the department to which they belong. They must be as thoroughly representative as possible, but they must also be limited to a strictly local county range, and need not be exhibited at all if space is very limited. What the general public needs, on the other hand, is a much wider series of very carefully-selected specimens, amply spaced, thoughtfully and pictorially arranged, and fully described, so as to give a thorough grounding in the general principles of the branches of science, art, or handicraft, which they represent, and yet at the same time suggesting "the more" that lies beyond the sight.

The Museum, therefore, must have two main objects:—First, of supplying the fullest local information possible in certain subjects, for the benefit of advanced students and original investigators; and, secondly, of answering the intelligent questions of the ordinary inquirer, by exhibiting in carefully-selected series just what is worth while for him to know in each department of knowledge, and incidentally increasing his thirst for further information.

With the second of these objects another department of education is closely connected, which makes a Museum, especially in the provinces, almost a necessity in these days. For it is next to impossible to give a lecture in any department of technical education without at least diagrams, pictures, photographs, or lantern slides to illustrate the subject. In many cases actual specimens and models must be provided and are always most effective if they can be obtained. If, then, technical courses of lectures are to become at all widely extended in the county, as years go on a store of these accessories will very soon accumulate, and a dépôt will be wanted where they may be safely kept and from which they may be easily distributed. Now this series of lecture illustrations will coincide in every department practically and in some cases almost wholly with the "educational series" of a Museum. Why, then, should not the two be combined so as to make the Museum in its educational aspect a definite instrument of instruction in the hands of the Technical Education Committees in the county, and the demand for it

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the demand for a part of the necessary plant for our Technical Education schemes ?

Such, then, is the Lincolnshire County Museum in *theory* :—An organised storehouse of local history in each department of knowledge as it affects our county, available not only for research, but for educational purposes as well : quickened by the broad guiding intelligence of a carefully-selected body of Trustees, the Technical Education Committees of our County Councils, and honorary special committees, and permanently and adequately maintained as the centre of scientific and technical study in the county. How far is this possible wholly or in part in Lincolnshire ?

First, let us review the materials which are likely to be forthcoming, and which will determine, if not the whole plan of the institution, at all events the part of it which is to be first attempted.

A Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union has been formed to work the whole county as far as possible from the scientific side, with a view to gathering public collections of specimens in each department for a County Museum ; while Messrs. Fowler, Burton, Cordeaux, Fieldsend, and other gentlemen have promised the loan, and later perhaps the gift, of specimens, as soon as a safe resting place can be guaranteed to them. They have also promised to give their time and practical advice in committees in their special departments. No doubt other contributors will come forward as soon as the idea of a large public collection is fully grasped by the mind of the county. I have reason for believing this from my personal experience in bringing together a public county Herbarium. As soon as the fact became generally known, through the newspapers, that specimens were required, they came in from all sides, and an almost perfect collection is the result, arranged and cased up for the museum. That the antiquaries of the county would help, there can be no doubt ; and the clergy, lawyers, doctors, and schoolmasters—the learned classes, in a word—would all add their quota, small no doubt in the individual case, but large in the aggregate, provided, of course, that the Curator kept in touch with the individuals interested in the different departments of knowledge. But in respect of all contributions, at starting, or later on, the trustees or managing committee and the Curator of the museum ought to have the widest power of dealing with them exactly as the real interests of the institution demand. If, for example, a rare foreign shell

shell or plant be sent, or a war-club from South America, which has no local interest or associations, or does not teach anything which is useful for those who use the Museum to know, there must be freedom either to refuse the gift without causing offence, or to exchange it, as occasion serves, for something which is really wanted to make the collection more perfect within its self-imposed limits; otherwise the best-planned Museum sinks into the crowded and unintelligible state which one knows so well.

The locality for the Museum is ready at hand if the County Committee will take up the idea. On the sight of the old Castle Prison, and from much of its materials a Museum could easily be constructed, leaving the present courts in front of it, or rebuilding them in the new block, as might be considered best. No position in the whole county could compare with this.

The question of expense is the important practical question. A Museum is undoubtedly a costly institution, both to establish and to maintain; but a cheap building or cheap furniture means perpetual outlay in makeshifts, with incalculable waste of energy; while the work which a good Museum could do for the county is well worth the money spent upon it. Mr. John L. Myers, an authority on this question, and to whom the writer is much indebted for many of the ideas contained in this letter, says:—"After comparing estimates for similar undertakings, I suppose that £1,500 is the least which would provide a trunk building, capable of extension afterwards, and £500 for furniture, besides the expenses of bringing together and first arranging the collections." I fear this estimate is rather below the mark for Lincolnshire.

Is it too much to hope that one of our rich landowners or manufacturers will come forward with the gift of a Museum to the county, and that others will provide for its endowment? To spend anything in building without providing funds to keep it up would be a sheer waste of money and specimens; for natural history exhibits must be kept perfectly dry and be constantly supervised by a Curator to remain intact.

With economy, £50 could be made to cover the necessary annual expenses of a small Museum, such as fabric repairs, cleaning, heating, and outlay for carriage and the preparation of new acquisitions. But if any educational work were to be carried on in connection with the Museum, this sum must be doubled or trebled as the Technical Education Committees

of

of the county see their way to do it. But, as Professor Flower insisted in *The Times* of September 2nd, 1894, the administration of a Museum is the most important fact of all after its endowment. A mere care-taker would not want high wages; but a Curator of such a Museum must be a man of wide sympathies and knowledge, a methodical co-ordinator of facts, who possesses no small organising ability and love for his work. He should have his residence under the same roof as the Museum, for he will have to give his time wholly to the work of the institution, its correspondence, and to keeping the various catalogues and registers up to date, and especially to keeping in touch with all the original workers in every branch of thought in the county, and to bringing them together for the furthering of mutual objects. For such services, if they were zealously performed—say as the late John Hancock worked for the Newcastle Museum of Natural History—the Curator would deserve a salary of £300 and the help of an assistant curator, who should be a professional taxidermist.

Research-collecting, or adding to the store of known specimens and facts, would be the chief duty of the Curator, after maintaining, with the help of his subordinate, what had already been brought together in a proper state of order and efficiency; for to justify its existence the Museum will have to respect the needs of the few who know and only ask for further and deeper knowledge and for the means of satisfying their cravings, as well as of the many who desire to begin to learn and who can be easily referred to the proper text-books and specimens required.

It would be much more satisfactory to provide the whole maintenance of the Museum and its staff out of an Endowment Fund, vested in Trustees, than to be partly supported by annual subscriptions and revocable grants from public bodies, so that the research collections and collecting might be independent of any grants for technical instruction purposes.

What has already been done?

A Museum Committee has been appointed by the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union, consisting of Messrs. Burton, W. W. Fowler, Cordeaux, W. Fowler, and the writer, with power to add to their number gentlemen interested in the history, antiquities, and modern educational questions, &c., of Lincolnshire. The County Committee have already lent the Union the use of a suite of Rooms in the Castle Gateway, free of rent, to store and exhibit specimens in as the Society may think

think wise. Mr. Fieldsend has kindly consented to act as honorary Curator and taxidermist for the time being, and all specimens of value, in the flesh, may be sent direct to him to be set up free of cost to the sender, for the Museum.

To carry out a Museum scheme fully and substantially as outlined here, a capital of £25,000 would be required—£5,000 for the building and appliances, and £20,000 for the Endowment Fund. It can never be done unless we all pull together and help as we have the means. A Museum Fund account has been opened with Messrs. Smith, Ellison, & Co., of the Lincoln Bank, and all persons interested in the intelligent observation of any class of facts in science or history, as they reflect on Lincolnshire, or in the spread of education amongst us, are asked to subscribe in order to help on the work that is now being done, and that which we hope will follow.

Subscriptions may be sent, and the promise of any loan or gift of specimens may be made direct to the honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Union, who will be most happy to answer enquiries.

E. ADRIAN WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK.

Cadney Vicarage, Brigg.

94. LINCOLNSHIRE PLACE NAMES.—In a survey of the Lordship and Manor of Hackthorn made in 1722 by Matthew Thorndike, surveyor, from which, by the kindness of Mr. Cracroft, I have been permitted to make extracts, I have found a large number of place-names, which will be worth the consideration of those who are interested in such things.

What is especially interesting is the fact that some of the names are to be found in a deed relating to a gift of land to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln in the 13th century, and that some of these names survive to the present day. This, at least, is a remarkable instance of the tenacity of local nomenclature.

Roughly speaking, the parish of Hackthorn in 1722 was divided into two great fields, the North and the South field. These again were subdivided into furlongs and closes; the furlongs each having a distinctive name and being arable, while the closes seem to have been grass, either meadow or pasture.

"The two fields of Hackthorn beginning with the North field.

Cladales.
Risehill.
Burfill.
Townend.
North Gretas.
Spring head.
Cliff hole.
Cliff furlong.
Nordales.
Woollane.
North town side furlong.
Upper green gates.
Chiswell gate.
Lower green gates.
Souredales.
Watermoresyke.
Dovecoat dale.
Haverlands.
Greenhill.
Polpils.

east

The number of acres to his farm in the South field.

Lincoln dale.
West Gretas.
Studdy holes.
East Gretas.
South Townside furlong.
Stanna furlong.
Upper Tween gates.
Leesdales.
Lower Tween gates.
Honey hole.
Stannal syke.
Long Welton hill.

In

In his furlong called Daw furlong.
 " Short Maukins.
 " Long Maukins.
 " Wheat landleys.
 " Rutton.

The exact quantity of land to Rogers' farm in South Field is 127a. 1r. 18p.

The Close called Great Pickwell.
 " Little "

A plot of meadow ground called the Ashing, consisting of 60 acres.

Another called the Harding of 232 acres.

The furlong Rutton lies between the Ashing and the Harding."

In the deed already referred to, Adam son of Remigius Wodecoc of Hackthorn, conveys certain bovates and selions of land in Hackthorn to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

The abutments give various place names, and among them I find, "Welletunhil," which in 1722 is "Welton hill"; "Vallis Lincoln" in the 13th century is "Lincoln Dale" in the 18th; "Retton" becomes "Rutton"; "Ryssehill" retains its name in 1722 as "Risehill." I imagine what was "Burchil" in the 13th century is the furlong called "Burfill" in the 18th.

At the present day a stone pit in Hackthorn is called the "Grotas pit," which I believe to be nothing more than what is called "Gretas" in 1722. The name "Maukins" or "Mawkins" yet survives in "Mawkins Lane."

A. R. MADDISON.

95. TESTA DE NEVILLE.—The question of the date of Testa de Neville appears to me to be well worth raising.

The statement in the preface,* that it is compiled from Inquisitions, *temp.* Hen. III. and Ed. I., or perhaps at the end of Ed. II.'s reign, may be true, but is certainly too vague to be satisfying. I have tried to arrive at something more definite by comparing one part with another, and with the few reliable books within my reach. My results I have decided to ask the Editors of *Lincs. N. & Q.* to insert, after much hesitation, for I am conscious that they are the work of one

* To Vol. of *Record Commission*, Lond., 1807, folio.

who is not only a novice but also debarred from access to original authorities: but the best plea I can offer is, that my remarks may induce someone better qualified for the task to take it in hand and correct some of the mistakes I may have fallen into. In the hope that thus I may be of service to others who have been in the same doubt, I offer myself to the lash of those whose anger will be roused, if my shots are altogether too wild.

In order not to provoke this anger at the outset, I will begin with a statement which cannot be controverted, and a practical suggestion, which I hope may be adopted. The statement: That, so far as our county is concerned, the Index of Personal Names is nearly useless, the compiler of the Index being evidently tired of his task before he got to Lincolnshire, so that there are comparatively few references in the case of names which have occurred in earlier counties. The suggestion: That four or five volunteers will join me in making a complete Index, which perhaps the Editors would kindly publish as a supplement to this Magazine. As I have practically had to make my own index for the purposes of this research, my references naturally relate to the district in which I have a more immediate interest.

A very little inspection will convince anyone that the returns for the different counties vary considerably in date. This is true even in the case of the entries specifically entitled *De Testa de Nevill*, about which at first sight the Preface seems to be more precise. For instance, we have entries (1) "de dono dni Reg' J" on p. 22*b*, Nott & Derb', and (2) "de dono Regis Edwardi" on p. 43*b*, Wigorn', which prove that these several parts were at any rate not anterior to those reigns respectively; but on p. 377*b* (Ebor) the return is made, "Excellentissimo dno suo H. dei gr̃a Cantuar archiepo," by Rog's de Badvêt viç Ebor', among others. Now the only H. Archbishop of Canterbury between the Conquest and A.D. 1414 was Hubert Fitz-Walter, 1193-1205 (Hook's *Lives of Archbps.*, Vol. II., p. 599) who was also Justiciar; and in the list of Viscounts of York given in Drake's *History of York* (Vol. III., p. 8) is "Rog's de Baluent (evidently the same, though there is a misprint of one letter) Viscount from 1195 to 1200, so that the return must have been made between these two dates. Evidently, therefore, each county must be considered by itself with respect to dates, except for side-lights which may be thrown on it by comparison with others.

The

The portion relating to Lincolnshire may conveniently be divided into eighteen heads, which for the sake of reference I have marked A, B, &c., as in some cases a single page includes parts of even three classes.

A. pp. 301-pt. 312. *Feoda*.

B. pp. pt. 312-pt. 328. *Inquisitiones de Scutag'*.

C. pt. 328. *Inquis' de Serjantiis, &c.*

D. pt. 328-pt. 332. *Inquis' de Scutag'*.

E. pt. 332 and pt. 333. *Scutag' dni Reg' &c.*

From the following entries it will be seen that

A, B, D, and E refer to the same period.

A, p. 311a. Simo de Kyme tenet di' feod' in Sotteby de dno Reg. in capite.

B, p. 331b. Simo' de Kyme tenet in eadem (Sotteby) feod' di' milit' de dno R. in cap'.

E, p. 333b. De Simon' de Kyme xx^s. de dio feodo in Sotteby.

Similarly on pp. 311b, 316b, and 333a we have practically the same entry for land in Otteby held by Rob^t le Rat.

Many like cases might be given, but space forbids. I may sum up my results by saying that of 50 names occurring in A, which I have examined, 35 occur in B, 38 in D, and 14 in E. With a perfect Index these numbers would probably be increased.

As for the date of this period, it was certainly after 1241, when Petr: de Sabaudia received the Earldom of Richmond (*c.f.* Heylyn's *Help to Eng. Hist.*, 1675), and as the particular Simon de Kyme here referred to held the property in question from 1242 to 1248 (*c.f.* Oldfield's *Hist. of Waynflete, &c.*, p. 168) and the dates of 15 others which are all I have been able to verify would agree with this period, I think the date of the entries may fairly be assumed to be between 1242 and 1248.

C has evidently lost its way, being simply a portion of Q on p. 352b, and will be considered afterwards.

F, pt. 333b. *Mem^a. q^a. isti Subs', &c.*

This can be brought within even narrower limits from the consideration of the following dates:

Walts. Marescall' Com' Pemb'

et Marg'ia ux is	1242-6	(Heylyn, p. 423)
W. Ebor Archiep' (Walter de Grey)	1216-1256	} Clergy List and Heylyn.
R. Linc' Eps. (Rob. Grosseteste)	1235-1254	
W. Karl' Eps. (Walter Mauclerk)	1223-1247	

Hugo

Hugo de Albinaco (Com' Arund) 1224-1243 Heylyn, p. 223.
The date of this portion being therefore either 1242
or 1243.

G, pp. 334-pt. 348. *Calswath' Wapent', &c., &c.*

Section G, like B and D, contains returns from the different wapentakes, and practically covers the same ground. It differs, however, from B and D somewhat in character, as it not only gives information relating to the holders of the land at the time, but in many cases traces the hands through which it has passed. It also deals with a different period from that of B and D.

Oldfield (whose *Hist. of Waynflete* I have found an invaluable help, especially as his dates are generally supported by references to Inq. p.m., &c.) quotes this portion as being in the reign of Ed. I., but gives no grounds for his belief.

As my researches pointed to a much earlier period, I should have probably concluded I was wrong, and given it up as hopeless, had I not, in looking through an old number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* (Vol. III., p. 238), met with a quotation from "Testa de Nevill, p. 336, circa 1215," in an article signed by the well-known initials W. O. M. With this support I venture to persevere.

That Oldfield was wrong in this assumption, I think I am able to prove from his own figures. On pp. 225-6 he speaks of John de Orreby, who held land at Orby by the service of Constable to Gilbert de Gaunt (*Testa*, p. 334). This John, he says, was Sheriff of Notts and Derby in 1170. "The period of his death is uncertain; his successor, Gilbert de O., obtained a charter for free warren . . . in the Manor of Basford in 1268. Charter Rolls, m. 12," which is inconsistent with the assumed date of Ed. I. for *Testa*, p. 334.

Then Brian de Insula (*Testa*, p. 334*b*) holds a fee in Saleby, which his widow Gracia holds, on pp. 309*b*, 331*a*, 333*b*.

Alan de Mumby holds land, pp. 334*a* and 336*b*, which is held by his daughters Maria et Alicia, pp. 329 and 370*b*.

Wills de Braytoft held one-sixth of a fee at Braytoft, p. 335, which is held by Rog's de Cressy, p. 320*b*. But Rog's gained this land by marrying the heiress of the Braytoft family (Oldfield, p. 121).

More generally of 25 names in G which I have tried to trace, I find only 3 in A, B, D, or E, while in H, K, and R
(all

(all of which I judge to be earlier than A, B, &c., H being as early as 1219), I find, in spite of the much smaller number of entries, the following 9 in H:—Walt. de Batvent, Galf. de Sauzemara, Oliv' de Vallibus, Walt. de Braytoft, W^m. de Cantilupe, Maurice de Croun, Nicholaa de la Haye, Alan de Mumby, the first 3 appearing also in R; and 4—W^m. de Beningworth, Will Cousin, and Phus de Kyme—occurring in K.

The points given above seem to indicate that pp. 334–348 are out of their natural order, being of an earlier date than the previous portion, though not earlier than 1207 (the date of the Interdict) mentioned on p. 347.

The books I have been able to consult do not enable me with any certainty to fix the date more approximately than between 1207 and 1242; but the section is so important that I have given the names above in full, hoping that others may be able, from their greater knowledge, to upset my conclusions, or perhaps confirm them and carry them further.

To help them in this I will add the following notes:

Sibilla de Scoten' (p. 334) was the widow of Lambert, the last Baron, who held the Barony in 1166 (Dugdale, p. 676).

Peter Brus (p. 345) held land in Yorkshire in 1219 (Test., p. 375).

Gerard de Camvill (p. 345) was a justice itinerant in 1209 (Dugdale's *Mon. I.*, 131).

Ph'us de Kyme (p. 336) was High Sheriff for the county, 1168: his grandson had the estates 1220–1242 (Oldfield, p. 168).

Com' Dav' (of Huntingdon, p. 336) 1190–1219 (Heylyn).

H, pt. p. 348. *Veredca jurat, orum, &c.*

The names of Wills de Albinaco, who died 1224 (Heylyn, p. 223), of Nicholaa de la Haye, who was living in 1215 (Anderson's *Lincoln*), and of Matilda de Lascy, who became a widow in 1211 (Fox's *Hist. of Pontefract*, p. 94), agree with the date 3 Hen. III. given in the Precept respecting the land of Thom' fil' Gilbti utlagati.

I must confess I cannot reconcile with this the mention of Henr' fil' Reg', who of course could not be the son of Hen. III. On p. 370, he is called Henr' frat' Reg'. Who was he?

J, pp. 348-9. *De serjantiis arentatis.*

Of this portion I can say nothing, except that all the 6 names which I have found repeated occur in P.

K, pt. p. 349 *Recepta apud Lincoln.*

20 Hen. III., A.D. 1236.

L, p. 350. *Wapent' de la Wris.*

I have been able to trace only 5 names, all of which occur in A, therefore this may be looked upon as the return for a wap. accidentally omitted from those on pp. 312-333, and of the same date.

M, pt. 350-351. *Rad' fil Radi, &c.*

By comparing this with p. 201, it will be seen that its date is 19 Hen. III. (1235).

N, p. 351. *Auxil' platorum, &c.*

The expedition into Gascony was 1242. *c.f. Louth Park Abbey Chronicle.*

O, pt. 351-pt. 352. *Hec sunt feoda, &c.*

The sentence on p. 352, line 8—"Rex qui nunc est tradidit ipsas terras Regine Scotie sorori sue . . . post mortem dñe Regine"—points to some date subsequent to 1275 when Margaret died. Beyond this I have no data to work on.

P, pt. 352. *De Testa de Nevill.*

In this portion I find nothing to fix a date unless Walts de Braytoft is the one mentioned on p. 346 as living *temp.* Rich. I.

Q, 352b. *Inquisitio fca, &c.*

28 Hen. III., A.D. 1244.

R, pp. 369-371.

I have been able to trace only 5 names, all occurring in A or B, which would suggest a date near 1242-6. This agrees with the mention of Wills. decanus Lincoln', p. 371. The only possible ones in the list of Deans given in *Linc. Diocesan Calendar*, 1890, are

(1) William of Tournay 1223-1239

and William of Lexington 1263-1273

(2) Matilda de Lascy is here called Mater Cestr' Constab', and her son died A.D. 1240 (Fox's *Pontefract*, p. 98).

(1) and (2) would give 1223 and 1240 as the possible limits.

S, pp. 412-413.

The date of p. 412, as in N, is 1242, confirmed by the following entries:—

W. Ebor Archieps	1216-1256	} Clergy List 1884, p. 595.
N. Dunelm Eps	1241-1250	
W. Wygorn Eps	1237-1268	
Wals. Karl' Eps	1223-1247	
W. Norwic' Eps	1239-1253	

And the date of p. 413 is 1235 as in M.

T. LONGLEY.

96. EDWARD AND THE NUNS OF ALVINGHAM.—I hope that the following illustration of the fable of "The Lion and the Mouse" will not be quoted as witness of the oppression of Wales by the "Alien Church."

Apparently after the fall of Llewellyn, there was a son who might prove troublesome to Edward, and must therefore be got out of the way. What place more fitted to meet the requirements of the king, than the little Gilbertine Priory of Alvingham, buried in the Marsh of Lincolnshire? And yet he might never have known of its existence, but five or six years before a petition had been presented to him from the Nuns of Alvingham, asking that they might be allowed to divert the road by which the parishioners went to their parish church, because it lay under the walls of their house and so was fraught with divers dangers.

Here was Edward's opportunity, and that he seized it we have the evidence of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, in which is mentioned as being among the Charters, &c., of the Priory in the Bodleian Library a deed, "R. Ed. I. de admittendo filium Lewelini principis Walliæ."

T. L.

97. 17TH CENTURY ACCOUNT OF LINCOLNSHIRE.—The following is extracted from *Anglorum Speculum, or the Worthies of England in Church and State*, by G. S., late Incumbent of Broad Windsor, published in London 1684.

The natural commodities are pikes in that river near Lincoln, whence the proverb, "Witham pike, England hath none like." For wild fowl this county may be termed the aviary of England, for variety, deliciousness, and plenty, 3000 mallards with other birds having been caught sometimes in

August

August at one draught. Here is a bird called the King's Bird, namely the Knuts, sent for hither out of Denmark, for the use of Kanut, king of England. Then Dotterels, birds that are ridiculously mimical: as the fowler stretcheth forth his arms and legs, going towards the bird, the bird extendeth his legs and wings going towards the fowler, till surprised in the net. But it is observed that the foolisher the fowl or fish, the finer the flesh thereof. Pippins very good about Kirton in Holland. Note, when they are grafted on a pippin stock, they are called Renates. There are very good dogges in this county, as Fleet-hounds, Grey-hounds, originally employed in the hunting of Grays, that is Brocks, and Badgers; Mastiffs for bull and bear, the sport being much affected therein, especially near Stamford.

For wonders, at Fishtoft no mice or rats are found, insomuch that barns built partly per pale in this and the next parish, one side are annoyed, on the other side (being Fishtoft moiety) are secured from this vermin.

The following is the list of Worthies.

Saints—

St. Botolph. Gilb. de Sempringham. Hugh (the boy).

Martyr—

Anne Askewe, 1546.

Cardinal—

Robt. Somercot. "The Italians were too hard for the honest Englishman, being made away by poison at the Holy Conclave, 1241."

Prelates—

William of Ganesborough, B. of Worcester, d. 1308.

William Ayrrmin, Chancellor of England, B. of Norwich, d. 1337.

William Waynflet.

William Lynwood, B. of St. Davids, d. 1446.

William Ascough, B. of Salisbury, murdered 1450.

Richard Fox, B. of Winchester, d. 1528.

Thos. Goodrick (of Kirby), B. of Ely and Lord Chancellor of England, d. 1554.

John Whitgift, of Grimsby, Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Still, of Grantham, B. of Bath and Wells, d. 1607.

Mart. Fotherby, of Gt. Grimsby, B. of Salisbury, d. 1619.

Statesmen—

Statesmen—

Edw. Fines, Lord Clinton, K.G., Lord Admiral of England, d. 1585.

Thos. Wilson, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth.

The Lord Bury (or Borough), b. at Gainsborough, Deputy of Ireland, 1597.

William Cecil, b. at Burn, Secretary and Treasurer, d. 1598.

Capital Judges.

Sir Wm. de Skipwith, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 35 Ed. III.

Sir William Skipwith, junior, a Puisne Judge, would not comply for the importunity of R. II., nor the example of his fellow judges (An. 10 Regn.), to allow "That the king by his own power might rescind an Act of Parliament."

Sir Wm. Husee, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 21 Edw. IV.

Sir Edm. Anderson, a younger brother of a Gentile Extraet at Flixborough, made Chief Justice of the Common Pleas 24 Eliz., d. 3 James.

Souldiers.

Sir Fred. Tilney, Knt. of Boston. A man of mighty stature and strength. Attended K. R. I., An. 1109, to the siege of Acon.

Peregrine Berty, Ld. Willoughby, d. 1601.

Sir Edw. Harwood, b. near Burn, shot at siege of Mastricht, 1632.

Seamen.

Job Hartop, b. near Bourn, sailed with Sir John Hawkins as a chief gunner; 23 years in captivity in Mexico, d. 1590.

Sir Wm. Mounson, Vice Admiral 1602.

Writers.

Gilb. of Holland, St. Bernard's Scholar at Clairvaux, flourished 1200.

Rog. of Crowland, Abbot of Friskney 1214.

Elias de Frekingham, Monk of Peterborough, wrote a Chronicle 626-1270.

Hugh Kirksted, wrote Chronicle of the Cistercians, 1220.

Wm. Lidlington, Carmelite, d. 1390.

Nich. Stanford, Bernardine, 1310.

John Bloxham, 1331.

John Horneby, Carmelite, 1374.

John Boston, of Bury, 1410.

Lawe Holebeck, Monk of Ramsay, d. 1410.

Bertram Fitzalin, Carmelite, in Lincolnshire, built and furnished five libraries, d. 1424.

Edmond Sheffeld, b. in Isle of Axholme, created Baron thereof, slain at Norwich 1449.

Pet. Morwing, a Latinist.

Anthony Gilby.

John Fox, of Boston, author of Book of Martyrs.

Th. Sparks, b. at S. Somercote, d. 1610.

Dr. Tighe, Archdeacon of Middlesex, d. 1610.

Fines Morison, d. 1614.

Benefactors to the public since the Reformation.

Wm. Ratcliffe, endowed Free School at Stamford, d. 1539.

Jane Cecil, mother of the Lord Treasurer, leaded and paved the Friday Market Cross at Stamford.

Geo. Trigg, benefactor of Stamford.

Rich. Sutton, of Knaith, benefactor of Charter House, d. 1611.

Rob. Johnson, of Stamford, Archdeacon of Leicester, endowed Schools in Rutland.

Memorable Persons.

Ja. Yorke, Blacksmith, wrote "Union of Honour."

Noted Sheriffs.

Jo. Walch, of Grimesby, fought a combat with Mortileto de Vilenos, 17 R. II.

Jo. Rochford, Mil., translated Josephus, &c., 2 H. IV.

Rob. Dimock, Mil., at the Coronation of H. VII. came on horseback into Westminster Hall, where the king dined, and, casting his gauntlet on the ground, challenged any who durst question the king's right to the crown.

Jo. Husee, last Baron Husee of Shesford, beheaded 1537.

Th. Burge, Mil. cr., Baron Burge or Borough, 16 H. VIII.

Jervase Scroop, Mil., received 26 wounds at Edgehill, and lived 10 years after.

A. E. WELBY.

98. LIST OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE PARTS OF LINDSEY IN LINCOLNSHIRE, A.D. 1626.—Sir Thomas Coventry, K^t., Lord Keeper; James Earl of Marlborough, Treasurer; Henry Earl of Manchester, President; Edward Earl of Worcester, Keeper; Thomas Earl of Arundel and Surrey;

Surrey; Francis Earl of Rutland; Theophilus Earl of Lincoln; William Earl of Exeter; Edward Earl of Mulgrave; John Bishop of Lincoln; Robert Lord Willoughby, Great Chamberlain; Emmanuel Lord Scrope; Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, Sir Richard Hutton, K^{nt.}, one of the Justices of the Bench; Sir James Whitelocke, K^{nt.}, Justice of the Pleas; Sir George Manners, K^{nt.}; Sir Peregrine Bertie, K^{nt.}; Sir John Wray, K^{nt.} and Bart.; Sir Robert Anstruther, K^{nt.}; Sir Richard Amcotts, K^{nt.}; Sir William Pelham, K^{nt.}; Sir John Monson, K^{nt.}; Sir John Reade, K^{nt.}; Sir Francis South, K^{nt.}; Sir Ralph Maddison, K^{nt.}; Sir Edward Ayscough, K^{nt.}; Sir John Stanhope, K^{nt.}; Sir Charles Bolles, K^{nt.}; Sir William Pelham, junr., K^{nt.}; Sir Christopher Wray, K^{nt.}; Roger Parker, Dean of Lincoln; William Lincoln, D.D.; John Farmery, LL.D.; George Eland, Archdeacon of Bedford; Philip Tyrwhit; Nicholas Saunderson; George St. Paul; Richard Towthby; George Ashton; John Bolles; William Llanden; George Townshend; Thomas Massingberd.

The above list is taken from one in the Public Record Office of the Justices of the Peace in England and Wales. We may note that two out of the Cathedral Dignitaries were in the Commission of the Peace, the Dean, and the Archdeacon of Bedford. The latter was George Eland, who was also Chancellor of the Cathedral and Rector of Kettlethorpe. He died in 1631.

The great officers of state may possibly have been Justices *ex-officio*, for in the list there are several who were not apparently connected with Lincolnshire in any way. The Master of the Rolls, Sir Julius Cæsar, had had a grant of the manor of Linwood, for life, from James I. Sir Richard Hutton, the Judge, was a Cumberland man, and his seat was at Goldesborough in Yorkshire, but he may have acquired property also in this county.

Sir Robert Anstruther was a Scotchman, but he had married a Yorkshire heiress.

William Lincoln, D.D., was Rector of Scotter.

The families of the real Lincolnshire gentry are almost all extinct. Out of the list I can only find descendants in the male line from Sir John Monson, Sir Ralph Maddison, and Mr. Thomas Massingberd.

Lord Yarborough represents in the female line Sir William Pelham; Mr. Cracroft, Sir Richard Amcotts; the Boucherett
and

and Foljambe families, Sir Edward Ayscough; the Daltons, Sir Christopher Wray.

The Tyrwhitt-Jones family descends from the Tyrwhitts of Scotter, but the Philip Tyrwhit in the above list was the eldest son of Sir Edward Tyrwhit, Bart., of Stainfield. I cannot tell why Sir Edward's name does not occur in the Commission of the Peace.

George St. Paul must have been of Campsall, in Yorkshire. The last male of the St. Pauls of Snarford was Sir George, who died in 1613, S.P. He divided his estates between his distant cousins the St. Pauls of Campsall, and his sister Lady Tyrwhit of Stainfield, the mother of Philip.

John Bolles was of Scampton. His father Sir George had died in 1621, and he was made a Baronet in 1628.

George Ashton was of Minting. He made "Dr. Farmerie," who, I am pretty sure, was the John Farmery, LL.D., in the above list, supervisor of his will—proved 25 Feb., 1638.

George Townshend was of Halstead, in the parish of Stixwould. He was really a Norfolk man, but had married the widow of Richard Evington of Halstead. His will was proved 5 May, 1628.

Richard Towthby was of Towthby, near Alford.

Sir John Reade was of Wrangle. He died in 1626, aged 65.

Sir Francis South was of Kelstern.

Nicholas Saunderson was the eldest son of Sir Nicholas Saunderson, Bart., of Saxby, who was created Viscount Castleton in 1628.

