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OAKHAM CHURCH.

G. Phillips.

THE
RUTLAND MAGAZINE
AND
COUNTY HISTORICAL
RECORD



VOL.
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AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL · DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY
ANTIQUITIES · BIOGRAPHY · DIALECT
FOLK-LORE · LEGEND · GENEALOGY ·
TOPOGRAPHY · NATURAL HISTORY · ETC
OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND
EDITED BY G·PHILLIPS

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VOL. I.

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INTRODUCTORY.

IT is perhaps necessary, when issuing the first number of a new Magazine, that something should be said to justify its appearance in the already overcrowded world of literature, on the ground that it has a place to fill in the shape of a want which it hopes to satisfy.

The study of Archæology and kindred subjects has, of late years, acquired a new popularity; not only with those who were formerly looked upon as harmless, though eccentric, individuals, whose lives seemed to be spent in the contemplation of old books, pictures, coins, fragments of pottery, and bones and stones,—which were looked upon as priceless treasures,—but also with those people who have a real belief in the progress of humanity, and who know that all progress, which is sound, healthy and enduring, must be built on the solid foundation of pre-existing fact.

The special study of the Antiquary is to examine and compare, in the light of history, all those records of the past which Old Father Time has preserved, and from them endeavour to give some insight into the manners, customs and habits of our forefathers. The special mission of the

Rutland Magazine is to unearth those old records which have a local significance and, so long as they embody the spirit of the past, endeavour to make them live and walk the earth once more.

It has long been our wish to collect and preserve, in a permanent form, all facts and matters of interest relating to the Antiquities, Archæology, Architecture, Folk Lore, Curious Customs, Dialect, Place Names and Old Records of our little county. The success which followed the formation of the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society seemed to indicate that the time was opportune for the issue of such a publication; while the promises of support, in response to the preliminary prospectus, were sufficient to show that there is every possibility of the Magazine becoming a permanent and useful addition to the somewhat scanty literature Rutland at present possesses.

It is not our intention to put forward any new ideas or theories on the subjects with which this Magazine will deal, nor shall we be able to take credit for any originality in our method of procedure. We hope, however, to interest our readers in the past history of the county and, by the aid of our literary and pictorial contributors, bring together, as it were in a local museum, the scattered fragments of Antiquarian Lore and tabulate and localize them before they pass down the stream of time into the ocean of oblivion.

Rutland, although the smallest of English counties, has many important historical associations, is rich in objects of Antiquarian interest, and can boast of numerous "Worthies" who were either natives or made this beautiful county their home. The natural surroundings, the flora and fauna, to lovers of nature in all its moods, are objects of never ending interest. A wealth of Roman and Anglo-Saxon remains gives evidence of hoary antiquity; while its dialect, place names and folk lore, separate it from the surrounding counties by a peculiarity all its own.

The Ecclesiastical and Domestic Architectural features take a foremost place for so small an area, and customs, ranging back to Feudal times, still exist, linking present and past in an unbroken chain. Family history and heraldry are to be found graven on tomb and painted in window in every church throughout its boundaries. All these subjects will

come within the scope of the Magazine. In addition Old Manor Houses, Ruined Religious Houses, Holy Wells, Roman Camps, Coins, and Roads, Anglo-Saxon Weapons, Armour and Ornaments, Monumental Inscriptions, Quaint Epitaphs, Family Genealogies, Manorial Customs and Tenures, Old Drawings, Engravings, Pictures, Broadsides, Ballads and Newspapers, Parochial Registers, Churchwardens Accounts, Records, Deeds, Old Books, MSS. and Ancient Charters will be pressed into our service with a view to making them interesting and instructive.

We shall be pleased at any time to have the loan, or a copy, of any manuscripts, deeds, charters or notes relating to the county which readers may consider worthy of record. Photographs or drawing of any place, or portraits of persons connected with the county will be esteemed; and we are open to receive, for review, any work, article or paper containing notices of the whole or any part of Rutland.

A "Queries" column has been provided for readers who desire information on local subjects and answers will be received for publication.

By our own enthusiasm for this self-imposed task we hope to be able to imbue, with the same spirit, our contributors, and, anticipating that every reader will endeavour to promote the success of the *Rutland Magazine*, conclude in the words of Lord Bacon, who says :—

" Out of monuments, names, wordes, proverbs, traditions, private recordes, and evidences, fragments of stories, passages of bookes, and the like, we doe save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

THE EDITOR.

The Library, Oakham.

Jan. 1st, 1903.

OAKHAM CHURCH.



ALTHOUGH a church is mentioned in Domesday as having existed here there is now no trace of it. From that ancient tome we learn that Albert the Clerk had in Okeham, Hameldine and Redlincune one bovate of land in the time of King Edward the Confessor, *i.e.*, in or before the year 1066, and a mill worth sixteen pence a year. He also held, under the King, the churches of Oakham, Hambleton and St. Peter's in Stamford, which belonged to Hambleton, together with the lands adjacent to those churches, *vis.*, seven bovates. This land of his was estimated as sufficient to employ eight ploughs only, but sixteen were used. He had in demesne four caracutes,¹ and eighteen villeins² and six bordarii³ having five carucates.

The annual value in Edward the Confessor's time was £8, at the time of the Conqueror's survey it was £10.

How the church of Oakham became the property of the Abbots of Westminster is a very interesting piece of history. At the time when Albert the Clerk held this manor and the appertinent churches it appears that Queen Edith (or as her name is frequently written Eadgyth) the wife of King Edward the Confessor, held the great manors of Oakham, Hambleton and Ridlington.

For a hundred years previous to the restoration of the Anglo-Saxon Dynasty in the person of Edward the Confessor one long series of wars devastated the country. Fifty years had elapsed between the death of his brother Eadmund Ironside and his own accession, owing to the

-
1. CARACUTE signifies the number of ploughs kept, and not the land or quantity of it.
 2. VILLEINS are supposed to have been tenants of a superior degree to servants, but their persons and property were at the disposal of the Lord of the Manor. Villeins were either regardant, annexed to the manor or land; or in gross, annexed to the person of the Lord, and transferrable by deed from one owner to another: these last held small portions of lands for the purpose of sustaining themselves and their families, but it was at the mere will of the Lord of the Manor. Their tenure was called pure Villenage, and from thence our present copyhold tenures are descended.
 3. BORDARI. These were distinct from Servi and Villeni, being of a less servile condition who had a bord or cottage, with a small parcel of land allowed to them.

invasion of the Danes. The lawlessness of Harold and Harthacnut, culminating as it did in the murder of Ælfred, the brother of Eadmund Ironside, sent a thrill of horror through the country and when Edward the Confessor ascended the throne the cry was for peace. From *Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum* we learn that in order that King Edward might prevail with St. Peter and St. Paul to procure by their prayers peace to himself and his posterity, he applied to Pope Leo, between the years 1048 and 1054, who commanded him to found a monastery in honour of St. Peter, the prince of apostles, either of new construction, or by the improvement and increase of an old foundation. He was to give sufficient provision, out of his rents, to the brethren for their support. The Pope commanded, by his apostolical authority, that the place should be a perpetual habitation of monks under no lay government, except that of the King, and whatsoever privileges the King should give to the establishment, pertaining to the honour of God, the Pope confirmed by his strongest authority and damned the breakers thereof with lasting malediction.

A halo of tenderness spread round this last King of the Old English stock and it is not, therefore, to be wondered at that legends of his pious simplicity, his gentleness and the holiness that gained him the name of Confessor should be chronicled.

It is said that the King, in consequence of a vision, by the advice of St. Wolfinus, who had formerly been Abbot of Westminster, and who then appeared to him and was afterwards canonized for his holiness, fixed upon Westminster as the seat of his pious munificence; a structure, which however early its original foundation, or splendid its former appearance, had remained for a long time in a state of dilapidation until it was restored by King Eadgar, soon after his accession in the year 959, when it was supplied with monks by St. Dunstan, Bishop of London, in 1260.

King Edward removed the parish church of St. Margaret, which stood in the cloisters of the old Abbey, in order to obtain ample space for the display of this new monument of his own zeal for the honour of religion, and on the 5th of the Calends of Jan., 1066, the 28th of Dec., 1065, the church of Westminster was dedicated to St. Peter. King Edward by his charter not only confirmed to the monastery those estates

which belonged to it of the donations of his ancestors and others, but also further endowed it with very great estates in different counties, and amongst other lands gave RUTLAND WITH ALL THINGS THERETO APPERTINENT, AFTER THE DEATH OF QUEEN EDGITHA. *Roteland cum omnibus ad se pertinentibus, post mortem Edigithae reginae (Mon. Ang.)* and this was assented to and signed with the cross by Eadgitha the Queen, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury; Aldred, Archbishop of York; Walter, Bishop of Hereford; Leofric, Bishop of Exeter; William, Bishop of London; Herman, Bishop of Salisbury; Wulstan II, Bishop of Worcester; Siward, Bishop of Rochester; Wulfin, Bishop of Lincoln and Giso, Bishop of Bath and Wells. In addition it is signed by six Abbots, by Rembald the Chancellor, and by four Dukes Leofwine, Gyrrh, Harold and Edwin. By two ministers, Esgarius and Bondius and by Ægelwdus, Wulfric, Siward and Godric (who it is presumed were Comites or Earls) besides four names of ministers who have no cross annexed to them.

Wright, in his introduction to the History of Rutland seems to have taken this charter to include a grant of the whole county, ["King Edward the Confessor by his last will and testament bequeathed this little County (*i.e.*) so much of it as then bore the name of Roteland"] but the grant only extended to the manors, lands and churches in the domain of the King, *vis.*,—Chetene (Ketton) with Tichesovere (Tixover) Berchedone (Barrowden) with its members and Lufenha (Luffenham) and Sculetorp (Tolethorpe) and the Manors of Oakham, Hambledon and Ridlington, with the manor of Albert the Clerk, which he held with the churches, all of which were then held by or under the Queen.

William the Conqueror, did not, however, sanction this grant made by Edward the Confessor for soon after he obtained possession of the Crown, except the manor of the church of Oakham with its chapels, the rest were in the hands of different owners without the slightest recognition of the right of the church of Westminster.

Hugh de Port, who after the death of Queen Edgitha held the lands which had been in her possession in Rutland in farm of the King and seemingly executed the Sheriff's office as part of the duty of the farm, according to Domesday,

received a writ from William the Conqueror directed to all the King's faithful subjects, both French and English, informing them that he had given the title of Rutland to the church of St. Peter at Westminster and thereupon ordering Hugh to put the church in possession.

From the *Cottonian M.S.S.* comes the following reference. "King William Rufus by his writ directed to W—the Sheriff commanded him that he should do full right to the Abbot of Westminster concerning the church of Rutland which Hosbert the Clerk there held of the King and to cause him to have all the customs which the church by right ought to have in such manner as they had them in the time of the King his father." Ranulph Passeflambard attests this document. He was afterwards advanced to the Bishoprick of Durham in 1099—so that the date of this writ may be fixed between 1087 and the above date.

In the 12th year of Henry III (1227) the Abbot of Westminster presented to the church of Oakham, Gilbert Marechal and he was admitted, saving to William, vicar of the church and to Roger de St. John, the vicar of the chapel of Braunston, the right which they had in those vicarages and saving to Geoffrey who held the chapel of Gnossonington (Knossington in Leicestershire) his right in the same. It was provided by the Bishop that Geoffrey should have no right in the church of Hambledon by this institution.

In the year 1228 King Henry III granted and confirmed by a charter to God and the church of All Saints of Oakham all the petition of Gilbert Marechal, Rector of the said church, that all the tenents of the said church of Oakham and the chapels which thereto appertained should be free and acquitted for ever from suit and hundreds and sheriffs' aid and of all their bailiffs and ministers and of all things which to the sheriff or his bailiffs or ministers appertained. And he, therefore, willed that the tenents of the same church and of the chapels thereto belonging should have and hold those liberties and acquittances for ever well and peaceably. He also prohibited upon forfeiture that none of them should herein be vexed or molested and this he did in such manner as the charter of King John his father which at the petition of James Salvage, the late rector of the said church to the same tenents caused to be made and which they had reasonably testified.

By another charter dated Aug. 7 in the 36th year of the reign of Henry III (1252) he declared that he established by his seal all the ordinances made between Gilbert then late Abbot of Westminster (in or before A.D. 1117) William, late Abbot of Westminster (in or after A.D. 1191) Richard de Berking (between 1223 and 1246) predecessor of Richard the Abbot who was then living, and the convent of Westminster. The King also granted and confirmed, as far as lay in his power for himself and his heirs, the church of Oakham in the diocese of Lincoln with all the farms, assize rents, possessions and other things thereto appertaining mentioned in the writings between the said Gilbert, William and Richard de Berking late Abbots of Westminster and their convent.

In the 29th Edward I. (1300) the Abbot and Convent of Westminster presented John de Longford to the benefice of the church of Oakham vacant by the death of Richard de Ware and by inquisition then taken by the Archdeacon of Northampton (Thomas Sutton) by virtue of his office, it was found that the benefice was in Rectory and not in Vicarage and that it consisted in the following, *vis.*,—in all the altarage of the church of Oakham and of the chapels of Langham, Egleton, Brook, Gunthorpe and of Thorpe (Barleythorpe) with all the small tithes of whatever kind appertinent to altarage and with a moiety of the hay of all the parishioners as well of the church of Oakham as of the aforesaid chapels; and in one caracute of land with the appertanances; and in one house situate on the south side of the church of Oakham, and in the tythes of corn in the parish of Oakham to the amount of three marks; and in one mark which the chapel of Knossington paid yearly to the church of Oakham; and in all that the Rector of this church should be able to recover from the chapel of Knossington aforesaid. The Abbot and Convent of Westminster were to take in the name of their perpetual benefice, all the fruits and income of the church of Oakham and its chapels aforesaid with all the lands, homages and rents to the said church and chapels belonging, except those which belonged to the said (presentible or presentative) benefice and had belonged thereto from time past and with one mansion situate at the east part of the church of Oakham. And moreover the person enjoying the (presentative) benefice was to bear all burdens Episcopal and Archidiaconal ordinary and accustomed incident to the

church and chapels aforesaid and to provide for the service of the said church and chapels fit priests and ministers and ought continually to reside at Oakham and personally to minister in the church there. And the said John was admitted to the said benefice under the burden of personal ministry and continual residence thereupon and was canonically instituted and sworn to Episcopal and Canonical obedience in the form accustomed.

In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* taken by order of Pope Nicholas IV. in the year 1291 there is a note of "Ecclesia de Okeham £70 0 0. Vicaria ejusdem £20 0 0" from which it would appear that it was then a vicarage and not a rectory.

From this time until the dissolution of the Abbey of Westminster, which took place in the reign of Edward VI. (1549), the Abbot and Convent of Westminster continued patrons of the living; but though the Dean and Chapter, their Protestant successors, were permitted to retain the tithes, the advowson of the vicarage was granted by the King in a charter dated 12 April 1549 to Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, and his successor for ever.

This arrangement was, however, set aside by Dr. Henry Compton, Bishop of London who transferred the living to the Right Hon. Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham and Lord of the Castle and Manor of Oakham, in exchange for the two advowsons of the rectories of Leigh and Prittlewell, in the county of Essex. To enable and confirm this exchange, a special Act of Parliament was passed in March, 1696, entitled "An Act for the exchange of certain advowsons between the Bishop of London and Earl of Nottingham."

The tithes were evidently a source of trouble in those days. In 1658 a petition was sent by the inhabitants of Oakham to the Protector. It ran as follows:—"We have the largest congregation in the county, a great door of hope, and an able and godly minister, but the living is burdened with heavy first fruits, and with three chapels of ease, each having a curate, maintained by the incumbent, for if they received the profits of their village, the residue arising from Oakham would only be £50, chiefly in petty tithes, troublesome to collect. There are five impropriations in the parish yet in lease, late belonging to the Dean and Chapter of

Westminster, now worth £110, and will be worth more when the leases expire. We beg, therefore, £70 for our minister." Then follows an account of the revenues of Oakham vicarage and its three chapels, *vis.* :—Parish Church of Oakham-cum-Barlithorpe, £50; Langham tithes, £40; and augmentation, £50. Total, £90. Egleton, £20; Brooke, £20. There is also an account of the impropriations in Oakham parish, total value £111. It was proposed that of this £111, £90 be given to Oakham, making it £140; £21 to Egleton and Brooke, which were to be united, thus making them £61, and Langham was to have its present profit of £90. The petition was approved and allowed and signed by the Protector.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster continued to receive the Great Tithe until about the year 1850; since then the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have received it. The Vicar continues to receive the small Tithe.

The following list of Rectors and Vicars of Oakham has been obtained from the Bishop's Registers at Lincoln from 1220 to 1540, and after that date at Peterborough.

1227—GILBERT MARECHAL instituted as *Rector*, saving to William *Vicar* of the same church.

1235—WILLIAM DE LYRA. He was instituted but whether as *Rector* or *Vicar* is not stated.

1248—STEPHEN appears as *Vicar* of Oakham.

? —JOHN DE CLARE, *Rector*. The date of this appointment is unknown, but he resigned.

1264—GEOFFRY DE ESSEWELLE.

? —WALTER DE MARCHIA. Date of appointment unknown.

1283—RICHARD DE LA WARE, *Rector*.

1300—JOHN DE LONGFORD, *Rector* of Oakham, with chapelries annexed, Langham, Egleton, Brok, Gunthorpe and Thorpe (Barleythorpe).

1318—NICHOLAS DE MERITON, *Vicar*.

1321—ALURED DE BROK, *Vicar*.

1335—JOHN LE FLEMMYNG, *Rector* of Wolde, exchanged with Alured de Brok.

1338—WILLIAM DE PENSAX, on resignation of John Batchelor. So says the Register. Surnames were very uncertain, a man frequently being called after the place he came from. In this instance probably his name was John Batchelor, and he came from Flanders. Consequently he would often be called John le Flemmyng.

1379—JOHN SKAILE presb^r by Abbot and Convent of Westminster immediately subject to the Holy Roman Court on death of William Pensaz.

1380—WILLIAM DE WALTON, *Vicar*.

1383—THOMAS DE NEWTON, *Vicar*.

1394—STEPHEN WHYTTWELL, *Vicar*.

1397—ROBERT STONHAM, *Vicar*.

1409—ROBERT ERNESBY, *Vicar*.

1410—RICHARD ALDENHAM, *Vicar*.

? —JOHN HENTON. Date unknown.

1452—WILLIAM COVENTRE, *Vicar*.

1475—(21 Aug) JOHN DUNMOWE.

1476—(10 March) JOHN VERNHAM (OF WARNHAM), *Vicar*.

1477—JOHN WYMARKE, *Vicar*.

1487—ROBERT LEGGE (aliâ PATTYNGTON), *Vicar*.

1490—RICHARD WALTON, *Vicar*.

1499—WILLIAM BOTILLER, *Vicar*.

1528—GEORGE DADELEY, *Vicar*.

By a charter dated Sep. 4, 1541, the See of Peterborough, formerly part of the Lincoln Diocese, was erected and no trace can be found of any institutions between 1528 and 1561.

1561—(21 Nov.) THOMAS TARTE, *Clerk*.

1565—(13 June) THOMAS THYCKPENNYE.

1596—(11 Oct.) WILLIAM PEACHIE.

1644—RICHARD TIDD, *Clerk*.

1645—ABRAHAM WRIGHT—instituted but not inducted (Benjamin King was thrust into this living after Mr. Wright had been admitted to it by institution). Returned to Oakham 1659 and died there in privacy and retirement, 1690.

1690—(14 Jan.) JOHN WARBURTON, *Clerk*.

1736—(1 Oct.) JOHN WILLIAMS, *Clerk*.

1782—(12 Ap.) RICHARD WILLIAMS, *Clerk*.

1806—(18 Jan.) RICHARD WILLIAMS, *Vicar*.

1815—(30 Aug.) HENEAGE FINCH, *Vicar*.

1865—JOHN MOULD, *Vicar*.