William Llanden must have been the son of William Llanden who died in 1620, and was of Dalby.

Sir Charles Bolles was of Thorpe Hall, near Louth.

There are several families whom one would have expected to see in a list of Magistrates, but who are conspicuous by their absence; notably the Langtons of Langton, the Heneages of Hainton, and the Dymokes of Scrivelsby. It is possible, however, that the last family, having estates in Kesteven as well as Lindsey, may have been represented in that division of the county.

Taking the geography of Lindsey into account, we shall see that the list of Magistrates is very fairly distributed.

The Wrays and Saundersons were near Kirton in Lindsey; the Amcotts, Monsons, and Bolles were near Lincoln; the Ayscoughs and Maddisons were near Caistor; the Souths and the Thorpe Hall Bolles were near Louth; the Towthbys were close

close to Alford ; the Pelhams of Brocklesby were not far from Grimsby ; the Tyrwhits of Stainfield and the Ashtons of Minting were near Horncastle ; the Llandens and Massingberds were near Spilsby ; the Reades were near Boston.

Considering how much smaller the population was, we can see that the people had "indifferent justice" within reach, and we must remember that the Knights and Squires of those days lived on their estates all the year round, and were therefore accessible on all occasions.

A. R. MADDISON.

99. AN ACCOUNT OF SOME ANCIENT ARMS AND UTENSILS FOUND IN LINCOLNSHIRE, CHIEFLY IN THE BED OF THE RIVER WITHAM, BETWEEN KIRSTED AND LINCOLN, WHEN IT WAS SCoured OUT IN 1787 AND 1788.—(Continued from Vol. IV., p. 127).—

At first the English made these tools of good iron, headed with steel, but when the steel was expended iron alone was used, and as it was observed that no fault was found, less and less care was every day taken of the perfection of the manufacture.

No doubt therefore can remain that if an intercourse with the Europeans had continued, or if it should hereafter take place, those useless implements will be thrown away and better purchased in their stead.

The same thing seems to have happened to the Romans, only that as brass was in their time a cheaper metal than iron, they cast the substitutes of British axes in that metal, instead of forging them as we did in iron.

The plain brass wedge which most resembles a stone axe was probably the first that was brought to market, and that is made of the best metal. The variations, both in shape and in the means of fixing of the helve, were afterwards added according to the humour of the purchasers, who, in the course of time, were as much cheated as the natives of Otaheite were by the use of base metal, and consequently relinquished their miserable tools when they acquired skill to distinguish the advantage of, and presently to purchase, those which were made after the Roman patterns, and therefore facilitated labour more than their own could do. Hence the abundance of these base metal Celts, which Antiquaries have been at a loss to
account

account for, found often in heaps, as if their owner had, and they probably did, thrown them away by basketfulls as things of little or no value.

Fig. H 1, Tab. 11. Two Celts are marked thus which resemble each other exactly in their shape. They are of the most usual form, with an eye to receive their helve or a loop by which they might be hung to the girdle of a man whose dress did not admit of a pocket.

Fig. H 2, Tab. 11, has probably been intended for a hammer and is well contrived to answer the purposes of that tool.

Fig. H 3, Tab. 11. Intended to answer the purpose of a hollow chisel or gouge, and in all likelihood cast from a similar tool made of the bone of an animal, probably a human one, as they are always preferred for such purposes in Otaheite on account of their superior hardness. All the four are made of the same metal, and in this, which has been most used, its badness is very conspicuous ; it is split in the eye and broken on the edge.

These four, with several more, were found together in the earth near Kirton in Lindsey in the year 1786, and purchased of Samuel the Jew at Lincoln in 1787, who often has promised to produce the rest but has not hitherto been able to do it.

(To be continued).

100. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCASTLE (continued from Vol. IV., p. 121).—

FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, 37 HEN. III., No. 36.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the lord the King at Westminster, on the Morrow of All Souls, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry the son of King John, [3 November, A.D. 1252], &c. Between Hugh, son of Ralph, plaintiff, and Gerard de Rodes, whom Sylvester, bishop of Carlisle, vouched to warrant, and who warranted to him, concerning the manor of Hornecastle, with the soke and the advowson of the church of the same manor, and the advowson of the church of Marum, with the appurtenances ; for which there was a plea between them in the same Court. That is to say, that the aforesaid Hugh hath remised and quitclaimed for himself and his heirs to the aforesaid Gerard and his heirs, to the aforesaid bishop and his successors, and to his church aforesaid, the whole right and claim which he had in the
aforesai

aforesaid manor, &c. And for this remise, &c., the same bishop hath received the aforesaid Hugh and his heirs in all benefits and prayers which from henceforth shall be made in his church aforesaid for ever.

FEET OF FINES, LINCOLN, 37 HEN. III., No. 38.

This is the final agreement made in the Court of the lord the King at Westminster, on the Morrow of All Souls, in the 37th year of the reign of King Henry, the son of King John [3 November, A.D. 1252], &c. Between Hugh, son of Ralph, plaintiff, and Gerard de Rodes, whom Silvester, bishop of Carlisle, vouched to warrant, and who warranted to him, concerning the manor of Horncastre, with the soke, and the advowson of the church of the same manor, and the advowson of the church of Marum, with the appurtenances, &c. That is to say, that the aforesaid Hugh hath remised and quitclaimed, &c., to the aforesaid Gerard and his heirs, to the aforesaid bishop and his successors, and to his church of Carlisle, the whole right and claim which he had in the aforesaid manor, &c. And for this remise, &c., the same bishop hath given to the aforesaid Hugh 400 marks of silver.

ASSIZE ROLL, LINCOLN, $\left. \begin{array}{c} M \\ 3 \\ 13 \end{array} \right\} 2, M. 38.$
56 HEN. III. [A.D. 1271-2].

Margery Harabel, of Hornecastre, who brought a writ against Reginald de Grymesby, of Hornecastre, touching tenements in Hornecastre, did not prosecute; therefore she and her pledges to prosecute are in mercy. To wit Richard, son of Ralph de Holteham, and Roger his brother.

ASSIZE ROLL, LINCOLN, $\left. \begin{array}{c} M \\ 3 \\ 13 \end{array} \right\} 2, M. 60 d.$
56 HEN. III. [A.D. 1271-2].

Alice, daughter of Walter Mire, and Isolda her sister, demand against Simon Lauret, of Hornecastre, and Matilda his wife, two parts of one toft and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in Hornecastre, and two parts of one messuage and $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, in Thornton, as their right and their reasonable part which belongs to them of the inheritance which was of Walter del Mire, in the aforesaid vills, the father of the aforesaid Alice,

Isolda,

Isolda, and Matilda, whose heirs they are, and who lately died, &c. And Simon and Matilda come and say that they ought not to answer to this writ, because they say that the aforesaid Isolda has a husband living, Geoffrey by name, and who is not named in the writ. Wherefore they ask Judgment. And Alice and Isolda cannot gainsay this. And therefore it is considered that Simon and Matilda [may go] without a day. And Alice and Isolda are in mercy for a false claim.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{M} \\ \text{ASSIZE ROLL, LINCOLN, } 3 \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{l} \text{M} \\ 3 \end{array}} \right\} 2, \text{ M. 41 d.} \\ 13 \end{array}$$
 56 HEN. III. [A.D. 1271-2].

William, abbot of Kyrksted, brother Richard de Butterwyk, and Thomas Fluri, monks, Geoffrey de Stredlegh, Anthony de Enderby, Robert Illing, and Philip le Pestur . . . were attached to answer to Robert [de Chansey] bishop of Carlisle of a plea wherefore; whereas the same bishop had caused the beasts of the same abbot to be taken within the liberty of the same bishop, of Hornecastre, for certain customs and services to him due for a certain tenement which the aforesaid abbot holds of the fee of the same bishop there, and had caused those beasts there to be imparked, as is the custom in the kingdom of the lord the king, the aforesaid William, the abbot, and the others, with force and arms, entered that liberty and took the beasts of the same bishop there in withernam, and drove them to Tateshal, without the same liberty, and as yet detain them there against the law and custom of the kingdom of the lord the king, and against the peace, &c. And wherefore the aforesaid bishop complains that the aforesaid abbot and all the others came to the aforesaid vill of Hornecastre, on the Saturday in Easter week, in the 54th year of the reign of the now lord the king [12 April, A.D. 1270], and there took and caused to take in withernam four horses, &c. Wherefore he says that he is injured and has damage to the value of 40*li.*, &c. And the Abbot and the others come. And the aforesaid abbot, Richard de Butterwyk, and Thomas Fluri defend the force and the injury, &c. And they put themselves on their country, &c. And the abbot and the others likewise. Therefore it is commanded to the sheriff that he cause to come at Warwick, in three weeks from Easter Day, twelve, &c., by whom, &c., and who neither, &c., to recognise in form aforesaid, &c.

And

And the aforesaid Anthony well knows that he, on the aforesaid day and year, came to the aforesaid vill of Hornecastre, and took the aforesaid beasts there, and led them away as the aforesaid bishop complains; but he says that this was by command of the sheriff, to wit, James de Paunton. Wherefore he vouces the same James to warrant thereupon.

Afterwards at that day, at Warwick, the aforesaid bishop offered himself, by his attorney, against the aforesaid Anthony. And the aforesaid Anthony, being solemnly called, did not come, &c.

Therefore the aforesaid Anthony is in mercy; and he shall satisfy the same bishop for his damages, which are taxed by the Justices at one mark.

ASSIZE ROLL, LINCOLN, $\left. \begin{matrix} M \\ 3 \\ 13 \end{matrix} \right\} 2, M. 14 d.$

56 HEN. III. [A.D. 1271-2].

The assize came to recognise if Reginalda de Hornecastre, sister of Matilda the wife of Walter de Stykeneye, was seized in her demesne as of fee of one messuage and one oxgang of land in Hornecastre, on the day on which, &c. And if, &c. Whereof Richard, son of William Aster, holds one messuage, and William Aster one oxgang of land thereof. Who came. And they are agreed by license, &c. And the agreement is such, that the aforesaid Richard and William have acknowledged the aforesaid messuage and land to be the right of the aforesaid Matilda; and they render it to her. And she may have her seisin.

PATENT ROLL, 1 EDWARD I., M. 2 d.
[A.D. 1272-3].

Gilbert de Preston and William de Weilaund are assigned to take the assize of novel disseisin which Legarda, the daughter of John de Paris, arraigned against Philip Marmyun, &c., touching a tenement in Hornecastre.

PATENT ROLL, 3 EDWARD I., M. 7 (35).
[A.D. 1274-5].

Guichard de Charrun and William de Northburgh are assigned to take the assize of novel disseisin which Simon Laurot arraigned against Robert, bishop of Carlisle, touching a tenement in Hornecastre.

W. BOYD.

(To be continued).

QUERIES.

QUERIES.

101. SLAUGHTER FAMILY.—(1) Does any house exist at Sutton in which a family named Slaughter resided during 1500—1600 A.D.?

(2) Has the family left any ostensible traces of its existence in the aforementioned locality.

(3) What was the date of the marriage between Elizabeth Slaughter of Sutton, and John Digby of Mansfield Woodhouse, co. Notts.? Is it registered at St. Mary's Church, Sutton?

J. F. G. SLATER.

Manchester.

102. ST. MICHAEL'S, BOSTON.—In the Pedigree Table in the Rev. Canon Lodge's *Scrivelsby*, 2nd edition, 1894, mention is made of Anne (widow of Sir Lionel Dymoke, Knt.), whose will was proved in 1521, and it is stated she was "buried at St. Michael's, Boston." Is anything known of this Church? I can see no mention of it in Thompson's *History*.

C. J. C.

103. BOOTHBY FAMILY.—Can any of your readers give any information about a family of this name settled at Bolingbroke about the year 1760?

The first mention in the Registers there of the family, records the baptisms of the children of William and Martha Boothby—but there is no clue as to where the parents came from. The above William Boothby was born about 1732, and was the great-great-grandfather of the present Baron Fermoy on his mother's side, and several of his (Boothby's) male descendants have been settled in Australia for thirty years past.

C. A.

104. PARADISE LAND.—In the plan of the Abbey Buildings at Revesby, given in the January number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, a small piece of land is marked "Paradise." I should be glad to hear of any explanation of this name and of its occurrence elsewhere. In Pellicia's *Polity of the Christian Church*, translated by the Rev. J. C. Bellett, there occurs (p. 149) the following passage: "The open space in front of the Church, through which you approached the central door of the Church,

was

was called the court, and in the middle ages garsonostatics—'servants' waiting court,'—from the Græco-Barbarion word garson—a servant. In the middle ages the Latins called it Paradise." The Revesby Paradise was apparently at the West end of the Church. At Partney the name "Paradise Land" is given to what is now a small garden at the North-east of the churchyard, which answers to the description of a piece of land mentioned in the will of Thomas Ward, who died in 1529. On the decease of his wife and son, this land was to go to "Partney Church, charging the churchwardens to keep every year an obit for my soul."

Partney.

G. G. W.

105. FAMILY OF HUNTINGDON.—Can any reader of *Lincs. N. & Q.* satisfy my curiosity as to the situation of a Huntington or Huntingdon (spelt alternating Huntingdon in Brewer's *Beauties of Ireland*, vol. I., p. 378,) in Lincolnshire, at which Sir Geoffrey de Ezmondiis or Esmond or Estmond lived prior to his accompanying Strongbow to Ireland in 1198. I am interested in knowing this, because Sir Geoffrey's descendant—a Sir Lawrence Esmond—built this house in 1625 and called it Huntington (or Huntingdon) after this seat of his ancestors, and from his descendants it passed to my wife's ancestors, the Durdins, one of whom founded a town in Pennsylvania, which he named Huntington, and which is now of considerable size. You will find this recorded in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, edition 1886 and earlier edition, under Durdin, and *perhaps* in the last edition, 1894, under Robertson of Huntington Castle (family of Durdin), and also under Esmond in Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*, whom the building of this house is wrongly attributed to Sir Lawrence Esmond, the second baronet, instead of to his grandfather, afterwards Lord Esmond.

HERBERT ROBERTSON.

*Huntington Castle,
Clonegal, Ireland.*



REPLIES.

106. GRIMOLDBY REGISTERS (Vol. IV., p. 112).—The following entry occurs in the Churchwarden's Book of St. Mary, South Kelsey.

"December

"December the 21st, 1687.

Tho. Granger hath paid to the pore of y^e parish of Saint Marie the sume of ten pounds, which was given by the last will and testament of Doctor Welfit."

H. C. B.

107. *GOCHER OF ALVINGHAM* (Vol. IV., p. 157).—I am able to carry Mr. Maddison's record of the ownership of Alvingham Priory lands (so far as Conisholme is concerned) a little further.

Before the enclosure in 1839, the Priory lands consisted of 164 acres of old enclosed land (as I know to my cost, the total amount of Tithe payable on this being 2s. 6d. per annum) and about 4 acres of meadow in the unenclosed Fen.

In 1800 John Maddison owned 206 acres. This amount was reduced by various sales between 1800 and 1840, when the last portion of the property passed out of the hands of the family.

T. L.

108. *THE MERES FAMILY* (Vol. II., p. 215).—I venture to send you an extract of the will of Thomas Meres (20 Vox. P.C.C.), proved at Lambeth 8th May, 1495, which seems to confirm the query in the previous article.

In the light of this will, it must be conceded that the Visitation is in error, and that either the name Nicholas, father of Sir John, should be written Thomas, or else that Thomas, the person who made this will, should be interpolated between Nicholas and Sir John.

I trust this may be of sufficient interest to appear in your quarterly. Will not some of your correspondents, who appear so well posted in the Meres pedigree, kindly say what proof there is of the existence of Nicholas, a name quite foreign to the family.

"In the yere of Incarnacion mccccclxxxiiij.

THOMAS MERES esquier and marchaunt of the Staple of Calis, to be buried in the chapell of Saint Peter and Poule within the Parish Chirch of Kyrton in Holand.

Item

Item I bequeth to John my son and myne heire,
 All my livelode as wole suche as I have purchasid as
 that I am borne to.
 To myne son Roger iij^s. marc' sterlinges.
 To my son Richard iij^s. marc' sterlinges.
 To my son Philipp iij^s. marc' sterlinges.
 To my son Henry iij^s. marc' sterlinges.
 To my douter Anne iij^s. marc' sterlinges.
 To myne oste Thomas Hubbard xx^s marc' sterlinges.
 To my suster Margery xl. marc' sterlinges.
 To Richard Elys x. marc' sterlinges.
 To Roger Lynde x. marc' sterlinges.
 Cousin John Retelinges wife v. marc'.
 Gostely fader Sir John Coulle xx. shillings sterlinges
 Roberte Woodward v. marc' sterlinges.
 Myn obit to be kept at Calise worshipfully and then
 after my body to be conveyed into Ingland. I wil
 have a stone in the stapill Chapell ther as my hert
 shalbe buried.
 Executors John Meres my sonne William Paynell
 of Toft gentilman John Browne of Boston gentilman
 Maister Richard Topclif of Wynkull gentilman.
 xx. marc' sterlinges each.
 Sir Antony Browne Knyght myne over seer, xx.
 marc' sterlinges.
 Witnesses. John Dawbton of Hulle Constable of
 the Staple of Calise. Sir Anthony Browne Knight.
 Thomas Hubberd Marchaunt. John Ryvelinge
 under serjaunt, and Roger Lynde with other."

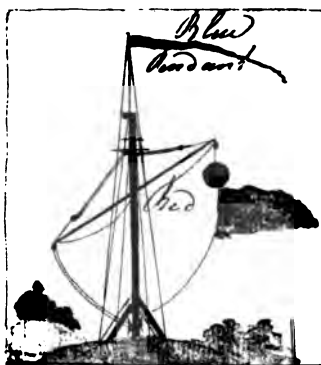
EDWARD DEACON.

Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.

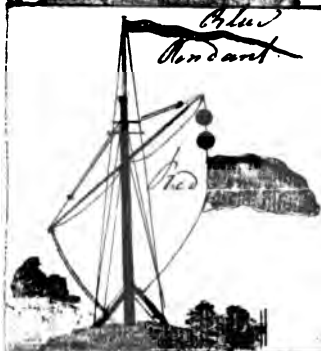
OBITUARY.

THE LATE PRECENTOR VENABLES.—Lincolnshire antiquarians have suffered a severe loss in the death of Precentor Venables on March 10th. Few men were so acquainted with the antiquities of the county than he. In him and the late Bishop of Nottingham the Architectural Society have lost two of the best of cicerones that it has had for the last thirty years. We hope to have in our July issue a suitable memorial of the late Precentor's antiquarian work. Any notes for such a memorial will be gladly welcomed by the Editors of *Lincs. N. & Q.*

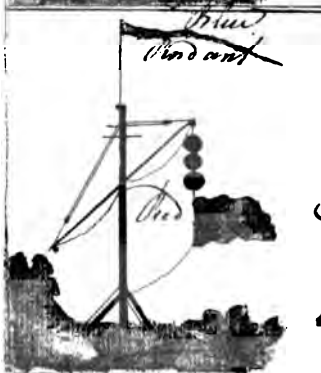




Flag
The Enemy's Frigate or Frigates



Flag
The Enemy's small Cruisers



The Enemy's Ship or Ketch
close under the Land
Flag No Signal made at the
Signal posts (but those above
mentioned) is to be advanced to by
Merchants &c. Feb. 1811

SIGNALS IN USE ALONG THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST DURING
THE FRENCH WAR.

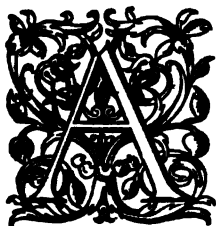




Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



RELIC OF THE OLD FRENCH WAR.—

Recently, when looking through some old papers which belonged to my grandfather, I found the one now excellently reproduced in the present number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* The original is hand-painted in seven colours, and represents, as may be seen, the signals in use along the coast warning merchant ships, coasters, and fishing boats of the presence of French war vessels.

That captures were made, from time to time, during the war by the enemies' small cruisers and privateers off the Humber, there can be no matter of doubt, yet, so far as I can ascertain, there is no tradition extant amongst our coast population of any such occurrence—documentary evidence no doubt can be obtained of all losses to shipping incurred during the war.

I have heard my grandfather, who was Major-Commandant of the Horncastle and North Reston Volunteer Infantry, say that he held instructions, along with other commanders, in case of the landing of any hostile force on the coast. All the waggons and carts in the district were numbered and drivers told off to them; should necessity arise, the women and children, sick and aged folk, and such as were not able to walk, were to be conveyed by waggons into the interior; the able-

bodied men and boys to collect the live stock and drive them inland ; all corn stacks, fodder, houses and buildings, and in fact everything that could sustain or shelter an enemy was to be fired. It was to have been *guerre d' mort*.

From the known character of the Lincolnshire coast, fringed with dangerous sands, there was little risk of a landing in force anywhere between Boston Deep and Tetney Haven. There was, however, a very well-founded expectation of a possible landing somewhere near the entrance to the Humber.

In Holderness, but particularly in the Spurn district, the waggon transport was not only organised as in Lincolnshire, but these, when not in actual use, were always kept loaded with the most valuable of the household goods, ready to be driven off at the first alarm. There was a permanent camp of Militia on Dimlington high-land. At the Spurn the light was then a huge iron basket of sea coal on a tripod ; the hot cinders once fired the bents, creating a great smoke : there was general alarm—Boney had come at last ! The Militia in Dimlington camp were quickly in motion and hurried toward the Spurn. In passing through Easington it was noticed that a man in the hurry of departure had not fixed the lock to his musket—a perhaps fortunate omission for he could neither shoot himself or his comrades. It is somewhat curious that this circumstance of the fired bents is the only local remembrance of anything connected with the great French war. Yet there is a much older tradition that about the year 1779—just before the sea-fight off Flamborough—five men, pirates, deserters from one of the cruisers of the terrible Paul Jones, landed in a boat near Kilnsea old village ; all were armed with guns and took refuge in a house near the coast. On the information of a woman, the house was surrounded and the men captured and disarmed. In corroboration of this story, I am told that quite up to recent years the best duck gun in Easington was a converted flint-lock, one of the very muskets taken from the five pirates. Many years after this, two men deserted from a King's ship off the coast and landed near Dimlington : one succeeded in escaping by concealing himself for the time in the broken cliff, but the other, going inland, was captured. All this and more I took down—lingering memories—from the lips of the oldest inhabitant, Mr. Loten, of Easington, from what he recollects having heard, when a boy, from his father.

Great Cotes House.

JOHN CORDEAUX.

110. LINCOLNSHIRE AND LINCOLN M.P.'s.—The *Lincoln Date Book* gives the names of the candidates at different elections during the 18th century, but not the numbers of the votes given. The following statistics are not without interest, as they show how the popularity of various candidates rose and waned.

In 1710, on the 11th Oct., an election was held for Knights of the Shire—

Lewis Dymoke, Esq. . . . 3147

Peregrine Lord Willoughby . . . 2977

George Whichcott, Esq. . . . 1333

and on the 11th Oct. for the City of Lincoln—

Richard Grantham, Esq. . . . 289

Thomas Lister, Esq. . . . 268

John Sibthorp, Esq. . . . 264

Sir Thomas Meres, K^{nt}. . . . 72

There was a Tory reaction. Sacheverell's trial in the spring was significant of a change, and on 8th Aug., the Whig Ministry were dismissed, Harley becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer, and St. John Secretary of State.

Lewis Dymoke, who headed the poll, had succeeded his brother Charles in 1702 as Hereditary Champion in right of being Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby. He lived till 1760, and died aged 91.

Peregrine Lord Willoughby (by courtesy) was the eldest son of Robert 1st Marquis of Lindsey, who was created Duke of Ancaster in 1715. He was summoned by writ to the House of Lords in the same year, and succeeded his father in 1723.

George Whichcott or *Whichcot*, the defeated Whig candidate, was of Harpswell, and had been elected Knight of the shire in 1698, 1705, and 1708. His influence was powerful in the Isle of Axholme, where was the largest number of freeholders; so large, in fact, as to determine in many instances the fate of the election. He was the son-in-law of Sir Thomas Meres, who shared the same lot in standing for the City of Lincoln.

Richard Grantham was of Goltho, near Wragby. He represented a family of paramount interest in Lincoln during the latter part of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries. The Grantham family mansion was at St. Katherine's, at the southern extremity of the City, where James I. was hospitably entertained.

Thomas Lister was of Coleby, the last male of his family. He had just given "£50 more to the new pavement, or cause-

way,

way, in the High St.," which probably increased his popularity.

John Sibthorp, who ran *Thomas Lister* very close, was ancestor of the present family at Canwick and Sudbrooke. He lived in the parish of St. Mark, and died in 1718.

Sir Thomas Meres was of Kirton in Holland, the head of a very ancient family. He lived in the house now called *Deloraine Court*, which he held by lease of the Dean and Chapter. He had been M.P. for Lincoln in many Parliaments, having been returned in the Commonwealth 1658-9, after the Restoration in 1660, 1661, 1678, 1679, 1681, 1685, 1700, 1702, 1705, 1708. He died 9th July, 1715. The sudden declension in popularity evidenced by his obtaining only 72 votes seems strange. His daughter, and eventual co-heir, *Frances Katherine*, was the wife of *George Whichcot*, of *Harpwell*, the unsuccessful Whig candidate for the county.

In 1713, *John Sibthorp* took the place of *Richard Grantham*, but whether by arrangement or not, I cannot say. At any-rate, in 1714 *Richard Grantham* and *Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart.*, of *Stainfield*, were M.P.'s.

In 1722 an election took place with the following result :—

<i>John Monson, Esq.</i>	439
<i>Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart.</i> . . .	386
<i>Richard Grantham, Esq.</i> . . .	157

John Monson was son of *George Monson*, and nephew and heir of *Sir Henry* and *Sir William Monson*, of *Burton*. He succeeded the latter in 1726-7, and was created *Baron Monson* in 1728.

Sir John Tyrwhit was of *Stainfield*. He was nephew of the above *Sir Thomas Meres* and cousin to the wife of *George Whichcot*. He died in 1741.

Richard Grantham no longer enjoyed the popularity he had won in 1710.

In 1723 an election was held for a Knight of the Shire in the room of *Sir William Massingberd, Bart.*, of *Gunby*, with this result :—

<i>Robert Vyner, Esq.</i>	2584
<i>Sir Neville Hickman, Bart.</i> . .	2406

This was the celebrated election when *Sir Neville Hickman* lost by indulging too freely in wine and drinking the Pretender's health in the yard of the *Angel Inn*, on his bare knees. He lived at *Thonock*, near *Gainsborough*.

Robert

Robert Vyner was of Gautby; the direct ancestor of the present family.

In 1727 an election was held for the City:—

Sir John Monson, K.B. . . . 541

Charles Hall, Esq. . . . 362

Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart. . . . 329

Sir John Monson was raised to the Peerage in 1728, when the successful candidates were:—

Sir John Tyrwhit, Bart. . . . 257

Charles Monson, Esq. . . . 224

Charles Hall, who was elected, only apparently to lose his seat the following year, was of Kettlethorpe.

Charles Monson, was a younger brother of Sir John.

A. R. MADDISON.

III. BARTON-ON-HUMBER *temp.* XV. CENTURY.—The glimpse of Barton-upon-Humber in the XV. century given in the deed, now in my possession, and in the abstract of a will in the P.C.C., Somerset House, may be of sufficient interest to preserve in the pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.* The deed and will appear to corroborate each other; it does not often occur that the “personæ” of two distinct documents of this early date are so mixed up, so that you find the will to be that of a witness and also another man witness to both documents nearly forty years different in date. One William Duffield was vicar of St. Mary’s in 1529, he possibly was descended from the John and Eliz. of the deed. If the ancient pavement has not given place to encaustic tiles, what the testator calls the “petra blodia” may still be found lying in what is now called St. James’s aisle, in St. Mary’s church, in 1458 it was before St. James’s altar. Both documents are in latin, the deed is 12½ inches long by 5½ deep, is in perfect condition and very clearly written: there is one seal of black wax pendent, containing a shield, set cornerwise under a helmet; the arms are, a full moon in the centre, and 3 estoiles—two in chief, one in base, the helmet surmounted by a spray of three roses; round the edge is “VALETOR DUFILDE.”

Translation of Deed.

Dated at Barton-upon-Humbre, first of April, 7 Hen. V.

[1419.]

John Duffield of Barton-upon-Humber and Elizabeth his wife, grant and by this deed confirm to John Proktor of Barton, to William Duffield and John Chaumbr

of

of Barton, shipman, one messuage in Barton, with "burgagium,"* lying in ffeategate, between a messuage of John de ffeereby of Barton on the north and a messuage of Thomas de ffeereby de Redenes on the south, and abuts upon a messuage of Richard Beverley (1) towards the east, and upon ffeategate road towards the west. Also to the aforesaid John, William, and John, one messuage with "burgagium" in Barton, lying between a messuage of John Lorymer on the west and a messuage of William Elsham (2) on the east, and abutting upon the garden of John Gastryks of Barton towards the South, and upon the king's way towards the north. Also to the said John, William, and John, one messuage with "burgagium" in Barton, lying at Bichhill, and one half bovat of land and meadow with appurt's, which said messuage lies between the messuage of John Barneby junior on the south and the messuage of Thomas ffeereby of Redenes on the north, abutting upon a croft of dominus de Bello monte (3) towards the west and upon the king's way towards the east. Also an annual rent of seven shillings coming from certain tenements in the tenure of John Clerk, shipman, and an annual rent of seven shillings from certain tenements of the Abbot and Convent of Thornton, and a rent of seven shillings annually from tenements held by John Blythe, shipwright, in Paulffete. All which messuages and rents, we, the said John Duffeld and Elizabeth his wife, lately held in fee simple, by the gift and feoffment of John Lorymer of Barton-upon-Humber, senior, of William Goushill, Thomas Man, and Matthew ffisher of the same place. To have and to hold all the aforesaid messuages, &c., to the aforesaid John, William, and John, their heirs and assigns freely, quietly, wholly and peacefully of the chief lords of the fee, by the service due and customary therein, &c.

Witnesses, Johe Barnaby, seniore, Johe Bryan, Willo. ffayfete, Thoma Spenser, Willo. Glener, Willo. Lorymer, Johe Mawekernes, et aliis.

* "Burgagium," tenure of land, or houses in a borough, equivalent to free and common socage in the country.—Ewald's *Glossary* to "*Our Public Records*."

(1) Richard Beverley was most probably ancestor of John Beverley of Elsham, whose will, dated in 1529, was proved at Market Raisin in 1530. He directs his body to be buried in the Church of Elsham, before the altar of St. Nicholas. By his inquisition held at Sleaford 26 Sept. 22 Hen. VIII. [Eschætors Inquisitions, File 564, S2 No. 16], he held lands in Elsham, of the Prior, and of the King, as of the Honour of Bolinbroke, lands in Worlaby of the Prior of Elsham, and lands in Barton-on-Humber, of Henry Norrys, armiger, as of his manor of Barton. He died 1 May, 1529, and Edward, aged 24, was his son and heir.

(2) William Elsham was probably of the same family as Adam de Eylesham, goldsmith, of London, whose will, Roll 96 (202) proved in the Court of Hustings, and dated 5 June, 1368, shows he was connected with north Lincolnshire. If he died in London, he was to be buried in St. Paul's churchyard, near the tomb of Élienora his late wife. He leaves 60s. for one hundred and thirty pounds of wax to be made into tapers and torches to burn at his funeral; leaves his son John five marks to put him to a trade; to Juliana, his daughter, mazer cups, silver spoons, &c., to Alice his wife, forty shillings by way of dower, and household goods, and to the Priory of Eylsham a chalice of the value of forty shillings.

(3) Dñs de Bello monte. The will of John de Beaumont, dated 8 Sept., 1396 [Gibbons' *Early Linc. Wills*, page 30] mentions, "and the lands and tenements rents and services which I have by purchase from Sir Thomas Kydale in Barton on Humber."

Abstract of the will of William Lorymer de Berton sup humbr, dated 14 Aug., 1458, proved at Lambeth, 19 Nov., 1458, by John Lorymer, the son and exor. [P. C. C. 14 Stokton.]

Firstly, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints in heaven: and my body to be buried in the chapel of the church of the blessed Virgin Mary, of Barton, aforesaid, before the Altar of St. James, "sub petra ib'm blodia jacent."*

Also I bequeath to the Vicar of the same for my mortuary, my best animal.

* Blodeus [Sax. Blod.] deep red colour; from whence comes bloat and bloated, viz., sanguine and high colour, which in Kent is called "blousing colour"; and a blouse is there, a red fac'd wench. The Prior of Burcester A.D. 1425, gave his Liveries of this colour.—Jacob's *Law Dictionary*, folio, 1744.