1894—(8 Nov.) FREDERICK BAGGALLAY, *Vicar*.

(To be continued.)

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF RUTLAND CHURCHES.



THE ARCHDEACONRY OF OAKHAM is widely celebrated for the general excellence of its Churches. Perhaps no district is more deservedly celebrated; for though some others—such as South Lincolnshire, and parts of Norfolk, Suffolk and Somerset—may be superior in the size and magnificence of their churches, we may venture to think that they cannot rival ours in archæological interest, in variety, or in beauty of details.

But though many of the churches of North Northamptonshire have been described and illustrated in well-known architectural works, such as those of Rickman, Parker, Bloxam, &c., and some more fully in special books on the subject, such as Paley's or Sweeting's on the Churches near Peterborough, or Sharpe's on those of the Nene Valley, very little has hitherto been done to gain for those of RUTLAND the attention they certainly merit. The series of appreciative, but somewhat discursive, articles by Thomas Paradise, which appeared in the *Stamford Mercury* from 1860 to 1863, represents almost all that has been published about them collectively.

No doubt everybody interested in such matters has seen, or at least heard of, such a famous specimen of Norman work as Tickencote chancel arch, or of Transition as Ketton west front; but these are not the only excellent examples of those styles, nor the only objects of interest or beauty in the ecclesiastical architecture of the county: there are many others well—if not equally well—deserving of notice.

It is true that "the predominant partner" in the Archdeaconry may claim to have many of the most important buildings: that is only what we might expect when we remember that more than two-thirds of the parishes belong to it; but this fact should not lead to the disparagement or neglect of the many fine churches to be found in the smaller division. Indeed, considering that there are only forty-five

ancient churches in Rutland, there is quite an exceptionally large proportion of fine ones, and the general average is distinctly high. Oakham and Langham, for instance, would certainly be in the front rank in any district; and it is not here a case of these being first and the rest nowhere. For the number of those deserving a *proxime accessit* is comparatively very large: Ketton, Empingham, Exton, Cottesmore, Whissendine, Lyddington, Seaton, North Luffenham and Ryhall by no means exhausting the list of those which are admirable as whole buildings, while a list of those with interesting or beautiful details would include nearly every medieval church in the county.

To come now to our more immediate subject—some special characteristics of the buildings, and some local peculiarities for which they are remarkable. The first of these characteristics, and the most important, is so obvious, that scarcely any one acquainted with them can fail to notice it—their great variety. Hardly any two churches are alike as whole buildings, and certainly in no two do we find the details alike, even in the not infrequent cases where the working of the same master mind or hand can be clearly traced. This observation is true also of the other part of the Archdeaconry—North Northamptonshire; but it is eminently true of Rutland. Most striking is it when we come from examining churches in other districts. In Norfolk or in Somerset, for instance, we may see, almost in adjoining parishes, ten or a dozen churches which have such a strong resemblance both in general form and outline, and in particular feature and treatment, that they are nearly replicas one of another. Nor is this all; for in each separate church the parts are so frequently repeated, and the details are so exactly alike, that even in grand and splendid buildings the fine effect is apt to be considerably lessened, if not actually spoiled, by excessive monotony. In village after village in some parts of Norfolk one may see the same square tower, the same nave and chancel, all built of flint, of 14th century origin, largely rebuilt with 15th century details—a Decorated structure appearing in a Perpendicular disguise. Similarly, in village after village in parts of Somerset, one may see the same elaborately ornamented tower with pinnaced buttresses and panelled imitations of windows, the same open work parapets, the same ranges of nave arcades and of aisle windows—all of Perpendicular style and date. But where in

Rutland can one find two adjoining parishes—let alone ten or a dozen—where the churches are practically turned out of one mould? Would any one who has ever seen them confuse for one moment (say) Egleton with Brooke, Burley with Exton, Whitwell with Empingham, Ryhall with Essendine, Wardley with Belton or Tinwell with Ketton? or any one of these with any other? or even, we might ask, any one church in the county with any other church?

And this variety is observable, whatever particular point we may be considering. In regard of size, of style, of form and of treatment it is equally noticeable. Beside the unusually large churches at Oakham, Langham, Empingham, and Lyddington, for example, we have the unusually small ones at Pilton, Tickencote, Tixover, and Essendine, the rest gradually ranging down in size from one class to the other.

Again: the Gothic styles are all fairly represented, no one predominating as is often seen in other districts. Thus we find Norman work at Morcott, South Luffenham, Tickencote, and Tixover; Early English at Ketton, Great and Little Casterton, and Ryhall; Decorated at Oakham, Ashwell, Cottesmore, and North Luffenham; Perpendicular at Lyddington, Whissendine, Empingham and Barrowden. None of these are specially representative: equally good examples of the various styles may be seen in others. Moreover, none are entirely of the particular style which they are cited to exemplify: all are just as much instances of general variety.

In respect of form, too, we find similar differences: churches with two aisles, with one, or with none; with or without transepts; with or without chantry chapels. Some have bell-cots, some towers, and some spires; all differing one from another in the same class. Some have clerestories and parapets; others have none. Some have elaborately ornamented exteriors; others are perfectly plain. Probably no where else in England, in so small an area, could such great and remarkable variety be found.

To take but one phase of this variety of form. The churches with spires number 23—just one half of the total; and every kind of spire is represented, from the plain pyramidal apology at Glaston to the taper and elaborate perfection of Ketton. Thus Lyddington and Hambleton are low and stunted; Greetham and Cottesmore are lofty and

aspiring ; Uppingham and South Luffenham rise from parapets ; Wardley and North Luffenham do not. Langham has broaches at the base of the spire ; Seaton, of about the same date, has no broaches. The fine Perpendicular spire at Preston is plain, and rises (as usual with spires of that style) from a parapet ; the even finer Perpendicular spire at Barrowden is ribbed, and of the broach type, most unusual for its style and period. Exton and Clipsham are both quite abnormal ; Exton has a parapet, corner turrets and a central octagon from which rises the spire proper ; while Clipsham has a heterogeneous conglomeration, as if the architect had been uncertain what style of spire he should adopt, and had finally chosen features from all styles. Beside these we have the quasi-spire at Morcott, an erection of wood covered with lead on the top of the tower. The "saddleback" roof at Tinwell cannot be classed with any of the others : such a termination to a tower is rare in most districts and not common in any.

The next characteristic peculiarity is the prevalence of examples of the TRANSITION period. We have said that no one of the four main Gothic styles predominates ; but for the small number of Rutland churches there is quite an exceptionally large proportion of Transition work, dating from the last quarter of the 12th century, which cannot be definitely classed either as Norman or as Early English. We do not know the reason for this. Was it that the builders of this country were before their age, and anticipated that marvellous activity and extraordinary enthusiasm for the erection of churches which set in all over Europe in the 13th century, and of which the churches of North Northamptonshire furnish such numerous and important instances ? Or was it, on the contrary, that while building churches of contemporary date, they, either from preference, or from want of knowledge of the principles which governed and marked advance elsewhere, lagged behind in style ? Or again, was it lack of funds or inclination that kept them from renewing buildings so lately erected, as was being done so frequently elsewhere ?

The very large majority of North Northants. churches are mainly Early English : in Rutland this style, though fairly represented, does not prevail to anything like the same extent. But just as the former district is perhaps the best in England for studying that Geometrical work which marks

the transition from Early English to Decorated, so probably there is no district so good as Rutland for tracing the course of *the Transition par excellence, viz.* that from Norman to Early English. The examples are many and widely distributed; and they may be more particularly observed in a series of nave arcades, where the shape and ornamentation of the capitals are frequently curious and assume a characteristic local form. In these capitals, some of which are rather rudely executed, the Norman volute may be seen gradually developing into elementary stiff leaf (or rather, stiff stalk) foliage. The process may be well followed by examining in order the examples at Burley, where the change is faintly foreshadowed and still in its earliest stage; at Edith Weston, where the abacus, still square in the responds, is octagonal in the pillars; at Wing, Hambleton and North Luffenham, where the design is tentative and somewhat stiffly worked; at Belton, Glaston and Seaton where the growing influence of the new style is apparent; and finally at Ryhall, perhaps a more instructive instance than any, where there are square-edged octagonal abaci on the capitals of the north side, and round-edged circular ones on the similar capitals of the south side. From the latter the change to the fully developed Early English examples at Manton, Great Casterton, &c., is very slight. Instances of a different treatment in richer and more beautifully carved capitals may be seen at South Luffenham and Morcott, where the designs are admirable and the workmanship is exquisite. The west front of Ketton we have previously mentioned as a well-known example. It also is very beautiful both in form and in detail, and it has often been compared with the very similar and equally beautiful work in the west end of St. Leonard's Priory, Stamford. The font-bowl at Tickencote combines both Norman and Early English forms of ornament, and exhibits in a small compass a good illustration of Transition details.

We cannot here pass over one of the most notable, perfect and splendid examples of the period in the kingdom—albeit not ecclesiastical—the hall of Oakham Castle. The capitals of the graceful arcades are elaborately and intricately sculptured, the execution being very spirited and at the same time very delicate. It is not easy to find any parallel to these carvings, either in style or workmanship, except in the cathedrals of Canterbury and Oxford, the



Photo by

KETTON CHURCH.

R. P. Breton.

details being rather of a foreign than of an English type. This hall has fortunately preserved its original form and character; it has neither been mutilated nor altered; and it remains a most valuable specimen of Transition work, and a unique example of the domestic architecture of its time. The mean and trumpery fittings with which it is disfigured have caused some injury to one of the pillars. Is it too much to hope that at no distant date this venerable relic may be freed from such unseemly woodwork, and furnished, if furnished at all, in a way more appropriate to its age, dignity, and deserts?

Another characteristic is the comparative frequency of bell-turrets in place of steeples at the west end. The brothers Brandon regarded these Rutland bell-turrets as such simple yet excellent models for imitation in small country churches, that out of the four examples from the county which they chose for illustration in their admirable book *Parish Churches*, three are of this class, *vis.*, Manton, Little Casterton and Whitwell. We find others at Essendine, Stretton and Pilton; and before their destruction at mis-called "restorations" there were others at Bisbrooke and Tickencote. It is worthy of remark that all these are of early date, being either semi-Norman or Early English examples. Perhaps eight out of forty-five may not seem a large proportion; but beside these eight should be reckoned those that have subsequently given place to steeples. This was probably the case at Great Casterton, for instance, where a tower has been plumped down inside the earlier nave in the strangest way; also at Ridlington, where the later tower seems to have stuck half-way in the attempt to get itself inserted into the older nave; and at Wing, where the tower has forced its way in at the expense of half a bay of each side arcade. At Braunston, too, where there is no tower arch, and only a doorway cut through the west wall, the tower is probably a later addition; and at Stoke Dry, also, it appears an afterthought. On the Northamptonshire side of the Welland we find just the same thing: the towers at Yarwell, Wood-Newton, Glapthorn, and Great Oakley are obviously additions to the original plans. In fact, wherever base-mouldings, string courses, &c., shew that the tower has been built up from the ground at a later period than the body of the church, one may usually suspect that it has taken the place of an original bell-cot. If on entering the church in

question one sees no regular tower arch, the suspicion becomes a strong probability ; and if on observing the inside masonry one finds no bond with the eastern wall, the suspicion becomes a practical certainty. It is always interesting to notice and examine such cases ; and not infrequently one's search is rewarded by finding, not only that the above-mentioned process has gone on, but that there still exist remains or traces of the original bell-cot in the west wall of the nave, or of small gable windows which originally lighted it.

The Rutland bell-cots are of simple form but elegant design. They are all constructed to hold two bells, which are hung in separate arched openings. But though all are of the same general shape, here also the prevailing diversity of detail is apparent. Thus the example at Whitwell has two distinct gables ; that at Little Casterton has two gables connected by a coped ridge at right angles to them ; while the two arches at Manton are under one gable, but separated by a buttress which runs up between them : some of the arch openings are perfectly plain, others have jamb shafts with caps and bases ; and so on. At Manton and Casterton the beautiful original crosses still surmount the gables ; and in both these instances the original excellent effect of the west end with its belfry is greatly spoiled by the addition of a later incongruous clerestory.

Another local peculiarity is the late retention of the semi-circular arch, not only in the numerous examples of the semi-Norman or Transition period, where it might be expected, but also throughout the Early English style, in which it is as common as the pointed arch. Instances may be seen at Manton and Great Casterton in the arcades on both sides of the nave ; and in the south arcades at Preston, Seaton, Edith Weston, and Clipsham, and in the chancel arcade at Barrowden. Many Early English doorways too are round-headed, as at Whitwell, Barrowden, and elsewhere.

The comparative breadth of the nave in proportion to its length is another local peculiarity, not so generally noticeable, perhaps, as in North Northants., but still strongly marked. Barrowden, which has only two bays and broad aisles is an extreme case, considerably wider than it is long ; at Little Casterton the aisles are narrower, but even there the width exceeds the length ; and at Tixover the nave is

shorter than the chancel. This peculiarity is strikingly shewn at Stretton, where (as at Polebrook in Northants) the breadth across the transepts is quite disproportionate to the length of the little nave.

Square-headed windows, in side aisles and especially in clerestories, are unusually frequent in Rutland, as they are in the rest of the Archdeaconry. Nearly all the windows at Preston and Tixover are of this form, and many at South Luffenham and Burley; and examples may be observed almost anywhere.

Lastly, we would call attention to the great interest and beauty of the churches, both of whole buildings, as is the case with many, and of details, as in the majority. With so much from which to choose, it is hard to select the best or most representative examples of each style; but we feel confident that all those mentioned well deserve careful inspection.

Of Saxon work there is but little—far less than in Northamptonshire. The tower arch of Market Overton, with two of its belfry baluster-shafts now built into the sides of the churchyard stile, and possibly—but probably—the south-east angle of the nave at Whitwell are the only specimens we have to record; and none of these find a place in the Saxon lists of any of the well-known books on Architecture. The Overton arch is quite plain, but the imposts are typically rude and massive, and “long and short” work may be clearly seen in the jambs.

Norman is well represented, especially in its later stages. There is the sturdy tower at Tixover, the wonderful arch and vaulted chancel at Tickencote, the beautiful arcades at South Luffenham and Morcott, the finely carved capitals at Seaton and Stoke, the curious and well-known doorway at Essendine, and the more curious and handsome, but little known, doorway at Egleton (the last named an excellent instance of the need of a warning never to pass by an ancient church because its exterior looks unpromising) the strangely moulded doorway at Hambleton, and the very early tympanum at Ridlington, which has interlacing ornament and has been called Saxon, but probably dates from after the Conquest. The large number and great importance of the Transition examples we have mentioned before. Of Early English we have good specimens in Great Casterton,

many in Little Casterton and Empingham, the tower and spire of Ryhall, the towers of Langham, Hambleton and Brooke, the beautiful arcades (especially that on the north side) at Whissendine, and those at Exton and Stretton, two very graceful capitals at North Luffenham, and above all the exquisite belfry at Ketton. This is of such rare merit both in design and execution as to be beyond comparison and beyond criticism. Not only in Rutland, but hardly in England can its equal be found in a country parish church. It is simply admirable, and no words can do it adequate justice. Oddly enough it has a counterpart (though not a rival) in the similar design and treatment of the Early English stage in the tower (also central) of Melton Mowbray, which is nearly a copy, and may be by the same artist. Its real rival is the tower of St. Mary's, Stamford, where the detail and workmanship are very similar, and are most probably by the same hand. It is a curious coincidence that the spires rising from these two towers, although a century later in date and style, show an even greater similarity to each other. Either they were both designed by the same architect, or else one is a close copy of the other. We may speak of these spires here, because they are examples of the next style we have to mention—Decorated; and though Stamford is not in Rutland, it is almost surrounded by Rutland, and ought, geographically, to be part of it. These two spires are among the most beautiful broaches in all England. They are so much alike that it is difficult without good photographs of both to remember the small points of difference. The two steeples are often compared, and perhaps the Stamford one, taken all round, is adjudged to be the finer by most critics. So it may be as a whole composition; for here relative proportion comes in, and we must admit that the spire of Ketton, with all its beauty, is too heavy for the light and airy belfry beneath, which seems crushed by the superincumbent weight. Especially is this apparent when we view the steeple from one of the cardinal points; we then are not surprised to find that the tower has to be tied round with iron bands, or that it is unsafe to ring the bells. But as separate components, the spire of Ketton is as much the finer of the two, as its belfry is superior to that at Stamford. It is loftier and tapers more gracefully; and the spire-lights are more finely ornamented and are placed at more symmetrical distances.

Of Geometrical, or early, Decorated we have the towers and spires of Seaton, North Luffenham and Cottesmore, all handsome, particularly the last named (though the broaches of the spire are too high for due proportion.) Very little later is the stately steeple of Greetham, severely plain, but very noble and grandly proportioned, and the magnificent tower of Exton, also built of the finest ashlar masonry, which with its corner turrets and spire rising from an octagon produces a most striking effect. Then there are the fine towers of Empingham and Oakham, the spires of both of which are disproportionately short; and—perhaps finer than any—the tower of Whissendine, where the belfry stage is most imposing and has excellent details, though its symmetry on the south and west sides is needlessly sacrificed to the corner staircase. The grand church of Langham is a very good example of Decorated work; much of its exterior and nearly all its interior is in this style. So is the even more remarkable interior of Oakham, with beautifully moulded arches supported by clustered pillars having exquisitely carved capitals of rare excellence, all different, and each deserving a separate description. The number of good Decorated windows is very large; some of the best and most highly ornamented are at Ashwell, and some of the most curious at North Luffenham.

Of Perpendicular work there is Lyddington, where the whole nave with its aisles and clerestory is of this style. The nave arcades are extremely fine and almost exactly similar to those of St. Martin's, Stamford, built probably by the same Bishop Roscel (or Russel) of Lincoln. Excellent examples of this style are to be seen in the north transept of Empingham, in the chancel and aisles of Ryhall, in many windows at Oakham and elsewhere, particularly the south transept windows at Langham (very beautiful) and Whissendine (sadly mutilated by shameful treatment) together with the fine clerestory range of the latter church.

While the fabrics are, generally speaking, decidedly above the average in merit, the furniture and woodwork generally are probably below it; and they are certainly far inferior to those of many other districts, such as Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset or Devonshire. The roofs are almost universally flat and plain, and there is hardly a fine or handsome one in the county; though the bold canopied figures which ornament the wall-pieces at Whissendine deserve

mention. Nor are there any remarkable ancient pulpits, lecterns, or seats with poppy heads or carved bench-ends. Almost all the screens have disappeared: a fair one however remains at Lyddington, where also remains an interesting and rare example of the Puritan arrangement in the chancel—a communion-table away from the east wall with rails all round it. While speaking of unusual arrangements, we must not forget the extraordinary one at Teigh, where the position of pulpit, reading desk, lectern and clerk's desk, all under the tower arch, is presumably unique; nor must we omit to mention the quaint Jacobean high pews at Brooke. The Fonts are usually plain and unobtrusive: there are interesting ones at Belton, Market Overton (with a very curious base, said to be an inverted Roman capital), and Tickencote; but not many call for any special notice. There are a few good piscinas; the two at Little Casterton, one above the other, the lower being a ground drain, are noteworthy. Excellent sedilia may be found at Seaton and North Luffenham, the former as beautiful a specimen of Early English as the latter is of Decorated work. At North Luffenham, too, is a considerable amount of interesting 14th century glass. Some 13th century *grisaille* is in the chancel windows at Little Casterton; the remains of ancient stained glass elsewhere are insignificant. Brasses are now extremely rare in the county; only four are mentioned in *Haines' Manual*: but one of these, at Little Casterton, is a fine example in excellent condition. On the other hand there are many beautiful coped coffin lids with floriated crosses on them, often ornamented with that puzzling scroll or hinge-like decoration so common in early examples. There are several low-side windows. Whitwell has two, that on the south side being a handsome one of two lights. One is to be found in the usual position in the chancel at Caldecot, as well as a sanctus bell-cot on the east gable of the nave; and one of an unusual pattern, a quatrefoiled circle, may be seen at Essendine. Some curious circular windows, originally with trefoiled cusping, form the clerestory at Great Casterton. There are very fine parapet-cornices at Oakham, Langham, Whissendine and Ryhall; and at the last mentioned place the outer archway of the porch is beautifully foliated with open work cusping. On the highest merlon of the embattled parapet over the porch at Oakham is a carved representation of the Crucifixion, which has escaped mutilation by iconoclastic zealots.

It is very interesting to attempt to trace the same artist's mind and influence shewn in different buildings, and in some cases doubtless his actual handicraft. We can hardly be mistaken in assigning the very similar sculptures in the arcades in the adjacent churches of Morcott and South Luffenham to the same authorship. So the towers of the adjacent churches of Exton and Greetham bear every mark of being by the same hand. To the striking case of the two 13th century belfries and the two 14th century spires at Ketton and St. Mary's, Stamford, we have already alluded at some length. We have not room to multiply instances, but a specially interesting one may be noted. A 14th century architect on his way to build the steeple at Empingham paused at Stamford to admire, as he could hardly fail to do, St. Mary's tower. He was struck by the effect produced by the twofold west doorway, with its inner arch set back in the wall and underneath the outer. He appreciated the merit of the 13th century design, and observed how richness had been gained by depth without the monotony involved in the earlier (Norman) expedient of an over-recessed single arch with manifold orders of mouldings or planes of ornament; and he also noticed the somewhat awkward way in which that design had been carried out. Accordingly, he determined in his work at Empingham to gain the effect but to avoid the awkwardness; and a glance at his most beautiful west portal there will show any observer how well he succeeded. He travelled a little further, and finding at Oakham that the folk there were ready to rebuild their tower, he adopted in his work for them the same idea, only modified so far as to include under the same outer containing arch the west window as well as the doorway. Next he journeyed on to Langham, where the good people had so much else on their hands in the way of rebuilding and altering the body of their church, that they were in no mind to rebuild their fine steeple—scarcely then a century old. The next village he came to was Whissendine; and here apparently energy and funds were forthcoming. He not only repeated his Oakham design—with the usual variation of detail—on the west face, but left his mark unmistakably elsewhere on the tower: on the belfry, for instance, where the design of the windows and the details are practically the same (though the treatment is modified to suit other conditions) and on the battlements, which are of precisely the same

unusual form as those at Oakham. Of the foregoing statements there is, we need hardly say, no historical record other than that impressed on the stones of the buildings ; but this record is usually trustworthy, and the above account is not really so fanciful as it may appear.

In one short paper it is of course impossible to describe all the objects of interest and beauty in the buildings of even so small a district as Rutland ; but enough we hope has been said to show that a lover of Gothic architecture will find his account in visiting and examining the churches of the county. We cannot all be antiquarians ; and to many the name of archæology is associated with ideas of much that is dry and wearisome. But the point on which, in conclusion, we wish to dwell with emphatic insistence is, that most, if not almost all, medieval buildings are worthy of inspection and study as treasure-houses of Art, for the sake of their intrinsic beauty. We should not let familiarity with them breed contempt, or rather, indifference. We spend money to go away to enjoy other forms of Art, to see pictures and to hear music ; but we are often blind to the beauties of a form of Art which is at our doors and free for all gratuitously to enjoy—that priceless bequest of the “Dark” Ages to a more enlightened posterity—the glorious and inimitable creations of the noblest of all Arts in its most perfect manifestation, Medieval Gothic Architecture.

R. P. BRERETON.

SUBTERRANEAN CAVERN AT TINWELL.—The following appeared in the *Gentlemen's Magazine* for 1835 :—

“A singular discovery has been made in the parish of Tinwell, near Stamford, of a large subterranean cavern, supported in the centre by a stone pillar. The labourers of Mr. Edward Pawlett were ploughing in one of his fields, abutting on the road from Tinwell to Casterton, when one of the horse's feet sank into the earth, by which the discovery was made. A more minute investigation having taken place, it was found to be an oblong square, extending in length to between 30 and 40 yards, and in breadth to about 8 feet. The sides are of stone, the ceiling is flat, and at one end are two doorways, bricked up.”





THE ENTRANCE HALL—BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.—Showing the Hero & Leander Tapestry.

THE TAPESTRY AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.



MUCH of the matter appearing in these articles (of which I propose to write four) has previously been published in "The History of Burley-on-the-Hill." I shall, however, endeavour to give here a more detailed and descriptive account than is to be found in those volumes.

Undoubtedly, the chief interest of Burley lies in the fine collection of tapestry, which are excellent both in colour and design, and were, with the exception of two sets, made for the house.

Those in the Entrance Hall, with which I shall deal in this article, consist of four pieces, representing the history of Hero and Leander.

In the original MSS. now in the house, occur the following items :—

The Great Sweemer	...	...	...	...	9ft. 9ins.
The Temple, a great peece reduced conveniently to the dimensions	...	...	...	...	9ft. 9ins.
Hero and Leandre, both dead.	...	...	...	...	15ft. 10ins.
Father and Son and the Ship	...	...	...	...	15ft. 10ins.

Again. June, 1704.

1. Father, Leandre, Ship	...	...	...	...	15ft. 10ins.
2. The Temple...	...	...	...	...	9ft. 9ins.
3. The Great Sweemer	...	...	...	...	9ft. 9ins.
4. Hero and Leandre dead	...	...	...	...	15ft. 10ins.

The Depth :—The first peece to have both Borders, the second only ye right hand border, the third only ye left hand border
The fourth to have both borders.

With these directions is given a small pen and ink sketch.

July 21st, 1708, appears the following :—

The peece of the Ship containgn thirty-five ells. The peece of the Temple containgn twenty-two ells, a quarter and half a quarter. The peece of the Sweemer twenty-one ells three quarters and a half. The peece of the Dead containgn thirty-five ells.

The Ship 35.	The Temple 22½ and ½.	The Sweemer 21½ and ½.	
The Dead 35.	Total 114½.		
The Going	... ..	0 17 06	
The Canvas	... ..	1 08 00	
		<hr/>	
		2 05 06	
For box and carriche bakward and froward	... ..	0 09 00	
		<hr/>	
		2 14 06	

"Paid Mr. Demay ye Tapestry maker more on account of Leandre Hangings £50."

And again :—

"Paid Mr. Demay in full for the Hero and Leandre £30."

From the first entry "more on account" it would appear that a sum had previously been paid. The exact price is not always mentioned. Many items appear thus :—

"Mr. Demay ye Tapestry Maker on account £100.

It is probable that this series cost about £400. They are of English manufacture, but the date is too late for Mortlake, which factory is said to have been closed in the year 1619. From time to time small tapestry factories were started in various parts of England; they, however, never attained the celebrity or as a rule, did such good work as that of Mortlake.

As early as the reign of Edward III. (1326-77.) there was a manufactory for tapestry in London. In the 18th century there were several and one of these, no doubt, belonged to Demay. It is probable that the name "Demay" is a corruption of the French "Dumeè" a well-known name in connection with tapestry. Demay mentions in his letters, written from London, some of which will be given later, "men who ploys for want of work" thus showing that he employed weavers.

To return to the history of Hero and Leander. The story runs as follows :—

"To keep the feast of Adonis, the people of Abydos crossed the Hellespont to Sestus, where dwelt Hero, the priestess of Aphrodite. Leander, sailed with them and, seeing Hero as she presided over the festival, immediately fell in love with her. After the festival he told his love and Hero's heart was won—thought not without fear, for in loving she broke her religious vows. In order to see his lady love Leander swam every night across the Hellespont, being guided by the light of the lighthouse of Sestus. One very stormy night in winter the light was extinguished, and he perished in the waves. The next morning his corpse was washed on the coast of Sestus, and Hero, seeing it, threw herself into the sea and died by the body of her lover."

This is the tragic story depicted on the tapestry. The first piece of the set represents Leander bidding farewell to his parents previous to his departure for Sestus. The ship rides on the sea in full sail. Leander is represented as a handsome youth, with fair curling hair, which falls over his shoulders. He is very smart, although going to a sacred feast and not "a courting" as the old phrase has it. He wears a pale blue brocaded tunic, which falls just above the knee. On his shoulder is a dark red cloak bordered with gold. On his feet are pale blue satin sandals. His father is a somewhat aged man and, not being a gay young spark like Leander, his clothes are rather dowdy, and not worth describing. The mother is a fair haired woman and wears a kind of tiara on her head.

In the second piece we find Leander standing in front of the Temple. Several people are hurrying in at the doors. To the right are a lady and gentleman dressed in the fashion of the time of the "Merrie Monarch."

This piece represents the proposal. Leander has seen Hero officiating as priestess and has lost his heart. The place is, perhaps, too public for a proposal but the lovers do not heed. In the sky hovers Cupid ready to shoot his "winged dart of light." Leander holds Hero's hand, or rather her wrist, as though feeling her pulse in the character of a physician, and asking after her health. Really he is impatiently awaiting an answer and gazes anxiously into her face and Hero looks down as a modest damsel should. She is very smartly dressed in spite of the fact that she is a priestess. Her hair is frizzled and curled and intertwined with pale blue ribbons and red roses. She wears a low brown coloured flock beautifully embroidered with flowers. Round her neck is a pearl necklace. Hanging over her arm is a mauve coloured cloak shaded with a very lovely pink. With her left hand she is pointing to the temple, as though implying "you are tempting me to break my vow of virginity to which I am pledged as a priestess." But Leander is a beguiling youth. Hero remembers her office no more and they are betrothed.

The words of the Cantata "Hero and Leander" are so pretty at this point of the story that they deserve quotation.

Hero : " I had a dream of love last night,
 He came across the moonlight sea ;
 And touched me with his lips of light,
 And took my hand and spake with me.

Leander : It was no dream ; it was no dream ;
 It was the very soul of me
 That floated through the silver gleam,
 Desiring thee, desiring thee.

Hero : And then Love sang a song to me,
 That filled my heart with happy tears ;
 I heard no more the moaning sea,
 I only dreamt of golden years.

Leander : It was no dream beside the sea,
 It was my soul that won thy tears,
 My soul that only lives for thee
 To love thee through the golden years.

Both : Thy hand in mine, so let it be,
 Thy soul to mine for joy or tears ;
 Our love eternal as the sea,
 Our life together through the years."

The third piece represents Leander arriving, swimming. The sun is shining brilliantly and on the bank stands Hero's attendant beckoning to tell her her lover is coming. Hero is peeping coyly from behind the door. Leander's lack of clothing is a little startling, but of that no matter.

On the fourth and last piece we have the tragic end. Leander lies dead on the shore and Hero, kneeling with her hands uplifted, weeps in an agony of grief.

"Where is my love, thou dark and cruel sea?
 Hast thou no pity? give him back to me;
 The billows only thunder on the shore,
 Alone! Alone! alone for evermore."

"Life thou art bitter, sweet is death alone,
 Come then sweet death and take me to mine own."

In the distance sits Cupid on a rock, weeping, with his bow broken.

This is the old story depicted on the tapestry, and though grotesque and naive it makes the history live before our eyes.

"Weep for the lovers, they are gone,
 They sleep by the sounding sea,
 The myrtles bloom, the birds sing on
 But not for them, ah me!"

PEARL FINCH.

RUTLAND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.



IN order that the subject matter of this article may be intelligible to all our readers it may be well to say a word or two, by way of preface, on the subject of Tokens in general and to sketch very shortly the circumstances connected with their issue in this country.

First, then, what is a token ?

It is, of course, a word of various meanings but from a collector's point of view it may perhaps be defined as "a piece of money issued by a private trader or civic authority for local use and redeemable in current money of the realm."

Tokens are known to have existed in some form from very early times, being made of brass, lead, tin and sometimes even of leather, but these early types are of considerable rarity. Tokens, regarded as a branch of numismatics may practically be divided into two classes, namely the 17th century and the 18th century Tokens.

The issue of this type of money owed its existence in every case to the same cause, to wit, the neglect on the part of the responsible government of the day to put into circulation small money in sufficient quantities to enable petty local trade to be carried on.

Among the various expedients resorted to from time to time in order to remedy the inconvenience caused by this dearth of small money, there is one which may fairly claim the attention of Rutland readers, namely, the issue of the so-called "Harrington Farthings," which took their name from Lord Harrington of Exton in this county, the original patent for the coining of these pieces having been granted to him by James I. in 1613.

These coins, if such they can be called, were received with well-deserved dislike by the public and in spite of repeated Royal Proclamations to enforce their adoption, they had very little effect as a means of stopping the ever-increasing practice of issuing private tokens. The office whence these royal frauds were distributed was in Lothbury, London, the site being still known as Tokenhouse Yard.

The profits, which were shared between the King and the Patentee, were naturally enormous, as the intrinsic value of the farthings bore no reasonable proportion to their face value, and there was moreover much fraud and jobbery connected with their distribution, so that we cannot wonder that individuals, as well as civic and village authorities, preferred to coin tokens for themselves, and the practice soon became well-nigh universal throughout the country.

Charles II. appears to have been the first to adopt the only practical way of putting a stop to these unauthorised issues, by providing the public with a national coinage which should attain a reasonable standard, and on Aug. 16th, 1672, an issue of Half-pennies and Farthings was made current by Proclamation and the English copper currency, as we now understand it, began. At the same time, the issue of private tokens was prohibited under severe penalties and their use speedily declined.

It is interesting to note, in connection with this issue of regal copper, that the now familiar figure of Britannia here makes its first appearance on our national coinage, the design being borrowed from the reverses of certain Roman coins of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius and a famous medallion of Commodus. The figure of Britannia on Charles II's coins is said to represent Frances Stewart, the court beauty, afterwards Duchess of Richmond.

From 1672 to 1787 no tradesmen's tokens were struck in England, but in the latter year the government again fell into the old neglectful course, and restricted the output of copper coins, the result being, as might have been expected, that private tokens again made their appearance, and the practice increased with such rapidity that the country was soon inundated with tokens and with forgeries of the regal coins. The attention of the government being thus forced upon the matter, a new issue of Penny and Two-penny pieces was ordered, the commission for this purpose being given to Matthew Boulton of Birmingham. These coins, (known as "cartwheels," from the raised band encircling the design) are dated 1797 and are probably familiar to all. They had the effect of putting an end to the issue of private Tokens, though a few of the latter were coined as late as 1802, and with the exception of a slight recrudescence of token-issuing between 1811 and 1817 which may be passed over here, the history of Tradesmen's Tokens may be said to have closed at the end of the 18th century.

In reviewing thus briefly the history of this class of money, it is at once seen that the Tokens group themselves naturally into the two divisions already alluded to, namely 17th century and 18th century, and an examination of specimens of each class will at once make it apparent, that there is a wide difference in style between them, and that it is no merely arbitrary classification which has been adopted by collectors and by writers on the subject.

Coming now to a consideration of our own county of Rutland in connection with the issue of Tokens, we find by reference to the standard works on the two divisions of the subject, that seventeen tokens of the 17th century are recorded for the county and one only of the 18th century.

In the following list of the 17th century tokens of Rutland, taken from Boyne's exhaustive work on this series of Tokens, the letters O. and R. denote the obverse and reverse of the token, respectively; the legends are given in capitals, and the description of the designs in ordinary type.

LANGHAM.

1. O. IOHN . HOMES . OF . LANGHA = The Tallow
Chandlers' Arms.
- R. IN . COVNTY . OF . RVTLAND = I. H. 1658 †d

LIDDINGTON.

2. O. HENRY . SEWELL . OF = H. S. 1669
- R. LIDDINGTON . RVTLANDSHIRE = HIS HALF
PENY.

NORTH LUFFENHAM.

3. O. THOMAS . GOODMAN . OF = Man making
candles
- R. NORTH . LVFFENHAM . 57 = T. G. †d
(See Fig. 1.)
4. O. THOMAS . HVNTT . OF = A fleur-de-lis
- R. NORTH . LVFFENHAM = T. H. conjoined †d
(See Fig. 2.)
5. O. THOMAS . HVNTT = A fleur-de-lis
- R. IN . LVFFVINHAM = T. H. conjoined †d

The names Goodman and Hunt figure largely in both Stamford and North Luffenham records. The Fleur-de-lis, which is found on the tokens of Thomas Hunt, is doubtless adopted from the arms of the Digby family who for a long period resided in North Luffenham. Boyne suggests, that Hunt may have kept a tavern with this sign, or else may have adopted the device merely out of compliment.

OAKHAM.

6. O. IOSHVA . CHARLSWORTH = The Ironmongers' Arms.
 R. OKEHAM . IN . RVTLAND = I. A. C. $\frac{1}{4}$ d
7. O. IONATHAN . FISHER . OF = A man making candles.
 R. OKEHAM . IN . RVTLAND = I. S. F. $\frac{1}{4}$ d
8. O. RICH . MATHEW . AND . IOHN = arms, on a bend three fleur-de-lis.
 R. POTTERILL . OF . OAKEHAM = THEIR $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ d
 (*See Fig. 3.*)

If Boyne is correct in stating that the Potterills of Oakham and Butler of Uppingham (to be noticed hereafter) bore their own arms on their tokens, the circumstance is noteworthy, as it would appear to be somewhat unusual for good families to be engaged in trade at this time.

9. O. SAMVELL . REEVE . AT = A bell.
 R. THE . BELL . IN . OKEHAM = A stick of candles. $\frac{1}{4}$ d

UPPINGHAM.

10. O. PETER . BARRIFFE . OF . 1668 = The Drapers' arms.
 R. VPPINGHAM . IN . RVTLAND . HIS . HALF . PENY . (in 5 lines) (Heartshape.)
11. O. THOMAS . BVTLER = Arms of the Butler family.
 R. OF . VPPINGHAM = T. B. $\frac{1}{4}$ d
12. O. HENRY . CLIPSAM = The Grocers' arms.
 R. AT . VPPINGHAM . 1657 = H. M. C.
13. O. EDMOND . FARBECKE = A roll of tobacco.
 R. OF . VPPINGHAM = E. F.

Boyne conjectures the issuer of this token to have been the son of Thos. Farbec, Vicar of Ketton, concerning whom he adds a few notes of considerable interest, but of too great length to reproduce here.

14. O. ELIZABETH . GOODWIN = A spinning wheel.
 R. IN . VPPINGHAM . 1666 = E. G. $\frac{1}{4}$ d
15. O. GEORGE . GREENE = A pair of scissors.
 R. IN . VPPINGHAM . 1666 . = G. G. $\frac{1}{4}$ d
16. O. IOHN . HVLL . OF . 1666 = The Tallow Chandlers' Arms.
 R. VPPINGHAM . CHANDLER = I. M. H. $\frac{1}{4}$ d
17. O. RICHARD . MVNTVN = A fleur-de-lis.
 R. AT . VPINGAME = R. M.