Also for tithes forgotten twenty shillings.

Also to the fabric of the mother church of Lincoln twenty shillings.

Also to the Abbot of Bardney for tythes forgotten twenty shillings.

Also to the Abbot of Thornton xx^s. Also to the "Abbathie" de Cotom xx^s. Also to the "Abbathie" de Gokewell xiii^s. iiii^d. To S. Peter's church of Barton xx^s. Also to the "Capelle Sancte Marie de Barton" xx^s.

Also to Richard Harwode, chaplain xl^s. Also to Thomas Bowear iij^s. viij^d.

Also to every church within the Wapentake "de Zord-burght," vj^s. viij^d.

Itm lego cuilibet filiolorum meorum sex denarii.

Also I will after my death that my messuage wherein I dwell in fletegate, near the messuage of Margerie fferlby on the north and the messuage of John Gaudeby on the south and abutting on the said fletegate towards the east and upon Casceldike towards the west shall remain to my son John.

Also to my son Richard one Messuage and one "Cowgarth" with appurtenances, the said messuage situate in Southgate between the house formerly belonging to John Skott on the north, and a messuage of John Brian on the south, abutting on Southgate on the east and upon the garden of the Abbot of Thornton on the west.

Also other houses to sons John and Richard, bounded by messuages of John Owesby, Thomas Lorymer, John Barnetby, Henry Bothe and John Portington.

Residue to John Lorymer my son, Richard Harwod, Capellⁿ, and Gunneta my wife, whom I appoint ex'ors.

Witnesses, Johe Bryan "gentilman," Thoma Kelk de eadem, "gentilman," and Thoma ffouler de eadem, "yeman," et multis aliis.

W. H. SMITH.

112. LIST OF PERSONS IN LINCOLNSHIRE WHO PAID THE TAX ON MALE SERVANTS IN 1780.—This list has been compiled from a manuscript volume preserved in the Public Record Office among the records of the Lords of the Treasury, and is now printed with the permission of their lordships.

The

The Act under which the tax was levied was passed in the seventeenth year of George III.'s reign, 1777, and provided that from and after the fifth day of July in that year there should be paid yearly the sum of twenty-one shillings for every male servant retained or employed in the following capacities :—Maitre-d'hotel, house steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, valet de chambre, butler, under butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house-porter, footman, running footman, coachman, groom, postilion, stable-boy and other helpers in the stables, gardener (not being a day labourer), park-keeper, game-keeper, huntsman, and whipper-in. The Act did not, however, extend to servants employed in husbandry or manufactures, or in any trade or calling by which the master or mistress of such servants should earn a livelihood or profit.

J. J. CARTWRIGHT, F.S.A.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sets.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sets.</i>
Andrews J.	Alford	1	Blithe Dr.	Spalding	1
Allenby Wm.	Ormsby, North	2	Buckworth Thos.	"	1
Afflick Revd. Mr.	Stamford	1	Berridge Revd. Dr.	Algarkirke	3
Atkinson Mrs.	Spalding	1	Birtwistle Revd. Mr.	Skirbeck	1
Ashley Mr.	"	1	Baxter Boaz.	Helpringham	1
Ayre Jno.	Boston	1	Bell Rev. Mr.	Boston	1
Anderson Cha.	Broughton	6	Betts Jno.	"	1
Adams Revd. Mr.	Wintringham	1	Batey Frs.	"	1
Atkinson Mrs.	Morton	2	Barlow Robt.	"	3
Anningson Jos.	Waltham	1	Barnard Mr.	Epworth	1
Amcotts Walton	Kettlethorpe	7	Berrian Mr.	Messingham	1
Andrews Revd. Mr.	New Sleaford	1	Branston Mr.	Redbourn	1
Ancaster Duke of	Grimsthorpe	31	Brown Mr.	Corringham	1
Arundel Lord	Irnham	2	Bassett Revd. Mr.	Gainsboro'	1
			Barnard Mr.	"	1
Birch Revd. Mr.	Thoresby	1	Broughton Revd. Mr.	Lea	1
Brown Revd. Mr.	Willoughby	1	Bassett Revd. Mr.	Glentworth	2
Benton Mrs.	Somercotes, Sth.	1	Bacon Jos.	Bonby	1
Booth Mr.	Elkington, Sth.	2	Bentley Henry	Brigg	1
Bennett B.	Kedington	3	Bentley Geo.	"	1
Bennett B.	Southpark	2	Benton Mr.	Barton	1
Banks Jos.	Reavesby	2	Bennett Mr., Junr.	"	1
Brackenbury J.	Spilsby	1	Bennett Mr., Senr.	"	1
Barr Mr.	"	1	Bryon Mr.	Caistor	1
Bourn John	Dalley	2	Bristow Revd. Mr.	Ashley	1
Booth Revd. Mr.	Friskney	1	Boucheret A.	Willingham	7
Burton L.	Bag Enderby	3	Buckworth Revd.	Washingboro'	4
Burton Wm.	Somersby	2	Dr.		
Bellaers A. Wal.	Stamford	1	Brown Thos.	Heighington	1
Buckworth Mrs.	"	1	Bury Mr.	Blankney	2
Bartie Chas.	Uffington	4	Burn Revd. Mr.	Navenby	1
Bellaers Mr.	"	1	Broomhead Mr.	Close of Lincoln	1
Buckworth Mr.	Spalding	1	Best Revd. Mr.	"	1

Name.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sots.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sots.</i>
Broomhead Benj.	Lincoln	1	Coulthman Thos.	Burton Gate	3
Bullin Mr.	"	1	Caldicot Gibt.	Bail of Lincoln	1
Baldwin Wm.	"	1	Charlesworth Dr.	Cloose of Lincoln	1
Bennett Revd. Mr.	"	1	Clarges Sir Thos.	"	3
Bell Mrs.	"	1	Courtois Revd. Mr.	Branston	3
Brown John	"	1	Clarke Mr.	Grantham	1
Brown Broxam	"	1	Calcroft Mrs.	"	3
Bacon Revd Mr.	Grantham	1	Cust Lady	"	5
Brownlow Lord	Belton	13	Calcroft Genl.	"	5
Baker Revd. Mr.	Haydon	1	Chambers Revd Mr.	Broughton	1
Brown Wm.	Ancaster	1	Cooper Mr.	New Sleaford	1
Brown John	Broughton	1	Cooper Mr.	Folkingham	1
Brown Mr.	Fulbeck	3	Cholmley Montagu	Easton	9
Bellamy Mr.	Fenton	1			
Brown Leonard.	New Sleaford	1	Dashwood S.	Welwith	6
Banks Mr.	"	1		Mawthorp	6
Brown Mr.	Billingsboro'	2	Dymoke Mr.	Tetford	1
Buck Sir Chas.	London	5	Denshire Geo., Senr.	Stamford	1
Bertie Lord B.	Swenistead (<i>sic</i>)	7	Denshire Geo., Junr.	"	1
			Digby Geo.	Spalding	1
Colstone Revd. Mr.	Alford	1	Dennison Mrs.	Burton	2
Cook Revd. Mr.	Claxby	3	Dallison Wm.	Manton	1
Clark Dr., Junr.	Louth	2	Dealtry Jas.	Gainsborough	1
Clark Dr., Senr.	"	1	Delamotte Mr.	Barrow	1
Chaplin Cha.	Tathwell	9	Dunn Mr.	Barton	1
Chapman Mr.	Spilsby	1	Dowbiggin Mr.	Cloose of Lincoln	2
Chapman Jno.	Burgh	1	Durance Revd. Mr.	City of Lincoln	1
Chantry Mr.	Horncastle	1	Davis Mr.	"	1
Cartwright Mr.	"	1	Dell Mr.	"	1
Cheslet Mr.	"	1	Disney Mrs.	"	1
Clitherow Mr.	"	1	Douglas Thos.	Town of	
Craick Mr.	Ashby Puerorum	1		Grantham	13
Cartwright L.	Stamford	1	Drake Mrs.	Town of	
Clarke Jno.	"	1		Grantham	1
Culthorpe Mrs.	Gosberton	1	Duffitt Michl.	Syston	3
Culthorpe Richd.	Quadrang	1	Darwin Revd. Mr.	Carlton Scroop	1
Colby Jno.	Boston	1	Darwin Mrs.	New Sleaford	1
Cheyney Jno.	"	1	Dyer Mr.	Bourne	1
Calthorp Revd. Mr.	"	2	Digby Mrs.	"	1
Connington Mrs.	"	1	Douglas Mr.	Folkingham	1
Clayton Bar.	"	1			
Chown Mrs.	"	1	Emeris Revd. Mr.	Louth	1
Clayton Mrs.	"	1	Epworth Mr.	Cockington	1
Crowley Mrs.	Crowle	1	Elmhirst Thos.	Stixwold	1
Cookson Revd. Mr.	Whitton	1	Elmhirst Mr.	Ashby Puerorum	1
Capes Richd.	Gainsboro'	1	Exeter Earl of	Stamford	20
Coats Jno.	"	1	Etherington Wm.	Gainsboro'	1
Carnley Wm.	Scottow	1	Etherington Mr.	"	1
Cary Mr.	Bigby	1	Epworth Mr.	Keelby	1
Cliff Robt.	Brigg	2	Eglin Revd. Mr.	Kelsey, South	1
Consett Mr.	Saxby	1	Ellison Ricd.	Sudbrook	2
Cary Mr.	Kirby	1	Easton Revd. Mr.	Barkston	1
Clayton Mr.	Grimsby	1	Ellis Revd. Mr.	Leadenham	1
Chaplin Lady	Blankney	6	Eyre Revd. Mr.	New Sleaford	1
Courtois Revd. Mr.	Hampton	1			
Carleton Thos.	Carlton, South	2	Fanthorp Mrs.	Louth	1

Name.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sets.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sets.</i>
Fowler Rev. Mr.	Horncastle	1	Gardiner Mr.	Leasingham	1
Fowler, Mr.	Ormsby, &c.	1	Garland Ann	Aslackby	1
Fitzwilliams Mr.	Withern	1	Gascoyne Revd. Mr.	Reppingale	1
Fotheringal Geo.	Stamford	1			
Foster Auga.	"	1	Harvey Wm.	Holbeach	1
Fryer Mr.	"	1	Hodgson Shad.	Pinchbeck	1
Fotheringham Jno.	Holbeach	1	Heron Pat.	Surfleet	1
Foster Mr.	Spalding	1	Hurby Dr.	Spilaby	1
Ferne Rev. Mr.	Wigtoft	1	Hutchinson Mr.	Horncastle	1
Faulkener Ricd.	Leverton	1	Heald Mr.	"	1
Fowler Dr.	Heckington	1	Henson Chiseld	Stamford	1
Flowers French	Boston	1	Haycock Mrs.	"	1
Fyddell Ricd.	"	6	Hurst Jas.	"	2
Francis Patk.	"	1	Hopkins Mr.	"	1
Finley Mr.	Crowle	1	Harrison Dr.	"	1
Frogett Mrs.	"	1	Hazelrig Mrs.	"	1
Fowler Mr.	Gainsboro'	1	Harvey Jas.	Market Deeping	1
Fagon Mr.	Brigg	1	Holland Frana.	"	1
Furniss Revd. Mr.	Caistor	1	Huggings Wm.	"	1
Fitzwilliam Mr.	"	1	Hill Jno.	Boston	1
Foster Mr.	Laceby	1	Hardwick Thos.	"	1
Fields Mr.	"	1	Henton Robt.	Epworth	1
Fytch Disney Lewis	Swinderby	1	Holgate Edwd.	Roxby	1
Field Johnathan	Close of Lincoln	1	Healey Thos.	Gainsboro'	1
Francis Revd. Mr.	"	1	Hornby Wm.	"	1
Foster Mr.	Grantham	2	Hunt Mr.	"	1
			Hornby Mr.	"	1
Goodwin Revd. Mr.	Louth	1	Healey Mr.	"	1
Gunnis Mr.	"	1	Harrison Mr.	"	1
Gibbons Wm.	Tattershall	1	Hickman Sir G. Nevill	"	4
Gosley Andw.	Stamford	1	Haley Revd. Mr.	Scotton	1
Gale Revd. Mr.	Braceboro'	1	Harrison Jno.	Bishop Norton	5
Gibson Revd. Mr.	Holbeach	1	Hayes Mr.	Brigg	1
Gates Mr.	Spalding	1	Hasledon Mr.	Barton	1
Graham Mrs.	"	*	Hudson Mr.	Caistor	1
Green Mr.	"	1	Holiwell Mr.	Great Limber	1
Grundy Jno.	"	2	Hudson Revd. Mr.	Searby Owmbly	1
Gleed John	Donington	1	Harneis Mr.	Laceby	1
Garfitt Wm.	Boston	1	Holgate Mr.	Thorganby	1
Grayburn Mr.	Barton	1	Haldenby Revd. Mr.	Grimsby	1
Goulton Mr.	Croxby	1	Hillyard	"	3
Green Jno.	Welbourn	1	Hobart Hon. Geo.	Nocton	1
Gace Miss Ann	Dunholm	1	Henage Geo.	Hainton	8
Glover Phil.	Close of Lincoln	4	Hutton Revd. Mr.	Burton Gate	2
Gordon Revd. Mr.	"	2	Hales Mrs.	Close of Lincoln	1
Green Robt.	Lincoln	1	Hutton Mr.	Lincoln	1
Goodhand Saml.	"	1	Hewthwaite Revd. Mr.	"	1
Garmston Jno.	"	1	Howson Revd. Mr.	"	1
Gibson Mr.	"	1	Harrison Revd. Mr.	Waddington	1
Gibson Revd. Mr.	Grantham	1	Heron Revd. Mr.	Grantham	2
Gery Revd.	"	1	Harrison Revd. Mr.	Easton	1
Garnar Jas.	"	3	Hacket Revd. Mr.	Beckingham	1
Gregory Ann	Harlaxton	3	Horner Richd.	Broughton	1
Greenwood Mrs.	Barrowby	2	Hill Rev. Thos.	Carlton Scroop	1

* Blank in original.

Name.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sets.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sets.</i>
Horton Mr.	Caythorpe	1	Lister Matw.	Heckington	1
Hall Revd. Mr.	Stubton	1	Lane Jno.	Boston	1
Hall Revd. Mr.	Westborough	2	Lancaster Robt.	"	1
Harryman	New Sleaford	1	Lightfoot Thos.	Crowle	1
Hutchinson Mr.	"	1	Lister Thos.	Brough	5
Hide Jno.	Bourn	1	Laycock Edmd.	Bail of Lincoln	1
Hide Revd. Mr.	"	1	Lely Mr.	Close of Lincoln	1
Hopkinson Revd. Mr.	Burton Coggles	1	Lyon Mr.	Lincoln	1
			Lowry Mr.	"	1
Jolland Revd. Mr.	Louth	1	Lily Mr.	Grantham	1
Johnson Revd. Mr.	Croft	1	Lucas Anty.	Ancaster	1
Jollands Adkin	Tattershall		Lomax Mrs.	New Sleaford	1
	Thorpe	1			
Jackson Dr.	Stamford	2	Moorhouse Mr.	Louth	1
Judd Samuel	"	1	Marshall Mrs.	"	1
Johnson Mau	Spalding	2	Marshall Mr.	"	3
Johnson Fairfax	"	1	Massingberd Wm.	Gunby	4
Ingram Capt.	"	1	Do.	Ormsby, &c.	5
Jackson John	Gainsborough	1	Mottram Mrs.	Stamford	1
Jones Revd. Mr.	Navenby	1	Measure Thos.	Pinchbeck	1
Johnson Mr.	New Sleaford	1	Massey Mr.	Spalding	1
Johnson G. Wm.	Wytham o' th' Hill	1	Maccellen Mr.	"	1
			Medcalf Miss	Ashby	1
			Moorhouse Chas.	Gainsboro'	1
			Martindale Mr.	"	1
Kime Mrs.	Wainfleet	1	Moorhouse Jno.	"	1
Knowles Revd. Mr.	Stamford	1	Maddison Mr.	"	2
Knapp Revd. Mr.	"	1	Morley Mr.	Scotton	1
Kirke Revd. Mr.	Bonby	1	Monke Lawe.	Cainby	3
Kent Jno.	Lincoln	1	Morris Mr., Junr.	Barton	1
Key Mr.	"	1	Markham Mr.	"	1
Knipe Revd. Mr.	Grantham	1	Mounsey Mr.	Normanby	1
Key Mrs.	"	1	Madison Geo.	Stainton le Hole	2
Keayn Archibald	Leadenham	3	Marshall Mr.	Grimsby	1
King John	Ashby	2	Monson Ld.	Burton	20
Kirkby Mr.	Bourn	1	Maddison Mr.	Bail of Lincoln	1
			Manwaring Thos.	Close of Lincoln	3
Livesey Thos.	Barwell	6	Mumpesson Mrs.	Lincoln	1
Loft Revd. Mr.	Louth	1	Middlemore Mrs.	Grantham	2
Lee Mr.	"	1	Muscutt Mr.	"	1
Louth Mr.	Ingoldmells	1	Monteath Revd. Mr.	Barrowby	3
Langton Saml.	Scremby cum Grebby	3	Marshall Mr.	Broughton	1
			Manners Miss	Fulbeck	6
L'Oste Revd. Mr.	Horncastle	1	Musson Edwd.	Bourn	1
Langton B. *	Langton	1	Mason Revd. Mr.	Spanby	1
Langton Mrs.	"	1	Meyers Revd. Mr.	Edenham	1
Lefergue Revd. Mr.	Stamford	1	Marsh Mr.	Swayfield	1
Lucas Revd. Mr.	"	2			
Lington John L.	Frieston	2	Nelthorpe Mrs.	Louth	1
Linton Jno.	"	1	Neve Mr.	"	1

* "Bennett Langton," the well-known friend of Dr. Johnson, also occurs in this return under Middlesex; Great Welbeck Street is there given as his place of residence, and he is taxed for four male servants. The names of other prominent Lincolnshire families would no doubt also be found under Middlesex or Westminster, if they had London houses.

Name.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Svts.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Svts.</i>
Neale Jno.	Stamford	1	Robinson Mr.	Louth	1
Neekham Chas.	"	1	Rockliffe Mr.	Ashby West	1
Northton Mrs.	Holbeach	1	Rockliffe Revd. Mr.	Roughton	2
Newton Jno.	Fosdyke	1	Robinson Jos.	Stamford	1
Newton Michl.	Culverthorpe	9	Russell Mrs.	"	1
Nottingham Revd. Mr.	Kirkby Lay- thorpe	1	Richards Mr.	Spalding	2
Nelthorpe Mr.	Scawby	3	Rowland Mr.	"	1
Nelthorpe Sir Jno.	Barton	5	Richmond Mr.	Barton	1
Neville Ch.	Wellinger	6	Ridghill Revd. Mr.	Welbourn	2
Neville Mrs.	Close of Lincoln	1	Roberts John	Bransby	1
Nocton Revd. Mr.	Bracebridge	1	Reynold Revd. Mr.	Close of Lincoln	2
Newton Jno.	Irham	1	Raby Mr.	Grantham	1
			Rowland Revd. Mr.	Little Ponton	2
Oldershaw Dr.	Stamford	1	Rowland Revd. Mr.	Boothby Pagnall	2
Obinson Miss	Lincoln	1	Roe Jno.	Ancaster	2
			Retail Mr.	Broughton	1
Pennington Mr.	Alford	1	Rugley Mr.	Folkingham	1
Penhall Mrs.	"	1	Robinson R.	Harmethorpe	2
Pearson A., Esqr.	Louth	2	Reynardson Sam.	Hollywell and Hunby	6
Petch Mr.	"	1	Stovins Ricd.	Withern	1
Pettiner Mr.	"	1	Sewell Mr.	Skidbrook	1
Phillips T.	"	1	Scrope F. Jas.	Cockington	3
Pilkington G.	Skendleby	2	Stopford Rev. Mr.	Louth	1
Palmer Stepn.	Wainfleet	1	Stevenson Mr.	Horncastle	1
Pilkington Mr.	Roughton	1	Soulby Chas.	Edlington	2
Price J.	Stamford	1	Soulby Edwd.	"	1
Purkes Revd. Mr.	Carlby	1	Smith Jno.	Stamford	1
Procter Mrs.	Pinchbeck	1	Satchem Wm.	Pinchbeck	1
Powell Lewis	Donington	1	Sanderson Mr.	Spalding	1
Pilgrim Thos.	Heckington	2	Stevens Mr.	"	1
Preston Caleb	Boston	1	Shaw Revd. Dr.	Wyberton	5
Pacey Mrs.	"	1	Shepherd Rent.	Wrangle	2
Pacey H. B.	"	1	Stevin Revd. Mr.	Belton	1
Partridge Rev. Mr.	"	1	Stevin Corns.	"	2
Preston Saml.	"	1	Steer Mrs.	"	4
Pinder Mr.	"	2	Stovin Mr.	Crowle	1
Patteson Mr.	Holton, West	1	Stovin Mr.	Winterton	1
Pinder Mrs.	Owston	3	Smith Thos.	Gainsboro'	1
Parkinson Mr.	Healing	1	Smith Revd. Mr.	Scotcor	1
Peters Robt.	Thorsway	1	Surtivant Mr.	Brigg	1
Porter Revd. Mr.	Blankney	1	Sanderson Mrs.	Barton	1
Palmer Cowley	Marton	1	Scholey Mr.	Caistor	1
Parnell Mr.	Bail of Lincoln	1	Summerscales Jno.	Ravendale, East	3
Petery Dr.	Close of Lincoln	2	Searle Revd. Mr.	Tetney	1
Pawson Mrs.	"	1	Shuttleworth Mr.	Markct Raisin	1
Parke Mr.	Grantham	1	Scott Mr.	"	1
Palmer Revd. Dr.	"	1	Spencer Lord	Dunston	1
Percival Hon. E.	Ancaster	5	Scrop Thos.	Coleby	4
Prince Wm.	Fulbeck	1	Simpson Revd. Mr.	Close of Lincoln	1
Pugh Revd. Mr.	North Raucaby	1	Swan Henry	Lincoln	1
Pochin Geo.	Bourn	6	Sibthorp Mr.	Canwick	2
Pare Jos.	"	1	Storer Dr.	Grantham	1
Pennyman Wm.	Little Penton	5	Shepperd Dr.	"	1

Name.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sots.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Sots.</i>
Storer Revd. Dr.	Grantham	3	Vyner Robt.	Gautby	11
Sentance Mr.	Gt. Ponton	2	Veneil Mr.	Cloae of Lincoln	1
Smith Revd. Mr.	Manthorpe	1	Vere Lady	Branston	3
Smith Revd. Mr.	Caythorpe	1			
Smith Edward	"	1	Wayet Thos.	Claxby	1
Smith Geo.	Fulbeck	1	Wood Wm.	Thoresby	5
Smith Mr.	Horbling	1	Wellfleet Mr.	Grainthorp	1
Schutz Revd. Dr.	Burton Coggles	1	Wellfleet Mr.	Manby	1
Smith's (<i>sic</i>)	Stamford	1	Walsby Mr.	Louth	1
			Wright Ricd.	Spilsby	1
Thorold Mr.	Louth	1	Watts Revd. Mr.	Welton	3
Thorald Dr.	Horncastle	1	Wigglesworth A.	Whyham	1
Toller Revd. Mr.	Stamford	3	Wayet Mr.	Horncastle	1
Tyson Revd. Mr.	"	2	White Revd. Mr.	Bucknal	1
Trollope Sir Thos.	Uffington	7	Wells Mr.	Edlington	1
Trimmell Mrs.	Bicker	1	Wilberfoss Revd.	Stamford	1
Tunnard John	Frampton	2	Mr.		
Thompson Ker.	Boston	2	Wingfield Mrs.	"	1
Thirkill Fra.	"	1	Wyche Jno.	"	1
Tunnard Saml.	"	1	Woodroffe Mrs.	"	1
Teasdale Jos.	"	1	Ward Henry	"	1
Thompson Revd. Mr.	"	1	Walker Rev. Dr.	James Deeping	1
Twell Iris	"	2	Willis Revd. Dr.	Gretford	5
Thornton Samuel	"	1	Williamson Revd.	Holbeach	1
Titlerton	Gainsborough	1	Wm.		
Tong Mr.	"	1	Wilkinson Mr.	Spalding	1
Tomlinson Mr.	Kirton	1	Worrall Mr.	"	1
Thorold Sir John	Grayingham	1	Walleth Geo.	Sutton St. Mary	2
do.	Syston	6	Wright Wm.	Algarkirk	2
Thorrald Mrs.	Brigg	1	Wright Jno.	Leake	1
Trevor Revd. Mr.	Barrow	1	Wilson Henry	"	1
Tennison Mr.	Barton	1	Wilby Jno.	Wrangle	1
Turner Mr.	Caistor	1	Whichcote Sir Chr.	Aswardby	9
Thompson Robt.	Elsham	6	Wilby Robt.	Boston	1
Tomline Mr.	Rigby	5	Wilby Revd. Mr.	"	1
Thorrold Mr.	Cuxwold	1	Wayett Jno.	"	1
Thorrald Revd. Mr.	Croxby	1	Wright Thos.	"	1
Tennyson Mr.	Market Raisin	1	Ward Jno.	Epworth	1
Thorrold Saml.	Harmston	5	Wigglesworth Mr.	Cleatham	1
Turner Edmd.	Panton	10	Willis Revd. Mr.	Corringham	1
Thorrold Mr.	Bail of Lincoln	2	Watkinson Mr.	Gainsboro'	1
Twentyman Revd.	Cloae of Lincoln	1	Weatheralls Messrs.	"	1
Mr.			Wilberfoss Robt.	"	1
Taylor Mr.	"	1	Wells Revd. Dr.	Lea	2
Town Mr.	Grantham	1	Ward Jas.	Pilham	1
Town Revd. Mr.	Little Ponton	1	Wray Sir Cecil	Fillingham	5
Twells Revd. Mr.	Sedgebrook	2	Watkins Mr.	"	1
Thorrold Geo.	Cranwell	5	Watson Mr.	Brigg	1
Thompson Mr.	Bourn	1	Wray Chas.	Caistor	1
Tubney Mr.	Billingboro'	1	Weston Mrs.	Somerby	2
Tonge Revd. Mr.	Morton	1	Wright Revd. Mr.	Grainsby	1
			Winship Mr.	Laceby	1
Uppley Jno.	Wootton	2	Wheatley Mr.	Claxby, &c.	1

* Blank in original.

Name.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Svts.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>Place.</i>	<i>No. of Svts.</i>
Whitcombe Mr.	Walsby	1	Weatherall Wm.	Lincoln	1
Watson Mr.	Grimaby	1	White Revd. Mr.	"	2
Whichcot Frns.	Thorp Tinley	3	Welby Wm.	Denton	7
Welby Mr.	Welbourn	2	Welby Wm.	Allington	5
Walsh Geo.	Buslingthorpe	1	Wrigglesworth Mr.	New Sleaford	1
Ward Revd. Mr.	Faldingworth	1	White Revd. Mr.	Lenton & Hanby	1
Wells Revd. Dr.	Willingham	2	Weatherhead Revd.	Appleby	1
White Mr.	Close of Lincoln	2	Mr.		
Willis Revd. Dr.	"	3	Wigglesworth Mr.	Louth	1
Ward Revd. Mr.	"	1			
Wills Eliz.	"	1	Younger Mrs.	Wainfleet	1

113. THE REVD. JOHN CARTER.—In a paper on Lincoln Cathedral Choir, which I wrote for the Architectural Society, and which is in the Vol. for 1892, I mention the Revd. John Carter as having been admitted Senior, or Priest Vicar, 3 May, 1787, but as having resigned his post 7 Feb., 1788.

I did not know that he was the husband of the Mrs. Carter who illustrated books, and who eventually, in her issue, became heiress of the Vavasour family of Weston Hall in Yorkshire. Some MS. notes of the late Mr. E. J. Willson supply additional information. He writes, "This gentleman was appointed to a situation in the Cathedral Choir, as one of the Vicars, by the interest of the Dean, Sir Richard Kaye, Bart., to whom Mr. Carter was related; and whilst he continued in this office he began to make a collection of historical notices, intending to publish them. Afterwards he became dissatisfied with his situation, and procured the mastership of the Grammar School, which he filled during almost 30 years. This change displeased Mr. Carter's friend, the Dean, and appears to have prevented his completing the history of Lincoln, for which however he kept collecting some additional matter down to the term of his life; though he had laid aside the intention of putting his papers to press. Sir Joseph Banks is said to have discouraged Mr. Carter from going on with the History of Lincoln, and perhaps did so by denying him any assistance, but his own want of diligence and determination more strongly opposed the work than any want of patronage. These collections were never digested into regular order, nor did Mr. Carter compose anything of the history or description of Lincoln further than some detached accounts of the discoveries of Roman sepulchres, etc. Mr. Carter was esteemed a good classical scholar, but seems not to have possessed the necessary qualifications of a good local historian. Nevertheless, his giving

giving up the intention of publishing a History of Lincoln is to be lamented, as he enjoyed many advantages, and knew Lincoln before some of its most curious remains of antiquity were sacrificed to more modern alterations. And of these some have perished without being represented in any print or drawing."

From other sources I have learnt that he was originally a curate in the neighbourhood of Weston Hall, and succeeded in winning the affections of Miss Vavasour, and marrying her, in spite of the opposition of her family. Mr. and Mrs. Carter came to Lincoln and lived in a very simple way. The late Mrs. Betham told me that her mother went to call on them and found them lodging in a saddler's shop in Broadgate, sharing their landlord's dinner! Their son John Carter matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, 27 April, 1808, aged 18. Another son, William Elmsall Carter, according to Mr. Willson, died in 1834 at a farm near Retford. Mrs. Carter has a place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Mr. Carter was an F.S.A. His collections relating to Lincoln were mainly extracts from the Municipal Records and printed Chronicles.

A. R. MADDISON.

114. MURAL TABLET IN SCAMBLESBY CHURCH.—Within the altar rails on the N. side of the Chancel wall of this Church is a plain mural tablet containing the inscription given below, which, from its quaint admixture of questionable Latin and hardly less intelligible English, seems to be worth preserving as a literary curiosity. It will be noticed that no date is given and that the letters N and I in COPNIGERORVM have been transposed. It is well known that a member of the Thorndike family left to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln certain lands in trust for the foundation of a Perpetual Curacy in Scamblesby, and it appears from information most courteously supplied by the authorities of the Herald's College that "Francis Thorndike of Scamblesby married for his second wife Margaret dāur. of Henry Coppinger of Lavenham, co. Suffolk. She was buried at Scamblesby 30th Dec^r. 1629." As this is undoubtedly the lady to whose memory the tablet in question was erected, it may be safely assumed that a mistake was made by the engraver, and that what appears as COPNIGERORVM ought to have been COPINGERORVM. The following, however, is an exact reproduction

of

of the inscription, the Latin portion of which I have ventured to give below in conventional English :—

M.S.

MARGARITA HENRICI EX GENEROSA COPNIGERORVM IN CANTIO FAMILIA FILIA
LIBERALEM PIETATEM A TENERIS IMBIBIT CONIVGIUM RELIGIOSE COLVIT IN
VALETVDINEM SVAM ACERRAM TRIVM LIBERORVM HENRICI THOMÆ ANNÆ MORTEM
TVLIT VT CHRISTIANAM DECVIT SVPERSTITE QVARTO LIBENS AD DEVM VOCANTEM
CONCESSIT.

THE RIGHTEOVS SOVLE HER TOMBE OF FLESH FOASAKING
NO IET NO MONVMENT REQUIRES
EVT TO HER PLACE NY GOD ABOVE BETAKING
THE HART ON EARTH NO OTHER TOMBE DESIRES
AND ENVIES NOT THOSE POMPOVS NAMES WHOSE LIVES
MONY AND SKILL NOT LOVE AND SORROW GIVES

DILECTISSIMÆ CONIVGI MÆSTISSIMÆ. MARITORVM FRANCISCVS THORNDIKE L M P.

“Sacred to the memory of Margaret who was the daughter of Henry Coppinger and a member of the distinguished family of that name in Kent. From her earliest years she imbibed a spirit of piety becoming her station, and she religiously observed her marriage vow. At a time when she was herself suffering from grievous sickness, she bore as became a christian Gentlewoman the death of three of her children, Henry, Thomas, and Ann, and leaving a fourth child surviving, she gladly accepted a summons to join her God.

“This marble stone was erected to a dearly-lovedwife by the most sorrowing of husbands Francis Thorndike.”

Scrivelsby Rectory.