Passing on to the 18th century series, we find the following description of the solitary Rutland example in Atkins' book on "*The Tradesmen's Tokens of the 18th Century* :—

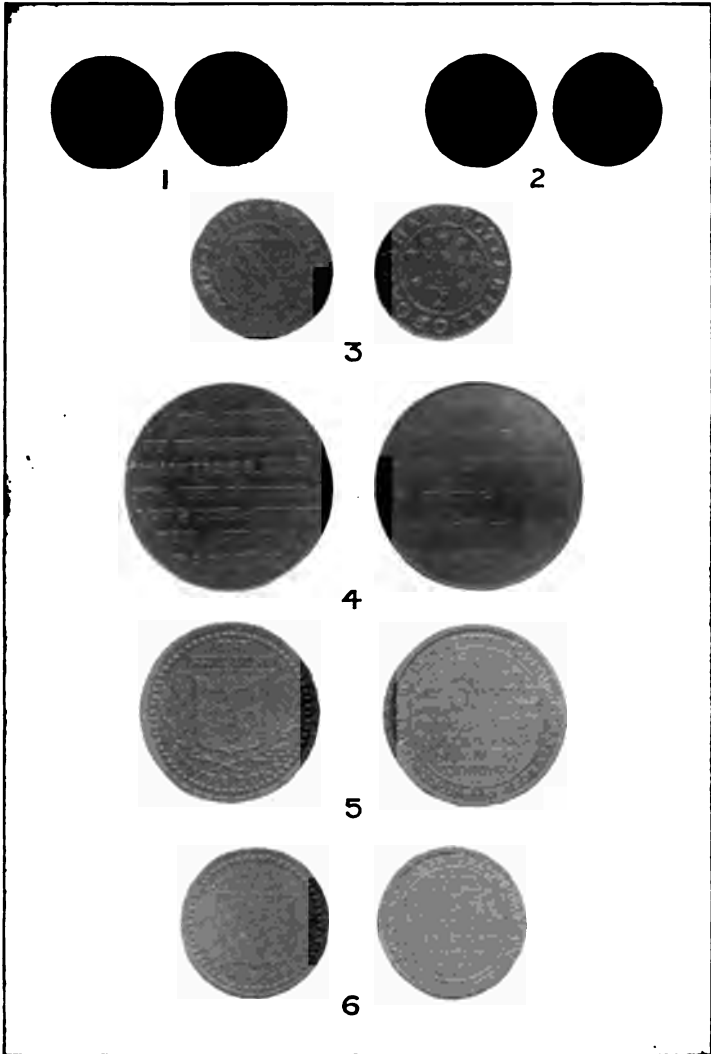
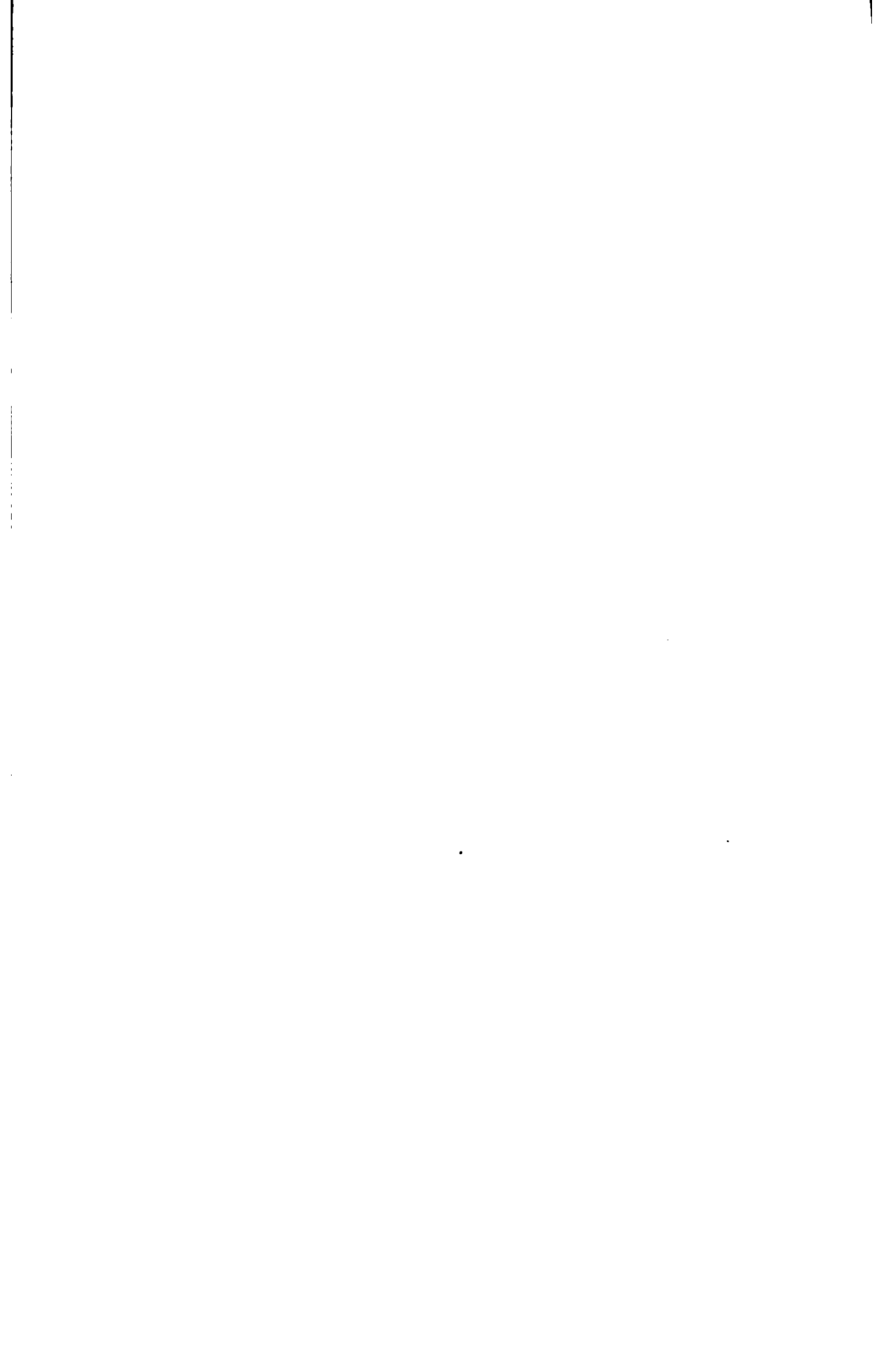


Photo by

RUTLAND TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

G. Phillips.



- O. COL. NOEL | OF THE RUTLAND | FENCIBLES M.P. | FOR THE COUNTY — | LONG LIFE ATTEND | HIM AND HIS | FAMILY
In seven lines.
- R. WHOSE | EXAMPLE IN | LIFE CONSISTS | IN BEING BRAVE | HUMANE NOBLE | & GENEROUS — *In six lines. (See Fig. 4.)*

It is somewhat doubtful whether this piece can be accurately described as a Tradesman's Token, for it appears rather to partake of the nature of a political or commemorative medal.

As Atkins himself admits in the preface of his work, it is very difficult to decide where the line shall be drawn, but inasmuch as he has included it in his list, and moreover calls it a "Halfpenny," there seems to be sufficient justification for noticing it here.

In conclusion, and in order to make the present account as complete as possible, a description of three silver tokens issued early in the 19th century may perhaps be of some interest.

The first, which is slightly larger and thinner than a shilling, bears on the obverse a rose or cinq-foil on a square shield, below which are two sprigs of myrtle. Above the shield are the words ^{ONE} SHILLING and below, in a curved line SILVER TOKEN. The reverse has the following legend in 8 lines, within a plain circle, DERBY LEICESTER NORTHAMPTON AND RUTLAND LICENSED SHILLING SILVER TOKEN. Running round the outside of the circle is H. MORGAN LICENSED MANUFACTURER 12 RATHBONE PLACE LONDON *(See Fig. 5.)*

The second piece has the reverse identical with the above, but has on the obverse a view of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, with the legend SILVER XII TOKEN.

The third is a sixpenny token resembling the first in type except for the substitution of the words ^{SIX} PENNY for ^{ONE} SHILLING, the addition of the date 1811 on the reverse, and, of course, the necessary diminution in size. *(See Fig. 6.)*

The arms on these two pieces are those of the town of Leicester.

The above three tokens are the only representatives of a series of silver tokens, nearly all of which were struck in 1811 and 1812, and of which about 400 varieties are known. They are dealt with in William Boyne's "*Silver Tokens.*"

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON.

THE CITY OF STANLEY, RUTLAND.



HAVING got over the first flush of tempestuous joy, which followed the arrival of the prospectus of the *Rutland Magazine*, I am now able to read through the same in a spirit of almost judicial calm, in a manner dispassionate, and again with 'Pleasure at the helm.'

In the list of articles shown as intended for publication, I observe, that one of the many good things promised is styled, "The Lost Villages of Rutland." Now the purpose of my present endeavour is to set down a few rambling remarks respecting a *City* of Rutland which was never founded.

It is just a hundred and forty years since there was issued anonymously—printed in London—a little book of about a hundred leaves, bearing title, "The Reign of George VI."

As the name barely affords a glimmer as to the drift of the work, "taken up at a what's-to-come period, and begun at an era that will not begin these hundred years," I may be allowed to use the words of the Editor of a reprint, sent out three years ago. Mr. Oman, the well-known author, and Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, says:—"The author was intending to influence the men of his own day, by pointing out, in the actions of his puppets what ought to be done and what avoided in the Year of Grace 1763." The author himself, begins with a reference to Swift's History of Captain Lemuel Gulliver [written 1726], and goes on to say, "The modesty which is ever the companion of true merit, would by no means admit your author to think of a parallel between this history and the travels of Captain Gulliver."

Briefly then, the volume, under present notice, is a forecast—the years of the 'action' being 1900-1925,—and at this stage, that part of the subject concerning the nature and tendency of "The Reign of George VI.," may be dismissed. The part played by the gallant little county which the Saxons called Roteland, will presently be discerned. Our author writes:—

"London, though the wonder of the world, never pleased the King. The meanness of his Majesty's palace disgusted him; he had a taste for architecture, and determined to exert it in raising an edifice, that should at once do honour to his kingdom, and add splendour to his court."

"In Rutlandshire, near Uppingham, was a small hunting box of the late King's, which George admired; not for the building, but its beautiful situation. Few parts of his dominions could afford a more desirable spot for such a purpose. The old seat stood on an elevated situation which commanded an extensive prospect over the adjacent country. It was almost surrounded with extensive woods; which having been artfully planted, added the greatest beauty to the prospect, without intercepting the view. On one side there was an easy descent of about three miles, which led into an extensive plain, through which a river took its meandering course. Many villages seemed to rise here and there from out the woods, which gave a great variety to the scene, and the fertile plain was one continued prospect of villages, groves, meadows, and rivulets, and all was in the neighbourhood of a noble and capacious forest."

The landscape here described is that seen from Stoke Dry, the river the peaceful Welland, and the neighbouring forest, that of Rockingham. I remember reading, some years since, an ecstatic description of this quite charming spot, by an American visitor (perhaps Elihu Burritt, but I am not sure), whose opinion was that this view-point was one of the most delightful in the United Kingdom.

Hereabout then, it is written, was begun, (one of several plans having been chosen), the building of a palace for his Majesty, to the exceeding wonder, no doubt, of the whole countryside. Toward the cost, a generous Parliament voted a first grant of a million sterling. "Nothing was spared to make this palace the wonder of the world," and without touching details this bare statement is, in itself, quite sufficient to engage our interest, if not wonderment.

Then followed, through the accident of an afterthought, the raising of some public edifices, Saint Stephen's church and the Academy of Architecture being the first two; of the latter, Gilbert, the King's architect, was the first President. Later, "most of the nobility and many of the rich commoners, in imitation of their sovereign, erected magnificent palaces at Stanley," by which name the first uprising city became known. "What gave a prodigious increase to this noble city was the erection of the Senate House: that noble building . . . the admiration of all Europe."

To hark back a little, I should before have mentioned that, by Act of Parliament, the Welland was made navigable "to the very plain at the bottom of the hill" on which the city was growing, for the purpose of the conveyance of the material required. Portland stone only was used, and "the houses were all built to form one general front on each side of every street," a regularity which might very easily have proved wearisome.

An Academy of Painting was formed, on a grand scale, and about the same time the King's palace was finished, eight years after its commencement. We read that the shell of the building alone cost eight millions sterling, and that the Spanish Escorial and Versailles were each "infinitely exceeded by Stanley!"

More than a dozen pages of the book are given up to the description of the city of Stanley to name the wonders and outstanding features of which would be, as it were, to compile a catalogue. By the year 1921, it is written, Stanley possessed a Cathedral which "in architecture, grandeur and extent far exceeded Saint Peters' at Rome," while the gardens of the King's palace were become an eighth wonder in the land. The city had grown to be four miles square; it had its University, "and was evidently become the metropolis of the three, or rather, four kingdoms."

And here we must take our leave of the amazing City of Stanley, Rutland, having in no appreciable degree exhausted the written account of its glories.

As a pendant to the foregoing, I proceed to add that, in regard to the authorship of "George VI.," Mr. Oman, in his Editorial preface, invited information. I sought the aid of Mr. Joseph Phillips, F.S.A., that Admirable Crichton in everything relating to the history and records of Stamford and the district around. One learned that the author was the Rev. William Hanbury, an eighteenth century Rector of Church Langton, Leicestershire, an account of whose by no means Lilliputian achievements, not less than his gigantic (Brobdingnagian is quite too unwieldy) schemes form a really remarkable chapter, in what may be termed local history. Then some pleasant correspondence with Mr. Oman, to whom was given (as a matter of course), the name of my informant, the sterling gentleman whose recent death we all deplore.

A. J. WATERFIELD.

Stamford.

❧ QUERIES. ❧

OLD PLAY,—Athelwold, a Tragedy. As it was altered and acted at Exton, 1750. The prologue, spoke by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount Campden.

Dramatis Personæ :—

Edgar.....	Ld. Gainsboro.
Prince Leolyn	Mr. Shyrley.
Earl of Athelwold.....	Mr. J. Noel.
Earl Oswald.....	Mr. Goodwin.
Edwin.....	Mr. Wm. Moul.

Womean.

Elfrid	Ly Jane.
Ethlindia	Ly Bety.
Atten. Lady	Ly Anne.

Officers, Guards, &c.

I have in my possession the MS. of a play as above. Can any reader give information as to the author? G. P.

PREHISTORIC MAN IN RUTLAND.—Will any readers of the *Rutland Magazine* who are aware of any evidences of Pre-historic man which exist or have occurred within the county, kindly communicate with me? Such evidences would include the discovery of stone or bronze implements, flint arrow-heads, querns (or grindstones), spindle-whorls, etc., etc., or the existence of barrows (or grave-mounds).

V. B. CROWTHER-BENVON,
Edith Weston, Stamford.

RUTLAND PROVERBS.—

N.B.—It is highly desirable that the pamphlet in *Rutland Words* by Rev. C. Wordsworth (English Dialect Soc., 1891), should be supplemented and completed. Any local words and phrases will be thankfully acknowledged by REGINALD HAINES, M.A., Uppingham.

1. A green Christmas brings a heavy harvest.
2. Wash and Willand (*i.e.*, Welland) shall drown all Holonde (*i.e.*, Holland, Lincolnshire).
3. If birds begin to whistle in January, frost's to come.
4. Stretton on the Street, where shrews meet.
5. Hark I hear the asses bray,
We shall have some rain to-day.
6. When the wind is out of Laxton hole, we shall have rain (Uppingham : *i.e.*, when the wind is S. E).
7. There is a proverb about an "Uppingham Trencher" see *Laird's Rutlandshire*, p. 133. Can any one quote the exact words?

REGINALD HAINES.

THE MISTLETOE BOUGH LEGEND.—I shall be glad to be referred to any information dealing with the association of Exton Hall, Rutland, with the legend of the "Mistletoe Bough."

A. J. W.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



BY the time the first number of the *Rutland Magazine* is in the hands of our readers, this Society will have reached the end of its first financial year, and we hope that no apology is needed for devoting a small space in our pages to a short account of the establishment of the Society and of its history up to the present time.

To pass briefly over the initial stages, a public meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Oakham, on May 15th, 1902, for the double purpose of setting on foot a County Archæological and Natural History Society, and formulating a scheme for carrying out the Archæological Survey of Rutland in accordance with the scheme of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The attendance at the meeting and the interest displayed in the proceedings augured most hopefully for the future success of the undertaking, nor must we omit here to acknowledge with a word of thanks the kindness of MAJOR FREER, F.S.A., Secretary of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society, in accepting an invitation to be present and in giving us the benefit of his advice and experience.

An unanimous resolution in favour of the establishment of an Archæological and Natural History having been passed, a Committee was appointed to draw up the constitution and rules, which were discussed and passed at a subsequent general meeting held at Oakham, on June 2nd.

Preliminaries being thus satisfactorily disposed of, the Society was at leisure to enjoy its newly-found existence and on July 12th the first Archæological excursion of the Society was most successfully carried out. Even Dame Nature seemed to smile in benign approval of our efforts for the weather on the day of our "opening meet" was absolutely ideal, a state of things all too rare during the past somewhat disappointing summer.

Starting with an inspection of the ruins of the fine old Elizabethan Hall at Exton, the party next proceeded to the church, where some time was spent in an examination of the building and the fine series of monuments of the Harringtons and Noels which is to be found within it, while an opportunity was also given, by the courtesy of the Vicar, of viewing the Church Plate which includes some unusually interesting pieces. From this point a drive of five miles brought us to Tickencote Church, with its unique chancel arch of richly ornamented late Norman work. Here the Rector, the REV. M. BARTON, not only acted as cicerone, pointing out the many features of interest, but also most hospitably entertained the party to tea at the rectory. The next move was to Empingham where the fine parish church of St. Peter occupied us for some time, the most notable feature, perhaps, being the tower and spire of 14th century work.

Leaving Empingham, a short drive brought us to Whitwell where the church, though small, exhibits as instructive a series of architectural features as any church of its size in the county.

This brought to a close the first excursion of the Society, a memorable day which, we doubt not, will long be remembered with pleasure by those who took part in the proceedings.

The next fixture was July 26th, when an expedition to Barnack, Northants, brought a large attendance. This church, affording some of the best known examples of Saxon work in the country, is probably familiar not only to dwellers in our own neighbourhood, but to Ecclesiologists throughout England. A most pleasant and profitable two hours was spent here in tracing the development of style from the earliest Saxon to late Perpendicular, an Architectural object lesson such as few other churches can afford. Once more the kind hospitality which has hitherto been a pleasant and unailing characteristic of all our excursions, was extended to the party, our hosts on this occasion being the REV. M. and MRS. TWEDDELL at the Rectory, and MRS. ERSKINE at Barnack Cottage.

The third excursion on Aug. 20th included the interesting church of Great Casterton, one of the few remaining churches in the district which is practically untouched by the hand of the restorer, the style of Architecture ranging from 13th to 15th century work. After examining the church, a visit was paid to the Roman camp, close by, a well-preserved earthwork of this period, but, owing to rain, it was found advisable to defer till some future occasion an inspection of the site of Woodhead Castle which is a mile distant on the Pickworth Road and which was to have been included in the day's programme. The Rector of Great Casterton kindly entertained the party to tea before the return journey to Stamford was begun.

On Sept. 29th, the occasion of the fourth and last of the outdoor excursions, we were again favoured with one of the most perfect autumn days that could be wished for, and we can hardly imagine that the beautiful Church of S.S. Peter and Paul at Langham, the first place visited, has ever appeared to greater advantage than on this glorious September afternoon. The earliest portions of the church are of Early English date and good examples of later work may be seen in other parts of the building. From Langham we journeyed to Whissendine where we also found much to admire in the interesting Church of St. Andrew, probably the most striking feature being the western tower. Tea was hospitably provided by the Rector in his garden before the party left on their homeward journey.

We must not close our account of these excursions without recording our sense of the invaluable services rendered to the Society at all the above-mentioned expeditions by MR. H. F. TRAYLEN, A.R.I.B.A., of Stamford, to whom we gratefully attribute much of the success which the Society has hitherto achieved. On every occasion the lion's share of the duties of architectural guide have been entrusted to MR. TRAYLEN with the happiest results, and the Society is much to be congratulated on numbering among its members one who combines with the requisite technical knowledge, that genuine enthusiasm and interest in his subject which alone are capable of transmitting themselves to his hearers.

It only remains to chronicle briefly the proceedings at the two Bi-monthly meetings which have already taken place and by which the Society hopes to keep the interest of its members alive during the season when climatic conditions preclude the possibility of out-door excursions. The first of these meetings was held at Oakham, on October 2nd, when two papers were read to a fairly large gathering of members.

As the substance of one of these papers, namely that by MR. CROWTHER-BEYNON on "Some local 17th Century Tradesmen's Tokens," is presented to our readers in a somewhat extended form in the present issue of the Magazine, we merely mention it here and proceed to notice the other paper read on the same occasion by MR. H. F. TRAYLEN on "The Development of Gothic Tracery." Illustrating his remarks by a series of sketches and diagrams on a board, and choosing for the most part examples which had been noted in the course of the

summer excursions, MR. TRAYLEN traced the history of the architecture of church windows from the earliest Saxon times (when the rude triangular-headed window, as seen at Barnack, represented the highest achievement of the builder's art) through the successive development of the Early English period, down to the Decorated period of Gothic Architecture, with its elaborate and intricate tracery. We hope an opportunity will be given at no distant date for a continuation of MR. TRAYLEN's interesting account of this fascinating subject, which would assuredly be warmly welcomed by those who listened to his paper on the present occasion.

The second meeting was held on Dec. 4th in the Lecture Hall of Uppingham School, kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by the Headmaster. The first paper was read by MR. C. R. HAINES, a member of the Uppingham School staff, who has been one of the leaders of the movement for establishing the Society which forms the subject of this report. He took for his subject "The Birds of Rutland; are they increasing or decreasing, and why,?" pointing out that the small proportion of waste land, fen or water in the county is mainly responsible for the fact that the bird population is small, being less than 200, 58 of which are residents, 31 migrants which nest regularly and 6 migrants which nest occasionally, while visitors which do not nest in the county number 30. Among the species which have disappeared from Rutland, MR. HAINES mentioned the kite, buzzard, raven and Norfolk plover, while the little owl and red-legged partridge have been introduced into our county in comparatively recent times. The main causes of the disappearance of birds are, in MR. HAINES' opinion, drainage, high farming, gamekeepers, ornithologists and birdcatchers, whereas the Protection Acts, in the case of some species, and game preserving, in the case of the smaller birds, may be given the credit for the increase of bird population.

The second paper was contributed by MR. R. P. BRERETON, of Uundle, on "Some Characteristics of Rutland Churches." An enthusiastic architectural expert, MR. BRERETON has for many years made a special study of the parish churches in the Archdeaconry of Oakham, and no one can speak with more authority on this somewhat wide subject than he. As, however, his account of the churches of Rutland is published in this issue, we will make no attempt here to give a digest of the paper read at the Uppingham meeting of the Society.

We have endeavoured to sketch shortly the career of the Rutland Society during what is practically only half a year's working existence and we make bold to express an opinion that it is a record of which no county, or least of all the smallest county in England, has cause to be ashamed. Our sincere hope is that the subsequent history of the Society will show that the unqualified success which has marked its beginning will prove to be due, not to the proverbial activity of the "new broom," but to a genuine and increasing interest on the part of its members in the subjects included in the Society's scheme. In this case we can confidently look forward to a long and prosperous career for the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society.

NOTICE.—*The subscription for the Magazine, is 1s. 6d. per quarter, or by Post, 1s. 8d. A year's subscription, if paid in advance, 6s. post free. It is published on the 15th of Jan., April, July & Oct.*

Communications of a suitable character will be most acceptable.

All contributions should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. The signatures of contributors are appended, unless a wish to the contrary may have been expressed.

Books, &c., sent to the Editor for review, will receive attention.

All communications, both business and editorial, must be sent to G. Phillips, The Library, Oakham.



Photo by

OAKHAM CHURCH.

W. J. W. Stocks.



THE
RUTLAND MAGAZINE
AND
COURTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

OAKHAM CHURCH (*continued*).



HAVING dealt with the early history in our last number we will now turn to the architectural details of this large and beautiful, but still more singular, church of All Saints. The plan consists of engaged west tower and spire, nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chantries, double transepts, north and south, and south porch and vestry, or *domus inclusa*, over each of which was formerly a chamber.

The Font is the most ancient part remaining, and this, which is circular, and decorated with an arcade of semi-circular arches, is late Norman, or Transitional, as appears from the caps of the shaft on which it once rested. The base on which it now rests has no natural connection with it. It is square at the bottom, octagonal at the top and has a semi-circle on each side filled with carving, a crucifix being shown. It is probably the base of the shaft of a churchyard cross, which had two or three steps below.

There are many portions remaining to prove that there was a church here, and that of some considerable pretensions, in the time of Henry III. (1216-1272), when the first

recorded presentation to the Abbey of Westminster took place. These Early English portions are the outer door of the south porch, as well as the south door of the church, the arcade of five arches on each side of the interior of the porch, the chancel arch (but not the brackets on which it rests) and the inserted blank arch, to receive an image or picture, in the east wall of the south transept. The latter does not seem to have any structural relation to the place which it now occupies, and was probably brought from some other part of the church. Parts of the piers of the north tower arch seem also to be Early English materials used in the later structure.

The characters by which the date of these portions is determined are the nail head ornament on the capitals in the porch, and on the arch in the south transept, the square section of the mouldings (which all occupy the wall and soffit planes) especially remarkable in the chancel arch; and the peculiar character of the foliage, more especially remarkable on the caps of the jamb shafts on the west side of the south door.

It may be inferred from these remains that there was a church here, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel and south porch at least, in the thirteenth century; and, as the chancel arch and the porch occupied the same relative positions then as now, it must have been a very extensive edifice. But towards the close of that century, or the beginning of the next, the church was almost entirely rebuilt. Of this Early Decorated date there are many parts still existing, indeed it is this which gives character to the chief portion of the interior fabric, for to this time are to be referred the pillars and arches on either side of the nave. The distinctive characters here are the sections of the pillars, and of the mouldings of the arches, and the profiles and carvings of the capitals. The arch mouldings have a great general resemblance to those of the chancel arch but do not perfectly occupy the two rectangular planes of the wall and soffit. The section of the pillars is a square with a little less than a three-quarter circle, with a fillet on its surface, attached to each side, leaving the angles free. The profile of the capitals commences with a moulding at the abacus, which appears, at first sight, to be the scroll moulding, but, on closer examination, the upper member is flat, and square above—a mark of greater antiquity.

The carvings appear on the capitals of the pillars, and are both very rich in design, and admirably executed. They are in the following order beginning at the east end of the south aisle :—

- I.—The Expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise ; the Salutation ; and the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. This series of subjects on one capital ; the Mystery of Godliness, God manifest in the flesh, the remedy of sin ; and the Glorification of the Redeemed in the Church, the consummation of the work of the Incarnate God. (*See Fig. 1.*)
- II.—The Evangelical Symbols, representing the Four Gospels, through which these things are made known to men.
- III.—Four angels, representing the Heavenly Host, with whom fallen man holds communion through the doctrines represented on the first capital, and related by the Evangelists, whose symbols are on the second capital.
- IV.—Here the sculptor deserts his theological subjects, and portrays a fox running away with a goose on his back. (*Fig. 2.*) followed by the goslings, and by a man with a besom. (*Fig. 3.*) It may have been intended as a piece of satire on the Abbot and Convent of Westminster for taking away the Great Tithe and leaving the small behind. On the other side is an ape with his clog. (*Fig. 4.*) The design and execution of this capital are extremely spirited.
- V.—A Pelican in her Piety. A well recognised symbol of our Blessed Saviour. (*See Fig. 5.*)

Beginning at the west end of the north aisle :—

- I.—A doubtful subject : perhaps the Expulsion from Paradise ; and if so, co-relative with the symbols of our Saviour on the other side being again Sin and its Remedy. (*See Fig. 6.*)
- II.—Masks and Monsters.
- III.—Masks and Monsters.
- IV.—Masks and Foliage. The foliage here is extremely characteristic of the Decorated era. It does not, like that in the porch, rise on apparent stems from the neck of the capital, and curl under the abacus, like the classic acanthus, but it encircles the bell of the capital, through its whole height, as with a wreath. Two other characteristic types of foliage we shall have to note by and bye, in more recent portions of the church.
- V.—Monsters.

Beside the nave and aisles, thus rendered Decorated in their character (for the windows and buttresses, also, are of the same date, though the windows are all filled with later tracery, and though the parapets and clerestory give a Perpendicular aspect to the church on a general view), the south chantry was probably added at the same time, the shafts of the pillars being identical with those just described, though the bases and capitals seem to be imitations only of those in the nave, the capitals especially having the Tudor flower, a highly conventional type of foliage, inconsistent with any date before the fifteenth century.



The height of the tower from the base to the battlements is 85ft. and thence to the vane 77ft. The total height being 162ft.

There is a marked difference between the north and south chantries, and any portion of the church yet described. The north chantry belonged peculiarly to the Abbey of Westminster, and very early in the reign of the Perpendicular style this chantry was rebuilt as it now appears, and it can hardly have been commenced long after the death of Simon de Langham. This Simon was born at Langham. He became a monk at Westminster in April, 1349, and shortly afterwards an Abbot of his fraternity. While in this high office he was a great reformer of abuses, and showed talents in governing which recommended him to the King, (Edward III.) who made him Treasurer in 1360, and Chancellor in 1364, having already, in 1362, rewarded his services with the rich bishopric of Ely. In 1366, he was translated to Canterbury, and in 1368, the Pope gave him a Cardinal's hat. In 1376, Simon de Langham died, enormously rich, for those times, and left the mass of his wealth to the fabric of Westminster Abbey.

It is more than likely that this large bequest of the prelate to the Abbey of Westminster brought about the re-erection of the north chantry. There was already a chantry here, but that it did not extend so far eastward is clear from the fact that the angle buttresses at the north east end of the chancel clearly denote that the chancel terminated originally farther east than the chantry at its side. Probably the chantry was enlarged at this time in all its dimensions, as well as enriched in all its parts.

And when this enlarged chantry was finished, that at the south, if there was one, would appear too small, or if there was none, the zeal of some individual or guild was stimulated to erect one which would vie with that opposite. Only a little later the chantry now remaining at the south was erected. Here the sections of the pillars, with the arrangement of the capitals and bases, are pure Perpendicular. The vestry, or *domus inclusa*, was attached to this chantry after it was finished; but so soon after, that the moulding of the door, both to the lower and upper chamber, agree well with those of the pillars and arches. So, shortly after the date of the chantries, a noble Perpendicular clerestory was given to the nave, and a very good crenellated parapet was carried over the whole of the church.

(To be continued).

ENGLISH TAPESTRY.



A CURIOUS misconception, by no means uncommon, is that tapestry, speaking generally, was worked with the needle. Very rarely was this the case. The best known example of hand worked tapestry is, perhaps, the so-called "Bayeux Tapestry," embroidered, it is popularly stated, by Queen Matilda and her ladies between the years 1066 and 1068. There seems, however, considerable doubt as to the truth of this statement. Mr. Freeman, said to be the best known authority on the subject, does not give Queen Matilda credit for it, but states that it was made for Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, half brother to William the Conqueror. There are reasons to suppose, he adds, that the tapestry was worked by Englishmen.

As pictorial history this embroidery is of the greatest value. The piece is in the form of a frieze, 227 feet long and 20 inches wide. It is worked in outline with different coloured crewels on white linen, the parts representing the flesh being left untouched. The subject is "The Conquest of England."

Tapestry is one of the most ancient modes of decoration. It was used to adorn the temples and palaces of Babylon. The Greeks, Romans and Egyptians possessed looms and, undoubtedly, it originated in the East. It was first woven in Europe, namely, in France, about the year 905. Much early tapestry was termed "Treadle Tapestry" because the loom was worked by means of a treadle. In the 13th century "high-warp" tapestry was well-established in Europe. It is said to have been introduced into England between the years 1272 and 1307. There is considerable doubt, however, on this point; the opinion being that the so-called tapestry of that day was simply a brocaded fabric.

In the reign of Edward III. (1327—1377) there is more substantial evidence of early working in this country, namely, a document in which King Edward orders an enquiry to be made concerning the manufacture of tapestry in London. We read too, that when the Black Prince made his triumphal entry into the city, bringing with him his prisoner King John, "the houses of London were hung with tapestry representing battles." At the end of the same century there was a valuable set of tapestry at Warwick Castle, such, that Richard II. made special mention of it in his charter bestowing the confiscated Warwick property on the Earl of Kent. When Henry IV. restored this property to its rightful owner, he also made special mention of it. In 1392 the Earl of Arundel mentions in his will, his "blue tapestry with red flowers recently made in London."

Chaucer in his "Canterbury Tales" speaks of a tapestry worker :—

"An haberdasher and an carpenter
A webbe, a dye and a tapioser."

He refers to tapestry as follows :—

"I wol give him all that falles,
To his chambers and his halles,
I will painte him with pure gold,
And tapite them full many a fold."

During the time of Henry VIII. England made efforts to vie with Flanders, the great tapestry centre, in reproducing tapestry designed by English artists. One of the subjects said to have been woven at this time was St. George and the Dragon. Towards the close of the same reign William Seldon placed his manor of Burcheston in Warwickshire at the disposal of a tapestry weaver named Robert Hicks. Seldon gave him a curious commission, namely, that he should make large maps of the counties of Oxford, Worcester and Gloucester. (see Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*). Three of these maps are in the possession of the Philosophical Society of York. An interesting piece of evidence comes from Seldon's will dated 1570, in which he calls Hicks "The only auter and beginner of tapestry and arras in this realm."

From time to time Flemish weavers came to try their fortune in this country. They set up looms in Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester and Maidstone. During the years 1617—1621 Planck and Jacques Lyons, both of Bruges, and de Margt of Middleburg, three well-known workers, settled in England.

The most important English manufactory was established in the year 1603 at Mortlake. Until the year 1619 it seems to have been comparatively unimportant, but after that date the work it turned out was the best and most valuable of that done in England. This was undoubtedly, owing to the fact that King James I. sent to Flanders for a number of skilful workmen, placed them under the direction of Sir Francis Crane, and gave a yearly sum of £2,000 to support the work. The establishment comprised one hall 80-ft. long by 20-ft. broad, with 12 looms. Another hall the same size with six looms and a painting or limning room.

Charles, Prince of Wales, always a lover of the Fine Arts, patronised the establishment as did also the favourite, Buckingham, and other members of the aristocracy. This success and also the step taken by the government in inviting several skilled workmen to emigrate to England caused considerable uneasiness among the tapestry manufacturers abroad, more especially those of the Netherlands, who had the monopoly of the tapestry trade, and it was thought that

the Mortlake manufactory would eventually obtain the bulk of the business. But like all enterprises of this nature, the Mortlake manufactory was somewhat of a speculation. Sir Francis Crane, in a letter to King James, writes as follows:— "I am out already about £16,000 in this busynes, and never made returne of more than £2,500, so that my estate is wholly exhausted and my credit so spent, besides the debts that lye upon me, that I protest unto your Majesty, before Almighty God, I know not how to give continuance in the busynes one month longer." Another report, however, presented to Charles I. in 1630 describes the director as making the enormous profit of £12,000 on four pieces of the History of Vulcan. From this it would seem that on the whole there was money in tapestry.

The chief patron of Crane was King Charles who lavished wealth upon him. Few persons have had finer taste than this unfortunate monarch. The beautiful Vandycks at Windsor were painted for him. He was a patron of Rubens and other famous artists of the period, and so extensive was his collection of pictures at Whitehall that it was known as "The Glorious Gallery" and was said to be the finest in Europe. Alas! many of its treasures were afterwards sold by Cromwell and are now scattered all over the continent. Charles' taste in literature, sculpture and objects of art was equally good, and if not a model king, he was, at least, a man of the finest artistic perception.

To resume the career of Mortlake. The aim of the manufactory was to reproduce classical scenes and "interpret new compositions." Francis Cleyn or Klim of Rostock in Mecklinberg was one of the designers. On some of Raphael's cartoons is to be found "F. Klim fec. Anno 1646. Rubens painted six sketches of the "Story of Achilles" and Vandyck is said to have designed the borders for the "Acts of the Apostles." The following subjects were woven at Mortlake:—"Hero and Leander," especially made for Charles I. containing 284 Flemish Ells at £6 the Ell. The "Acts of the Apostles," the "History of Vulcan," the "Five Senses," the "Twelve Months," "Pilgrims of Emmaus," the "History of Diana and Castillo," and "A Suite of Horses." The pieces containing the portraits of James I., Charles I., their wives and the King of Denmark, with medallions of the Royal Children in the borders were also made at Mortlake. These were formerly at Houghton, which house now belongs to the Marquis of Cholmondley.

Portraits of Sir Francis Crane and Vandyck, in tapestry, are at Knole, the property of Lord Sackville.

During the troubled period caused by the Civil war at the end of the reign of Charles I. the productions of this manufactory ceased. On the execution of Charles, Cromwell had

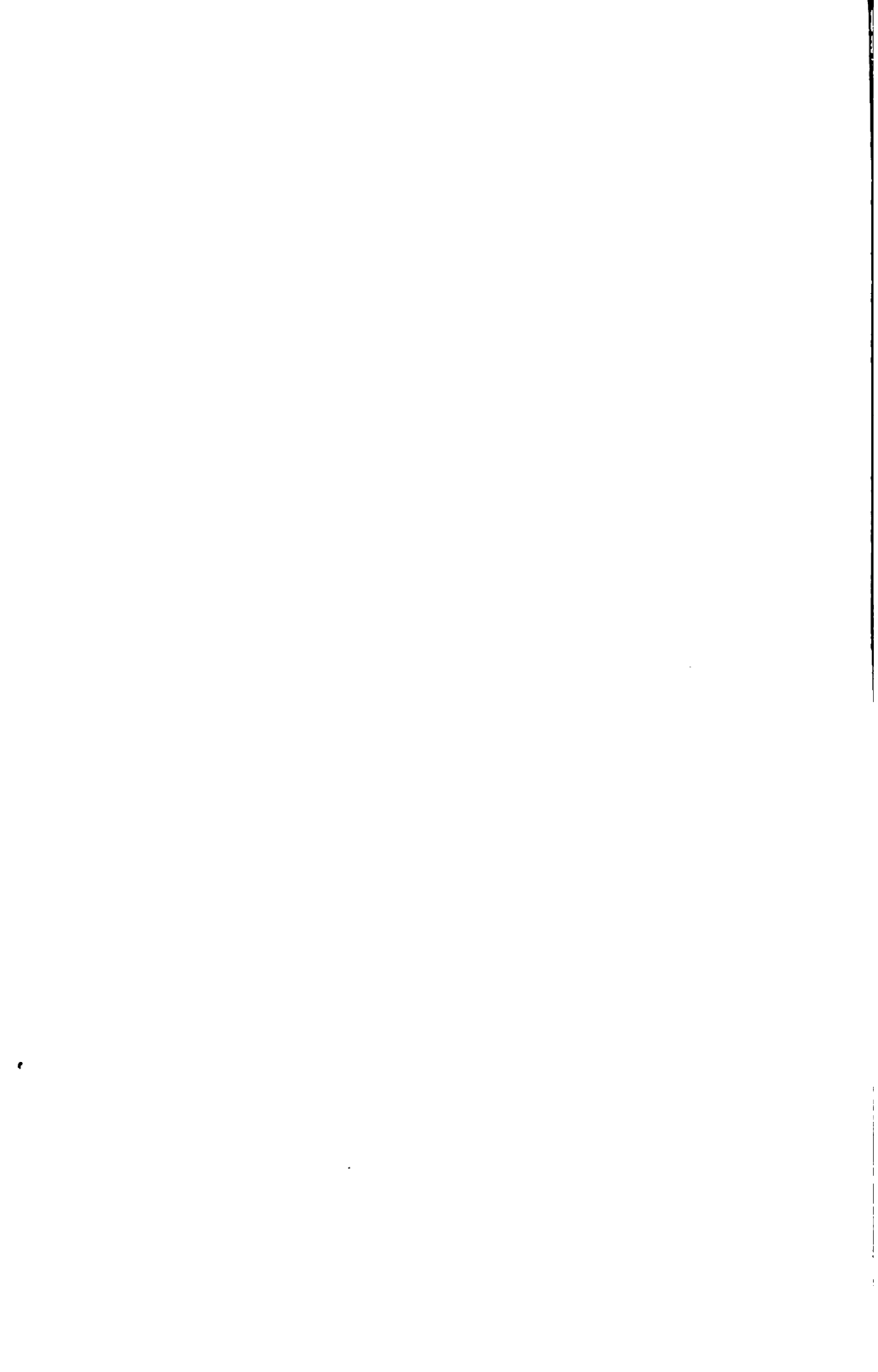
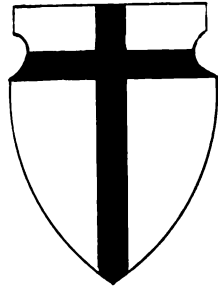
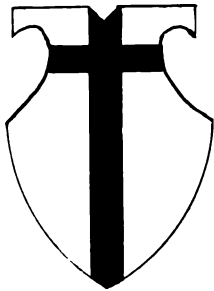




Photo by

TAPESTRY SCREEN: BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.