S. L.

115. KING RICHARD II. AND HIS ‘SUPPORTERS.’—In Canon Lodge’s interesting and handsome volume *Scrivelsby*, the period of Richard II. becomes naturally an interesting epoch, the first *Dymoke* Champion having officiated at the Coronation of that poorly-deserving but ill-fated monarch, in Westminster Hall, the building which it was his pride (having been built by King John 300 years before) to restore, enlarge, and adorn, from a very ruined condition, and in which the *concluding*, as well as the opening, ceremony of his reign took place, viz. his Deposition, by the first Parliament there assembled after the rebuilding;—the ‘Renouncement,’ as it was called, being read (the King himself being absent) by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Heralds inform us, apropos of shields and supporters, that Rich. II. took for his supporters *two angels*; and a plate in Rapin’s *Hist.* gives this King’s shield of arms, *with such supporters*. It would seem that he was the first to use

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O

supporters.

supporters. Plates of earlier monarchs give their arms *without* such appendages. It may have occurred to others (besides myself) that when Shakespeare puts into the mouth of this King, nerving himself as much as possible against the fatal rising of Bolingbroke, these remarkable words,

(Act iii., Sc. ii.) "For every man that Bolingbroke hath press'd
To lift shrewd steel against our golden crown,
God for His Richard hath in heavenly pay
A glorious Angel—then, if Angels fight,
Weak men must fall."

it is something more than a poetical idea. We may suppose the poet—whom nothing escaped and nothing noticeable passed without allusion—may have had his attention drawn in some way, by history or representation, to the actual fact, and that he thus nobly utilized it. Another matter, small no doubt in itself, in regard to his treatment of this monarch, may be worth mentioning. The poet puts into the King's mouth at least two striking references to the holy *Oil* of his royal anointing, one in the passage just cited—

"Not all the water in the rough rude sea
Can wash the balm off from an anointed King,"

and again, iv. i.—

"With mine own tears I wash away my balm—
With mine own hands I give away my crown."

Probably he might have so treated *any* king, in similar plight. The same Rabin, however, gives a remarkable story, for what it is worth, concerning a special oil, of peculiar holiness—its history and vicissitudes,—on which several Kings set great store, Rich. II. among them, and with which he was actually anointed. It was given, as a very precious thing, to the Black Prince, his father. When he left England for Ireland, late in his reign, taking with him, to the disgust of his subjects, the crown jewels, he took the stone bottle, richly ornamented, containing this oil, along with him.

The Palmer who had brought it from the Holy Land had prophesied that the Kings who should be anointed with it should be 'great defenders of God's Church,' a prophecy (Rabin thinks) hardly carried out by the result. Henry IV. (Bolingbroke) and Henry V. were both anointed with it.

Bigby Rectory.

THOS. FIELD, B.D.

116. DYMOKES OF FRISKNEY AND FULLETTY: INQUISITIONS.—Most probably Sir John Dymoke, who married the

the daughter of Sir Thomas Friskney, was the son of Sir John Dymoke of Scrivelsby and Margaret Ludlow. The first notice I have found of him is in a fine of 4 Henry IV. (1403).

FEET OF FINES. LINCOLN. CASE 13 (35).

"Final agreement between Thomas de Welleburne, clerk, and (others) Pl's and William Spaigne of Boston and Katherine his wife and John Dymmok of Screvelby and Isabella his wife Deforciants of the manor of ffolethby and of the advowson of 2 parts of the Church of ffolethby. W^m. Spaigne and (wife), and John Dymmok and (wife), remise and quitclaim the s^d. manor &c. for themselves and the heirs of Katherine and Isabella to Thomas &c."

This looks as if Katherine daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Friskney, married Wm. Spaigne, but died without issue, leaving her sister Isabella sole heir to her father. Lady Isabella, relict of Sir Thomas Friskney, knt., presented to two parts of the Church of Fulletby in 1421, but must have died soon afterwards. In 10 Henry VI. (1432) "John Dymmok of Friskney esq^r. was seized of half a knight's fee in ffolethby." (Lay Subsidy roll 1432.) In 1462 John Dymmok of ffryskeney senior presented to two parts of the Church of Fulletby. I suppose it would be his grandson whose Inquisition *post mortem* follows, Thomas and Andrew (senior) being his sons.

CHANCERY INQ. P. M. 15 HENRY VII. No. 45 (1500.)

"Inq. taken at Partney 6 Oct. 16 H. 7 (the jurors) say that Andrew Dymmok jun^r. was seized on the day he died of 1 messuage, 8 cottages, 40 acres of arable land, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of marsh in ffryskeney: and of the manor of ffulleby on the hill (super montem), and of 4 messuages, 3 cottages, 7 bovates of arable land, 40 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture in the vill of ffulleby, and of 7 messuages and 1 croft with appurtenances in Con'sby. They say that the manor of ffulleby was held in chief by knt. service; and that Thomas ffitzwilliam knt, Andrew Dymmok sen^r. esq^r. and (others) were seized of all those lands &c. in the vills of Leek, Leverton, Benyngton, and Sybsey, which were
Thomas

Thomas Dymmok's, father of the s^d Andrew D jun^r., and by charter 10 Nov. 11 H. 7, granted them to the s^d Andrew D jun^r. and Dorothea his wife to hold for life, and Dorothea survives. They say that the s^d Andrew died 30 Jan. last, and that Thomas Dymmok is his son and next heir, and of the age of 3 years and more."

John Monson of S. Kelsey, esq., presented to Fulletby in 1505 and 1508 as guardian of the heir and lands of Andrew Dymmok whose mother he had married. Thomas Dymmok, esq., presented Christopher Massingberd in 1530. The Inquisition of Thomas Dymoke, esq., was taken at Lincoln Castle 4 May, 38 Henry VIII.

CHANCERY INQ. P. M., 38 H. VIII. 1ST PART.
No. 131 (1546.)

"They say that the s^d Thomas Dymoke was seized of lands (as above) in friskeneý : and of the manor of ffulleby &c : and of messuages, 100 acres arable land, 100 acres meadow, 300 acres pasture, and 10 acres wood in Leke, Waynflete, Thorpe, faldingworth, Halton, Wrangill, Leverton, Sybsey, Horn-castle, Maryng upon the Hill, Over Toynton, Nether Toynton, and Stepyng : and of the advowson of the chantries of Leke and Leverton : and made his Will 3 Sept. 32 Henry 8, and died 1 Feb. last, and that William D. is his son and next heir and of the age of 30 years and more."

William Dymoke of Friskney left a son and heir, Robert, who died without issue, leaving Anne his sister his heir, who married (1) Charles Bolle (2) Bartholomew Armyn, but died also without issue. And eventually Thomas Cracroft of Fulletby, esq., son of Prothasey daughter of Thomas Quadring of Irby, esq., and Margaret his wife, sister of William Dymoke esq., and aunt to Robert Dymoke and Mrs. Armyn, succeeded to the estates. The Inquisition of Robert Dymoke was taken at Lincoln 13 March, 36 Eliz.

CHANCERY INQ. P. M. 36 ELIZ. 2ND PART. No. 82.

"(The jurors) say that Robert Dymock esq^r. was seized of the manors of ffulletby and Belchforde, and of 9 messuages, 4 cottages, 200 acres arable land,

80 acres meadow, 200 acres pasture, 1 windmill, and 14^s. 2^d. rent in ffulletby, Belchforde, Goulceby, and Donyngton, and of the advowson of the Church of ffulletby: and of the manor of ffryskney and lands, and of 40 acres land &c. in Wrangell, and of 50 acres in Thorpe, and of 1 messuage, 1 mill house, and 10 acres in Horncastell, and of 10 acres in Nether Tointon, Upper Tointon, and Maryng, and of 3 cottages and 4 acres in Coningsby, and of 4 messuages, 120 acres arable land, 100 acres marsh, and 2^s. 11^d. rent in Halton, Steeping, Pinchbecke, and Sybsey, and of 20 acres &c. in Waynflete, and of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, 200 acres arable, 100 acres marsh, 2^s. 3^d. rent in Leeke, Leverton, and Benington, and of 1 messuage and 80 acres in ffaldingworth, and of 2 messuages, 1 cottage, 100 acres in N. Carlton, and of 1 messuage and 50 acres in Theddlethorp and Anderby, and of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, and 40 acres in Awthorpe and Swaby, and of 9 messuages &c., 90 acres, and 3^s. rent in Bambrow, and of 1 messuage, 1 cottage, 50 acres, and 2^s. 7^d. rent in Sturton. They say that he died 13th Sept. last without issue, and that Anne Bolle, widow, late the wife of Charles Bolle esq^r. of Haugh is his only sister and next heir and of the age of 48 years and more."

W. O. M.

117. LINCOLNSHIRE RECORDS: EXCERPTS FROM THE MS. NOTES OF THE LATE GENERAL PLANTAGENET HARRISON (continued from Vol. IV., p. 106).

Ryston. Alicia widow of Robert le Chamberling versus Roger le Chamberling: 3rd part of 2 bovats of land with appurtenances in Ryston as her dower and 3rd part of 1 bovat of land &c. in Herston as her dower. Defendant voc' ad war' Henry son and heir of Robert.

24 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 10 Hen. III.

Merston. (883.) Cecilia widow of John le Chamberling versus William le Chamberling—dower 1 toft and $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land etc. in Merston.

126 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 50 Hen. III.

Queringham.

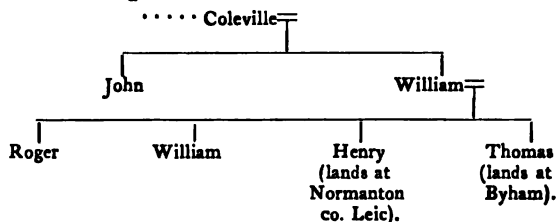
Queringham. Matilda de Corynham versus Petronella widow of Galfrid de Normanville 3rd part of 2 bovats of land Queringham as her dower.

38 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 14 H. III.

Byhamel. Matilda widow of William de Coleville versus Mag' de Sempringham: 3rd part one mill &c. in Byhamel, and versus Eliam de Coleville 3rd part of $\frac{1}{2}$ bovat of land and one toft &c. in Magna Byhamel and versus Ralph fil. Ralph et Elianore his wife 3rd part 1 bovat of land and 1 toft &c. in Byhamel, which plaintiff claims as her dower.

37 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 15 Hen. III.

Swinsted. Matilda widow of William de Coleville versus William de Coleville 3rd part 1 knt's. fee &c. in Swinsted as her dower. The defendant voc' ad war' Roger de Coleville.



37 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 15 Hen. III.

West rasene. (478.) Margeria widow of William de Croft versus Robert fil. William de Rasene, dower of 3 pieces of land etc. in West rasene.

61 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 27 Hen. III.

Croft. (674.) Elena widow of William le Prevost, Thomas de Spridelington and Helewisa his wife Henry de Ulseley and Matilda his wife versus Thomas fil. William de Croft—5 acres of land cum pertin', in Croft as the right of said Elena, Helewisa and Matilda.

87 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 35 Hen. III.

Normanton and Wylgely. (488.) Wymasca de Cley-pole and Ralph fil. John de Normanton, dower in 6 car. of land etc. in Normanton and Wylgely.

61 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 27 Hen. III.

(508.)

(508.) Ralph de Camoys and Ascelina his wife versus Johā Wake—the custody of Ralph son and heir of Waleran de Mortuo Mari.

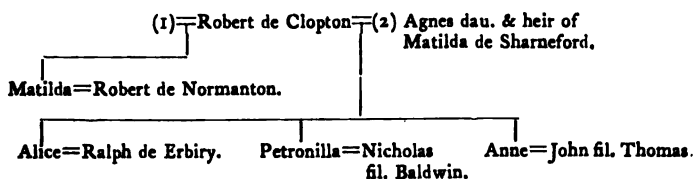
62 Coram Rege Roll. 28 Hen. III.

(512.) John de Cantilupe and Margeria his wife p. lo suo John de Preston vel Richard de Crisetoft versus Roger de Mogun, de pl' este 'mor.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Sharneford. (512.) Ass'a veñ reñ si Robert de Clapton father of Matilda wife of Robert de Normanton and Anne wife of John le Bere and Petronilla wife of Nicholas Baudwin and Alicia wife of Ralph de Merston died seised in his own right as of fee of 1 virgate of land etc. in Sharneford which Agnes wife of Robert de Clapton holds, who came and said that she had no claim to the said land except as dower by the gift of the said Robert.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.



65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Senerly. (512.) William de Charneles versus William de Charneles—1 virgate of land in Senerly &c. Pledges—Richard fil. Arlward and Ernald de Sadington.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Claxeby. (755.) Ass' veñ reñ si Roger fil. William de Claxeby and Henry fil. William unjustly disseised Gilbert de Claxby de 1 toft half a bovat and 6½ acres of land cum pertin' in Claxeby.

89 Coram Rege Roll. 36 Hen. III.

(760.) William Croxton versus Everard Skarlet 1 mark arrears of a rent charge of 1 mark per annum.

91 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 37 Hen. III.

Wulton.

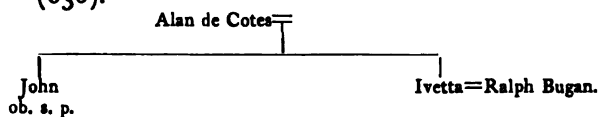
Wulton. (765.) John de Curzon versus Simon de Veer touching 1 mes. 3 car. land and 32 sol. redd. cum pertin' in Wulton, made between said Simon and William de Curzon father of said John whose heir he is—adjourned.

91 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 37 Hen. III.

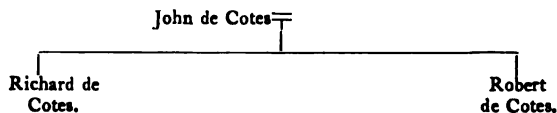
Coleby. (782.) Alice widow of Jocus de Coleby versus Robert de Scroop 3rd pt. of 3 bovats and 50 acres of land, 1 messuage 4 tofts 1 windmill and 4 sol. redd. in Coleby, et 3rd part 2 bovats of land and 1 toft cum pertin' in Normanby, and 3rd part 2 bovats of land and 2 tofts etc. in Haytheby, and 3rd part 1 bovat of land 1 toft and 2 acres of land etc. in Wynterington, and 3rd part 1 toft cum pertin' in Burton, and 3rd part 30000 turbas c. pertin' in Conyngeby, and 3rd part 2 bovats of land cum pertin' in Ulfickeby, of 1 bovat of land and 1 toft cum pertin' in Walcot, and of 7 bovats and 2 acres of land and 1 messuage 5 tofts and 4 sol. redd. cum pertin' in Barton Co. Linc. and 3rd part of 5 bovats of land and 5 tofts cum pertin' in Ficling Com. Ebor as her dower &c. And Robert came and surrendered to the Plaintiff all her dower in the said lands except $4\frac{1}{2}$ bovats and 3 acres of land cum pertin in Barton super Humber in which she had no right of dower because those lands were given by Walter fil. Gilbert Escrop to one Agnes mother of the said Robert, whose heir he is, per cartam suam etc.

93 Coram Rege Roll. 37 Hen. III.

(836).



116 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 46 Hen. III.



164 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 53 Hen. III.

Ouresby,

Ouresby, etc.

de Crakhale=

John ob. s. p. seised in fee of 2 messuages
and 12 bovats of land etc. in Ouresby
Kynnerley and Osgotely.

John de Cately
John de Cately.

116 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 46 Hen. III.

RUPERT UPTON.

(To be continued.)

118. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCastle (continued from
Vol. IV., p. 188).—

HUNDRED ROLL, LINCOLN, NO. 14, M. 1.

The soke of Horncastre, and the township of Castre, within
the [liberty] art and claim to have free, as they say,
in Lindeseye, in the County of Lincoln in the 3rd
year of King Edward. [A.D. 1274-5].

THE SOKE OF HORNEC[ASTLE].

This is the Inquisition made at Lincoln by 12 jurors of the
soke of Horncastle, before the lords William de St. Omery and
Warin de Chawcumbe, Justices of the lord the king, assigned
to enquire concerning the articles underwritten. Namely, by
Thomas de Endereby,* Henry of the same, John de Mereby,
Roger of the same, John de Willesby,† William de Marum,‡
John de Holtham,§ Anselm de Rugthon, Thomas de Camera
of Horne[castle], Henry de Tynton, Henry West, of the
same, and Theobald de Askeby. Afterwards by Robert de
Tynton, Robert Paume, of Hornecastre, William Toby, of
Enderby, Philip Bussel, of Marum, Thomas le Clerk, of
Holtham, John le Clerk, of Askeby, Symon le Henkere :
Who . . . say that the lord Henry [II.] the grandfather of
King Henry [III.] the father of King Edward who now is,
once had the manor of Hornecastle in his hand, and he
enfeoffed Gerbald le Eschald, a certain knight of Flanders,
thereof, for his service, namely, by doing the service of one
knight's fee to the lord the king. And after the decease of the
said Gerbald the said manor descended to Gerard de Rhodes
his grandson (nepoti) and heir. And, after the decease of the

* He is dead. † He is dead. ‡ An infant. § He is dead.

said

said Gerard de Rodes, it descended to Ralph de Rodes his son and heir, who held the said manor for a long time of the lord king Henry [III.] the father of king Edward [I.] who now is, by the knight service of one knight's fee; and he sold the said manor to Walter Mauclerc, formerly bishop of Carlisle, and his successors, of the gift and confirmation of the lord king Henry, the father of the now lord king Edward. And the lord Robert [de Chansey] bishop of Carlisle now holds the said manor as pertaining to his church of Carlisle.

The soke of Hornc[astle], with the appurtenances, is entirely worth 40*li.* by the year, except the churches pertaining to the said manor.

Touching the fees of the lord the king and his tenants who now hold them of him in chief. They say that Gerard de Rodes, son of the aforesaid Ralph is mesne [lord] between the lord the king and the said bishop, and he defends the said manor against the lord the king by the service of one knight's fee.

Also how many hundreds, wapentakes and tithings are in the hand of the lord the king.

They say that there are 7, namely, Candeleshow, Calsewath, Luthhesk, Hylle, Hornecastle, Gayrretra, Wraghow, are in the hand of the lord the king . . . And the soke of Hornecastle is in the hand of the bishop of Carlisle.

Touching suits, ancient customs, services, and other things withdrawn from the lord the king.

They say that the abbot of Kyrkested withdrew himself from the suits of court, which suits he ought to do at the manor of Hornecastle from three weeks to three weeks for two carucates of land which he has in Newdowode and in Boke-land, and they are worth by the year *xxli.* At what time; they say that in the time of Walter Mauclerk, bishop of Carlisle, who had the manor of Hornecastle, but by what warrant they say that they do not know.

They also say that the abbot of Revesby (he is dead) holds 4 acres of land in the fields of Moreby, in the soke of Hornecastle, and they are worth by the year 3*s.*; of which he was enfeoffed by Henry Bousergaute, of Enderby, and he withdrew himself from the suits of the court aforesaid from three weeks to three weeks, but by what warrant they say that they do not know. And such suits should belong to the King when the manor of Hornecastle might be in the lord the king's hand by the vacancy of the see of Carlisle. And the suits withdrawn

drawn are worth by the year 2s. from the time of bishop Silvester.

They say that the bishop of Carlisle has return of writs in the soke of Hornecastle, but they know not by what warrant. And the bailiffs of the same bishop hold pleas of forbidden distress in the court of Hornecastle, but by what warrant they say that they do not know. And he takes emends by the will of his bailiffs, but by what warrant they say that they know nothing.

The bishop of Carlisle claims to have wayff within the liberty of Hornecastle, but by what warrant they say that they know nothing.

They say that the bishop of Carlisle claims to have warren throughout the whole soke of Hornecastle, but by what warrant they say that they know nothing.

Also they say that the abbot of Kyrksted appropriated to himself warren throughout the whole common of La Wildmore which pertains to the soke of Hornecastle and Scrivelby, but at what time and by what warrant they say that they know nothing.

They say that whilst Richard, son of Thomas de Thymelby was imprisoned at Lincoln, William Aster, then bailiff of Hornecastle, caused Alice the wife of the said Richard to come to his house in Hornecastle, and to make a certain charter in her husband's name to the use of the said William, and to seal the charter with her husband's seal, (he not knowing, because he was in prison) of 4 acres of land, by the power of his office, which he yet has and withholds to the harm of the said Richard of two marks, ten years now elapsed, but by what warrant they say that they know nothing.

They say that William Aster, bailiff of Hornecastle, took from Henry, son of Robert de Enderby, 40s. before he would execute the command of the lord the king, which said command the same Henry obtained against Richard, son of Henry de Tynton; that is to say, a writ of the lord the king for the delivery of charters. At what time; they say in the time of King Henry, the father of the now King Edward.

They say that the bailiffs of the earl of Lincoln at Bulingbroc, to wit, Robert, son of Hervisia, and his sub-bailiffs keeping the West-fen next Le Wildmore, take and cause to take the cattle of the tenants of the soke of Hornecastle until they make redemptions for their cattle by the will of the same, where

where all the tenants of the soke were wont to communicate with their cattle, to the damage of the soke 100s. by the year . . . And this in the time of the earl of Lincoln who now is, and at no other time of his predecessors, but by what warrant they say that they know nothing.

PATENT ROLL, 4 EDWARD I., M. 17 (22).
[A.D. 1275-6.]

John de Reygate and William de Northburgh are assigned to take the assize of novel disseisin which Gilbert de Milley arraigned against William Aster, and Amicia late the wife of William Aster, touching a tenement in Horncastle.

M. 27 (76).

The same are assigned to take the assize of mort d'ancestor which Robert Turry, of Horncastre, arraigned against John Turry and others touching a messuage and land in Horncastre.

M. 28 (37).

The same are assigned to take the assize of novel disseisin which Alan, son of Henry le Writhe, of Horncastle, and Matilda his wife arraigned against Geoffrey le Marescal and others touching a tenement in Horncastle.

M. 8 d. (50).

The same are assigned to take the assize of novel disseisin which Alice, the daughter of Simon Laurot arraigned against Hugh, parson of the church of Horncastle, and others, touching a tenement in Horncastle.

ASSIZE ROLL, LINCOLN, $\left. \begin{array}{c} M \\ 3 \\ 13 \end{array} \right\} 3, M. 8 d.$

Assizes at Lincoln, on Saturday next before the Quindene of St. Michael, 4 Edw. I. [10 Oct., A.D. 1276.]

The assize of novel disseisin between Alice, daughter of Simon Laurot, of Horncastre, plaintiff, and Hugh de la Penne,* parson of the church of Horncastre, and others, touching tenements in Horncastre, is put in respite until Monday next after the Feast of the Purification.

* Rector of Horncastle.

M. 11 d.

The assize came to recognise if Robert, son of William Aster, of Hornecastle, Amicia who was the wife of William Aster, and William Le Caretter unjustly, &c., disseised Gilbert de Mylley, of Gaukwell, of his free tenement in Hornecastle, &c. And wherefore he complains that they disseised him of one messuage, with the appurtenances. And William Le Caretter did not come, nor was he attached because he was not found. Therefore let the assize be taken against him by default.

And Amicia comes and says that the aforesaid messuage was the right and inheritance of a certain William Aster, formerly her husband, &c.

It is considered that the aforesaid Gilbert should recover his seisin, &c., and Robert and the others are in mercy for disseisin.

(To be continued).

W. BOYD.



R E P L Y .

119. ST. MICHAEL'S, BOSTON (Vol. IV., p. 189).—In the will of S^r Rauf Rochfort, Kn^t, 1440 [PCC 27 Luffenham] mention is made of the *Church of St. Michael in le Fenne prope Boston*, and in two Skirbeck deeds in my possession, in the first, dated 1 July, 2 Hen. V., 1414, one of the parties to the deed is described as Alanum Warwyk *de Fenne juxta Boston*, and in the second deed dated 10 Oct. 6 Hen. VI. 1427 one Thoma Cartere *de fenne in parochia de Boston* is mentioned. Thompson's *Hist. Boston*, 4to., 1820, p. 210, states, "The unenclosed fen did, within the memory of man, extend very nearly to the northern extremity of West street, the entrance into it was by a gate called the Fen-gate." In the same work, p. 202, Thompson says of St. John's Church, "scarcely anything is known of this building although Leland says it was the chief parish church, St. Botolph's being only a chapel of ease to it, and that it was in existence when he wrote 1530-1540." From this one can only conclude that the Church of St. Michael was in the fen in the parish of Boston, but like St. John's has entirely disappeared.

12, St. George's Square, N.W.

W. H. SMITH.

REVIEW.

REVIEW.

The Baptismal, Marriage, and Burial Registers of the Parish of Horbling, in the county of Lincoln, from 1653 to 1837. Transcribed and edited by Henry Peet, F.S.A. Liverpool: Thomas Brackell, Limited, Dale Street. London: Mitchell & Hughes, Wardour Street. 1895. 8vo., pp. xxviii., 203.

It is quite refreshing to take up another printed Register of a Lincolnshire parish: the county simply abounds in splendid Registers, in manuscript, some twenty-five or twenty-six commencing at the earliest possible date, 1538, but of those which have been printed what a falling off is there: they come like a good English summer, very seldom and far between, but received with gladness when they do come, so that everybody who prints one of our parish Registers ought to be in some degree regarded as a public benefactor, not only to the county, but to the community at large. The interest in genealogy is increasing yearly, the middle class is becoming more prone to learn something of their fore-elders than to pride themselves on being self-made men, but for lack of parish Registers their quest would be in vain. On this point it would be as well to quote what the Bishop of Oxford says in the preface to the Registers of St. Mary's, Reading, lately printed: "The Parish Registers are the treasury of middle-class genealogy. I know that it is said that the whole subject is a weakness and a delusion, a sort of flunkeyism and a sham: that even if it is pardonable for a great family to take pride in illustrious ancestry, it is but a silly and unpardonable imitation of a pardonable folly to try to trace back the births, deaths, and marriages of the uninteresting ancestors of uninteresting people. I confess that I do not see the force of the objection." The subscribers to *Lincs. N. & Q.* will undoubtedly as a whole agree with his Lordship; it is only logical to suppose they pay their annual subsidy in order to gain a knowledge of the past history of the county and of their forefathers. Mr. Peet gives us xxviii. pages of interesting preface, which include the Monumental Tablets in the Church, all more or less modern, but which in times to come will no doubt be sought after; also a list of the Vicars of Horbling from A.D. 1222, from the Institutions in the Bishops' Registers: these lists are very valuable as paving the way to a calendar of the clergy of the county in times past. Mr. Peet complains (p. xiii.) there are "no bright touches which enliven the pages of other registers."

We

We might instance for example the Register of St. Botolph, Aldgate, London, where the clerk on one occasion (1622) dubs the newly-married pair "a couple of old fools," and in another case (1617) says that the bridegroom "John Collier a musition of Beare Alley . . . who had continewed a heavie widower the space of three whole weekes did cheare uppe his spirits againe and was married (by banns) to one Agnes Swayne a widow," and that "he would have bene married sooner but that he was loth to be at the charg of a licence." At p. xviii. is a list of Horbling transcripts in the Alnwick Tower; is this given to tantalise us? There are fifty transcripts commencing with the year 1561 which ought to have been transcribed in full, and given in the volume before us: "when found, make a note of," says Captain Cuttle, and the adage holds good, especially in regard to transcripts of Registers which come to be overhauled by successive searchers each intent on finding some particular entry, but not so particular in putting the transcripts in order again. To continue with the Preface. The M.I. to Jane, uxor Edw^d. Brown, p. xxiii., the lady loses all claim to fame if described as "*mater iredecem liberorum*," deprived of her thirteen children at a blow! "The Ten Commandements" and "A Compendium of the Christian Beliefe," both in verse, presumably by Dr. Jonathan Cateline, "Indignus Ibidem Minister," instituted 18 May, 1663, are on the fly-leaf facing the first page of the Register. Mr. Peet says, "these registers do not add much substantial material to the history of the county. They are, on the whole, disappointing." We confess we do not altogether agree with him, although it is not in human nature to be content with what we have got, still had Mr. Peet failed to obtain the entries relating to his ancestors because the Register was lost, we fancy his disappointment would have been much greater than it is. At p. 17 of the Register, this entry occurs, "1668 Aug. 26, Matthew, daughter (?) of widow Foster," buried; this is far from being a unique instance of the christian name Matthew being bestowed upon a female, the wills at Somerset House furnish several examples where the fair sex have been given the names of Mathew, Richard, Philip, Julian, Amyas, and Francis; these may be the ancestors of the new women who have lately arisen? Of the other sex there are cases where men have the female names of Millicent, Mary, and Ann. The volume has full indexes of names, but it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when an index of places will be considered indispensable

indispensable in a publication of this character. While very grateful to Mr. Peet for what he has given us, we trust he will see his way to print all the transcripts of the parish of Horbling that he can find, before time has made confusion worse confounded among them.

OBITUARY.

PRECENTOR VENABLES.—The death of the Revd. Edmund Venables, Precentor of the Cathedral, has been a distinct loss to the cause of Archæology and Architecture in the Diocese. It is needless here to speak of his personal character, which has had justice done to it in the *Guardian*, and the *Diocesan Magazine*, but it would be an omission not to bear witness to the service he has done to the Cathedral from an architectural and historical point of view.

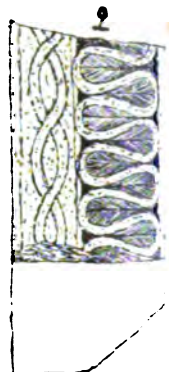
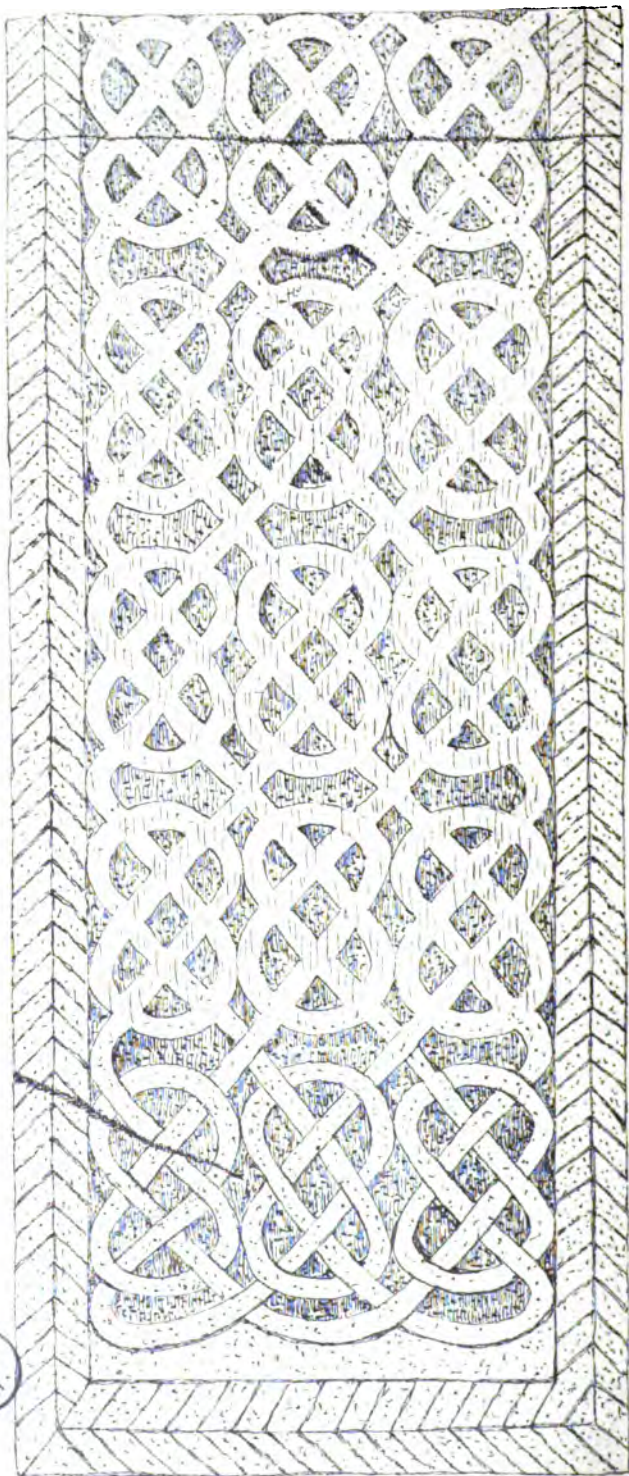
We may truthfully affirm that his "Walk through Lincoln" served to stimulate the popular interest in antiquities which would otherwise have been neglected. He had a singularly accurate and retentive memory, and overflowed with information on all archæological subjects.

When but a boy his taste for such things began to show itself, and his pocket money was devoted to buying architectural books. Brought to Lincoln by the patronage of Bishop Jackson, his tastes found congenial soil for development in the Cathedral. It is no exaggeration to say that there was hardly a nook or corner which he had not explored.