G Phillips.



*CAR: RE: REG:
MORLE:*

From Drawings

by Pearl Finch.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY MARKS.

the whole of the king's valuable collection of tapestry sold by auction. Cromwell was a fine soldier, but his lack of artistic taste, or in fact any kind of taste, was simply deplorable, for he seems to have imagined that all beautiful objects were works of the devil. At the Restoration, Sir Sackville Crow was appointed director with a salary of £1,000 a year. In 1667 the Earl of Craven and other Peers took it at their own risk. Charles II. ordered a piece or pieces representing the "Naval Battle of Tolleby" (now preserved at Hampton Court Palace) but does not seem to have taken the same interest in the art, or in any art, as did his father. His craze was clocks; he had also other weaknesses quite as harmless. With the death of Sir Francis Crane in the year 1703 the manufactory was closed and has never been re-opened.

Verio was, a short time before the closing of the manufactory, appointed designer at Mortlake. He painted staircases and rooms in most of the large houses in England. There is some of his work at Burghley House the seat of the Marquis of Exeter. But his style is not to be compared with that of Vandyck or Rubens. One can well imagine, therefore, that the work done at Mortlake during his régime does not come up to the excellence of his predecessors.

Mortlake tapestry was never equal to that of Gobelin or Brussels. It lacks the brilliancy and transparency of the former and the fine clear colours of the latter. The colour is its weak point, the design and texture, on the other hand are excellent. There is a fine set of tapestry at Bramhill, the property of Sir Anthony Cope, called the "Crane Tapestry," subject, Woodland Scenes. It is in shades of green, but the colours are flat and uninteresting.

By kind permission of the Marquis of Exeter, I refer to some of his tapestry, and my thanks are also due to Lady Exeter for supplying me with the details.

Much of the tapestry at Burghley is Mortlake. There are two large pieces, the subject of which is "Vintage." They are probably pieces of the series known as "The Months." Each piece bears the Mortlake mark on the border. (*See accompanying illustration*).

In the 18th century there were small tapestry works in London, Exeter, Fulham and Stamford. The latter is said to have been started by some Flemish refugees. There are, it appears, no papers at Burghley referring to the tapestry works at Stamford so one cannot gather the extent of the work done there. The refugees were, however, patronised and protected by John 5th Earl of Exeter (1678-1700), and three pieces of tapestry were woven for him by them. The subjects are "Air, Fire and Water." They hang in the Second George room at Burghley. Most readers of this

Magazine are no doubt, familiar with the pieces to which I refer. On the top of each piece is the Exeter Arms and on the side borders views of Burghley and Wothorpe, the latter house built by Thomas 1st Earl of Exeter and pulled down by the 9th Earl. On the bottom of each piece are the letters T.V.B.B. The first two stand for the makers initials and the last two for Brussels and Brabant.

We now reach the last stage of tapestry manufacture in England. This was an attempt made by the late William Morris to restore the art of tapestry weaving in this country. When Morris lived at Kelmscott House, Hammersmith in 1878 he had a loom built in his bedroom, and "there he practiced the art of weaving with his own hands." He later had a loom erected at Morton Abbey, in Surrey, and started to manufacture tapestry on a small scale. The first piece made was a frieze of greenery and birds, which went to Naworth. In reviving this lost art Morris had nothing to guide him in this country, he therefore went to the Gobelin manufactory where he saw the looms at work. By dint of constant practice he became an expert weaver, and then began to teach others. Boys were found to answer best on account of their small fingers. He had another loom built in Green Street, and there he taught a boy, named William Dearle, who was an apt pupil.

The first piece Dearle made was "The Goose Girl," designed by Walter Crane. It was followed by sets known as "The Flora and Pomona Pieces," the figures being designed by Burne Jones. A series known as "The Holy Grail" was also woven under Morris's direction, and I believe, designed by Burne Jones. The most beautiful piece woven at Merton is "The Adoration of the Magi" also designed by the same artist. The colouring and design are exquisite. There are two pieces of this subject, one in Exeter College Chapel, Oxford and one in the Chapel at Eton College. The silks, etc., used were English dyed. The expenses connected with the manufactory were, however, so great, and the prices in consequence so large, that the enterprise failed. In texture, design and colour, the work quite equalled modern Gobelin, and ran some of the ancient tapestry very close.

The illustration which accompanies this article shows a very curious piece of old tapestry which is at Burley-on-the-Hill. It is a small screen dated 1683, something like a sampler, but the work is much superior to that generally found on such articles. It is a handworked tapestry stitch entirely in silk, and the detail in some parts is very fine. To the uninitiated it may not suggest a series of sacred subjects but such is the case. At the top are seated the shepherds,

watching their flocks, consisting of two sheep and a lamb, a spry looking dog sits near. In the sky appears an angel holding a ribbon on which is inscribed "Glory to God in the Highest" and four angel's heads appear in the clouds. In the centre, at the top, is a diminutive looking stable with two animals resembling enormous rabbits. In the sky is a big star with long rays. A bird, nearly as large as the stable, hovers above it, probably intended to represent the Holy Ghost. To the right stands the angel Gabriel at the door of what is evidently intended for a temple. In the centre are four large figures. That these figures represent the Virgin Mary, Elizabeth, Joseph and Zacharias is not very evident at the first glance but so it is. True, Joseph wears knee breeches, stockings, shoes with little rosettes and a long curled wig; whilst the Virgin is attired in a dress of the style of Vandyck, her hair in curls and a rose in it. Elizabeth has a less smart garment but it is of the same period, her head dress resembling that of a sister of mercy. The figure of Zacharias is the only one habited properly, namely, as a priest. At the bottom, to the left, is a rough sea, a ship in full sail and a large fish, which is unmistakably intended to represent the whale that swallowed Jonah. In the background there is seen a mountain. On the top is a tree, up which crawls a caterpillar. This is extremely interesting. It refers to the miracle of the gourd, and the worker was evidently aware of the manner in which it was destroyed for, according to Dr. Pusey, black caterpillars are generated on this plant on warm days, when small rain falls, which in one night eat off its leaves so that only the bare ribs remain. In the centre, at the bottom, are two small figures pointing to a lamb. This is probably intended for the Paschal Lamb and the flower on the left the paschal flower, a kind of anemone, which ordinarily flowers about Easter.

Looked at as a whole the composition gives us some idea of the thought and feeling which actuated the lives of the ladies of a bygone age. It appears to us a quaint and grotesque representation of biblical history at which, in these matter of fact days, we are apt to smile, but although there is no trace of the owner of the skilled fingers which worked this curious piece of embroidery, we may be sure that it was no laughing matter to the worker but rather the result of patient, loving toil in an endeavour to render fittingly so sacred a subject.

PEARL FINCH.

THE OWNERS OF OAKHAM CASTLE.



1. **WALCHELIN DE FERRERS**, son of Robert Ferrers (created first earl in 1137) by Margaret, daughter of William Peverel, held the barony of Oakham, in the 12th of Henry II. (1161), by tenure of the service of a knight's fee and a half. It is to him that the erection of the hall, still existing, has been attributed, between the years 1180 and 1190. He died in 1201 and was succeeded by his son
2. **HUGH DE FERRERS**. Dying without issue about 1204
3. **ISABELLA** (only sister of 2), wife of Roger Lord Mortimer, became his heir. This ends the connexion of the Ferrers family with Oakham.
4. **ROGER DE MORTIMER**, and his wife Isabella, in the 8th of John (1207) gave 700 marcs and seven palfreys for the manor of Oakham and its appurtenances. It descended to
5. **ROBERT DE MORTIMER** (2nd son of 4) who bequeathed it to his wife
6. **MARGARET DE SAY**. She was in possession in 1219. No further record is available until it was granted to
7. **RICHARD, EARL OF CORNWALL** (2nd son of King John) in the 36th of Henry III. (1252).
8. **EDMUND, EARL OF CORNWALL** (son of 7) succeeded to the inheritance in 1271 and in the 56th Henry III. (1272) he had a grant of the Castle of Oakham, to hold it in fee with the shrievalty of Rutland. He died in 1300 without issue.
9. **MARGARET** (widow of 7) had it assigned by dower in 1301 and on her death it reverted to the Crown.
10. **EDMOND, EARL OF KENT** (brother of King Edward II.) had the manor and castle conferred on him in 1321 and held them until his execution at Winchester in 1330, when they reverted to the Crown. The charter rolls assign them next to
11. **HUGH D'AUDLEY** for life and in the 11th Edward III. (1336) to
12. **WILLIAM DE BOHUN**, Earl of Northampton and his heirs. He died in 1360, and the possessions passed according to the patent of 15 Edw. III. to
13. **HUMPHREY DE BOHUN** (son of 12). Upon his marriage with
14. **JOHANNA**, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, they were assigned to her as dower for 140 marcs, to be held subject to the annual payment of 40 marcs, until the rightful heir attained his full age. Having no male issue the possessions again reverted to the Crown and in
15. 46 Edw. III. (1372) Simon de Warde was appointed to hold them in the King's name.
16. 47 Edw. III. (1373) William Haclut received the stewardship and custody of the royal forests in the county of Rutland, together with that of the manor of Oakham.
17. 50 Edw. III. (1376) William de Whaplode, valet to the king, was appointed constable of the castle for life.
18. **RICHARD DE VERE**, Earl of Oxford, had them granted to him in the 9th Ric. II. (1385) with reversion to his heirs male, if he outlived the King, but being banished the kingdom and his estates forfeited the manor and castle of Oakham were given to



OAKHAM CASTLE. *(From an old print).*

19. **THOMAS DE WOODSTOCK**, Duke of Gloucester, who had married Eleanor, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Humphrey de Bohun. Dying without male issue the Patent rolls 5 Hen. IV. (1403) pass the manor and castle of Oakham to
20. **EDWARD, EARL OF RUTLAND**, eldest son of Edmond of Langley, the fifth son of King Edward III. He was killed at the battle of Agincourt in 1415, and the estates again passed to the Crown. In the same year Henry V. restored the castle and manor of Oakham to
21. **WILLIAM DE BOUCHIER** and **ANNE** his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas, late Duke of Gloucester, and Anne in general tale. Portions of the manor were now alienated. The escheats of the 38th Hen. VI. (1445) return the castle and manor as being among the possessions of
22. **HUMPHREY STAFFORD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM**, son of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, by Anne, daughter and sole heir of Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester (19). He died in 1459, and his widow
23. **THE DUCHESS OF BUCKINGHAM** held the estate until 1480, Edward IV. making William, Lord Hastings, her steward and constable of the castle. Her son
24. **HENRY, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM** succeeded and held the property until he was beheaded in 1483, when
25. **HENRY DE GRAY, LORD CODNOR**, obtained the grant from Richard III., but dying without issue in 1495
26. **EDWARD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM** recovered possession and held them until he was executed on Tower Hill in 1521.
27. **THOMAS CROMWELL**, created Baron Cromwell of Wimbledon, (Dugdale and Camden say of Oakham) received the castle and manor of Oakham from Henry VIII. in 1538. but on his execution, in 1540, they went to his heir
28. **GREGORY CROMWELL** who held them of the king in capite by knight's service. He was succeeded by
29. **HENRY, LORD CROMWELL** in 1551, but in the 38th of Elizabeth (1596) he obtained a license to transfer the manor and castle to
30. **SIR JOHN HARRINGTON**, first Lord Harrington. He left them to his widow
31. **LADY HARRINGTON** as part of her dower, but her son, the second
32. **LORD HARRINGTON**, who succeeded on her death, sold the estate to
33. **GEORGE VILLIERS, 1ST DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM**. The frolics and debauchery which led to the dissipation of the immense wealth and estates acquired by favour of his sovereign resulted in the manor and castle of Oakham being sold to
34. **DANIEL FINCH, 2ND EARL OF NOTTINGHAM**, afterwards 7th Earl of Winchelsea. He died in 1730 and was succeeded by his son
35. **DANIEL, 8TH EARL OF WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM**, who died in 1769, and was succeeded by his nephew
36. **GEORGE, 9TH EARL OF WINCHELSEA AND NOTTINGHAM**, on whose death the estate passed to
37. **GEORGE FINCH, ESQ.**, who was succeeded by his son the present owner
38. **THE RT. HON. G. H. FINCH, M.P.**

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF RUTLAND.



THE title of this article will, doubtless, sound very uninviting to some ears and were we to content ourselves by simply recording the name of the author, title, date, number of leaves, plates, &c., of books relating to the county; while bringing together, in the form of a catalogue, what has been written thereon, it would be by no means interesting to the general reader. Such a catalogue would, doubtless, serve a specific purpose, but there are very often biographical details in the life of the writer, and incidents in the production of the book which go to make up an interesting chapter of county history.

It will be our endeavour, therefore, in this series of articles, while giving all the information necessary to enable anyone to collate a copy of the work, to give as far as possible, not only a history of the book but to say something about the writer.

THOMAS BLORE.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland compiled from the works of the most approved Historians, National Records and other authentic documents. Public and private. By Thomas Blore, of the Society of the Middle Temple and F.S.A. Printed at the Borough of Stanford for the Author by R. Newcomb & Son. 1811. Vol. I. Part II. Containing the East Hundred, and including the hundred of Casterton Parva.

COLLATION.

Title. Dedication (to Gerard Noel Noel, Esqr., of Exton Hall). Sub title. Address to the Reader. pps. 230. Index to places. Index to pedigrees pps 2. Errata. Directions for placing plates. 13 Plates. Royal Folio. It is stated that "plates V. and VIII. will be delivered with a subsequent portion of the work." As, however, no other portion of the work was issued, these plates are missing.

Thomas Blore was born at Ashborne, Derbyshire, 1st Dec., 1764. He received his education at the Grammar School there and afterwards became a solicitor at Derby. From *Steven's Dictionary of National Biography* we cull the following particulars. He removed from Derby to Hopton to undertake the management of the affairs of Mr. Philip Gell, on whose death in 1795 he went to London and entered the Middle Temple, though he was never called to

the bar. Subsequently during a residence at Benwick Hall, near Hertford, he made extensive collections relating to the topography and antiquities of Hertfordshire. These filled three folio volumes of closely written MSS. which formed the nucleus of Clutterbuck's History of the County. Afterwards Blore resided successively at Mansfield Woodhouse, at Burr House, near Bakewell, at Manton in Rutland, and at Stamford. The latter borough he unsuccessfully contested in the Whig interest and he also edited, for a brief period, Drakard's *Stamford News*. He died in London, 10th Nov., 1818, and was buried in Paddington Church, where a stone bearing the following strange inscription was erected.

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Blore, Gentleman, of the Hon. Soc. of the Middle Temple and member of the Antiquarian Society whose days were embittered and whose life was shortened by intense application. He died Nov. 10th, 1818, aged 53."

We have in our possession a copy of the certificate of burial which is as follows:—

PADDINGTON, MIDDLESEX.

1818

Novem 12

Burials.

Thomas Blore

Dorset Street, St. Marylebone Agd 53

Extracted from the Register of the Parish of Paddington, in the County of Middlesex, this Fourth Day of April.

1822

by me, Wilm. Hanson, Parh Clerk

Keeper of the Register in the absence of Minister.

The latter part of the inscription noted above seems to have reference to the attacks which were made upon him from time to time, and the inability of those with whom he worked appreciating the high principles advocated by Mr. Blore on political and other subjects. The following autograph letter which has come into our possession through the courtesy of Mrs. Jos. Phillips, of Stamford, from the papers of the late Mr. Jos. Phillips, who was an enthusiastic collector of anything relating to Stamford and the neighbourhood, relates to a gross libel promulgated by a Mr. Oddy who

stood as opposition candidate against the Tory interest represented by the Exeter family. Mr. Blore was unanimously elected chairman of the committee formed to secure Mr. Oddy's election, but doubts having been entertained as to that gentleman's genuineness—doubts which were eventually fully verified—Mr. Blore and a number of other influential supporters retired and the election was lost.

STAMFORD, 29th July, 1811.

SIR,—I beg leave to surrender into your hands the minute book of the subscribers to the fund for promoting the correction of abuses in the management of Charitable Institutions in Stamford: and at the same time to assure you and all others whom it may concern that the report circulated by Mr. Joshua Jepson Oddy that he had paid into my hands the sum of fifty pounds for the use of the fund above-mentioned is a wicked and malicious falsehood: for that Mr. Oddy never 'did either directly or indirectly by word or writing direct or request me to pay the sum of fifty pounds or any other sum or sums of money whatever to the said fund or to any person or persons whomsoever on account thereof. And under such circumstances I cannot consent to hold an employment in a Society of which he continues a member how much soever I may wish the success of that pursuit for which we became united.

I am with great respect

Sir your most obedient humble servant

THOS. BLORE.

To Gerard Noel Noel, Esqr.,

President of the Stamford Charitable Institution.

Why Blore selected Manton as a place of residence is not known. In consequence, however, of his doing so, according to a notice of him which appeared in *Jewitt's Reliquary*, he began illustrating in various ways *Wright's History of Rutland* (published 1684), adding genealogies, emblazoning arms, at which he was very expert, and in other ways making it a very splendid volume. (This volume, on which we shall have something to say later, is now in the possession of Mr. C. K. Morris, of Oakham).

From this beginning may be attributed in great measure the history of the county which he afterwards in part published.

The following particulars are extracted from the before mentioned article which appeared in the *Reliquary*, Vol. III.

The circumstances which most materially contributed to his undertaking the history of Rutland, was the extreme attention and encouragement he received, from the eccentric Sir Gerard Noel, the largest landed proprietor in the county, who encouraged him with offers of every possible support and assistance for carrying out his intention; and who opened to him freely the stores of the muniment room, at Exton, comprehending a vast amount of documentary records, illustrating the descent of property and families connected with Rutland. At the same time Mr. Blore met with more or less

encouragement from other gentlemen and landed proprietors connected with the county. One, however, of the principal inducements which led him to decide on the undertaking was, that the county being small, the history might be rendered more complete, at the same time that it might be accomplished in less time, in a much smaller compass, and consequently at a smaller outlay and with less pecuniary risk, than at that time had been incidental to topographical works. Having completed his collections for one district of the county, and prepared them for publication, Mr. Blore, removed to Stamford at which place he made arrangements with a printer, under a strict agreement that the publication should be completed within a fixed time, and that every part of the work should be performed under his own immediate superintendence. For this purpose, the best compositor in the office was placed entirely at Mr. Blore's disposal, and this was found to be a most important arrangement, as one of the peculiar features of the work is the skill with which the genealogical tables are arranged, and which, instead of being confused and straggling, as had been the case in previous works, were rendered compact and clear by the skill employed in the arrangement and distribution of the descents. This could not have been accomplished had the work been confided to an ordinary compositor without such skilful guidance, and the man evidently entered with such zeal into the wishes of his employer as to have become a most valuable accessory to the work on which he was employed.

For some time the printing went on prosperously, the printer punctually performing his engagement as to time and all other circumstances. After a time, the printer began to take the compositor, exclusively to be devoted to Mr. Blore, to other work and the progress of the history was proportionately retarded; remonstrances were unavailing, the evils kept on increasing, and Mr. Blore's patience became sorely taxed. The printing, however, of the volume, after serious delay, was at length completed and as the engraved illustrations had been ready for some time, the publication took place at the latter end of the year 1811. Unfortunately, the delay had been very prejudicial to the sale of the history, and this, added to the limited local interest arising from the small district comprehended in the work, its great cost, and the few landed or wealthy residents in the county, who were either able or willing to make the outlay, occasioned a heavy loss; the sale also among non-resident antiquaries and purchasers of such works fell far short of what was expected. Notwithstanding, however, this severe disappointment, the work was universally admitted to possess the highest merit, combining the most clear and comprehensive account of the descent of property, the genealogies of families, the biography of distinguished individuals and statistical details, and

as such it became the model on which all subsequent works of the same kind were formed, including Surtee's Durham, Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, Baker's Northamptonshire, &c. It was issued in Royal folio at the price of £3 3 0.

The first and most leading feature of the work, is the extreme minuteness and accuracy with which the descent of property is traced, from the earliest recorded periods down to the time of publication, interspered with biographical notices of the most distinguished owners, derived from the best and most authentic sources. To any one conversant with this subject, it must at once be evident that this department of the work must have been the result of most laborious research, careful comparison of, and selections from conflicting and often doubtful evidences, and a rare amount of discrimination in the use of his materials.

The same observation applies to the genealogical descents of the families connected with the property there traced, which are, in many cases, where the families are of sufficient importance, continued through all their ramifications, down to the period of their present representatives. The families of Wingfield and Scroope, especially became widely spread, and the branches were consequently settled in many and distant parts of the country. The tracing of these branches and connecting them with the main line, became, therefore a work of great labour and difficulty; but notwithstanding this it was accomplished and the result is presented in a variety of tables in the most clear and comprehensive manner. The ability with which some of the more important biographical notices were executed, should not be passed over without remark. Those of the great Lord Burghley and his son Richard, first Earl of Salisbury, are masterpieces in this department of literature and had they been published in a more popular form would have been justly appreciated and their merits acknowledged accordingly. The topographical and statistical details were prepared with no less care. To illustrate this and to show how anxious Mr. Blore was to render this department as complete as possible, it is only necessary to state that, finding how very incorrect the best map of the county was, he made a careful survey of it himself, intending to append a corrected map, as an essential illustration, to his work.

Apart from any considerations as to the excellence of the work, the most interesting point is, undoubtedly, the question:—Where is the MSS. of the unpublished portion of the history? We have endeavoured, at considerable trouble, to decide this question but, up to the present, every effort to run it to earth has been unavailing.

That we are not the only hunters who have been in quest of this valuable MSS. we gather from some questions which appeared in *Notes and Queries* in 1870-1 asking if anyone knew of its whereabouts.

An answer was sent to one of the writers, "Cuthbert Bede" (the late Rev. E. Bradley, of Stretton), by our old and esteemed friend the late Mr. Joseph Phillips, of Stamford, and it was communicated to *Notes and Queries* in May, 1872.

This communication ran as follows :—"The unpublished MSS. for Blore's History of Rutland were bought of Blore's widow by the late Sir Gerard Noel and remained at Exton until a year or two ago, when the present Lord Gainsborough put them into the hands of the Rev. J. H. Hill, of Cranoe, who is now engaged upon a *History of Rutland*."

The prospectus of this history is now before us and it will, no doubt, be interesting to know what the volume was intended to contain. We therefore print it in full :—

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH, LORD LIEUTENANT AND CUSTOS ROTULORUM OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

NOW READY FOR THE PRESS,

TO BE PRINTED PRIVATELY FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY,
IN ROYAL FOLIO, PRICE FOUR GUINEAS,

THE HUNDRED OF ALSTOE,

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

BY

JOHN HARWOOD HILL, B.A., F.S.A.,

Author of the History of the Hundred of Gartree, Leicestershire, 2 vols., folio; The Chronicle of the Christian Ages, 2 vols., 8vo., &c.

The History of the Hundred of Alstoe will give a full detail of the Manorial and other large Estates in each Parish—of the tenures by which they are held—also the genealogies of respectable families, extended in many cases to collateral branches—notices of the celebrated persons who have been connected with this division of the county—a history of monastic foundations—the state, endowments and patronage of the churches—and of the foundation as well as endowment of charitable institutions. The whole compiled from the most reliable records.

This fine volume will be illustrated with engravings and etchings of the most interesting architectural remains in the Hundred, and will contain a History of the Parishes of Exton, Ashwell, Barrow, Burley, Cottesmore, Greetham, Market Overton, Stretton, Thistleton, Teigh, Whissendine, and Whitwell. Amongst the Pedigrees will be found those of Brus, Colepepper, Cressy, De la Mere, Flemingsby, Foure, Harington, Grene, Hicks, St. Liz, May, Noel, Stafford, Folville, Woodford, Hawberk, Helwell, Sherard, Bellomonte, Plessetis, Dabrishcourt, Colville, Berkley, Calveley, Touchet, Montfort, Heath, Fanshawe, Croke, Muscegros, Gant, Finch, Armentiers, De Lisle, Ties, Villiers, Colly, Alured de Lincoln, Bussy, Chamberlayne, Bois, Parkes, Powys, Wake, Cony, Morrill, Galloway, Paunton, Fairfax, Grey, Heton, Werke, Burton, Cromwell, Vere, Umfreville, Dawney, Earls of Chester, de Ros, Bury, Touchet, Montfort, Mellent, Bussey, with many others. The subscription will not be required to be paid until the work is delivered to the subscribers.

N.B.—A portion of the above work in Royal Folio, containing the History and Antiquities of "The East Hundred," price four guineas, in extra boards, and eight guineas, on large paper, was printed at Stamford, in the year 1811, by Edward Blore, Esq. of the Society of the Middle Temple, and F.S.A. Two hundred copies of this volume will be supplied to the earliest subscribers at one guinea the volume.

Then follows the list of subscribers.

Communicating with the late Mr. Phillips in May, 1902, we obtained the following information. "Blore's MSS. were placed in the hands of the Rev. J. H. Hill, of Cranoe, by the grandfather of the present Lord Gainsborough. Hill was intending to continue the History of Rutland and issued a prospectus of the Hundred of Alstoe. I sent him a lot of notes, &c. Hill died, and I am told that all Blore's MSS. were offered at his sale, but that Lord Gainsborough got them back."

We thought we were now on the right track, but an enquiry to the Earl of Gainsborough elicited the fact that the MSS. was not in his possession.

Pursuing our enquiries still further we find that Thomas Blore's widow sold all his MSS. collections to Sir Gerard Noel Noel, and they were stored away in the Old Hall at Exton. The collection next appears in a catalogue of the sale by auction of the late Mr. Thomas Paradise's Topographical Library at Stamford, on 21 and 22 May, 1872, and it was sold to Mr. Toovey, a London bookseller, for £9 10 0. The MSS. was sent to the auctioneers by Mr. Baker, of Langham. Our theory is that Mr. R. Westbrook Baker, of Cottesmore, who was steward of the Exton estates for many years, borrowed the collection, and on his death it had not been returned. Lying for another twenty years or so all knowledge of the ownership had probably been forgotten, or may never have been known, by Mr. Baker of Langham, and having no use for the papers they were sent to the sale as mentioned above.

Chance threw in our way the next clue. Being in the British Museum a short time ago looking up references to the county of Rutland, in places likely and unlikely, we turned up a catalogue issued by Bernard Quaritch, the great London bookseller, dated 1887.

Only those who know the pleasures of bookhunting can imagine our joy at seeing the following entry.

35830 Rutlandshire.

Collection made by Thomas Blore after the publication of his *History of the County*. MSS. fol. & 4to size, loose sheets in boards, £15.

"Manorial and genealogical carefully written, relating to Oakham, N. Luffenham, Exton, Ridlington, Ryhall, Ticken-cote, Braunston, Normanton, Hambleton. Notes as to pedigrees of Howard, Talbot and Dawney Families, Charters, etc. With various water colour representations of seals and arms, some of the former being exquisitely drawn. An autograph letter by Thomas Blore accompanies the collection."

We speedily made our way to the great Piccadilly establishment. But our hopes were doomed to disappointment. Sold! Cannot say who the purchaser was—was the answer to our enquiry. A recent enquiry to the same place has resulted in the following courteous reply:—"I am sorry I have no trace whatever of the purchaser of the Blore collection or I would be glad to inform you."

And so for the present ends what we may term *The Romance of the Blore MSS.* We do not, however, despair of some time running our quarry to ground. Whoever bought the collection must have been interested in the history of the county, and now we have a Magazine which finds its way to many such people, there is a possibility that this article may come under the notice of the possessor who will doubtless enable us to make use of the large store of valuable information the MSS. undoubtedly contains.

THE EDITOR.

A RUTLAND WORTHY.—Sir Richard Brown, Lord Mayor of London in 1480 (woodmonger), merchant taylor, was a native of Rutland. He was the son of John Brown, alias Moses, of Oakham and London, who was son of Richard Brown, alias Moses, of Oakham. The above Lord Mayor was ancestor of the Browns of Walcot, near Stamford. Arms—azure, a chevron between three escallops within a bordar engrailed. Sir Richard Brown was Sheriff of London in 1472. Sir John Brown, otherwise called John de Werks, was son of John Brown, of Oakham.

AN ELIZABETHAN TITHE DISPUTE.



IN the early part of the 16th century the patronage of the Rectory of North Luffenham was in the hands of Edward, third Duke of Buckingham, High Constable of England, who in 1521 had the misfortune to offend Henry VIII. and was accordingly disposed of in the usual way. As a result of his attainder for high treason all his property, including the advowson of the church, fell to the Crown and so we find a list of six Rectors of the parish by Tudor sovereigns. It would be well to notice the names of the clergy.

- 1521—1526. **SIR RICHARD STOKESLEY**, chaplain, presented by Henry VIII.—this rector came from Colly Weston where the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, and grandmother of Henry VIII. had lived, a fact which suggests a reason for his appointment.
- 1526—1530. **MASTER JOHN STOKESLEY, D.D.**,—brother to the former, and consecrated Bishop of London in 1530; one who being the ablest diplomatist of his time, lived long enough to regret the active part he had taken in assisting Henry to put away Katharine his queen and in pillaging the monasteries.
- 1530—1538. **RICHARD RATCLYFF**, presented by Henry VIII., as was also
- 1538—1554. **WILLIAM GYBBES**, commonly known as parson Gibson,
- 1555—1574. **WILLIAM PARKER**, presented by King Philip and Queen Mary.
- 1574—1625. **ROBERT JOHNSON**, presented by Queen Elizabeth.

It is needful to mention these men as they are all more or less alluded to in what follows, and it is important to notice that no appointment, until Robert Johnson came in 1574, was out of harmony with the ancient system of church discipline and worship which had prevailed in the village from time immemorial—no vacancy had been filled up during the disastrous years of Edward VI.

The reputation of Robert Johnson has, no doubt, gone before him; he was a leading man among the Puritans. Archbishop Parker speaks of him as "cocking abroad with his four several prebends both against etiquette and his oath," and Archbishop Grindal said he "was content to take the livings of the English Church and yet affirm it to be no church."

The clergy of his type in those days generally employed 'reading and ministering ministers' to satisfy the minimum requirements as to church services: whereas they, the Puritan clergy confined themselves to preaching without administering any sacraments. In this way people learned to absent themselves so far as possible from the church except at sermon time. As regards Robert Johnson we are told emphatically in the Parish Register that "hee never set downe his name in the Register according to order neither hee nor Mr. ffarington nor net Mr. Baker his Reader who was here before Mr. ffarington." There are many other evidences of the way in which Robert Johnson regarded church matters if it were needful to enter upon such an investigation; it is, however, only necessary for us to bear in mind that this rector differed widely in practice and theory from all his predecessors and therefore from the ancient traditions of the life of the village: and that, however much one may admire him for his constructive policy at a time when most men, having no faith in the future, were pulling down and destroying, yet this need not stand in the way of our admitting that Robert Johnson's methods were, at times, more forcible than pleasant to his opponents, and that they were associated with a system which was quite foreign to the traditional life of the church to which he belonged.

The way in which the North Luffenham people showed their want of sympathy with the rector, who came to them first in 1574, was by organising an anti-tithe agitation which culminated at a time when, according to our histories, they ought to have been thinking about King Philip of Spain and his Armada rather than disputing with their rector about tithes and offerings.

But so it was, that in 1588 a suit was finally heard and settled by Dr. Thomas Binge, the Surrogate or Deputy of Dr. Bartholomew Clerke, Official of the Court of Arches, which had been in process of development ever since Johnson first came to Luffenham.

It appears from some papers which have been preserved in the church chest, and which are endorsed "This is the Roll that dothe shewe how that I have peid my tythings in the archis," that difficulties first arose in 1574, and lasted right up to 1586, during all which time much friction must have existed. It seems that when the new Reſtor first came to the parish Thomas Hunte among others declined to pay tithe "on willowes and other wood being no tymber nor apte for tymber growinge in his Closes and hedgerowes, which he Caused to be felled and Cutt and Converted to the use of fyer," and that the trees from which this "fyer wood" had been "shredd lopped or Cropped" were thus treated at periods of less than twenty years—under the statue 45 Edw. III., c. 3. No tythe is due of great wood of the age of twenty years or of greater age. An attempt was made by the Reſtor to settle this part of the dispute amicably by referring the question to four arbitrators, "whoe did sett downe an acte under their hande towchinge the payment of willowes by the saide Hunte, viz.: That the saide Hunte should not paye tythe of his willowes being by their estimacion one load and an half worth three shillings untill one moneth after," the Reſtor "had evicted or obtayned eyther of Mr. Herenden, Mr. Digbye or Mr. Wymarke or any of their principall Tennants by the willowes due in this parishe": but Thomas Hunte remained unconvinced and Mr. Johnson was fain to confess that he could recover this tithe from none of these land owners or "their principall Tennants."

In 1576 fresh troubles arose. In this year tithe was not forthcoming for "wooll" in proper quantity, for that Thomas Hunte "did devide separate or take away three score pounds of blacke woll or other woll which he did cause to be spune in his house for which he paid no tithe to the parson," but this was denied by Hunte who averred that he "did never tak away or separate his black wooll or other wooll before the tenth or tithe was sett out or paid," and further that "every pounde of that wooll was worth VI^d. and not above," whereas the Reſtor had valued it at 3s. 4d. a pound: also that Hunte had carried many loads of "fures which he Caused to be felled and Cutt and applied to the use of fyer": also that he had several "hives or swarmes of bees and had Cominge and remnng yearely of every of the said hives or swarmes," honey 3d. or 4d. a quart and wax worth 3s. 4d.

a pound, this charge is not denied : likewise that no tithe was paid on the "mylkes of straye cows" on account of each of which 2d. was due annually.

The next omission on the part of Hunte is of greater interest. He was married, and therefore should have paid 2d. every year at Easter under the name of Paschal oblations : this was the "waxshowte" or "washote" as Hunte himself styles it, and was apparently intended to assist in providing the Paschal candle ; this offering had not been paid as its object had disappeared by 1576.

Thus things went on until 1582, when the tithe on ten milch cows was denied, for Hunte would only admit that he had six such animals, and in this case only a composition would become due for each, there would be no payment in kind. In the next year Hunte took the further step of declining to pay the customary Easter offering to the Rector (2d. in his case), although as a parishioner he received or was held to receive the sacraments in the Parish Church—this was not denied.

Finally : and this seems to have been the proximate cause of the law suit, Hunte declined to pay tithe in kind on "xvi. ewes of his owne" and "two ewes of his daughters," which he sold either in May or June, 1586, and "offered to have paid to Johnson a halfpenny for every lambe and a half for every fleese of wooll so sold according to the customs of that parishe Butt he refused it."

As this part of the dispute was made much of on both sides, it will be well to explain matters more at length. In days gone by there had been much discussion as to the way in which the tithe on animals should be paid, until in 1305, Archbishop Winchelsey, in dealing with lambs, laid down by Canon "If the owner have 6 lambs or any less, he shall pay a halfpenny for each lamb instead of tythe : if he has 7 lambs, one of them shall be paid for tythe and the Parson shall pay three halfpence to the Owner : if the 8th lamb be paid for tythe, the Parson shall pay the Owner one penny : if the 9th, a halfpenny : or else the Parson shall stay till another year, and receive the 10th lamb in kind if he please : and then the next year he shall have the 2nd or 3rd best of the lambs for his patience : and so likewise must tithe of wool be paid."

E. A. IRONS.

(To be continued).

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.



THE MISTLETOE BOUGH LEGEND.—A. J. W. will find much relating to the legend in *Notes and Queries*. In answer to a query relating to the origin of the song the following story is told by "Jaytee."

"The Mistletoe Bough" a song known better some years ago than now, has long been associated in my mind with a tradition handed down to me from an ancestress. It was this:—There was merry-making at Christmas in the old family hall, and amateur theatricals were performed. In one of the scenes it was necessary to represent a funeral. Accordingly one of the young ladies present personated the dead girl, and was lowered into an old oak chest, and the lid closed over her. When the scene was finished, the party raised the lid, expecting to find the young lady as she was placed in the chest—alive and happy; but, to the horror and grief of all, she was discovered to be dead! Never again were private theatricals enacted in that house, for the judgment of God was supposed to have been manifested in the event, and the family (said to have previously been given to gaiety and disregard of serious subjects) thereafter became noted for its strict performance of religious duties.

My ancestress related the fact to her son; he to his granddaughter, she to me. The ancestress here referred to was Dorothy Noel, daughter of the Rev. W. Noel, rector of Ridlington, and niece to the first Baron Noel, her father's eldest brother. She married a Mr. Reynolds, and her son was named John William Noel Reynolds. As Mrs. Reynolds (*nee* Noel) was born in 1693, and would be a woman in 1713, the tragedy must have occurred between the two dates, since she stated she was present as a girl at the private theatricals so melancholy in their result. The house was always said to have been Exton Hall, the seat of the Noels; and I believe the ruins still exist of the edifice in which the never-forgotten accident happened. Can any of your readers throw additional light on this subject?

The above is extracted from *Notes and Queries*, 4th series, Vol. VIII. p. 8. Other references are as follows:—4th series, Vol. VIII. 116, 177, 195, 313, 554. Vol IX. 46, 128, 142, 477. 5th series, Vol. XII. 206, 354.

The following, which appeared in the *Antiquary*, Vol. 3, p 39, is worth reproduction:—

THE OLD OAK CHEST.—Mr. J. Godson contributes to the *Grant-ham Journal* the following "note" on the "Old Hall, Exton Park, and the Legend of the Bride Lost in the Oak Chest." After quoting the old ballad of "The Mistletoe Bough," which has reference to a well-known tragic legend, Mr. Godson writes—"A picture on the subject of this ballad was exhibited in the Royal Academy exhibition, in which a bride, whose youth and beauty were very striking, was represented in the act of hiding herself with a smiling face in the chest from which she could

not escape. The legend ascribes her fatal imprisonment to a spring lock, which held the lid so close that no air could enter it, and no cry she uttered be heard outside. A discussion was maintained some time since in *Notes and Queries* as to the veracity of this affecting tradition, and as to where this touching incident happened, if it really and truly took place. Though some interesting facts were elicited, no very satisfactory result was arrived at, but it may interest your readers to be informed of what is known in reference to the story which T. Haynes Bailey had in his mind whilst writing the ballad transcribed. Four or more old houses in England have such a story allocated to them; the particulars vary, but a common foundation—a family resemblance—exists in them all, Bramshill, Sir John Cope's house in Hampshire, and the great house of Malsanger, Basingstoke, are such houses. A legend of a lost lady is also recorded of a castello in Florence. The author, however, did not draw his materials from Italy, for barons' halls there are not decked with mistletoe and holly. The Parish Church of Bawdrip has a monument to the daughter of one Edward Lovell, whose death was premature, and said to have been met in the unlooked-for way described in the ballad. So far as can be gathered, the claim of Exton Old Hall, as being the house in which this tragic accident occurred, is most worthy of credence. The incident is referred to some year quite early in the last or late in the seventeenth century, and is related as follows:—The Noels were distinguished then, as now, for their hospitable entertainments, and at Christmas-time, at a merry making at their old Hall, amateur theatricals formed the chief amusement. In one of the scenes a funeral had to be represented, and the guest who volunteered to personate the dead girl about to be buried was a young lady. An oak chest was brought forward as the best substitute at hand for the coffin; in it she was placed, and they proceeded with the remainder of the performance. The scene was enacted, and then, of course, all were expecting to see the imprisoned young lady ready to get up, and lying as she was when placed in the chest, alive and happy, but the lid was raised, and awe struck and horrified the company found themselves gazing on a lifeless body—she was discovered to be dead! Never afterwards were private theatricals enacted in that house; the tradition is that the judgment of God was believed to have been manifested in the event, and the family (said to have previously been given to gaiety and disregard of serious subjects) thereafter became noted for its strict performance of religious duties. The discrepancies between the ballad and the Exton tradition may probably be accounted for by the liberties which the song-writer may have taken for the purposes of his tale. There are points, for instance, where the song speaks of the baron's hall and the old oak chest, &c., in which it corresponds with the story of the melancholy end of the Christmas festivities at Exton Hall."