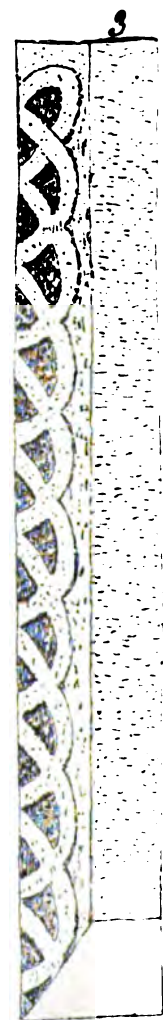
The index of the *Architectural Society* bears witness, in a long list of papers, to the interest he took in Architecture.

Beyond these he had not given much to the world. A popular short history of Ventnor and its surroundings; the editing of Bleek's *Introduction to the Old Testament*; articles in *Smith's Dictionaries of the Bible*, *Christian Antiquities*, and *Christian Biography*, and in the *Dictionary of National Biography*; besides many notices in the *Guardian*; these constitute for the most part his Bibliography. There was no *Magnum Opus*. Had he lived longer it is possible he might have done something on a larger scale; but he was so constantly engaged in writing newspaper and magazine articles that it is extremely doubtful whether he could have found time to concentrate his powers on one single object.

The Architectural Society has indeed reason to lament his loss, and a better guide round the Cathedral will be sought in vain.



A



SEPULCHRAL STONES AT MININGSBY.

CHURCH
OF
MICH.



Lincolnshire Notes & Queries.



NOTES.



SEPULCHRAL STONES AT MININGSBY, ETC.—Mr. J. Romilly Allen says, in reply to my letter enclosing the sketch opposite: "The slabs at Miningsby and Mavis Enderby are evidently of *pre-Norman type*,* the former being a particularly fine specimen; the figure of eight knot seems to have been a favourite one in Central and Eastern England.

There is a good example at St. Peter's, Northampton, and I came across another, not long ago, at Ramesbury in Wiltshire.

"The section of the moulding of the fragment at Lusby has a decidedly Norman look about it, but on the other hand the frill ornament is either *Saxon*† or, I should say, at all events, a survival from Saxon times."

There seems to have been three kinds of Christian sepulchral monuments before the Norman conquest.

I. A rude pillar stone, distinguished from that formerly marking a heathen grave by having a cross cut on it, then a

* Not necessarily of pre-Norman date, as there was a revival of Saxon ornament in 1090, which lasted far into the twelfth century in some places.

† There is a keyhole window, which seems of very early date, in the North chancel wall; and Mr. C. G. Smith, in his *Domesday Book of Lincolnshire*, says, page 122, "There is a church and priest at Lvzebi" (Lusby).

stone cut in the form of a cross, or else bearing a cross or other christian emblems (with or without an inscription) was placed at the head and foot of the grave.

A very fine example of this kind was found two or three years ago built into the Old Manor House at Harmston,* which is now preserved at Harmston Hall.

It has on the face Christ on the cross, with the Virgin on the right and St. John on the left, with interlacement over each arm of the cross, and below it two broader interlaced bands. On the back, within an oval, is Christ rising from the dead, feet and body as if bound by grave clothes, but arms free; below, two similar interlaced bands to those on the face; at the sides zigzag ornament, and at three of the corners cable moulding, the fourth being cut away.

II. A flat stone, more or less ornamented, was placed over the grave, but was not used originally as a lid to a coffin. The finest example of this kind was found when the West wall of the North transept of Peterborough Cathedral was underpinned in 1888, with the base of an upright stone at its foot, thus connecting it with the I. kind of sepulchral monument.

III. Instead of being flat as at Miningsby, the stone is coped as at Mavis Enderby. I believe there is no shrine-shaped monument in Lincolnshire, that in Peterborough Cathedral being the nearest; nor is there a hogbacked stone—that is, with the centre of the top of the coping higher than its ends, which are usually grasped by the forefeet of an animal,—the nearest example of which to Lincolnshire is at Hickling Church, Nottinghamshire. Both the shrine and hogbacked are developments, so to speak, of the ordinary coped stone monument.

As regards interlaced work, Mr. J. Romilly Allen† says: "Interlaced work may be defined as ornament composed of narrow bands or cords following intricate curved paths so as to cover a whole surface, and overlapping each other at regular intervals.

"Interlaced work may be divided into the four following classes: 1, that consisting of looped bands; 2, of twisted bands; 3, of plaited bands; 4, of knotted bands.

* "There is a church and priest at Hermdestune" (Harmston).—*Domesday Book of Lincolnshire*, page 83.

† *Monumental History of the British Church*, page 149.

"These interlacements may have been introduced into Ireland, where they far surpass any found in Great Britain, with the early MSS. of the Gospels, to be developed and improved by Irish illuminators.

"Some fanciful theorists believe the interlaced work was copied from the designs on Roman pavements, forgetting that in Ireland, where it was most largely used, Roman buildings are conspicuous by their absence. Others see a resemblance between the interlaced patterns and basket work or wattlework. It is far more probable that this kind of ornament came from the East at the time when Byzantium was the capital of the Roman Empire.

"The Nestorian Christians use interlaced work at the present day in the decoration of their MSS., churches, and sepulchral monuments, exactly in the same way as the Irish Christians did in the seventh century. The Nestorians, owing to the remoteness of their situation, have thus retained the old style of art, which at one time was common all over christendom.

"Much light may be thrown on the art of ancient Ireland by comparing it with that of other branches of the Eastern church, such as the Coptic and the Abyssinian.

"Interlaced work is not by any means confined to Great Britain and Ireland, for it is found on the sculptured stonework of churches in Italy, Dalmatia, Greece, France, and Northern Europe, as well as in Saxon, Carlovingian, Lombardic and Spanish MSS."

Before giving the dimensions of the three stones, I may add interlaced work was a favourite ornament in Hittite art—see the illustration of a very ancient seal in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. 44, page 348.

I. The *Miningsby** slab, now placed against the North chancel wall, is 44 inches long by 19½ inches wide, and 6 inches thick.

II. The *Lusby*† fragment is 7 inches long by 5 inches wide, and 3½ inches thick, and is now with other fragments in a box outside the North wall of Nave.

* *Miningsby* is six miles S.W. of *Spilsby* and the same distance S.E. of *Horncastle*.

† *Lusby* is four and a half miles W.N.W. of *Spilsby*.

III. The *Mavis Enderby** coped slab is 52 inches long, 20 inches broad, and over 6 inches thick (how much thicker I could not discover). The interlaced work is on the remains of the coping, as the sketch shows, and also the angle of inclination, 36 degrees. The top of the stone has been cut off, and also one side, to make a step for the West door of the church.

JAMES A. PENNY.

121. SOME EARLY CHARTERS RELATING TO TETFORD.—In the *Registrum Antiquissimum* in the Muniment room of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln amongst other most interesting charters are some relating to Tetford, of which I have these notes.

"I Robert de Hesele have granted &c. one toft with a croft, and one 'gaire,' and the third selion from the 'gaire' on the west part, which 'gaire' and selion abut on the same toft which Alured son of Toke held in the vill of Teford &c.

Witnesses: William son of Alured de Teford, Robert son of Gilbert &c."

"Know &c. that I Robert de Hesele confirm the grant of the toft, which lies on the side of the way against the toft which John my father gave to the church of S. Mary of Teford, and half a bovat of land &c.

Witnesses: William son of Aufred, Robert son of Gilbert, Robert his son, Symon son of Gilbert, and John his brother, Robert son of William, and Philip his brother."

Robert de Hesele gives "1 toft, 2 selions, and the turbaries which belong to the said toft, and in the territory of the said vill on the east 2 selions between land of William son of Alfred and land of Randof Furmage, and 1 selion in Ousterdale, &c.

Witnesses: Alan son of Bernard, Robert son of Gilbert de Teford, William son of Alfred de Teford, Symon son of Gilbert, Randolf son of William de Teford, William Parson of Teford."

The grants are in each case to the Canons of Lincoln to hold in pure and perpetual alms, and I saw a document which stated that amongst the "fees of the Chapter of Lincoln" was

* *Mavis Enderby* is three miles N.W. of Spilsby.

the "6th part of a fee in Teford and elsewhere in the name of Robert son of William." *Testa de Nevill*, p. 336, tells us that "Robert de Hesela holds in Teford 1 Knight's fee of the Archbishop of York which Hugh de Nevill holds of him." This survey was certainly before A.D. 1224, but the mention of Alan son of Bernard, a witness to the last charter quoted, enables me to say almost for certain that that charter is before 1219, when Richard son of Alan presented to Bag Enderby, Alan being, it may be concluded, dead. The mention of Ousterdale is interesting because the name is still given to some land on the borders of Tetford and Ormsby.

One of the charters tells us that the name of Robert de Hesele's father was John, but I know nothing more of him or his family, except that he endowed the church of Tetford with the toft mentioned in the same charter. Some notices of the family, or families, which took their name from the village of Tetford will be found in the *History of Ormsby*, p. 188, but the names of the witnesses to the above charters tempt me to hazard some further remarks.

Robert and Gilbert de Tetford, knights, who presented to the chapelry of Tetford in 1248, were, I suppose, the sons of Robert son of Gilbert de Tetford, a witness to all the above charters, his son Robert being a witness to one of them. In *Testa de Nevill*, p. 332 (1232-7) it is stated that "Gilbert son of Robert holds in Teford and Hormesby 1 fee of the Archbishop of York."

Robert son of William de Tetford seems as much connected with Somersby as with Tetford, for he presented to the Church of Somersby in 1238 and 1248: I suppose that his father was the William son of Alured (Alfred) who is a witness to the charters. The *Testa* informs us that Robert son of William held his lands of Hugh fitz Ralph of the fee of Crevequer. The *Lay Subsidy Roll*, 31 Edw. I., has this entry: "from Roger de Tetford holding $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Tetford which Robert son of William formerly held."

In 1314 William son of Roger de Teford presented to the moiety of the chapelry of S. Bartholomew of Teford.

In 1336 and 1340, John son of William de Tetford, and William de Barkworth presented to the moiety of this chapelry.

W. O. M.

122. THE MURAL TABLET, SCAMBLESBY CHURCH.—The learned and accomplished Rector of Scrivelsby has undoubtedly laid readers of *Lincs. N. & Q.*, whose tastes may lie in the direction of that particular branch of Archæology, under real and considerable obligations—higher than he seems himself to have supposed—by the pains (including, it would seem, even physical pains) bestowed by him in practically *unearthing*,—rescuing from obscurity, and presenting to appreciative readers,—the really remarkable and interesting inscription, Latin and English, in Scamblesby Church, printed by him with some accompanying comment, in the last number of *Lincs. N. & Q.* Yet, while rendering this good service, the Rector, Canon Lodge, seems hardly to have appreciated to the full extent the real merits, literary and otherwise, of his “founding,” which he at the same time gently *disparages* with the good-humoured but genuine criticism of only *faint* praise. It seems that the composition and character of the whole,—evidently studied and compact,—may bear a little further elucidation, with the aim and effect, of vindicating its real merits and rescuing it from the slight mal-appraisement of the Rector’s “quaint admixture of questionable Latin and hardly *less* (*sic* but?) intelligible English.” It is unnecessary to trespass on these pages by retranscribing in full the whole inscription, for which any interested reader would at once no doubt refer to the last number of *Lincs. N. & Q.*; but it may be desirable to state that Canon Lodge’s careful transcript cannot *quite* reproduce, to the eye or mind of his readers, the one point of difficulty which, as a transcriber, he would certainly feel, and which really turns upon *space*, the want of it or otherwise, on the original tablet: stone is inelastic, but words may be compressed, both in space and in quantity; the composer himself evidently *studied* the latter form of compression, the workman was answerable for the former, besides the slip which Canon Lodge points out; but the two together would hardly suffice to condemn him for inferior workmanship, the whole being really well executed.

The difficulty above indicated is simply (for the scholarly reader) confined to one point—whether “in” preceding “*valetudinem*” is (as mere space seems to indicate) meant to be part of the word, as “*invaletudinem*,” which Canon Lodge opines to be the case, translating it accordingly; or, the *preposition* “*in*,” followed by the separate word “*valetudinem*,” and governing it. The solution of this little difficulty is undoubtedly

edly to be found in the position and meaning of the word "acerbam" immediately following; but in this, evidently the key-word, is further locked up the question, what opinion should be formed as to the style and merits of the whole,—in fact, of the acquirements of the writer himself: and these, for my part, I am inclined to rate somewhat highly, and that with no small pleasure. The writer is himself the brother of the great English Divine, Lincolnshire scholar and worthy, sometime Prebendary of our Cathedral ("Layton ecclesia"—to which Bishop, afterwards Archbishop, J. Williams appointed him, in succession to Geo. Herbert), Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards Prebendary of Westminster—Herbert Thorndike. And it is pleasant, and not surprising, to think of scholarly accomplishments of no mean order adorning another member of the family; it would seem that Francis T. the writer, had himself been a scholar of Trinity College; hence it appears that we have in the inscription an interesting and valuable as well as genuine product of the scholarship of the day, which we need not hesitate to appraise even highly, when correctly understood, by this little *post mortem* examination,—and we have it dug out of a small Lincolnshire Parish Church with which his family was connected. Surely a pleasant thing to do it honour! and in *Lincs. N. & Q.*

Fortunately, there are means at hand, of which Canon Lodge may have been unable to avail himself, sufficient to verify and establish for a certainty the solution I proceed to give, viz., the very ably and carefully executed memoir of Thorndike, with genealogical table, from the accomplished pen of the late A. W. Haddan, in *Anglo-Cath. Libr. Thorndike's Works*, Vol. VI., full use of which is made here.

Now to correct the Latin.

Evidently Mr. F. Thorndike, the writer, bestowed pains on the *mere Latinity*, to make it compact and telling, as a leading consideration; space also may have been a subordinate one: he has *got a good deal into his limited space*; but he shews higher qualities, too, than mere power and skill in compression, and a sense of convenience in so doing, both in what he has expressed and in what (it seems to me) he has left unsaid. There is a marked *individuality* from beginning to end about his Latin, as seen in the *form* chosen for the whole, and in the careful *grouping* of his terms. He gains a great deal, after his "M.S.," by beginning at once with the name of the deceased, in the nominative case. Her qualities are then described, in

terms

terms a good deal briefer, in his compact Latin, than their equivalent in Canon Lodge's "conventional English," "conventionalized," I venture to think, less happily in the effect than in the intention. "Conjugium religiosè coluit" reads "quaintly," perhaps, to our eyes and more sophisticated minds, but the style and thought are *of the period*, and seem insufficiently presented by "religiously observed her marriage vow." Compare the following expression, of much the same period, of a lady of the Tyrwhitt family: "in inconcusso Connubii vinculo per novennium Deo et Marito suo Comparuit." They seem to have thought it reasonable and proper to mention, in days *before* the Divorce Court, what we, *in* its days, assume as matter of course, or needing no mention: and at any rate Mr. T.'s "religiøsè," with a due sense of the sanctity of the bond, expresses far more than "religiously" does to us, and does not unhappily *compress* what the other expression not unhappily expands, both thinking of the "obey" in the Marriage Service. And why should they not do honour to the virtue by its grateful mention, as we perhaps do by its omission! But, however, it is well to shew what was in Mr. F. T.'s mind, as well as what he said. Next, it may be taken for certain that "acerbam," which I have already termed the key-word, refers not to the *preceding* "valetudinem," but heads its own group of words *following*, and agrees with "mortem"; that he is mentioning the *early* deaths of his three young children, cut off, "or ere fully ripe," and points his phrase with the happy recollection of Virgil's *Shades of Children* (*Æn.* vi.) seen by Æneas, whom

"abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit *acerbo*."

And further, that he means to say, and says, that this sorrow, blow upon blow, it was, which—not synchronized *with* (*c.f.* Canon Lodge's "At a time when she was, &c.") but distinctly *caused*, the shattered health of the sorrowing mother, and that he wrote "*in valetudinem*," to the loss of her own health—*valetudo* being classical Latin for ill-health, and *invaletudo* for the same thing though not actually *nowhere* found, savouring rather of the respectably modern Latinity of the school-boy's exercise. Turning to the family genealogy mentioned already, we find that the 3 children named *did* die in 1627, 1628, and 1629; that they were young is sufficiently indicated by the fact that their *elder* brother (the "surviving 4th" of the epitaph) was but 14 in 1634, so that not one of them would have

have much exceeded 7 years old; and the poor mother was herself buried Dec. 30, 1629, shortly after the latest death of the three. Hence there is no doubt what the husband means to convey about his wife's case, that her motherly grief shattered her health and brought her to an early grave, and that whereas he might not unnaturally have said something about his own parental grief—might have recalled his Virgil again—a father over his slain son:

"Ast ego, vivendo,—vici mea fata, *Superstes*
Restarem ut *Genitor*,"

as our own Canning reproduced the sentiment,

"While I, reversed our Nature's kindlier doom,
Pour forth a father's sorrow o'er thy tomb,"—

he rather is sternly reticent as to himself, and lets facts speak for themselves, while he does pourtray his *wife's* sorrow, its causes and results, but of the *double* affliction, his own, he says nothing. We can picture the man—with strong chin, compressed lips, spare speech, and thoughtful brow. His epitaph is the very type of him, and we are delighted to light upon such a reproduction. But there is a further trait of character in another part. He takes good care to mention even prominently the "*generosa familia*" of the Coppingers to which she belongs: the adjective more especially refers to the right to bear coat armour. Mr. Haddan mentions an amusing indication of a little touchiness on this score, on the part of this member of the Thorndike family: "Garter King at Arms" of the day somewhat displeased him by a slight want of recognition of their right, dropping out a previous generation as though not entitled to the distinction, and making, as he thinks, disparaging remarks as to the bearings when allowed. The widower is careful to *assert* the right in the case of the family with which he was allied by marriage, and it takes up a whole line and well-packed paragraph, of his not very lengthy commemoration.

In the English, the taste of the day found more ground for excursion in the realm of quips and oddities; not much to our taste; but the expression, "no *jet*, no monument requires, &c." may receive some explanation and defence by comparing Spenser's use of the word, which then bore a wider signification, and was used for *any sepulchral stone*.

"Of hewen stone the porch was fairly wrought,—
Stone more of valew, and more smooth and fine
Than *jet* or marble far from Ireland brought."—

[*F. Q.*, Bk. ii., Canto ix., St. 24]. And

And whatever else we may think of the merits of the English epitaph, we may pardon a good deal for the excellent hit at the fashion already setting in, of pompous epitaphs, and praise the conscious affection, self-restraint, and good taste of his concluding mention of "love and sorrow," in its simplicity.

Strange that the Herald's office should—no doubt in haste—have packed so much of inaccuracy into the information "courteously supplied" to the Rector: laughed at in the face as it is by the epitaph itself. She was not of Suffolk at all—Lavenham, with its splendid church—and she was not the 2nd but the 1st wife of Francis Thorndike, which the epitaph at least bears out, though it does not prove: the 2nd wife survived him and married again, and was his executrix: Thorndike himself mentions her as his "Sister Bolt."

On the whole, then, we may pronounce that Canon Lodge has brought into notice an interesting and valuable—thoroughly county—relic, and that its full merits had to some extent even escaped his knowledge and perspicacity, and that they deserved some further recognition in the congenial pages of *Lincs. N. & Q.*

Bigby Rectory.

THOS. FIELD, B.D.

123. RECORDS OF ANCIENT HORNCastle (continued from Vol. IV., p. 221).—

PATENT ROLL, 5 EDWARD I., M. 7 d. (84).
[A.D. 1276–7.]

John de Reigate and William de Northburgh are assigned to take the assize of novel disseisin which Gilbert de Milleye arraigned against Amice, late the wife of William Ascer, and others, touching a tenement in Horncastle, Tymelby, Langton next Horncastle and Wadehal.

ASSIZE ROLL, DIVERS COUNTIES, $\left. \begin{matrix} N \\ 2 \end{matrix} \right\} 8, M. 10.$

Pleas of the assizes and juries at Lincoln, on the Quindene of St. Hilary, in the 6th year of the reign of King Edward. [27 Jan., A.D. 1277–8].

The assize came to recognise if Avicia, who was the wife of William Ascer, of Hornecastre, Benedict, son of Haget, of Otterby, Robert de Lekeburne, Robert Moryn, of Louth, Robert le Clerk, of Thimelby, William Burdet, Peter Chebeseye, Henry le Piper, of Hornecastre, Walter Lolle, Alice de Kandelesby,

Kandalesby, and Robert le Messer, unjustly and without judgment disseised Gilbert de Milley of his free tenement in Hornecastre, Thimelby, Langeton next Hornecastre, and Wodehall after the first, &c. And wherefore he complains that they disseised him of 6 selions in the field of Hornecastre, which contains 2 acres, and 11 selions in Thimelby which contains 4 acres, and 6 selions in Langeton, which contains 3 acres, and 10 selions in Wodehall, which contains 4 acres.

And none of them came: but a certain Elyas de Ireby comes and answers for the aforesaid Avicia as her bailiff. And a certain Nicholas Benet answers for the others. And the aforesaid Elyas says that the assize ought not to be made thereupon, because he says that a certain Avicia, daughter of William Ascer, of Hornecastre, is in seisin of the aforesaid tenements in Langeton and Wodehall, of the gift and feoffment of the same William, and was [in seisin] before the obtaining of the aforesaid Gilbert's writ, to wit, on the second day of September, in the 5th year.

And upon this comes the aforesaid Avicia and asks that no assize be taken, &c. She also says that a certain Master Thomas de Louth (Luda) is in seisin of the aforesaid tenements in Hornecastre and Thymelby, &c.

And Gilbert says that a certain Robert de Horncaster enfeofed him of all the tenements abovesaid, &c.

And the jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid Avicia, daughter of William, and likewise the aforesaid Thomas de Louth were in seisin of the aforesaid tenements, to wit, on the second day of September, in the 5th year.

[Judgment.] And therefore it is considered that the aforesaid Gilbert shall take nothing by the writ, but is in mercy for a false claim, &c.

PATENT ROLL, 6 EDWARD I., M. 3 d. (52).

[A.D. 1277-8.]

John de Reigate and William de Northburgh are assigned to take the assize of mort d'ancestor which Walter, son of William de Horncastre, arraigned against Walter de Whethamstede touching a messuage in Horncastre.

L. 'T. R. ORIGINALIA ROLL, 6 EDW. I., M. 28.

[A.D. 1277-8.]

It is commanded to Richard de Holebrok, the king's steward, that he take into the hand of the king the manor of Horncastre which

which was of Robert [de Chansey], late bishop of Carlisle, who held of the king in chief on the day on which he died.

PATENT ROLL, 7 EDWARD I., M. 20 (11).
[A.D. 1278-9.]

Nicholas de Stapelton and Elias de Bekingham are assigned to take the assize of mort d'ancestor which Robert Turry, of Horncastle, arraigned against John Turri and others, touching land and a messuage in Horncastle.

PATENT ROLL, 8 EDWARD I., M. 27 d. (74).
[A.D. 1279-80.]

Nicholas de Stapleton and Elias de Bekingham are assigned to take the assize of mort d'ancestor which Ralph, son of Robert Ascer, arraigned against Matilda, formerly the wife of Walter de Stikenay, and others, touching a messuage, toft, and land in Horncastle.

PIPE ROLL, 12 EDWARD I., M. 31.

Account of Ralph de St. Laud and Thomas de St. Laud executors of the testament of Adam de St. Laud of the issues of the escheatries of the king in the county of Lincoln for the time which the same Adam was sheriff of the same county, from the Feast of St. Michael in the 7th year of the reign of King Edward until Easter in the 9th year, *i.e.*, from 29 Sept. A.D. 1279 until 13 April, A.D. 1281.

The same renders an account of £51 2s. 9d. of rent of assize in the manor of Hornecastre, for the 7th year, which was the Bishop of Carlisle's, for the terms of Christmas, Easter, St. Botolph and St. Michael.

And of 3s. 7d. for 43 hens of rent there, so sold for the same time.

And of £10 13s. 4d. for the farms of the mills there, for the same time.

And of £4 for one common oven there, so put to farm for the same time.

And of £6 22d. for the cottages and stalls there, so put to farm for the same time.

And of £9 2s. of the view of frankpledge and the perquisites of Court there, for the same time.

And of 3s. for works relaxed there for the same time.

And of £17 9s. 10d. of the toll of the market there, for the same time.

And

And of £34 of the tallage of the soke of Horncastre for the same time.

And of 5s. for the apples and herbage in the garden there, so sold for the same time.

And of 102s. 6d. for the herbage of 41 acres of meadow there, so sold for the same time.

And of 30s. for certain arable lands of the demesne there, so put out to pasture for the same time.

Sum £129 13s. 10d.

The same renders an account of £38 7s. 1d. of rent of assize in the manor aforesaid, of Horncastle, for the terms of Christmas, Easter and St. Botolph for the 8th year, before the aforesaid Adam de St. Laud delivered the aforesaid manor to Ralph de Irton, appointed Bishop of Carlisle by the lord the Pope, by writ of Richard de Holebroc, in the possession of whom the king's writ remains.

And of 3s. 7d. for 43 hens of rent there, so sold for the same time.

And of £8 10s. of the farms of the mills there, so put to farm for the same time.

And of 60s. for one common oven there, so put to farm for the same time.

And of £4 11s. 4d. for the cottages and stalls there, so put to farm for the same time.

And of 62s. 6d. of the perquisites of the courts there, for the same time.

And of £12 11½d. of the toll of the market there, for the same time.

And of 66s. of the crop of 22 acres of land of the demesnes there sown with the drag, so sold for the same time.

Sum £73 17½d.

The same renders an account of £4 4s. 9½d. of rent of assize in the hamlet of Enderby and Conyngesby which were taken into the hand of the king by the death of Thomas de Frampton who held of the Bishop of Carlisle within the soke of Horncastre, &c.

Sum £11 6s. 2½d.

And in payment of one sergeant to keep the manor of Horncastre, who took in the day 2d. for the keeping the same manor, by the year 60s. 10d.

And to the same sergeant for his robe for the whole time which the same manor was in the king's hand, one mark.

And

And in the stipend and payment of one mower to keep the meadow and warren there, who took in the day $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ for the keeping of the same, by the year $45s. 7\frac{1}{2}d.$

And in the stipends of two collectors of the tolls there of whom each took in the week on the market day $2d.$, by the year $17s. 4d.$

And for the tithes due to the church of Horncastre from the mills, oven and tolls, by the year $64s. 4\frac{1}{2}d.$

And in three mill stones bought there, which were consumed and used in the king's time, $26s. 6d.$

And in payment of the aforesaid sergeant keeping the aforesaid manor of Horncastle from Saturday the Feast of St. Nicholas in the 9th year until Sunday the Feast of St. Margaret the Virgin in the same year, who took in the day $2d.$ for the keeping of the same manor for 227 days, $37s. 10d.$

And in payment of one mower keeping the meadows and warren there, &c., $28s. 4d.$ for the same time.

And in the stipends of two collectors of the tolls there, &c., $11s.$ for the same time.

And for the tithes due to the church of Horncastle from the mills, common oven and tolls of the market $47s.$ for the same time.

(To be continued.)

W. BOYD.

124. 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 Vol. IV., p. 185).—

Knives marked I.

It is well known that the knife or whittle, as it was generally called, was a part of the dress of our ancestors. Greene, in his description of the person and dress of Chaucer, says, "a Whittle by his Belt he Bear;" and Chaucer himself, in his "Reves Tale," says, in describing the Miller of Trompington, "a Sheffield Thwytid bare he in his hose;" also in the engraving of him, done from the picture painted by his contemporary, Ouleve, he is represented with such a knife hanging from his button.

In the provinces of France, even at this day, guests at meals are not furnished by their entertainer with knives; forks only are laid, and each man takes a knife from his pocket, with
which

which he indiscriminately carves and eats Flesh, Fowl, and Fish, a custom ill according with the delicacy of modern manners, and even trespassing a little on the duties of common cleanliness.

There is said to be in Iceland an old saying which declares that a man who has not a knife in his belt is not fit to come within the king's palace, meaning, probably, that much good victuals were there, but that the king did not furnish his guests with knives.

In succeeding time these whittels seem to have been much ornamented. Lady Banks has the handle of one plated with gold.

I 1, Tab. 4, though in appearance modern, is nevertheless of some antiquity; it illustrates Ouleve's picture of Chaucer not a little, for it so exactly resembles the whittel hanging to the poet's button, both in size and shape, that it is not impossible it may have been made by the same cutler. It was found in the Witham, near Bardney, 1787.

I 2 is merely a blade, and would not have been preserved but from an unwillingness to destroy any thing whatever of antiquity found in the Witham, lest when it was gone the discovery of some new analogy might make it wished for again. It was found near Fiskerton, 1788.

I 3 has had considerable ornament about the handle, probably straps of leather or pieces of polished wood, but certainly something of a perishable nature, was put between the lamina of brass, which would produce a very pretty effect. It was found in Barlings Eau, when it was scoured out in 1788, near the lands of Mr. Thorold, who purchased it of the workmen, as he did B 3 and 6, and very obligingly gave them to me.

Common Implements marked K.

K 1. Two of these have the same mark, as being perfectly similar to each other. They have been Eel shears, and are made upon a construction exactly the same in contrivance with that now used for taking large eels, but in execution very much inferior. Many of these were found in the Witham in the neighbourhood of Washingborough Fen, 1788, but none in any other part of the River.

K 2. A Thatching Needle, resembling, as the last does, very nearly those now used, but very rough in the execution. It was found in the Witham near Washingborough, 1788.

K

K 3. The Bit of a Bridle. It is said to have been found in the Witham near Tattershall Ferry, when the Roman Antiquities were found there in 1768, but its modern appearance gives reason to doubt the truth of that assertion.

K 4. Part of a Spur; said to be found with the last, but seems too modern in its structure to authorise belief of the assertion of the people who procured it.

K 5, Tab. 10. A Saucepan of brass and Roman workmanship, well contrived and neatly cast, especially the bottom, where it is grooved to admit the heat to penetrate to the contents more easily. On the handle is impressed, seemingly with a stamp, CARAT, possibly Caius Arctus, as the latter part of the stamp seems not to have made an impression. It was found in 1768, in the Witham near Tattershall Ferry, and is said to have been used by some boatmen ever since. When I received it much soot adhered to its bottom.

Things, the uses of which are not made out, marked L.

L 1, in shape resembles the blade of a Spade, but as iron was not so plentiful among our ancestors as it is now, there is great reason to believe their spades were only shod with that metal. It was found in the Witham near Washingborough, 1788.

L 2, Tab. 9. Two of this kind, exactly resembling each other, are with the same number. They may have been the prows of armed boats, though if they had it is probable some holes would have been drilled in them by which they might be spiked down to the timbers. They may have been parts of some military engine, but as we know nothing whatever of the construction of the engines of our ancestors, except that they were very heavy and bulky, it seems impossible to decide whether they were or not. Both of these were found in the Witham, one near Fiskerton and the other near Washingborough, 1788.

L 3 may possibly have been the handle of a pair of shears, Though the number of rivet holes along the handle do not support that idea, they do not absolutely render it impossible, and the ring for the finger at the end seems evidently intended for some such purpose. It was found in the Witham near Bardney in 1787.

L 4. A blade possibly of a pair of shears, as it resembles the last article considerably, and may also have had a ring for
the

the finger, the end being broken off. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1787.

L 5, Tab. 4, resembles in shape B 1, 7, and 8 very much, and may therefore have been intended for a dagger. Its small size renders it more fit for the secret service of assassination than for open war, and as our ancestors were not given to that crime, it is unjust to suspect them from such trifling evidence. The blade is beautifully forged and finished and elegantly damasked with silver. It was found in the Witham near Bardney, 1788.

125. LINCOLNSHIRE RECORDS: EXCERPTS FROM THE MS. NOTES OF THE LATE GENERAL PLANTAGENET HARRISON (continued from Vol. IV., p. 217).

Kirkly Laythorpe. (885). Richard fil William essm Alicia widow of Walter de Cycester versus William Russell 3rd part 1 acre of land cum pertin' in Kirkely a Laythorpe et versus Walter de Amcotes, 3rd part 1 acre of land in said ville et versus Gerard fil. Robert de Laythorpe, 3rd part of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre of land in said ville as her dower.

126 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 50 Hen. III.

(921.) Robert son and heir of Thomas de Crossely.

142 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 52 Hen. III.

Gringham. (989.) Johanna widow of William, Charles, Karoli fil. Karoli versus Adam de St. Lands for taking and carrying away goods and chattels value 100 sol. at Gringham, contra pacem.

169 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 56 Hen. III.

Quappeload. (992.) The Abbot of Croyland versus Waleran fil. Stephen de Carton et Fulco Harding de Quappeload—acquittal of services for lands which Adam de Hackebeche claims for lands at Quappeload.

169 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 56 Hen. III.

Irngam. (379.) William de Curzon, Walter de Tyrkingham, Walter de Wyldeker, and William de Engelby, four knights summoned to elect a jury of 12 etc. Inter the Prior of Drax plaintiff and Andrew Luterel defendant; the advowson of the

church of Irnham cum pertin'; and they chose for the said jury Wydone Wak, Galf'r de Brunne, Hugh de Harington, John fil. Hugh, Robert de Wylegheby, William de Curezon, Walter de Wyldek, Lambert de Quappelode, Robert de Oyly, John de Esterly, William de Poynton, Hugh de St. Vedasco, Hugh de Boby, Thomas fil. Stephen, Randulph de Brackenbergh, and William Lechen.

55 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 26 Hen. III. (m. 2.)

Irnham. (408.) The Prior of Drax versus Andrew Luterel; advowson of the church of Irnham.

(550.) Nicholas de Dunestorp versus John de Dunestorp and Agnes his wife de plc t're.

68 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 32 Hen. III.

(893.) Galfred de la More cogn' of debt.—Roger le Bygod, son and heir of Hugh le Bygod £100.

128 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 50 Hen. III.

Scryvelsby and Horncastle. (533.) Warin fil. Eudo at the suit of the Abbot of Kirkeslede, right of common in the lands of the said Abbot in Scrivelsby and Horncastle in which the defendant said that all his ancestors time out of memory had right of common in Scrivelsby, &c., viz., in the time of Hen. I., Hen. II., Ric. I., John, and the present King.

66 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 31 Hen. III.

Rysgeton and Kirketon. (540.) Walter fil. Basil and Joscelin and Hugh his brothers versus William de Engelby the 4th part xij. acres and iiij. bovats of land and the 4th part of a 4th part etc. in Rysgeton and Kirketon as the right of the said Walter, Joscelin and Hugh as their shares of the inheritance of Joscelin Coteril in the said town, the uncle of the said Walter Joscelin and Hugh and said William de Engelby, whose heirs they are—et sciend quod 3 parts except eo quod Isolda and John fil. Walter Coterel pticipis ipsi do not claim and said William de Engelby is seised of the whole.

66 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 31 Hen. III.

(547.)

(547.) Walter de Eyville and Ralph fil. Galfrid at the suit of the Abbot of Kirkestede concerning pasture in Scryvelsby and Horncastle, &c. Robert de Eyville father of s^d Walter whose heir he is, Galfrid de Cybecye father of the said Ralph whose heir he is, feoffed of lands in Cybecye held of Ranulph Earl of Chester with common of pasture in la Wildmore of which the Earls of Chester were seised from the time of the conquest. The jury were Galfrid de Brunne, John de Wyham, Thomas de Coleville, William de Belesby, John de Hamby, Joceaum le Escrop, Raññ de Brakenberg, Simon de Cringeltorp, William de Engelby, William Burdet, Raññ de Carely, Simon de Sampton, Henry de Steping, Richard de Buselingtonp, William de Kima, and Ralph de Hoyland.

67 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 32 Hen. III.

Paunton. (898.) Thomas Vicar of Beneworth and William de Gaunt versus Thomas de Eyville brother and heir of Hugh de Eyville—warranty—3rd part 1 messuage, 1 carucate of land and 5 marks, redd. cum pertin' in Paunton, which Hagelina widow of Roger de Eyville claims as her dower.

130 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 51 Hen. III.

Wenflet. (765.) Margereta widow of Walter fil. Cristiana versus Walter de Elreker, dower of 1½ acr of land cum pertin' in Wenflet.

91 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 37 Hen. III.

St. Botulph. (931.) Robert East versus Philip Marmiun and John Aunketin for forcible entry to St. Botulph and taking away lead belonging to the plaintiff value 100 marks.

146 Coram Rege Roll. 53 Hen. III.

(395.) Alicia widow of Walter de Flet per lo suo Reginald de Walpole vel Adam de Walepol versus Lawrence fil. Walter and others—dower.

55 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 26 Hen. III.

Foxton.

Foxton. (512.) Ass' veñ reċ si William de Foxton father of Ralph died seised &c. of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land etc. in Foxton, of which Roger fil. Walter holds 2 acres and Richard de Sadington $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Hamelton. (514.) Ass' veñ reċ si William Ficum brother of Hawisa died seised in fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ a virgate of land in Hamelton which Stephen de Radelig and Juliana his wife hold, who came and called to warranty Goldum de Hamelton.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

(589.) Gilbert de Freston, John and Roger his brothers, and Isabella and Matilda his sisters—petierunt die dnicā per x post festin St. Hillar t'ram suam per pl quod captā in manu Dni Reg by default quē fec'nt versus Alic qui fuit uxor Jacobi de Bissy.

74 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 33 Hen. III.

Freston. (804.) Ass' veñ reċ si David Horn, William his brother and Reginald de Bolinton unjustly disseised Alexander son of Thomas de Freston of 1 acre of land etc. in Freston.

106 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 42 Hen. III.

Trikingham. (755.) Si Theobaldus Frost unjustly disseised Elena Flints of one messuage and 1 toft etc. in Trikingham.

89 Coram Rege Roll. 36 Hen. III.

Baskerton. (788.) Lucia widow of Roger le Fraunkeleyn claimed dower in lands in Baskerton and called to warranty Henry son of Roger.

93 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 37 Hen. III.

Farlesthorne. (931.) William de Farlesthorne versus Robert son of Alan de Farlesthorne 1 messuage and $\frac{1}{2}$ a bovat of land cum pertin' except $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre in Farlesthorne.

146 Coram Rege Roll. 53 Hen. III.

Fulbeck.

Fulbeck. (963.) Simon fil. Peter de Fulbeck, Hugh fil. Hugh Cade v. Robert fil. Almoti at the suit of the Prior of Sempringham common of pasture etc. in Fulbeck.

Hundelby. (405.) Basilia widow of Eudo fil. William versus Alan le Cutiller dower of 1 messuage and lands in Hundelby et versus James de Hundelby dower of 1 acre of land etc. in said ville.

58 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 27 Hen. III.

Wrangle. 355. Beatrix widow of Richard fil. William versus Richard fil. Andrew dower in lands at Friskney.

52 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 25 Hen. III.

Gretlewell. (389.) Thomas fil. William v. Robert de Dayville and Dionysia his wife—fine touching the manor of Gretlewell.

55 Coram Rege Roll. Mich. 26 Hen. III.

Holbeche. (451.) Avicia widow of Thomas fil. Ivo versus William Malekake half 20 acres of land etc. in Holbeche et versus Robert de Honton, Beatrix his wife, and Simon son of Beatrix—half 1 messuage and 24 acres of land, etc. in said ville et versus Thomas fil. Henry Sweyne half 4 acres of land etc. in said ville. The defendants voc' ad war' Lambert de Multon.

58 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 27 Hen. III.

(485.) Hugh fil. Ralph per lo suo Alexander de Crevequer et Hugh de Fenwyk versus Galfrid de Beningworth de pl fin fcm.

61 Coram Rege Roll. 27 Hen. III.

Southeton. (572.) Ass' veñ reō si Hugh father of William died seised in his own right as of fee of 1 messuage and 7 acres of land etc. in Southeton, which Alicia daughter of Alan le Chapelain holds.

65 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 31 Hen. III.

Skyrebek.

Skyrebek. (549.) Agnes widow of Walter fil. Stephen v. Gerard fil. Gerard and Matilda his wife—dower in 2 acres of land in Skyrebek.

67 Coram Rege Roll. Easter 32 Hen. III.

Leverton. (593.) William fil. Humfrey essm Alicia widow of Alan versus Alicia filia William Waggespere 3rd part 3 acres of land etc. in Leverton.

74 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 33 Hen. III.

(592.) Simon fil. Galfrid de Stanford at the suit of Galfrid fil. David and Maria his wife 70 marks debt. The said Galfrid et Maria per att'n ips' que quod cū aunc ip'ius Marie post mortem Sampson fil. Galfrid—her father and whilst she was under age—t'didisset pdc' Sim 'quodā mes' in Stanford in doto cū reddit p nemnt ad custodiend' ad apud ip'ius Marie dna fuisset plene etatis Ida qd id'm Sim' p'tepit 70 marks per' dr't Simō prium pecuniain eis detenuit et illam eis redd' contralluit.

74 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 33 Hen. III.

Multon. (624.) Richolda widow of Simon fil. Ranulph versus Thomas Ketel—dower in 8 acres of land in Multon.

79 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 34 Hen. III.

Trikingham, etc. (673.) Emma widow of John fil. Walter versus Theobald fil. Walter—dower in 1 car. of land cum pertin in Trikingham and 1 carucate of land etc. in Stowe and lands in Osbernley, Spoonley, Newton, Walcote, Fulingham, Pycknith, and 1 windmill &c. in Trikingham and another in Pycknith.

86 Coram Rege Roll. Hil. 35 Hen. III.

Holebrok. (766.) Hugelina widow of Galfrid fil. Eduse versus Henry fil. Emma de 1½ acre of land etc. in Holebrok as her dower.

91 Coram Rege Roll. Trin. 37 Hen. III.

RUPERT UPTON.

(*To be continued.*)

126. STATE OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN *temp.* ELIZABETH.—The returns of the state of this diocese in the reign of Elizabeth is contained in a volume preserved among the Harl. MSS. in the Brit. Mus. (No. 618); the writing is of that period, and was rendered by the Archdeacons of Lincoln, Leicester, and Huntingdon to the Bishop of the Diocese, Nich. Bullingham (1560–7). It has no date, but we can form an approximate date from two of the returns, viz., that of "Master John Aelmer," Archd. of Lincoln, who was installed 6 Nov., 1562, afterwards Bishop of London 1577–94, and Robt. Beamont, B.D., Archdeacon of Huntingdon, installed 28 Sept., 1560, died 1567, being then Master of Trinity Coll., Camb., and Preb. of Ely, and was succeeded in the Archdeaconry by John Bullingham, installed 27 Dec., 1567, res. 1576, and in 1580 made Bp. of Gloucester and Bristol. The return from 20 Deaneries in this county is now given, I believe, for the first time.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Stamford.

DEANERY OF TRINITY IN CITY OF LINCON.

	<i>Families</i>	<i>Capellae annex</i>	<i>Hamelet</i>	<i>Families in Hamelet</i>
St. Peter at Arches, Rectory	34	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
St. Swithin's, Curacy	80	"	"	"
St. Mary, V.	33	"	"	"
St. Mark's, C.	24	"	"	"
St. Peter at Gowt's, C.	58	"	"	"
St. Botolph, C.	43	"	"	"
St. Martin, V.	70	"	"	"
St. Michael, C.	50	"	"	"
St. Paul, R.	25	"	"	"
St. Peter in Eastgate, C.	42	"	"	"

DEANERY OF GRAFFO.

Southicame, R., 18	Nil.	Northicame, 18
	"	Haddingtonne, 13
Northicame, C., 7		
Stapleford, V., 43		
Dodingtonne, R., 14		Wisbie, 13
Awborowe, V., 26		Haddington, 7
Northscarle, R., 35		
Nortondisney, V., 30		
Basingham, R., 61		
Bultham, R., 21		
Thorpe, R., 25		
Carletonne, V., 38		
Egle, V., 41		
Swinderbie, V., 30		
Skellingthorp, V., 34		

LONGOBODY

LONGOBODY DEANERY.

Billingaie, V., 60	Walcote	Waterside, 17 Dockdike, 23 Walcote, 40
Calbie, V., 45		
Harmestonne, V., 48		
Braunceton, R., 72		
Whassingburgh, R. (no return)		
Bothbie, R., 23		
Skynnand, R., 5		
Noctonne, V., 29		
Dunstonne, V., 38		
Blankney, R., 40		
Medringham, V., 48		
Canwicke, V., 20		Shepwash, 1
Bracebrig, V., 18		
Welbourne (no return)		
Scopwicke, V., 32		
Kirkebie, V., 22		
Potterhanworth, R., 45		
Waddington, R., 70		
Tymberlaunde, V., 38		Mertonne, 38 Tymberlandthorpe, 24 Waterside, 24
Naumbie, R., 54		

LAFFORD.

Lafford, V., 10		
Burtonne, V., 25		
Dirringtonne, V., 44		
Ingoldesbie, 48 (does not say whether R. or V.)		
Kirkbie Peter, C., 18		
„ Dionisii, R., 21		
Eveden, R., 13		
Helpringham, V., 56		
Hale, Mag ^a , V., 67		Hale P ^a , 36
Howell, R., 14		
Aunsbie, R., 16		
Swarbie, V., 21		Owston, 3
Aswarbie, R., 22		
Ewarbie, V., 50		Awstropp, 21
Quarrington, R., 17		
Asgardbie, R., 17		
Ruskingtonne, R. et. V., 55	Silkwillurghbie, R., 42	
Rawcebie, V., 22	St ^d . Jacobi	Southrawcebie, 21
Lesingham, R., 22	Roxame	Roxame, 11
Anwicke, V., 32		
Brauncewell, R., 12		Dunisbie, 5 Bloxame, 1
Ashbie, V., 18		
Bloxhame, R. (no return)		
Digbie, V., 43		
Cranwell, C. (no return)		
Kyme, C., 63		

LOUEDON.

LOUEDON.

Ancaster, V., 9		Sudbrooke, 8
Westburgh, R. & V., 38	Dodington	Willebie, 7
Claipool, V., 77		Dodington, 25
Stubtonne, R., 22		
Hough, V., 38		
Hougam cum Marstonne, R., 39		
Normontonne, R., 19		
Fulbecke, R., 46		
Longlednam, R., 62		
Benington, V., 87	Fostonne	Fostonne, 42
Beckingham, R., 36	Fentonne	Fentonne, 31
	Straglethorpe	Straglethorpe, 10
		Sutton, 10
		Frissonne
Calthorpp, R., 41		
Burnbroughton, R., 40		
Carlton Scrope, R., 26		

GRAUNTAM.

Grauntham Preb. et. V., 132	Bracebie	Bracebie, 12
	Gunerbie	Gunerbie, 52
	Lundenthorp	Lundenthorp, 19
		Manthorp, 16
Bothebie Pannel, R., 21		
Westropp, R., 37		
Paunton, P ^a , R., 13		
" Mag ^a , R., 37		
Barkestonne, R., 22	Humbie Ste. Anne	Humbie, 7
		Ste. Anne, 1
Willbie, R., 34		
Alingtonne, R., 19		
Beltonne, R., 27		
Willesford, R., 34		
Harlaxtonne, R., 58		
Honington, V., 26		
Dentonne, R. (no return).		
Roppealey, R., 30		Humbie, P ^a , 7
Stroxtonne, R., 12		
Segbroke, R. and Dean, 36		Allingtonne, 21
Barowbie, R., 43		
Sapertonne, R. (no return)		
Sistonne, C., 24		

BELTISLOWE.

Southwitham, R., 33		
Westbie, V., 24		
Irenam, R., 17		Bulbie, 14
		Hawthorp, 6
Swafeld, R., 25		
Castlebitham, V., 28	Haliwell	Haliwell cum Onley, 15
		Counthorp, 6
Birtonne, R., 35		
Bichefeld, V., 24		
Gunbie, R., 14		

Colsterworth,

Colsterworth, R., 27
Withame, V., 38

Lavingtonne, V., 22

Corbie, V., 52
Stevenbie, R., 21
Bitham, Pa., R., 23
Northwitham, R., 15

Carebie, R., 24
Swinsted, V., 40
Cretonne, R., 14
Stoke, R., 22

Ednam, C. (in hands of), 62

Manthorp
Toft, 12
Lounde

Lobingthorp

Cassonne

Willstropp, 9
Manthorp, 18
Toft, 12
Lounde, 12
Keysbee, 13
Askerbee, 12

Bitham Grange, 2
Shester, 3
Lobingthorp (no return)

Cassonne, 21
Northstoke, 16

The words in brackets apply to all Curacies.

Scotelthorp, 18
Grymesthorp, 8
Ellethorp, 10
Suthorp, 1

AUELAND.

Semperingham, V., 13
Horblin, V., 56
Kirkbie Vnderwood, R., 26
Aslackbie, R., 44
Newtonne, R., 18
Pickworth, R., 26
Swatonne, V., 59
Hacebie, R., 40
Demelbie, R., 11
Scotwillughbie, R., 3
Dowesbie, R., 24
Repingale, R., 51
Hacconbie, R., 26
Mortonbe, V., 48
Dunesbie, R., 32
Osburnbie, V., 43
Billingburgh, V., 65
Threkingham, V., 31
Folkingham, R., 50
Burne, V., 174

Pointon

Spanbie

Ringeadon

Pointon, 48
Brigend, 8

Milnethorp, 9
Greybie, 5

Spanbie, 6

Grabie, 3
Ringeadon, 1
Stonewhate, 12
Arnethorpe, 24

Laughton, 17
Cauthorpe, 22
Dike, 27

Stowe, C., 3
Walcote, C. (no return)

STAUNFORD.

Beate Marie, R., 42
Sci. Johanna, R., 31
Omn S'cor', V., 59
Sci. Michia, R., 52
Sci. Georgij, R., 30

Vffingtonne, R., 52
Market Depinge, R., 90

NESS.
Casewicke

Casewicke, 1

Deeping

Deeping Jacobi, R., 158

Westdeeping, R., 27

Barholme, V., 14

Carlebie, R., 17

Thurlebie, V., 51

Langtoft, V., 60

Bastonne, V., 57

Tallington, V., 20

Stowe, V., 6

Braceborough, R., 21

Gretford, R., 28

Obthorp

Wilstop

HOLLAND.

Spalding, C., 154

Gedney, V., 94

Holbeach, V., 147

Multon, V., 90

Whaplod, V., 115

Pinchbeck, V., 200

Quadring, V., 88

Donington, V., 127

Swincshed, V., 209

Wigtoft, V., 84

Kirtonne, V., 228

Frampton, V.

Frestonne, V., 147

Butterwick, V., 45

Wrangle, V., 76

Tidd, R., 40

Flette, R., 50

Surflett, V., 64

Alderchurche, R., 72

Wiberton, R., 54

Benington, R., 69

Skirbecke, R. (no return)

Boston, V., 471

Bicker, V., 80

Leverton, R., 48

Leake, V., 127

Sutton, V., 3

Cowbitt

Gedney fen end

Multone, Cap^a.

Fosdicke

Luttonne

Sci. Edmundi

Sci. Jacobi

Frognall, 6

Waldram Hall, 3

Northorp, 22

Obthorpe, 7

Tetford, 1

Skillingthorpe, 1

Barmethorpe, 1

Willestrop, 16

Cowbitt, 54

Gedney fen end, 32

Holbech herne, 8

" drove 7

Multon, Cap^a, 42

Whaplode Drove, 29

Westropp, 10

Northorpp, 10

Edicke, 13

Brothertoft, 10

Toft, 3

Fenend, 9

Fosdicke, 84

Brothertoft, 8

Luttonne, 48

Sci. Edmundi, 62

Sci. Jacobi, 55

Toft, R. (no return)

Gosberton, V., 107

Sutterton, V., 67

Westonne, V., 50

Crowland, C., 77

HILL.

Harringtonne, R., 12

Brinkhill, R. (no return)

Somerbie, R., 14

Aswardbie, R., 18

Saucethorp,

Saucethorp, R., 21
 Hagworthingham, R., 46
 Claxbie, R., 12
 Tetford, R., 40
 Ashbie Puerorum, V., 21
 Oxcombe, R., 8
 Scrafield, R., 8
 Salmondbie, R., 15
 Laughton, inx^a
 Partney, R., 25
 Bagenderbie, R., 17
 Gretham, R., 16
 Hameringham, R., 19
 Wincebie, R., 10
 Fulletbie, R., 18
 Kettisbie, R., 10
 Southormesbie, R., 30

BULLINGBROK.

Sibeaie, V., 96
 Stickney, R., 90
 Stickford, V., 52
 Miningesbie, R., 15
 Harebie, R., 12
 Lusbie, R., 16
 Bullingbrok, R., 60
 Rathbie, R., 18
 Enderbie, R., 63
 Hundlebie, V., 33
 Westerkeale, R., 46

Frithbanke, 24

Esterkeale, R., 48
 Tointon, Peter, R., 48
 Tointon, Omn S'cor', V., 40
 Haltonne, R., 63
 Stepinge, P^a, R., 39
 Thorpp, V., 42
 Haughnebie, V., 8
 Spillesbie, C (no return)

Lathorpe, 6
 Westerkealecots, 18
 Cots, 7.

CANDLESHOO.

Dribie, R., 10
 Sotterbie, 8
 Skendlebie, V., 27
 Screimbie, R., 18

Grebbie, 5

(To be continuea.)

127. THE MURAL TABLET, SCAMBLESBY CHURCH.—
 ADDENDUM.—While illustrating (what seems to me) the
 studied character of the inscription as a whole, and of particular
 expressions in it, and without in the least implying that the
 scholarship, which one cannot but acknowledge—is tinged with
 pedantry because it is precise—it may be permissible to draw
 attention to another noticeable though minute point, which
 might easily escape the eye of the cursory reader.

By

By "superstite quarto" he seems to mean (I only hazard it as a *suggestion*) rather *more* than merely "a fourth child surviving": he certainly conveys that *fact*, but he has his own way of doing it. This "fourth" was in fact the eldest; and the fact he wishes to convey, and the view of it, is that this one, *with* the three named, constituted the *whole* of the family.

The *order* in which the three deceased are mentioned is (apparently) not that of their *deaths*, but of their *births*: Henry the 2nd son *died* in 1628, *predeceased* by Thomas the 3rd, in 1627; Anne followed in 1629: and what Mr. F. T., the sorrowing father, seems to convey, what he *means* to put before the mind of a reader, but puts in his own way—by "*superstite quarto*"—is "*the 4th and only surviving one*": three taken and one left—and "*quarto*" is, to him, not "*fourth in order*," but "*one besides the three*."

We are familiar with "Noah the *eighth* person," now translated, and rightly (R.V.), "*with seven others*": and he is probably conveying the *extent* of his bereavement in this—his own—way, perhaps finding solace in it, by adopting this idiom, familiar no doubt to him. Æschylus describes the well-known commandment of special sanctity, one of *The Three* of old time, as "This *Third* ordinance," meaning, "this, with two others"; where Scholefield annotates—"non tertium ordine, sed *cum duobus aliis*," and refers to Bp. Pearson's illustrative note on the idiom.* Mr. F. T. it appears to me expresses in *this* way the fact, that *only* this one was left him (which was the fact, as we learn elsewhere), because he might easily have said "only one surviving," but he *masks* it under his somewhat studied compression, and I see in it another note, or trait, of his *scholarship*, and the characteristics thereof.

T. F.



QUERIES.

128. ALTAR ON ROOD LOFTS—AND MÆDIEVAL CHURCH ARRANGEMENT.—Although we cannot in the present days understand their utility, yet there is no doubt that altars were used on the rood loft in some, but probably rare, instances. I have a list of some of them, but cannot just now lay my hand on it. During the recent restoration of Frampton Church,

* Bp. Pearson on the Creed, Vol. II., p. 127, note.

Lincolnshire,

Lincolnshire, it seems evident that such an altar formerly existed in the rood loft, for, on removing the plaster which defaced the stone, a beautiful little square mullioned window was found on the south side above this loft, and beneath it a square hole, and inside the hole a broken portion of a piscina, possibly the projecting lip which was hewn off to make a fair face for the plaster which covered the aperture. The masons, imagining this piece was merely placed inside with other rubbish to fill up the hole, unfortunately destroyed or lost it before its existence was known to myself, so it cannot be replaced, but the very fact of its undoubted find in that position, the singularity of the aperture being there without any apparent reason, and the peculiarity of this little window, which must have been inserted to throw light upon some office performed beneath it, lead me to conclude that St. Mary's, Frampton, Lincolnshire, must be reckoned as one of the churches having had an altar in its rood loft. If anyone can give any other explanation of the above-named circumstances, I shall be glad to receive it.

I shall also be pleased to find any elucidation of the probable cause and utility of the following original plan of Frampton Church. When the aisle walls were stript it was found that the porches or doors had been where the 2nd windows on either side now exist, and the windows had then occupied the site of the present door. This would place the former doors about the centre of the church, leaving the western half as ante-church. The floor was also raised in the eastern portion about 5 inches above the ante-church. The body of the church left eastward was thus curtailed to 24 feet, as the choir and transepts were screened off between the church and chancel. The transepts had 3 recesses or niches, in one of which was found the slab of a stone altar and a piscina in the adjacent wall. Were they all for altars?

Until Puritanical pews were brought in, it is probable that the levels of the floor continued, even after the transposition of doors and windows, for although the arches and capitals of the pillars range throughout, yet the bases of the two on either side eastward were built minus their lower members, which must have always given them the appearance of being partially buried by the raised floor line, but this was not found the case, for they stand on the walls of the Norman fabric and never had their proper lower member as the four western pillars always possessed.

Why

Why should the doors have been in the centre and then removed westward? Why should there have been this step or rise in the centre of the nave and aisles? What services or uses would the large ante-church and capacious choir and transepts be put to?

C. T. J. MOORE.

Frampton Hall, Boston.

129. GARFORD FAMILY OF GEDNEY.—Wanted evidence of the parentage of John Garford, who was married at Gedney, 1740; also date of his birth or Baptism. He had a sister Elizabeth, and his parents names were probably John and Mary.

3, *Vernon Chambers,*
London, W.C.

JOHN GARFORD.

130. MULTON, CLAYMOND, AND GRA FAMILIES.—Can any correspondent show me the connection between these families? The former were seated at Moulton till their heiress, Maude, married Sir William Welby of Frampton (circa 1300) and carried the Moulton castle and estate into the Welby family, who then removed from Frampton to Moulton; but another branch of the Multons appear to have remained at Frampton as lords of the manor of Multon in Frampton, and regularly presented chantry priests to the Chapel of St. James within the said manor. It was in the year 1349 when Sir John de Multon appears the last of the name to present. In 1356, John Claymond of Frampton presents "Thomas Clement to the Chantry Chapel of St. James in manerio quondam Domini Johannis de Multon in Frampton." Then in 1382 the presentation is made by "Thomas Gra of Gort and Matilda his wife." The presentation apparently belonged to this Matilda Gra. Who was she? a Claymond or a Multon?

To sum up my enquiries, I want information on the following subjects:

1. What was the connection between the Multon families of Frampton and Moulton?
2. What connection was there between the Multons and Claymonds, both of Frampton?
3. Who was Matilda wife of Thomas Gra of York?
4. Who was the aforesaid Thomas Gra?
5. How did Magdalen College, Oxford, become possessed of the manor of Multon hall in Frampton?

6. When did the Chapel of St. James cease to exist? The last recorded presentation is in 1382. It was never annexed to the Parish Church but in separate patronage, but the latter was acquired by the Prior and Convent of Durham, circa 1387, for in 1386 Sir Ralph de Lomley and William de Blakeston present, and in 1387 the Prior and Convent of Durham, and they retained the patronage until the dissolution.

Any information upon any of the above subjects I shall be thankful for.

Frampton Hall, Boston.

C. T. J. MOORE.

REVIEW.

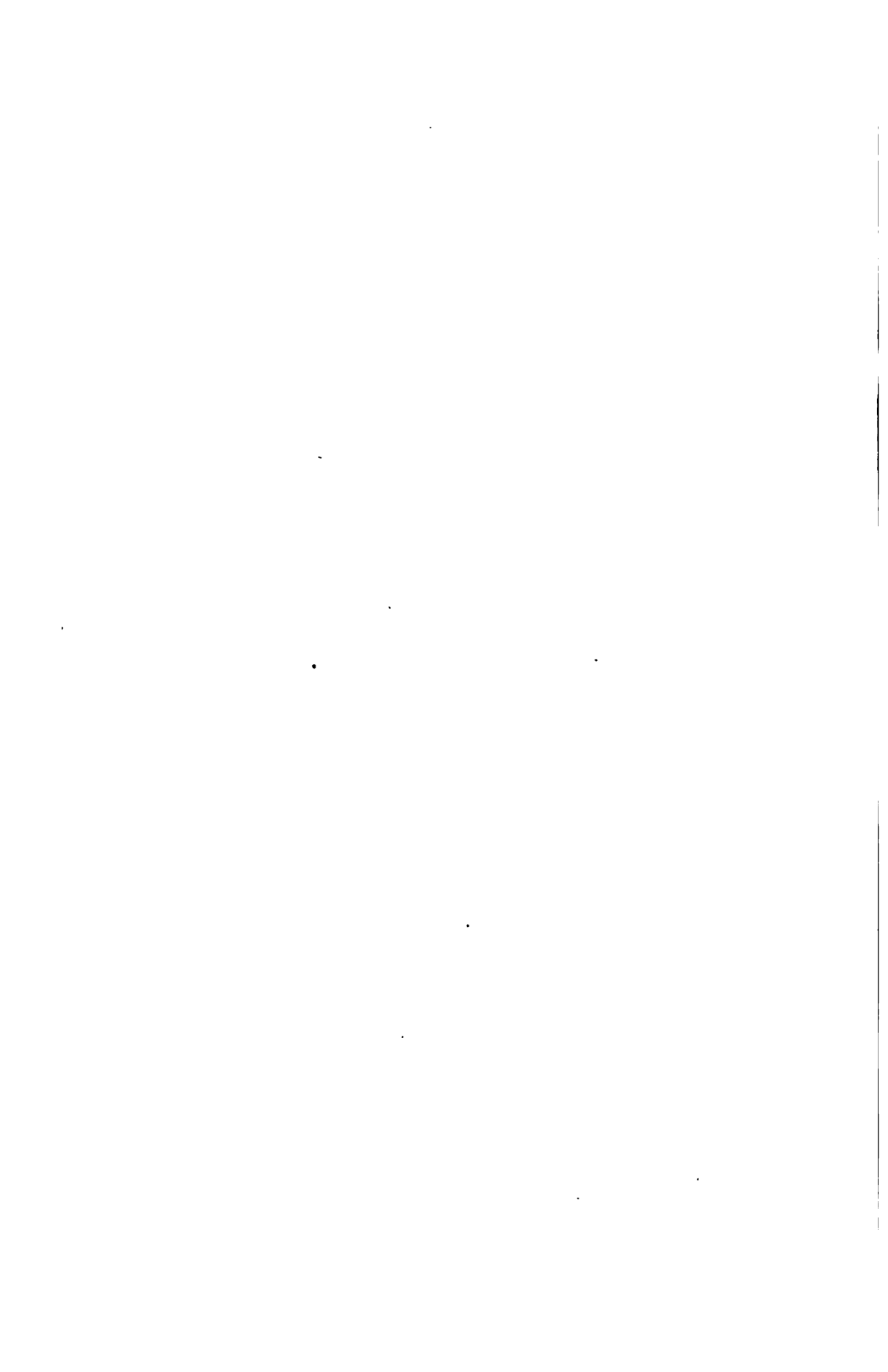
A Handbook to the Ancient Courts of Probate and Depositories of Wills. By Geo. W. Marshall, LL.D., *Rouge Croix*. London: Horace Cox. 1895. 8vo., pp. vi., 75.

The title of this little book explains its object. Anybody who has had to search for wills knows how very difficult they often are to find, simply because the searcher does not know where to look for them. Dr. Marshall, in giving a calendar of all the Courts exercising testamentary jurisdiction prior to 1858, has smoothed the path of the will-hunter, and made his task infinitely easier, by telling him where to go. If only the authorities of Somerset House would print and circulate an index of the wills of C.P.C., and if provincial authorities would follow suit, our difficulties would indeed be reduced to a *minimum*!

The *Prebendal* Courts of this county mentioned are—Bishop's Norton, 1613; Caistor, 1636; Corringham, 1632; Gretton, 1684; Heydour, 1669; Louth, 1659; New Sleaford, 1610; Stow in Lindsey, 1610. A *Manor* Court at Kirkstead, 1752; a *Peculiar Court* at Kirton in Lindsey, 1535; while at Lincoln there were (1) the *Consistory*, *Commissary*, and *Arch-deacon's* [of Lincoln] Courts, 1320; (2) the *Commissary Court* of the Bishop, and Court of the Archdeacon of Stow, 1505; and (3) Court of the Dean and Chapter, 1271.

The present place of deposit of the Wills of the various Courts is at Lincoln, though in the case of the *Manor* Court of Kirkstead, it is unknown.

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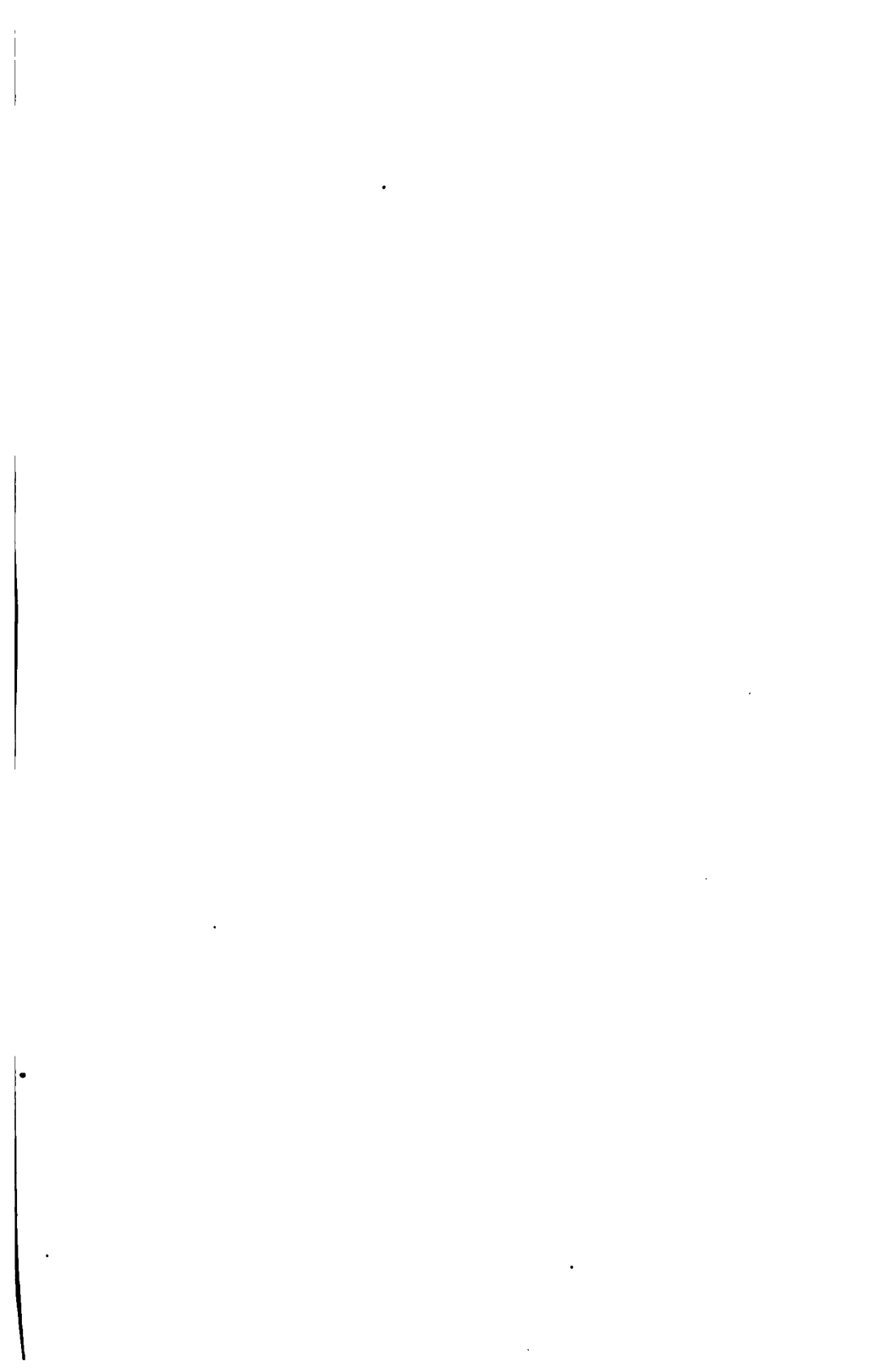
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SUPPLEMENTS to Parts II., III., IV., and
 VI.

Lincolnshire Folk Names of Plants.







THE EXISTING
SEPULCHRAL BRASSES
IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

★ ★ ★

SECOND SUPPLEMENT.

★ ★ ★

Since the closing of the list in the number of *Linc. N. & Q.* for Oct., 1892, I have discovered the existence of a few more, partly by my own research, and partly by the courtesy of different informants. It is too much to hope that even now the list is absolutely complete, though there cannot be much aftermath left. May I again entreat the Clergy of Lincolnshire and others who may come across an unrecorded brass in any church to let me know of it, with full and accurate details?

Shorwell Vicarage, Isle of Wight.

G. E. JEANS.

BOURN, Abbey Church. S. wall, chancel.

James Digby, 1751.

A brass plate set on a blue slab, bearing a 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.”

CROFT. Pavement, S. aisle.

2. Agnes Worship, 1615.

Rectangular plate inserted in slab, with inscription:—

“Here lieth the bodie of Agnes Worship, a woman
matchless both for wisdom and godliness. Shee was
the wife of William Worship, Doctor of Divinitie and
minister of Croft, and departed this life the 6th daie of
May, Año 1615.”

Linc. Arch. Soc. Rep., 1865, p. 69; 1892, p. 164.

Dr. William Worship, Vicar 1599–1625, gave the handsome pulpit, which is dated 1615, the year of his wife's death.

Supplement to Linc. N. & Q., January, 1895.

DORRINGTON. Chancel pavement.

Elizabella Oldfeild, 1686.

On slab, rectangular plate, $11\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ in., with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth | the body of | Elizabella | late wife of |
Anthony | Oldfeild Gent | who departed | this life the
16 | Ian. 1686.”

Trollope, *Sleaford*, p. 233 (given as Elizabeth Oldfield).

The Oldfeilds (or Oldfields), of Metheringham (see also *Spalding*, Suppl. i., p. 20), acquired lands in Dorrington early in the 17th century.

HARMSTON. On wall of organ-chamber, formerly in pavement.

1. Margaret Thorold, 1616.

Long rectangular plate, 21 by 7 in., with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth the bodye of M^{rs} Margaret Thorold wydowe
| sometimes the wyfe of William Thorold of Harmstone
Esq^r | deceased by whome shee 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. On wall of organ-chamber; formerly in pavement.

William Thorold, 1616.

Long rectangular plate, $18\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 in., with inscription in capitals:—

“Here lyeth the bodye of William Thorold Esqr the |
eldest son of William Thorold of Harmstone Esqr |
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 59 yeares and 7 moneths.”

HUTTOFT. Pavement, N. aisle.

Katherine Johnson, c 1660.

Long rectangular plate, 18 by 5 in., inserted in slab, with inscription in capitals:—

“Kather: Iohns^{on} | daughter of Thomas Iohnson Citizen
and Mēchant | Taylor of London and wife of Isacke
Iohnⁿ Esq^r | of whom this adioyninge monvmēt doth
| more largelye speake.”

The "adjoining monument" has, unhappily, long disappeared. Alderman Thomas Johnson by his will, dated Sept. 3, 1624, left his lands chargeable with £1 for the poor of Huttoft.

There is a matrix of a foliated cross in the nave pavement.

LANGTOFT. Chancel pavement.

Sarah Walcot, 1651.

A black slab bearing the arms incised, 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 underneath the inscription, in capitals :—

"Deus dedit | Æternis mutasse caduca."

Below this a brass 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 issue fower | sonnes and three daughters: who
dyed the | 24th of Avgvst A° 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 near in death as linckt in life.
She's gone before and after comes her head
To sleepe with her among the blessed dead."

NORTH CARLTON. Chancel.

2. Sir Robert Monson.

Rectangular plate 12½ by 5½ in., with shield of arms in lower right hand corner, and inscription in capitals in which two letters are frequently joined :—

"Here lyeth the body of S^r Robert | of S^r Robert Movnson
K^{nt} the 3 sone of S^r Iohn | Movnson of Sovth Carleton
in the | covnty of Lincolne who | was the last pvrchaser
of | North Carleton after the death of his father."

Allen, *Lincolnshire*, ii., p. 58.

STAMFORD, St. John's. E. wall of S. chantry.

4. 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."

Wall of S. aisle.

5. Robert Ridlington, 1766.

A shield-shaped brass with ornamental bordering, bearing inscription in four different kinds of lettering :—

"Rob^t Ridlington | Alderman | Died 25th April 1766 |
aged 60."

He was Mayor of Stamford in 1755.

SWINESHEAD. Wall of vestry.

Sir John Lockton, engraved 1628.

Rectangular plate, formerly on an altar-tomb in the chancel,
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 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 vv. in English, inscribed on marble.

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 death of King John, and built the
still existing house on the site, 1607. His tomb was ruthlessly
broken up about 40 years ago. Two alabaster figures from it
and the two inscriptions noted above are now preserved in the
vestry.

WELBOURN. Pavement, nave.

Henrietta Riley, 1696.

A peculiar shaped plate, about 20 by 6 in., with centrepiece
projecting $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at top and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at bottom; in centre a
shield of arms with much floral ornamentation; on dexter
side supported by a winged hour-glass, on sinister by skull and
cross-bones; below, in capitals—the names in larger capitals—
inscription:—

"Here lieth the body of Henrietta late wife of Robert
Riley of | Welbourn Esq^r who exchanged this life for a
better the 3 of Ian. (in small text) 1696."

On the projecting plate, in small text, the inscription:—

"If Youth and Virtue could not save
A fruitful woman from the grave
Reader Prepare for you must be
Subject to Death's tyrannie."



Lincolnshire Folk Names

FOR PLANTS.

★ ★ ★

THIS short catalogue has been collected by many workers during the last three years, while I have been making researches concerning the *Flora* of the County. The names have been taken in part from the few topographical works which contain local plant lists, more rarely from casual notices in the county newspapers, and most frequently from the lips of country people, by one or other of the collectors for the public Herbarium and future *Flora*. Every known source of information has been gone through, including the *Glossaries* of the late J. E. Brogden, Esq., Edward Peacock, Esq., and the Rev. R. E. G. Cole, as well as Messrs. Britten and Holland's *English Plant Names*. Each of these works has been found a valuable mine of facts—the latter has been especially helpful in every way. The following gentlemen, also, have kindly read through the whole manuscript, and made additions of names and localities:—H. Wallis Kew, Esq.; J. Burtt Davy, Esq.; the Rev. R. E. G. Cole; as well as Miss M. G. W. Peacock and Miss W. Fowler.

Will my readers who remember or hear names not yet included in this catalogue kindly communicate them to me? It is my intention to republish this list, with any additions that may come in, as an appendix to the *Flora of Lincolnshire* that I am preparing. To insure absolute accuracy of identification, green specimens of the plants referred to should be inclosed

B

Supplement to Lincs. N. & Q., April, 1894.

along with the letter giving the new "word-names." The scientific nomenclature is that of Messrs. Britten and Holland, or, where that fails me, of the 8th edition of the *London Catalogue*. The wapentake, hundred, liberty, soke, borough, or parish in which each name is still commonly used is always given where it is known; in the case of Press notices it is sometimes found impossible to add them. The name of a parish is always followed by a letter signifying whether it is the division of Lindsey, Kesteven, or Holland.

The phrases "a common," or "the general name," explain themselves. For instance, *Damson* is the general name for the plum, said to have been introduced into this country from Damascus, and which, as far as my present information goes, is called by no other; while *Furze*, *Gosse*, and *Whin* are each a common name for one shrub *Ulex europæus*, L.

In conclusion, I wish to thank all those who have in any way helped me with this catalogue.

E. ADRIAN WOODRUFFE-PEACOCK.

Cadney Vicarage, Brigg.

AARON'S BEARD.—*Spiræa salicifolia*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.

AARON'S ROD.—*Verbascum Thapsus*, L.; Winterton, L. "So called from its tall straight stem."—B. & H.

ARBAHAM, ISAAC, and JACOB.—1, *Borago orientalis*, L.; 2, *Symphycum officinale*, L.; 3, *Echium vulgare*, L.; 4, *Pulmonaria officinalis*, L. 1, 3, & 4, Bottesford, L.; 2, Boultham, K. So called from the three shades in the faded, freshly-opened flowers, and buds.—E. A. W.-P.

ACORN-TREE.—*Quercus Robur*, L.; Cadney, L.

ADAM and EVE.—*Arum maculatum*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.

ADAM'S APPLE.—*Epilobium hirsutum*, L.; Brandon, K.—J. B. D.

ADAM'S FLANNEL.—*Verbascum Thapsus*, L.; North Linca.—B. & H.

AGRIMONY.—*Agrimonia Eupatoria*, L.; Howsham and Sturton-by-Stowe, L.; Graffoe and Fulbeck, K. "Boiled with Wood Betony—*Stachys Betonica*, Benth—and a root of Dandelion, to make a cooling drink."—R. E. G. C. "An ingredient in Herb-beer." J. B. D.

'AIRIFF.—See *Hairiff*.

AKE.—*Quercus Robur*, L.—See Halliwell's *Dictionary*. Obsolete?

ALDER, WILD.—*Oxopodium Podagraria*, L.; Grantham, K.

ALIWAYS.—Wright's *Dictionary* says "Aloes." Obsolete?

ALL-GOOD.—*Chenopodium Bonus Henricus*, L.; Cadney, L.

AMERICAN WEED.—*Elodea canadensis*, Mich.—General.

APOSTOLINE?—See B. & H. Obsolete.

ANISE.—The seeds of *Pimpinella Anisum*, L.

AROMATIC ORCHIS.—*Habenaria conopsea*, Benth.; Louth, L.—H. W. K.

ARSE-SMART.—*Polygonum Persicaria*, L.; North-west Lindsey.

ASH.—*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.; General.

ASH-KEYS.—The fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.; Bottesford and North Kelsey, L.

- ASH-PLANT.—A sapling, or perhaps rather a young shoot from an old stump, of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L. ; Bottesford, L.
- ASH-WEED.—*Cegopodium podagraria*, L. ; Fulbeck, K.—J. B. D.
- ASPIN.—*Tilia parvifolia*, L. ; Lea, L.
- AUTUMN-CROCUS.—*Colchicum autumnale*, L. ; Ashby and Bigby, L., in which parishes it is found wild now.
- BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—1, The garden form of the daisy—*Bellis perennis*, L. ; 2, Sometimes a very small garden rose ; 3, A small double-flowered form of *Ranunculus acris*, L. ; 4, *Kerria Japonica*, L. 1, 2, and 3, Bottesford, L. ; 4, South Kelsey, L.
- BAD-MAN'S-PLAYTHING.—*Achillea Millefolium*, L. ; Grimsby, L.—W. R.
- BALSAM POPLAR.—*Populus balsamifera*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- BARBERRY.—*Berberis vulgaris*, L. ; Bottesford, L. "A tea made from the twigs or bark of this bush is used locally in cases of gall-stone and jaundice."—F. P.
- BARLEY.—*Hordeum vulgare*, L. ; General.
- BASS, BASSWOOD, and BAST.—*Tilia parvifolia*, L. ; Lindsey and Kesteven. "Basswood, in Somerby, is probably named from its abounding in this tree ; and the mats made of the bark are called basses."—Adam Stark's *Parish of Lea, with Lea Wood, &c.*, 1841, foot note 1, p. 7. The name is applied elliptically to various articles made, or once made, from the inner bark of this tree, or any similar article ; e.g., a mat, a hassock, a flat plaited bag or flexible basket. See Dr. Murray's *Dictionary*.
- BASTARD CHICKWEED.—*Bufonia tenuifolia*, L. ; Boston, H.—A "book-name" only used by the late Pishey Thompson.
- BAUM, and BAWME.—*Melissa officinalis*, L. ; Bottesford, L.
- BAW-TRESS.—*Sambucus nigra*, L. ; North-west Lindsey.
- BAY or BAY-TREE.—*Laurus nobilis*, L. ; of gardens.—General.
- BEAR'S FOOT.—*Helleborus foetidus*, L. ; Bottesford and Cadney, L.
- BEE-FLOWER.—*Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- BEE-NETTLE.—1, *Lamium album*, L. ; 2, *purpureum*, L. ; 3, *maculatum*, L. 1 & 2 Graffoe, K. ; 3, Bottesford, L.
- BENT.—*Nardus stricta*, L. ; Isle of Axholme.—W. P.
- BERGAMOT.—*Monarda fistulosa*, L. ; of gardens. Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- BERRY, BERRY-BUSH, and BERRY-TREE.—The fruit and bush of *Ribes Grossularia*, L.—General.
- BESS-O'BELLAM.—*Primula Hybrida*, i.e., *veris* × *vulgaris* ; Alford, L. "It is said about Alford, that if you plant them in the garden 'wrong side up' they will produce pink flowers."—J. B. D. There is a similar wide-spread tradition about the primrose and cowslip, which has originated from the well-known fact, that change to richer soil produces colour variation of more or less intensity.
- BETONY and WOOD BETONY.—*Stachys Betonica*, Benth. Graffoe, K. "Boiled up with Agrimony and Dandelion to make a cooling drink."—R. E. G. C.
- BIG-BINDER.—*Convolvulus sepium*, L. ; Howsham, L.
- BIG-DAISY.—*Chrysanthemum Lencanthemum*, L. ; Bottesford, L.
- BILBERRY, and the fruit BILBERRIES.—1, *Vaccinium Oxyccocus*, L. ; 2, *Rubus cerasus*, L. 1, Isle of Axholme, W. P. ; 2, Tothill, L.—S. A.
- BIND, or BIND-WEED.—1, *Convolvulus arvensis*, L. ; 2, *C. Sepium*, L. 1 & 2, Bottesford, L. ; 1, Fulbeck, K., and Sturton-by-Stowe, L.—J. B. D.
- BIRD CHERRY.—*Prunus Avium*, L. Bottesford, L.
- BIRD'S-EYE.—A general name for various species of *Veronica*. Lindsey and Kesteven.
- BIRDS-IN-A-NEST.—*Fumaria solida*, L. ; Lincoln market.
- BIRD'S TONGUE.—*Senecio paludosus*, L. ; Boultham, K.—It grew till fifty years ago on the banks of ditches near Braford water, half a mile from Lincoln.—T. V. W.

- BIRK and BIRKTREE.**—*Betula alba*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven. "Birkwine is, or till lately was, made from the sap of this tree in the neighbourhood of Twigmore, Lindsey."—M. G. W. P. "Part of Lea Wood is called the Birkar from having many birch trees in it."—Adam Stark's *Parish of Lea*, 1841, p. 6, foot note.
- BLACK-BERRIED HEATH.**—*Empetrum nigrum*, L.; Tattershall.—A "book-name" only, I believe.
- BLACKBERRY.**—1, *Rubus fruticosus*, L., both fruit and tree; 2, *Ribes nigrum*, L., of our kitchen gardens; 1 & 2, Bottesford, L.
- BLACK-CURRENT.**—*Ribes nigrum*, L. General. I have any number of recipes for "the famous drink."
- BLACKTHORN.**—*Prunus spinosa*, L. General. "At Alford I have heard it said that if you bring Blackthorn into the house, someone is sure to break their arm or leg."—J. B. D.
- BLIND-NETTLE.**—See Dead-Nettle.
- BLISTER-PLANT.**—"Buttercups, especially *Ranunculus aëris*, L.; used by the 'herb women' for blisters."—B. & H.
- BLOODY-WALL-FLOWER.**—The "dark crimson" variety of *Cheiranthus Cheiri*, L.; Louth and Alford, L.
- BLOODY-WARRIOR.**—See last. North Kelsey and Winterton, L.—W. F.
- BLUE-BELL.**—1, *Scilla nutans*, L.; 2, *Campanula rotundifolia*, L. 1 & 2, Bottesford, L.; 1, Tothill, L., and Graffoe, K.; 2, Louth, L.
- BLUE-BOTTLE.**—*Centaurea Cyanus*, L.; Fulbeck, K.—J. B. D.
- BOAR-THISTLE.**—*Carduus lanceolatus*, L. "So called to distinguish it from the Sow-Thistles (*Sonchus*)."—R. E. G. C. Graffoe, K.
- BOG-HORNS.**—*Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.; "Children use the hollow stalks as horns or trumpets."—B. & H.
- BOG-MYRTLE.**—*Myrica Gale*, L.; North-west Linca.—F. P.
- BOG-RHUBARB.**—*Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.; Bottesford, L.
- BOSTON?**—See *N. & Q.*, Ser. 1, Vol. X., pp. 182 & 291.
- BOX and BOXTREE.**—*Boxus sempervirens*, L. "The former name is applied to the border edging only, the latter to the bushy shrub."—F. P.
- BRACKEN or BRAKE.**—*Pteris aquilina*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven.
- BRAMBLES.**—The fruit and shrubs of various species and varieties of the genus *Rubus*. "All over the County the children talk of 'going nutting and brambling.'"—J. B. D. "Bramble vinegar is made as raspberry vinegar is, using the fruit of the *Rubi*."—R. E. G. C. Graffoe.
- BRANT BARLEY.**—*Triticum monococcum*, L., in all probability—the German *Sr. Peter's Corn*. If so it is an extinct casual only mentioned in Thomas Johnson's *Gerard*, 1636, p. 74.
- BREAD-AND-CHEESE.**—1, Young leaves and shoots of *Crataegus oxyacantha*; Fulbeck, K.—J. B. D. 2, The seeds of *Malva sylvestris*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- BREER or BRIAR.**—Various species of *Rosa*. General.
- BRIAR ROSE.**—*Rosa canina*, L., especially. North-west Lindsey.
- BRIDGET-IN-HER-BRAVERY.**—*Lychnis chalcidonica*, L.—See *Journ. Hort.*, Ap. 4, 1878.
- BROOK-LIME.**—*Veronica Beccabunga*, L.; Cadney, L.
- BROOM.**—*Cytisus scoparius*, Link. General. There is said to be a male and female Broom in the township of Holme in the parish of Bottesford, L. The male plant never flowers, and is said to be found in a small plantation near the Hall.—W. F. What can this be? At Doddington, K. The Broom is also called "Heder and Sheder," male and female.—R. E. G. C. The flowers are used to make wine in the latter place; and the green shoots boiled as a remedy for dropsy. The celebrated *Lincoln-green* was a dye, it is said, made originally from the blue of the Woad—*Isatis tinctoria*, L., and the yellow of the Broom. But this is a mistake, or at least in later times surely the Dyer's Weed—*Gemista tinctoria*, L.—which grows wild in the county, furnished the yellow.

- BROWN-SHILLERS.**—The nuts of *Corylus Avellana*, L. "Because when brown and ripe they are ready to 'shill' out."—R. E. G. C. Graffoe, K.
- BUCK-THISTLE.**—*Carduus lanceolatus*, L.; Bottesford, L.—M. E. W. P.
- BUCKTHORN.**—1, *Rhamnus catharticus*, L.; Cadney, L.; 2, *Prunus spinosa*, L.; North-west Linca.—E. P.
- BULL-HASSOCKS.**—*Aira caespitosa*, L. "So called because they grow like the hair on a bull's forehead."—M. G. W. P. "There is a place called *Bullhassocks* in the parish of Wroot, in the Isle of Axholme."—E. P.
- BULL-RUSH.**—1, *Typha latifolia*, L.; 2, *T. angustifolia*, L.; in all Divisions; 3, Several species of *Scirpus*; Boston, H.
- BULLS-AND-COWS.**—*Arum maculatum*, L.; Graffoe, K.
- BULLY and BULLIES.**—1, *Prunus inistitia*, L.; 2, *P. spinosa*, L.; much more often the former than the latter. Bottesford, L., and Graffoe, K. "At Fulbeck, K., a distinction is made between Bullies and Sloes, the former word being applied to the larger fruit of *P. inistitia*, and the latter to the fruit of *P. spinosa*. After harvest the women and children used to go out gathering Bullies for *Bullace wine*."—J. B. D.
- BULLY-BLOW.**—The blossom of *Prunus*. Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- BUMBLE, or BUMBLES.**—*Scirpus lacustris*, L.; Graffoe, K. "Brought from Holland."—R. E. G. C.
- BUR, BURR, and BURRS.**—1, *Arctium Lappa*, L.; 2, *Galium Aparine*, L.; both at Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- BURDOCK.**—*Arctium Lappa*, L. General. "The grated dried stems, administered in pills or in water, are used as a local medicine, and are said to be most useful (for what disease?)." Mumby, L.—J. B. D.
- BURNET.**—*Poterium officinale*, Hook. f.; Tothill, L., "Where the flower-heads are used for making *Burnet wine*."—S. A.
- BURRAGE.**—*Borago officinalis*, L.; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- BUR-REED.**—*Sparagnum ramosum*, Huds.; Cadney, L.
- BUTTER-AND-EGGS.**—A garden variety of *Narcissus*. Bottesford, L.—M. G. W. P.
- BUTTER-BUR.**—*Petasites vulgaris*, Desf.; Bottesford Moors, L.; Brandon, K.
- BUTTERCUPS.**—1, The general name for many species of *Ranunculus*; 2, More rarely *Potentilla anserina*, L. At Bottesford, L., they say the yellow of the Buttercups colours the butter in the month of June. Children in Lindsey hold the flowers under each others chins, and if there happens to be bright sunlight and the colour is reflected upon their skin, they are said to 'like butter.'
- BUTTONS.**—The double garden form of *Bellis perennis*, L.; Graffoe, K.
- CAMOMILE.**—*Anthemis nobilis*, L. General.
- CANDLE PLANT?**—A window plant from abroad. Kirton, L.—F. P.
- CANDY-TUFT.**—The garden plant *Theris umbellata*, L. General.
- CANTERBURY-BELLS.**—*Campanula latifolia*, L.; Holme Wood, L.—F. P.
- CARRAWAY, CARRAWAYES, and CARRAWAY SEED.**—The seeds of *Carum Carui*, L. It is not a native of England, but has been growing freely wild near Boston and recorded several times for Lincolnshire since "John Ray's Remains" were printed in 1661. It is still with us at Leverton, Benington, &c.
- CAT-BANDS.**—*Carex arenaria*, L. "A plant that grows with a running underground root for a yard or more in a straight line. They are about the only thing that can exist on the inland dunes, on account of the wind shifting the sand continually."—W. S. Hardwick Hill, L.
- CAT-BEB.**—*Centranthus ruber*, DC.; Kirton-in-Lindsey.—M. G. W. P.
- CATCH-FLY.**—*Antirrhinum magus*, L. Unfortunately, I made no note at the time, and cannot remember whether I heard, was told, or picked this word out of a local paper. It is curiously uncommon, appearing in no printed work known to me; and yet the flowers of various species of *Linaria* and *Antirrhinum* do often contain and (as I imagine) detain small insects as every botanist knows.

- CAT-HAWS.—The general name for the fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.
- CAT-HEAD.—A kind of apple. Bottesford, L.—E. P.
- CAT-HIPS.—The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L.; Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- CAT-TAILS, or CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.—A Lindsey name for *Typha latifolia*, L., and *T. angustifolia*, L. It is also applied about Louth, L., to a grass, but which I have yet to learn.
- CHEATS.—*Bromus sterilis*, L. "The field is very full of Cheats to-year."—J. E. B.
- CHEESE-CAKES, or CHESES.—A common name for the seeds of *Malva sylvestris*, L. General.
- CHERRY-PIE.—A general name for the garden plant *Heliotropium peruvianum*, L.
- CHICK-WEED, or CHICKEN-WEED.—The general name for *Stellaria media*, L., and at times of *S. aquatica*, Scop.
- CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS.—*Luzula campestris*, Will.; Alford, L. See SWEEPS.
- CHRISTMAS-ROSE.—*Helleborus niger*, L., of our gardens.
- CLAY-LEAF.—*Tussilago Farfara*, L.; Lindsey. "The flowers of this plant are used for making wine, called *Clary-wine*, and very nasty it is."—S. A.
- CLEATS.—1, *Petasites vulgaris*, L.; 2, *Tussilago Farfara*, L. Both at Bottesford, L. 2, "Wine is made from the flowers of this plant."—M. G. W. P.
- CLEAVERS.—*Galium Aparine*, L. "From its habit of *cleaving* to objects which come in contact with it."—B. & H.
- CLOCK.—The head of seed of *Leontodon Taraxacum*, L., is so called in Lindsey and Kesteven from children blowing the down away to see what o'clock it is.—M. G. W. P.
- CLOVER.—Red Clover, *Trifolium pratense*, L., especially. *T. repens*, L. is always called White Clover. Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- COB-NUT.—The Lindsey and Kesteven name for *Corylus Avellana*, L., variety *grandis*. "It is the name of an old game among the children played with nuts."—Wright's Dictionary.
- COCK'S-COMB.—*Celosia cristata*, L., of gardens; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- CODDLED-APPLE.—*Epilobium hirsutum*, L. "From the odour of the flowers and young shoots."—B. & H. Confirmed by recent use.—J. S. S.
- CODLINS-AND-CREAM.—As above. Hough, K., 1892.—J. B. D.
- COG-WHEEL.—*Ranunculus arvensis*, L.; Alford, L.—J. E. M.
- COLE and COLEWORT.—*Brassica napus*, L. North-west Lindsey.—E. P. But is not the common cultivated cabbage—*B. oleracea*, L.—called so too?
- COLOURBINE.—*Aquilegia vulgaris*, L.; Bottesford, L.—H. T.
- COLT'S-FOOT.—A common name for *Tussilago Farfara*, L. "This is used still in local cough mixtures and for 'Herb beer.'"—J. B. D. "A wine is made from the flowers in spring."—J. R.
- COMFREY.—*Symphytum officinale*, L.; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- CORN-BIND.—*Convolvulus arvensis*, L.; Cadney, L.
- CORN COCKLE.—1, *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.; 2, *Scabiosa arvensis*, L.; both Bottesford, L.—F. P. But I want other authority for the application of this name to these plants.
- CORN MARIGOLD.—*Chrysanthemum segetum*, L.—Reference lost.
- CORN-POPPLE.—1, *Lychnis Githago*, Lam.; 2, *Lychnis alba*, Mill. 1, Kesteven; 2, Cadney, L.
- CORN-SOW-THISTLE.—*Sonchus arvensis*, L. "Used medicinally, according to a labourer, in the Alford, L., district."—J. B. D.
- COTTON GRASS.—*Eriophorum angustifolium*, Roth; Twiggmore, L.—F. P.
- COUCH-GRASS.—*Triticum repens*, L., always when I have heard the name used.
- COW-GARLIC.—*Allium vineale*, L. This was from a printed work, but my reference is lost.
- COW-GRASS.—*Trifolium medium*, L.; Bottesford, L.—E. P.
- COW-MUMBLE.—*Heracleum sphondylium*, L.—B. & H.
- COW-PAP.—*Heracleum sphondylium*, L.; Tothill, L.—J. B. D.
- COW-PARSLEY.—*Myrrhis odorata*, Scop.; Boston, H.—P. T. *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffm. is suggested by J. B. D., and this is much more likely.

- COW-RATTLE.—*Rhinanthus Cristagalli*, L.; Bigby, L.—E. P. F.
- COWS-AND-CALVES.—A common name for *Arum maculatum*, L.
- COWSLIP.—*Primula veris*, L. "This name is pronounced as if spelt Cooslop."—M. G. W. P. "From the flowers while still fresh the well-known wine is made. For 'tea,' the corollas are carefully picked from the calyx and dried, not too thickly spread on trays, in the sun. Hung up in bags in a place free from damp, they come in for winter use."—J. B. D.
- COW-WHEAT.—*Odonites rubra*, Pers.; Cadney, L.—J. G.
- CRAB, CRAB-APPLE, and CRAB-TREE.—The common name for the fruit and tree *Pyrus Malus*, L. "The juice of crabs, pressed out by a small machine for the purpose, was used as vinegar, and called 'crabvarjuice.' After most of the juice was pressed out, water was mixed with the pulp to make an acid drink, sometimes called 'Perry.' Compare Tusser's *Husbandry*, xvii.
- 'Stamp crabs that may
Make verjuice and perry.'
- Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- CRAMMOCK.—*Pulicaria dysenterica*, Gaert.; Cadney, L.
- CRAN-BERRY.—*Vaccinium Oxycoccus*, L.; Isle of Axholme.—W. P., 1815. East Fen, L.—Sir J. B.
- CREEPING JENNY.—1, *Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth.; 2, *Lysimachia Nummularia*, L. 1, Flixborough, L.; "Used in cases of deafness, and in making Herb-beer." —J. B. D. 2, Sturton, L.—J. B. D.
- CRESS?—Information wanted.—B. & H.
- CROW-BERRY.—*Empetrum nigrum*, L.; Isle of Axholme.—W. P., 1815.
- CROWFOOT, CROWSFOOT, and CROWFEET.—A common name for *Orchis masula*, L., and *O. morio*, L., generally; but about Louth applied to *Ranunculus Ficaria*, L.—H. W. K.
- CUCKOOS and CUCKOO-FLOWER.—The general name for *Cardamine pratensis*, L.
- CUCKOO-PINT.—*Arum maculatum*, L.; Bottesford, L. Other authority wanted.
- CUPS-AND-SAUCERS.—The fruit of *Quercus Robur*, L.; Bottesford, L.
- CURRENTS, CURRANT-BERRIES, CURRAN-BERRIES, and CORRAN-BERRIES, are forms of the name applied generally to *Ribes rubrum*, L., and *R. nigrum*, L., of our kitchen gardens.
- CUSTARD-CHEESES.—The seeds of *Malva sylvestris*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- DAFFODIL, DAFFODILLY, DAFFADOWNDILLY.—The commonest name for the double form of *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus* L., of our gardens, and old house-places.
- DAISY.—The common name for *Bellis perennis*, L. When the under side of the rays are tinged with purple they are said to be stained with Abel's blood. Bottesford, L.—E. A. W.—P.
- DAMSON.—The common name for *Prunus communis*, Huds., var. *damascena*. This plum is said to have first been brought from Damascus.—B. & H.
- DANDELION.—A name in general use for *Taraxacum officinale*, Web. *Dandelion Tea* is made by pouring boiling water on the cut-up root. It should be drunk as soon as made. *Dandelion Wine*: Pour boiling water on the flowers, and leave to stand two or three days, add sugar, a lemon, and an orange!—W. R.
- DANE-WORT.—*Egopodium Podagraria*, L.; Bigby, L.—E. P. F.
- DAY-LILY?—Sturton-by-Stowe, L.—J. B. D.
- DAY-FLOWER.—*Cistus ladaniferus*, L.; Bottesford, L.—L. P.
- DEAD-NETTLE and DEAF-NETTLE.—A general name for *Lamium album*, L., and *L. purpureum*, L. They are sometimes also called BLIND-NETTLE.
- DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.—*Nigella Damascena*, L., when in seed. Stowe, L.—J. B. D. See LOVE-IN-A-MIST.
- DEVIL'S-BIT and DEIL'S-BIT.—*Scabiosa succisa*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.

- DEVIL'S-GUT.—1, *Corvaculus arvensis*, L.; 2, *C. Sepium*, L. 1, Brandon, K.—T. B. 2, Louth, L.—H. W. K.
- DEVIL'S-PLAYTHING.—*Achillea millefolium*, L.; Grimaby, L.—W. R.
- DIDDERING and DITHERING-GRASS.—*Briua media*, L.; Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- DIKE-BUTTERCUPS.—*Caltha palustris*, L.; Alford, L.—J. B. D.
- DILL ?—It is used in the county, I know. In Nottinghamshire is applied to tares—*Vicia sepium*, L.—“Fetch a load of dilla.”—J. B. D.
- DOCK.—A name applied to all our native *Rumex*. It takes many forms in the county, e.g., DOCKAN, DOCKEN, DOCKIN, and DOCKINGS. “Children at Louth, L., used to apply Docken leaves to their hands after having been stung by nettles, saying, ‘Docken go in, Nettle come out.’”—H. W. K. “Where there's a nettle you'll find a dock”; i.e., poison and its antidote are found side by side. “Where nettles and docken and thistles will grow, a farmer may scrat a living”; i.e., they require good soil.
- DODDER.—1, *Spergula arvensis*, L.; 2, *Cuscuta Trifolii*, Bab. 1, Brandon, K.—J. B. D. Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C. 2, Bottesford, L.—E. P.
- DOG-DAISY.—1, *Bellis perennis*, L., a general name; 2, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.—B. & H. But I have no modern record for 2.
- DOG-MOUTH and DOG-MOOTH.—*Antirrhinum majus*, L.; Winterton, L.—W. F.
- DOG-ROSE.—The wild *Roses* in contradistinction to the garden forms, especially *Rosa canina*, L.
- DOGTAIL GRASS.—*Cynosurus cristatus*, L.; Boston, H.—P. T.
- DOG-VIOLET.—1, *Viola sylvatica*, Fr.; and perhaps *V. palustris*, L. Lindsey and Keateven.
- DOGWOOD ?—Certainly used for some shrub, but not *Cornus sanguinea*, L. I think.
- DOTHER.—See DODDER (1).
- DOWBALL.—The field Turnip, *Brassica Rapa*, L.—J. E. B.
- DRAGON'S MOUTH.—*Antirrhinum majus*, L.; Winterton, L.—W. F.
- DRAKE'S-FEET.—*Orchis mascula*, L.; Bottesford, Alford, and Winterton, all in L. “Drake, perhaps, is short for dragon here. It is a ‘wicked plant’ in Lincolnshire!”—M. G. W. P.
- DUCK-MEAT and DUCK-WEED.—*Lemna minor*, L., and other species of this genus. General.
- DWARF-ELDER.—*Cegripodium Podagraria*, L.—Reference lost.
- DUSTY MILLER or MILNER.—1, *Cerastium tomentosum*, L.; 2, *Primula Auricula*, L. 1, Bottesford, L.—F. P.; 2, Winterton, L.—W. F.
- DUTCH MYRTLE.—*Myrica Gale*, L?; Kirkby Moor, L. “In October, 1892, while botanising on this moor, I was given to drink at a cottage a glass of bitterish liquor made from Dutch Myrtle.”—J. B. D.
- EAR-RING FLOWER.—The common garden Fuchsia.—J. E. B.
- EARTH NUT.—1, *Bunium flexuosum*, With.; 2, *Plantago major*, L. 1, Bottesford and Tothill, both L.; 2, Grimsby, L.—W. R.
- EGGS-AND-BACON.—*Linaria vulgaris*, Mill.; Louth, L.—H. W. K. Fulbeck, K.—L. B. D.
- EGGS-AND-CREAM.—*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L., var. *incomparabilis bicolorata* of gardens; Bottesford, L.—M. G. W. P.
- ELDER, ELLER, and ELLER-TREE.—*Sambucus nigra*, L. General.
- ELM, EL-EM, ELLUM.—*Ulmus campestris*, L., and its varieties. General.
- ENEMY.—*Anemone nemorosa*, L.; Graffoe, K. “A mis-pronunciation of the generic name.”—R. E. G. C.
- ESH.—See ASH.
- EVENING PRIMROSE.—*Enothera biennis*, L. General.
- EVERLASTING PEA.—All peas that are not annual, especially *Lotyrus latifolius*, Gært. —F. P.
- EVERLASTINGS.—A name applied to many foreign *Compositae*, from their retaining their shape and colour when dried.—B. & H.

- EYEBRIGHT.—*Veronica Chamædrys*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- EYSEEDS.—*Sakia Verbenaca*, L.(?) ; Bottesford, L.—E. P. "A decoction of this plant is locally used for sprains."—M. H. S.
- FAIRY CUPS.—*Primula veris*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- FAIRY PURSES.—*Nidularia campanulata*, Sow. ; Bottesford, L.—E. A. W.-P.
- FAIRY-RINGS.—The circular or semi-circular dark-coloured rings of grass in pasture fields where various *Agarics* grow ; e.g., *A. arvensis*, Schaff. ; *A. personatus*, Fr. ; *A. gambosus*, Fr. ; *A. campestris*, L. ; and *Marasmius oreades*, Fr.—J. B. D.
- FAT-HEN and FAT-END.—One, if not more, of the species of *Chenopodium* is so called. Bottesford, L.—M. G. W. P. Sturton-by-Stow, L.—J. S. Brandon, K.—J. B. D.
- FEATHERFEW.—*Pyrethrum Parthenium*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—M. G. W. P.
- FEMALE HEMS.—*Galeopsis Tetrakis*, L. perhaps.—B. & H. More information wanted. See Halliwell's *Dictionary*.
- FENKLE or FENKELLE.—*Feniculum vulgare*, Gærtn. See Halliwell's *Dictionary*.
- FENNEL.—The general name for *Feniculum vulgare*, Gærtn.
- FEN OAKS.—Different species of the genus *Salix*. Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- FERRET'S EYE.—*Alonsoa incisiifolia*, L. ; Loutheske Hundred, L.—T. L.
- FIDDLE.—*Daucus Carota*, L. ; Bottesford and Yaddlethorpe, L.—M. G. W. P.
- FIDDLES.—*Scrophularia aquatica*, L. ; Messingham, L.—G. T.
- FIMBLE.—The pistiliferous plant of *Cannabis sativa*, L. North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- FINE LEAF ?—Halliwell's *Dict.* Information wanted.
- FINE WINDSTRAW.—*Agrostis vulgaris*, With. ; Isle of Axholme.—W. P.
- FIR.—A general name for the commoner species of *Abies*, *Larix*, and *Pinus*.—B. & H.
- FIR APPLE or CONES.—The fruit of the above.
- FIZGIGGS.—*Sencio Jacobæa*, L. ; Cadney, L.—E. A. W.-P.
- FLAG, FLAGS, FLAG-PLANT.—*Tris Pseudocorus*, L., especially, but also as a general term for all 'grass-like' herbage in or near water.
- FLAX.—*Linum usitatissimum*, L. General.
- FLEABANE.—1, *Tula crithmoides*, L. ; 2, *Erigeron acris*, L. 1, Boston, H.—P. T. 2, North-west L.—E. P.
- FLY BENT.—*Molinia caerulea*, Moench. ; Isle of Axholme.—W. P.
- FOAL-FOOT.—A common name for *Tussilago Farfara*, L.
- FODDER.—*Glyceria aquatica*, Sm. Lindsey & Hollnd.—W. M.
- FORGET-ME-NOT.—Applied to field and road-side species of *Veronica*. Cadney, L.—E. A. W.-P.
- FOX GLOVE.—*Digitalis purpurea*, L. General.
- FOX-POISON.—*Daphne Laureola*, L. Information wanted.
- FOX'S BRUSH.—*Sedum reflexum*, L. ; Graffoe, K. From the bushy shape of its leaf spikes.—R. E. G. C.
- FRENCH HONEYSUCKLE.—*Hedysarum coronarium*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- FRENCH LILAC.—*Centranthus ruber*, DC. ; Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- FUMITORY.—*Fumaria officinalis*, L. I have heard this name, but cannot say in what parish.
- FUR, FUR-BUSH, and FURZE.—Common names for *Ulex europæus*, L. "A farm-house near Alford, L., is called *Furze-hill*, probably because much *Ulex* grows there."—J. B. D.
- FUZZ-BALL.—A common name for *Lycoperdon Bovista*, L.
- GALE and SWEET GALE.—*Myrica Galea*, E. ; Twigmore, L.—E. A. W.-P.
- GALLS.—The excrescences on the twigs of the Oak—*Quercus Robur*, L.—produced by the Gall-fly—*Cynips quercus-folii*, L.—and on the Dog-rose—*Rosa canina*, L.—by *Rhodites rosea*, L.
- GALLS.—*Myrica Galea*, L. ; Isle of Axholme.—F. C. (1661).
- CARLICK.—A common name for *Allium ursinum*, L.

- GARTH CRESS.—*Lepidium sativum*, L. Obsolete. See Halliwell's *Dictionary*.
- GENTLEMAN JOHN.—*Viola tricolor*, L., of our own fields. Louthesk Hundred, L.—T. L.
- GERMAN LILAC.—*Centranthus ruber*, DC. ; North-west L.—E. P.
- GIBS.—The catkins of various *Salix*. Bottesford, L. "So called from their downy yellow colour, *Gib* being the local name for a gosling."—M. G. W. P.
- GILLIFLOWER, GILLIVER.—The single form of *Chelidonium Chelidonium*, L. 1, Bottesford, L.—F. P. 2, Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- GLADINE.—*Tris Pseudocorus*, L. Obsolete. See *Dictionaries*: Halliwell's and Wright's.
- GLODEN.—*Helianthus annuus*, L. Obsolete. See as above.
- GOD'S EYE.—*Veronica Chamaedrys*, L. ; Bottesford, L. "If anyone plucks it, his eyes will be eaten."—E. P.
- GOGGLES.—The fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L. ; North Linca.—B. & H.
- GOLD, GOU'D, GOLDING, GOULDINGS, and in other forms.—*Chrysanthemum segetum*, L. General.
- GOLDEN DOCK.—*Rumex maritimus*, L., Holland.—J. R. (1670). A book-name only, I believe.
- GOLDEN DROPS.—*Cytisus Laburnum*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—L. P.
- GOLDEN ROD.—A name applied to our garden species of *Solidago*. Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- GOLDLOCKS.—*Polytrichum commune*, L. ; Isle of Axholme.—W. P. (1815).
- GOOSE-AND-GOSLINGS.—The catkins of Willows, especially *Salix Caprea*, L.—See Brogden's *Glossary*.
- GOOSEBERRY.—The general name for *Ribes Grossularia*, L.
- GOOSE-GOB.—The ripe fruit of *Ribes Grossularia*, L. General.
- GOOSE-GRASS.—*Galium Aparine*, L. ; Lindsey & Kesteven. *Potentilla Anserina*, L. ; Holland & Lindsey.
- GOOSE TANSEY.—*Potentilla Anserina*, L., Linca.—B. & H.
- GORSE.—*Ulex Europaeus*, L. ; Bottesford and Tothill, both L.—E. P. & J. B. D.
- GOSLINGS.—The catkins of Willows ; Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- GOSS.—*Ulex europaeus*, L. ; Bottesford, L. "There is a place at Messingham, L., *Gossacres*, and the Linnet—*Acanthis cannabina*, L.—is known as the *Goss-Linnet*."—E. P. "A field at Fulbeck, K., is called the *Goss-close*."—J. B. D.
- GOUT-WEED.—*Ægopodium Podagraria*, L. ; Bigby, L.—F. P. F.
- GRANNY-HOODS.—*Aquilegia vulgaris*, L. ; Winterton, L.—W. F.
- GREEN GINGER.—*Artemisia vulgaris*, L. ; Lincoln City.—B. & H.
- GREEN-SAUCE.—1, *Rumex Acetosa*, L. ; 2, *R. Acetosella*, L. General.
- GROUND-ASH.—1, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L. ; 2, A young ash tree—*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.—when cut down below the ground so that the root makes a walking stick handle.—E. P. & H. W. K.
- GROUND-ELDER.—1, *Mercurialis perennis*, L. ; 2, *Ægopodium Podagraria*, L. 1, Bottesford, L.—E. A. W.-P. 2, Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- GROUND IVY.—*Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P.
- GROUND LILAC.—*Centranthus ruber*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—F. P. Louthesk Hundred, L.
- GROUND NUT.—*Plantago major*, L. ; Grimsby, L.
- GRUNSEL and GRUNSIL.—*Senecio vulgaris*, L. General.
- GUANNER-WEED.—*Elodea canadensis*, Mich.—Bottesford, L.—E. P.
- GUINEA PLANT or FLOWER.—*Kerria japonica*, DC. ; Bottesford, L.—L. P.
- HAIRBELL.—See HAREBELL.
- HAIRIFF, HARRIFF, HAYRIFF, and 'AIRIFF.—*Galium Aparine*, L. General. Tothill, L. "Boiled as food for young turkeys."—S. A. Graffoe, K. "Given to 'Gibs,' i.e., young goslings, chopped up with their food."—R. E. G. C.
- HARD-HEADS.—1, *Plantago lanceolata*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—M. G. W. P. Tothill, L.—J. B. D. Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C. 2, *Centaurea nigra*, L. ; Bottesford, L.—G. T. Cadney, L.—J. R.

- HAREBELL, HAIRBELL, or AIRBELL.**—*Campanula rotundifolia*, L. General.
The two last forms "are quite modern, and seem to have been adopted in accordance with a fancied derivation of the name, which, however, is quite without authority."—B. & H.
- HARE'S-NEEDLE.**—*Scandix pectenvenenis*, L.; Alford, L.—J. B. D.
- HARROW-REST.**—*Ononis arvensis*, L.; North-west L.—E. P.
- HART'S-TONGUE FERN.**—*Scolopendrium vulgare*, Sym. The name wherever this fern grows, but of book origin.
- HASSOCK, HASSOCKS, and HASSOCK-GRASS.**—*Aira caespitosa*, L. General.
- HAYER and HAV-VER.**—*Avena sativa*, L. General.
- HAWS.**—The fruit of *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. General.
- HAWTHORN.**—*Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L.; Bottesford, L., and general, I believe.
- HAYWEED.**—*Asperula odorata*, L.; Winteringham, L.—W. F.
- HAZEL and HEZZLE.**—*Corylus Avellana*, L.; Bottesford, L., and general, I believe.
- HEADACHE.**—*Papaver Rhoeas*, L., *P. dubium*, and *P. Argemone*, L. General.
"To smell the flowers is popularly supposed to cause headache."—S. A.
"The petals of these plants are fermented into home-made wine at Winterton and in other parishes in L."—M. G. W. P.
- HEAL-ALL?**—Information wanted.
- HEART'S EASE.**—*Viola palustris*, L.; Boston, H.—P. T. A mere book name.
- HEATH.**—*Erica Tetralix*, L., and *E. cinerea*, L., more rarely *Calluna Erica*, DC. General.
- HEATHER.**—*Calluna Erica*, DC.; Graffoe, K.—R. E. G. C.
- HELEN.**—*Egopodium Podagraria*, L.; Bransby, L. "Used in making a salve."—J. B. D.
- HELL-WEED.**—*Ranunculus arvensis*, L.; Alford, L.—J. B. D.
- HEMLOCK, HUMLOCK, and HUMLECK.**—*Cheerophyllum sylvestre*, L. especially, but, at times, *Conium maculatum*, L., and the rest of the large *Umbelliferae*. General.
- HEMP NETTLE.**—*Galeopsis Tetralix*, L., sometime, but more often *G. bifida*, Boenn., and *G. speciosa*, Mill.; Newstead, L.—J. H. Cadney, L.—J. R.
- HEN-AND-CHICKEN-DAISY.**—The proliferous garden variety of *Bellis perennis*, L.—B. & H. General.
- HENBANE.**—*Hyoscyamus niger*, L. General where this sporadic plant is found.
- HENBELL and HENKAM.**—*Hyoscyamus niger*, L. See Halliwell's and Wright's *Dictionaries*.
- HENNE.**—*Phragmites communis*, Trin. Gerard's *Herball*, 1597, says:—"Gramen harundinaceum panniculatum, called also Calamogrostis. In Lincolnshire it is called Sheere-grasse or Henne; in other places of the land, Wilde Reede." I am quite satisfied that *Phragmites* is the species meant.
- HERBE-GRASS, HERBI-GRASS, and HERBY-GRASS.**—A general name for the garden herb *Ruta graveolens*, L. Chopped fine and made into pills with butter, it is considered a good thing for sick fowls. At Winterton, L., they say:—"It must only be given in the morning, as in the afternoon it becomes poisonous, 'You know, Herby-grass is Herby-grass in the morning, but Rue in t' afternoon.'"—W. F.
- HEZZLE.**—See HAZEL.
- HIPS.**—The fruit of *Rosa canina*, L. General.
- HOGWEED.**—*Polygonum aviculare*, L.; Brandon, K.—J. B. D.
- HOLLIN, HOLLAND, or more rarely HOLLY.**—*Telex Aquifolium*, L. General.
- HOLYHOKE, or HOKE.**—*Athaea rosea*, L. General.
- HONESTY.**—*Lunaria biennis*, L. General.
- HONEYSUCKLE.**—The general name for *Lonicera Periclymenum*, L. At Graffoe, K., for *Trifolium pratense*, L., too.
- HOP.**—The general name for *Humulus Lupulus*, L.
- HOREHOUND.**—*Marrubium vulgare*, L. General. At Cadney, L., *Ballota nigra*, L., also.

- HORN-BEAM.**—*Carpinus Betulus*, L. A mere planted alien or escape in Lincolnshire.
- HORSE CHESTNUT.**—*Æsculus Hippocastanum*, L. General. "It gets its name from the shape and marks of the scar left by leaf-stalk." Bottesford, L.—G. T., jun. See other explanations in Britten & Holland's *English Plant-names*.
- HORSE MINT.**—1, *Mentha hirsuta*, L., and 2, *M. arvensis*, L. 1, General; 2, Cadney, L. "The leaves, either green or dried, make a wholesome tea, especially useful in heart complaints." Alford, L.—J. B. D.
- HORSE MUSHROOM.**—The general name for *Agaricus arvensis*, L.
- HOUSELEEK.**—The general name for *Sempervivum tectorum*, L. A long and well-established alien.
- HOWLER.**—*Alnus glutinosa*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- HUMLOCK or HUMLOCKS.**—See **HEMLOCK**.
- ICELAND MOSS.**—*Cetraria islandica*, L.; Raseu, L.—F. A. L. *The Naturalist*, 1878, p. 97.
- ICE PLANT?**—A garden and window plant.
- IRBY-DALE GRASS.**—*Euphorbia Helioscopia*, L.; Irby-dale, Laceby, L.—R. M. B.
- IVY, IVIN, or IVORY.**—*Hedera Helix*, L. General.
- JACK-IN-THE-HEDGE.**—*Alliaria officinalis*, Andrzej.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- JACK-IN-PRISON.**—*Nigella damascena*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- JACK-IN-THE-GREEN.**—A garden variety of *Primula caulescens*, Bab., "having a second larger green-tinted corolla." Winterton, L.—W. F.
- JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.**—*Arum maculatum*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- JACK-THISTLE.**—*Cnicus lanceolatus*, Hoffn.; Brandon, K.—J. B. D.
- JACOB'S LADDER.**—*Polemonium caeruleum*, L.; Fulbeck, K.—J. B. D.
- JENNY-RUN-ITH-GROUND, and JENNY-RUN-BY-THE-GROUND.**—*Nepeta Glechoma*, Benth. 1, Flixborough, L.—B. & H. 2, Graffoe Wapentake.—R. E. G. C.
- JENNY-ON-THE-GROUND.**—*Veronica agrestis*, L.; Stixwould, L.—J. A. P.
- JERUSALEM THISTLE.**—*Onopordium Acanthicum*, L.; Cadney, L.—J. R.
- JOE-MAUNDERS?**—Cadney, L.—H. A.
- JUNE LILY?**—North-west Lindsey.—E. A. W.-P.
- KECK, KECKS, KEKS, KIX, and KEX.**—Commonly applied to *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L., but also to many of the larger *Umbelliferae*, more especially to the dead dry stems in winter than the green living plant. General. "I'm as dry as a Kex." Kirton, L.—M. G. W. P. "Miserly and dry as a Kix."—R. Bernard's *Terence*, 1629, p. 207.
- KETLOCK.**—*Brassica sinapis*, Visiani. General.
- KEWSE and KEWSIES.**—Applied to 1, *Anthriscus sylvestris*, Hoffn.; 2, *Heracleum Sphondylium*, L.; 3, *Angelica sylvestris*, L.—B. & H. See **KECK**.
- KEYS.**—Generally applied to the seeds of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L., and more rarely to those of *Acer campestre*, L., and *A. Pseudo-platanus*, L.—E. P. & H. W. K.
- KING CUPS.**—*Caltha palustris*, L.; South Kelsey and Louthesk Hundred, both L.—E. A. W.-P. and T. L.
- KISS-ME.**—The field form of *Viola tricolor*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- KIT BRUSH.**—*Ranunculus arvensis*, L.; Cadney, L.—W. S.
- KOUSH and KOUSHLE.**—See **KEWSE**.
- LADIES and GENTLEMEN.**—*Arum maculatum* L.; Winterton, L.—W. F.
- LAD-LOVE-LASS and LAD'S LOVE.**—*Artemisia Abrotanum*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P. Graffoe Wapentake.—R. E. G. C.
- LADY'S CUSHION.**—*Arabis albidia*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
- LADY'S FINGERS.**—1, *Lotus corniculatus*, L. General. 2, *Anthyllis vulneraria*, L.; Bottesford, L.—E. A. W.-P. Louthesk Hundred, L.—T. L. 3, *Lotus uliginosus*, Schk.; Louth, K.—H. W. K.
- LADY'S HAIR.** *Briza media*, L.; Tothill, L.—J. B. D. Louth, L.—H. W. K.
- LADY'S SLIPPER.**—*Lotus corniculatus*, L.; Barton, L.—C. F. Louthesk Hundred, L.—T. L.

- LADY'S SMOCK.—*Cardamine pratensis*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
 LADY'S THIMBLES.—*Lotus corniculatus*, L.; Winterringham, L.—W. F.
 LADY'S TUFT.—*Arabis alpina*, L.; Winterton and Ashby, both L.—W. F.
 LADY'S WEDDING.—*Hesperis matronalis*, L.; Winterton and North Kelsey, both L.—W. F.
 LAMB'S EAR?—A garden plant. Bottesford, L.—E. A. W.-P.
 LAMBSKIN.—*Conferva crispa*?; North-west Lindsey.—E. P.
 LAMB'S-TOES.—*Anthyllus Vulneraria*, L.; Kesteven.—J. S. S.
 LAMB-TAILS.—A name given by children to the male catkins of *Corylus Avellana*, L.; Graftoe, K.—R. E. G. C. Louth, L.—H. W. K.
 LAMB-TOES.—*Lotus corniculatus*, L.; Kesteven.—J. S. S.
 LARCH or LARCH-FIR.—*Larix europæa*, DC. General.
 LAREBELL.—*Helianthus annuus*, L. See Halliwell's and Wright's *Dictionaries*.
 LARKSPUR.—*Delphinium ajacis*, Reichb. Rarely found in our cornfields; and the general name for garden species of *Delphinium*.
 LAUREL.—*Prunus Laureola*, L. Of our gardens and shrubberies.
 LAVENDER.—The general name for *Levandula vera*, DC.
 LAYLOCK.—See LILAC.
 LEED, WHITE LEED, or LID.—*Glyceria aquatica*, Lin.; Kesteven and Holland. See Miller and Skertchly's *Fenland Past and Present*. The Revd. E. Gillett assigns the name to *Poa aquatica*, L. See T. O. Cockayne's *Saxon Leechdoms, Starcraft, and Wort Cunning*. Modern instances wanted.
 LEMON PLANT.—*Aloysia citrodora*, Kth. Named from the scent of its leaves.
 LENT-CORN.—"Barley and Oats; also Beans, if sown in the Spring."—E. P.
 LENT LILY or LILLIES.—*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L.; Wrawby, L. An old friend says:—"Quite a modern High-Church name."
 LENT ROSE or LENT ROSES.—*Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus*, L. See *Dictionaries*, Halliwell's and Wright's.
 LID.—See LEED.
 LILAC or LAYLOCK.—The general name for *Syringa vulgaris*, L., of our gardens.
 LIME and LINE.—*Filix europæa*, L. General.
 LINCOLNSHIRE PERENNIAL SPINACH.—A book-name for *Chenopodium Bonus-Herivicus*, L. See Messrs. R. Pennell and Sons' *Seed Catalogue*, 1892.
 LINE.—1, The general name for *Linum usitatissimum*, L. The seed is called *Linsed*; and *Lin*. "is the old-fashioned word for Linen, which is sometimes still heard."—M. G. W.-P. 2, A common name for *Filix europæa*, L. See LIME.
 LING.—The general name for *Calluna vulgaris*, Salisb., but very often used for *Erica Tetralix*, L. and *E. cinerea*, L. "On asking the way to Stapleford Moor, of some labourers by the roadside, I was asked if I wanted the "Old Ling Moor."—J. B. D.
 LINTS and LINTINS.—*Vicia sativa*, L. General, but the second form is rarer, but used at Cadney, L., and elsewhere.
 LITTLE SUNFLOWER.—*Helianthemum vulgare*, Gærtn. Grantham, K.
 LOCKS AND KEYS.—Fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*, L.; Bottesford, L.—E. A. W.-P.
 LONDON PRIDE.—*Dianthus barbatus*, L., of gardens. Louthesk Hundred, L.—T. L. Howsham, L.—A. C. *Saxifraga umbrosa*, L., of gardens. Bottesford, L.—H. T. Winterton, L.—M. G. W.-P.
 LONDON TUFT.—*Dianthus barbatus*, L.; Winterton, L.—E. A. W.-P. Louth, L.—H. W. K.
 LORDS AND LADIES.—*Arun maculatum*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven. "The unopened spathes are the Lords: the opened spathes, Ladies."—Fulbeck, K.—J. B. D.
 LOVE-IN-A-MIST.—*Nigella damascena*, L., of gardens when in flower. Bottesford, L.—L. P. Sturton-by-Stowe, L.—J. S. See DEVIL-IN-THE-BUSH.
Supplement to Lincs. N. & Q., April, 1895.

- LOVE-LIES-A-BLEEDING.—*Amaranthus caudatus*, L.; Bottesford, L.—L. P.
- MADNEPS.—*Pastinaca sativa*, L. J. Ray mentions this local name in his *Historia Plantarum*, 1686, Vol. I., p. 410.—J. B. D.
- MAIDEN ASH.—*Fraxinus excelsior*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven. "An ash raised from seed, not one that has grown from the "stool," where a former tree has been felled."—E. P.
- MAIDEN HAIR.—*Briza media*, L.; Boston, H.—P. T.
- MALL.—See MAUL.
- MANDRAKE.—*Bryonia dioica*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven. "Used in working charms to this day."—M. G. W.-P.
- MANGEL-WURZLE.—A cultivate form of *Beta Maritima*, L., introduced from Northern Europe.
- MAPLE.—*Acer campestre*, L. General.
- MARES AND STALLIONS.—*Arum maculatum*, L.; Winterton, L.—W. F.
- MARE'S-TAIL.—*Equisetum arvense*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven. "Formerly used for scouring tin vessels."—Fulbeck, K.—J. B. D.
- MARIGOLD or MARYGOWD.—*Calendula officinalis*, L., of gardens. General. "The petals are used for flavouring soup at Fulbeck, K."—J. B. D.
- MARQUERIE, MERCURY, and MARCORY.—*Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven. Cultivated in gardens, and cooked like Spinach.
- MARRAM or MARRAN.—*Psamma arenaria*, Beauv. Lindsey coast.
- MARSH GOOSE-GRASS.—*Galium palustre*, L.—E. O. A mere book name, I believe.
- MARSH MARIGOLD or MARYGOWD.—*Caltha palustris*, L.; Lindsey and Kesteven.
- MARY and JOSEPH.—Garden species of *Myosotis*. North-west Lindsey.—E.P.
- MAST.—The fruit of *Fagus sylvatica*, L. General.
- MAT-GRASS.—*Psamma arenaria*, Blanv. Lindsey Coast.
- MAUL, MAWL, MALL, and MAULE.—*Malva sylvestris*, L., and its seed. Lindsey and Kesteven. "Used to cure dropsy."—North-west Lindsey.—M. G. W.-P. "Good when boiled to foment bruised."—Stixwould, L.—J. A. P.
- MAY and MAY-TREE.—*Crataegus Oxyacantha*, L. General. "It is unlucky to take may-blossom into a house."—M. G. W.-P. "This unluckiness does not apply to the coloured varieties."—F.P.
- MAY-BLOBS.—*Caltha palustris*, L.; Alford, L.—J. B. D.
- MAY-LILY.—*Convallaria majalis*, L.; Highall Wood.
- MAY-WEED.—*Veronica agrius*, L.; Alford, L. "Because they grow in May in the corn."—J. E. M.
- MAYSES or MAZES.—*Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, L.; Butterwick, L.—M. G. W.-P. Graffoe, K. "Applied indiscriminately to any species of white flowered *Matricaria* or *Anthemis*."—R. E. G. C.
- MEADOW SWEET.—*Spiraea Ulmaria*, L. Lindsey and Kesteven.
- MEDLAR or MEDLAR-TREE.—A not uncommon name in Lindsey for *Mespilus germanica*, L.
- MEET-HER-I'-TH-ENTRY-KISS-HER-I'-TH-BUTTERY.—*Viola tricolor*, L.; North-west Lindsey.—E.P. "This is probably the longest plant-name in the English language."—B. & H.
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Page 28, line 4, *for* Scandenavian *read* Scandinavian.

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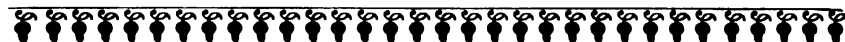
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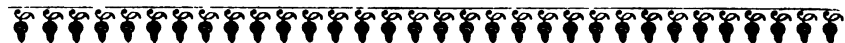
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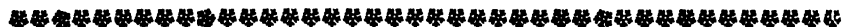
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A QUARTERLY JOURNAL

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.,

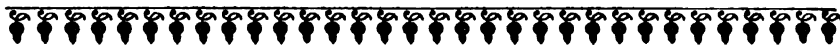
(*Hon. Canon of Lincoln*),

Vicar of Thornton, Horncastle;

AND

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

Lincoln.



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A PROPOSAL has been made to incorporate in this Magazine a section which shall be devoted solely to the *Natural History* of the county, and thus afford the Lincolnshire Naturalists' Union (of which Mr. John Cordeaux of Great Cotes is President) an opportunity of developing its useful work.

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