The statement of Jaytee that "never again were private theatricals enacted in that house" does not seem to have been a fact as, according to a query in the last issue of this Magazine, a play was acted there in 1750, and tends to strengthen the contention of several writers that Exton Hall cannot claim the legend.

J. O. T.

THE ALTAR RAILS AT LYDDINGTON CHURCH.—In his able and interesting paper on the "Characteristics of Rutland Churches" Mr. Brereton makes use of an expression which is, I think, liable to misconception. He speaks of "an interesting and rare example of the Puritan arrangement in the chancel at Lyddington—a communion table away from the east wall with *rails all round it.*" (The italics are mine). Now I venture to suggest that the detachment from the east end may have been characteristic of Puritan communion-tables, rails most certainly were not. Rails suggest the idea of their being something especially sacred or venerable in that which is thus guarded—a conception quite foreign to the typically Puritan mind. As a matter of fact, during a period when Puritanism was on the whole decidedly in the ascendant, a period between the abolition of the stone altars of pre-reformation times and Laud's accession to office, rails were practically unknown. It was then the general custom, at the time of a celebration, to remove the communion tables from the chancel (where they usually stood sometimes altar-wise, sometimes table-wise) to wherever was most convenient for the congregation to *sit round them.* This meant into the body of the chancel or into the nave itself. This naturally led to a great deal of irreverence in the Celebration of the Holy Mysteries. To remedy this, Laud, in 1633, by an Order in Council, made it compulsory for the tables to be fenced off by rails from the body of the church, and to remain constantly standing altar-wise, only approachable by the congregation from a westerly direction, and only to within such a distance as the barrier of rails permitted. This Order led to great searchings of heart amongst those puritanically inclined. Still it had to be obeyed and the Bishops had to see that its provisions were enforced in their respective dioceses. It happened that Lyddington was at the time in the see of Lincoln and was, until an Act of (I think) 1839 made it possible for the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to exchange it for the advowson of a parish in the diocese of Lincoln held by the Bishop of Peterboro'. The then Bishop of Lincoln was the Lord Keeper Williams, in many ways an opponent of Laud. Though by no means a Puritan, he was a man who considered it most important to conciliate Puritanism. He characteristically interpreted the Order to mean, and gave orders to the same effect in his diocese, that "the Holy Tables in parish churches" should be "placed in the middle of the chancels and railed in." * Result—the letter of Laud's Order was obeyed, but in the parish where Puritanism was in the ascendant, the spirit could be entirely broken, as the congregation could still sit—as it was clearly possible to do at Lyddington—all round the altar. Therefore the Table we see there is neither Puritan nor Anglican, but a compromise between the two. It is historically interesting as a memento of Williams and of a practice more or less general throughout his diocese.

E. H. WYNNE.

* Overton's "Church in England." Vol. ii., p. 71.

QUERY.—MAZES IN RUTLAND.—There is a Maze at Wing in a fair state of preservation. I have read somewhere that there was also one at Lyddington. Can any reader say if it is still in existence, and give particulars?
A.

RUTLAND PROVERBS.—

Permit me to add the following to Mr. Hains' list.

Snow at Candlemas

Stops to handle us.—*Inward's Weather Lore ; Billson's Folk-Lore ; Northall's English Folk-Rhymes.*

RUTLAND RADDLEMEN.—DRAITON'S POLYOLBION.—

This is, perchance, Reddlemen, a trade, and that a poor one only in this county, whence men bring on their backs a pack of red stone or oker, which they sell to their neighbouring countries for the marking of sheep.

Ray's Collection of English Proverbs. 2nd ed. 1818.

The same proverb, with the note, is printed in Bohn's Handbook with the exception that the word "oker" is spelled "ochre" and "countries" is printed "counties."

Nottingham where they knock 'em down,

Oakham where they catch 'em,

Bringhurst where they bury 'em

And Cottesmore where they cry.

George F. Eric in *Midland Folk-Rhymes and Phases.*
Antiquary, Vol. XVIII. p. 117.

The above rhyme is quoted by Evans in *Leicestershire Words and Phases* (Eng. Dialect Soc.) and he says :—

"In Doomsday the whole of the western part of the county, under the name of Roteland, appears as an appendage, for fiscal purposes, to the county of Nottingham, from which it is topographically separated by the Leicestershire wapentake of Framland. The entries and measurements follow the Nottinghamshire, and not the Leicestershire system."

AN UPPINGHAM TRENCHER.—

This appears in Ray's collection. In Bohn's Handbook, the following note is appended :—

"This town, it is presumed, was once famous for trencher making."

It would be interesting to know if there is any foundation for the statement. J.

MRS. WELLINGTON, writing from Leamington, says the words of the above proverb are :—

"As round as an Uppingham Trencher."

ED.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



SINCE the publication of our first number there have been two meetings of this Society, and we are pleased to note that the attendances at both have been such as to show that the public interest in the Society is still fully maintained. Seven new members have been elected since the beginning of the year, and we trust that similar applications will continue to be received.

The first meeting of the present year was held in the Victoria Hall, Oakham, on February 5th, and the Chairman, the REV. F. BAGGALLAY, in his opening remarks, took the opportunity of saying a few words of congratulation and welcome on the appearance of the first number of the *Rutland Magazine*, then just issued. A few matters of routine business having been disposed of, a paper by MISS PEARL FINCH was read by the Secretary, the title being "Some account of Robert Young, the Plotter, (temp. James II. and William and Mary) from documents, relating to him, preserved at Burley-on-the-Hill." A very interesting history was told of this individual, who appears to have been one of the plausible, self-seeking and utterly unscrupulous scoundrels, who attempt to bring themselves into favour and opulence by effecting the downfall of men in powerful, public positions by any means however foul and despicable. Such a period as that in which Young lived would doubtless afford plenty of opportunities to men of this unsavoury type, for plots and intrigues filled the air and spies were freely employed by all parties. It is satisfactory to learn that the subject of MISS FINCH's account was eventually "hoist on his own petard," the credit for the exposure of his plot being largely due to Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, one of the Principal Secretaries of State.

After many and various exploits in the field of crime, graphically narrated by MISS FINCH, Young was finally hung in 1700 for coining, and the world was thus rid of a consummate and thorough-paced villain.

MISS FINCH's paper was followed by one by the REV. E. A. IRONS on "An Elizabethan Tithe Dispute," an interesting and detailed history, unearthed from the parish archives of North Luffenham by its present Rector. It dealt with an anti-tithe agitation which dragged on from 1574 to 1586, the champion of the "anti-tithe" party being one Thomas Hunt, and the incumbent being the Rev. Robert Johnson, afterwards Archdeacon, and the founder of Uppingham and Oakham Schools. In the course of tracing the history of this dispute many interesting glimpses were obtained of the manners and customs of a rustic population of the 16th century, such as the price of farm stock and the like, while evidence of the party animosity engendered by the struggle was not lacking. Altogether Mr. Irons' paper was a very welcome contri-

bution to local history, and offered an example which we hope other investigators with similar materials lying ready to their hand—and we doubt not there is much matter lying by and only awaiting an appreciative discoverer—will be tempted to emulate. We give an instalment of this paper in the present issue.

The second meeting was held at Stamford, on April 2nd, in the East Street Mission Room, kindly placed at the disposal of the Society by MISS EDMONDS.

The REV. M. BARTON, presided, and preliminaries being concluded, DR. NEWMAN addressed the meeting on "Stukeley's Letters and his references to Rutland." William Stukeley was born at Holbeach, Lincolnshire, in 1687, received his education at Holbeach Grammar School, and Bennet College (now known as Corpus Christi College), Cambridge. Having taken a medical degree at his University, and completed his training in London, he practised as a Doctor successively at Boston, London and Grantham. At the last named place his health broke down and he took orders, and was appointed to the living of All Saints, Stamford. Subsequently he removed, in 1747, to the Rectory of St. George the Martyr, Queen Square, London, where he died in 1765. Stukeley was a keen antiquary at a period when there were probably but few to share his tastes, but, as the speaker pointed out, his statements are in many cases marked by such unfortunate inaccuracies that the value of his writings as a whole is much discounted. His researches in Rutland are naturally chiefly confined to those parts of the County most easily accessible from Grantham and Stamford, though DR. NEWMAN read a somewhat ambiguous extract referring to some warm springs near Uppingham. References to Ryhall, Tickencote and Market Overton are of frequent occurrence and, with regard to the last, show that this district was, even in Stukeley's time, recognised as a Roman site. He made several attempts to start literary and scientific societies but found, as doubtless many others in similar circumstances have found since, that the energy of his supporters soon flagged, the members dropped off, and Stukeley "was left lamenting" the instability of human nature and interests. Let this awful warning be seriously taken to heart by all members of the Rutland Society!

By the kindness of Mrs. Joseph Phillips, of Stamford, DR. NEWMAN was able to exhibit fine copies of three of Stukeley's works, from the library of the late Mr. Phillips, perhaps the best known being his "Itinerarium Curiosum, or an account of the Antiquities and remarkable Curiosities in Nature or Art observed in travels through Great Britain." (published in 1724).

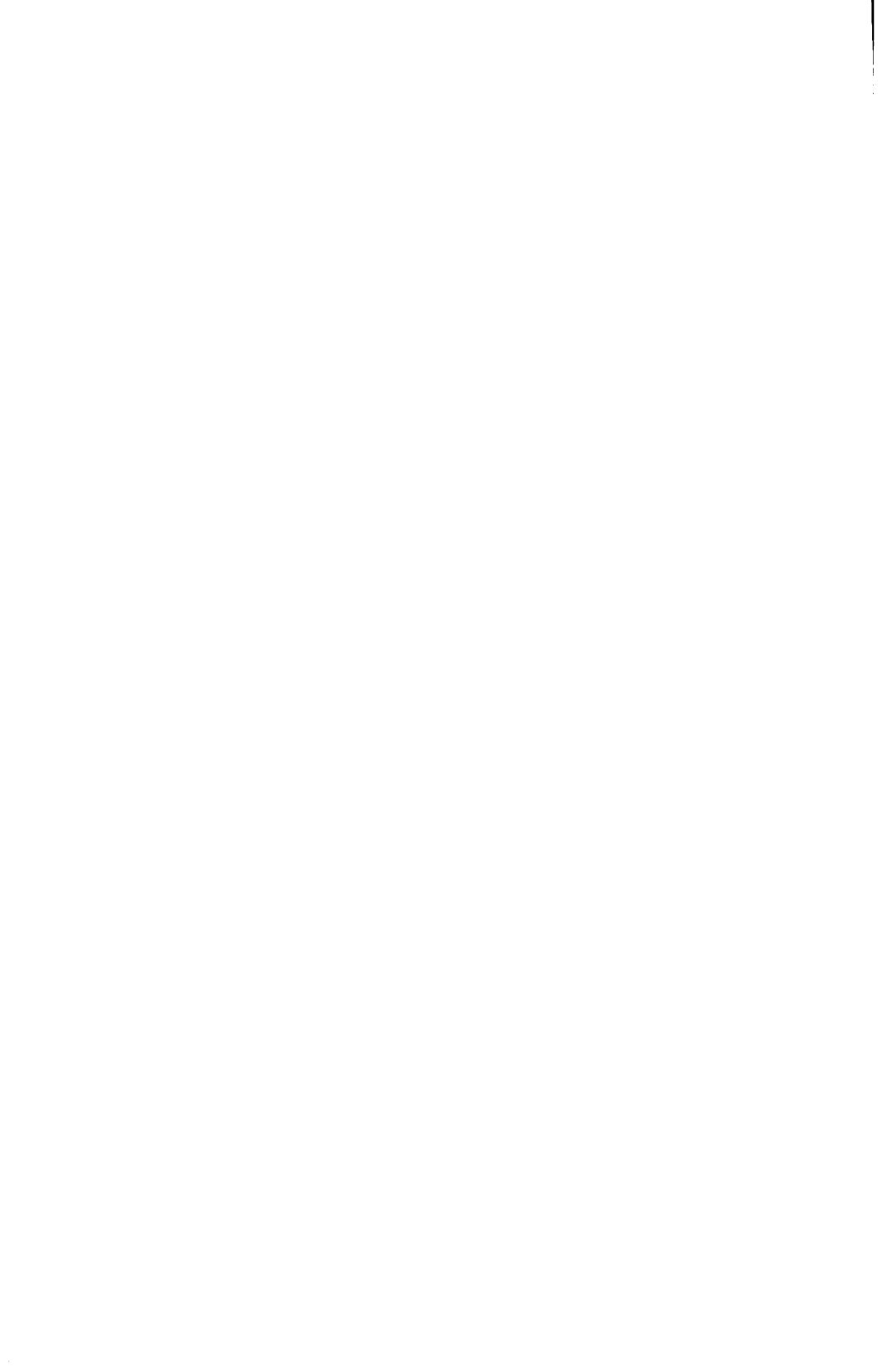
Following this came a paper by Mr. GEO. PHILLIPS on "The early use of Weights and Weighing Instruments, with remarks on some ancient examples found in Rutland." Considering the subject from an antiquarian standpoint, he said they were carried back almost to prehistoric times, for Josephus mentions the Jewish tradition that Cain, after his wanderings, built a city called Nod and settled there, and was the author of weights and measures. As regards the origin of weights and measures, they learnt from the most ancient records that the practice was to derive all other measures, as well as weights, from a recognised

standard unit measure of length, the cube of which, or a determinate aliquot part or multiple formed the unit measure of capacity, and the weight of water, or other liquid contained in this standard measure of capacity formed the unit of weight. It was apparent, too, not only from ancient records, but also from the very names of measures of length, that the proportions of the human body were taken for indicating the several measures of length, and that the cubit, or length from the point of the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, was practically adopted as the most convenient standard unit of length. Thus they had the digit, the palm, or handbreadth, the span, the foot, the cubit, the step or single pace, the double pace, the fathom, which was the length of the extended arms from the tips of the fingers. The speaker dwelt at some length upon the adoption of the ancient standard of the Egyptian cubit and the system followed for the constitution of the standard unit of weight. Turning to the English standards of weights and measures, he pointed to the fact that the units of length, capacity, and weight, viz., the yard, gallon, and pound, had come down to them from the Saxons, though there had been some modifications of the two last-mentioned since that time. The primary standards of weight and measure which had been made legal in 1824 were destroyed by the burning of the Houses of Parliament in 1834, and a Royal Commission was appointed to deal with their restoration; and it was not until 21 years later that the standards were finally reconstructed. Previous to the year 1824 and up to the present time the Statute books contained numerous enactments relating to weights and measures all in the direction of uniformity; but such was the conservative nature of the English people, such was their reverence for old customs that they had by no means reached anything like that uniformity in their weights and measures which should characterise a nation boasting as they did of the commercial supremacy of the world. Mr. Phillips enumerated a few instances of the extraordinary diversity of customs which were calculated to utterly confuse the buyer and seller, and drew attention to a number of curious contrivances for weighing which were brought to light when he came into Rutland on the passing of the weights and measures act, 1891.

Some interesting specimens of old weights in the shape of a shield were exhibited. They were made of bronze, weighed 14lbs. each, and had an escutcheon, in considerable relief, on which were the arms of Geo. I. In Mr. Phillips' opinion they were the official weights used by the "tronator," an official whose duty it was to perambulate his district and weigh wool and receive the custom or toll termed tronage. The tod of wool being 28lbs, the tronator would sling the two weights across his saddle, slots being provided in the weights for that purpose.

He subsequently addressed a few remarks upon weighing instruments, showing they had undergone little alteration in form and absolutely none in principle since the earliest times. A Roman steelyard, found at Market Overton, supposed to be nearly 2000 years old, was exhibited, also an up-to-date instrument, and several interesting diagrams. Mr. Crowther-Beynon also showed a number of ancient Egyptian weights.

Votes of thanks were accorded the lecturers, and the members were afterwards entertained to tea by Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Edmonds, at Northfield House.





OAKHAM CHURCH.—*Before restoration in 1854. From an old print.*



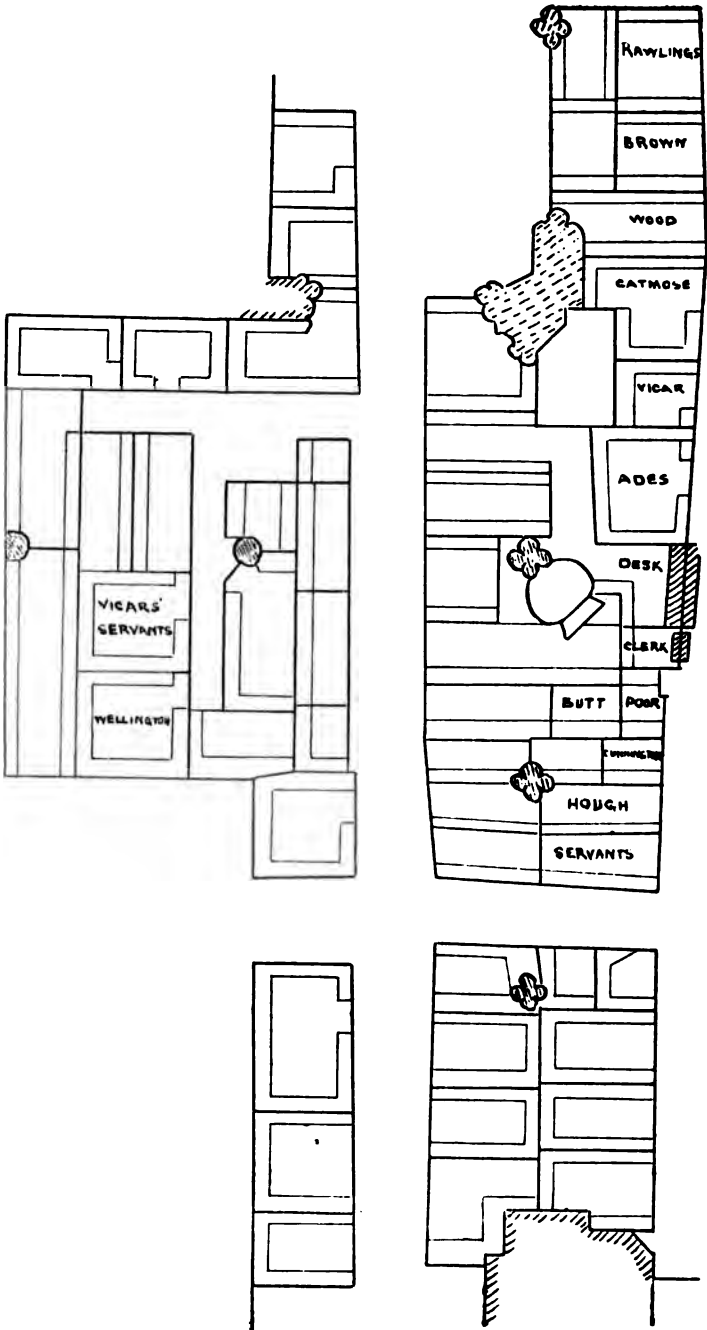
THE
RUTLAND MAGAZINE
AND
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

OAKHAM CHURCH *(continued).*

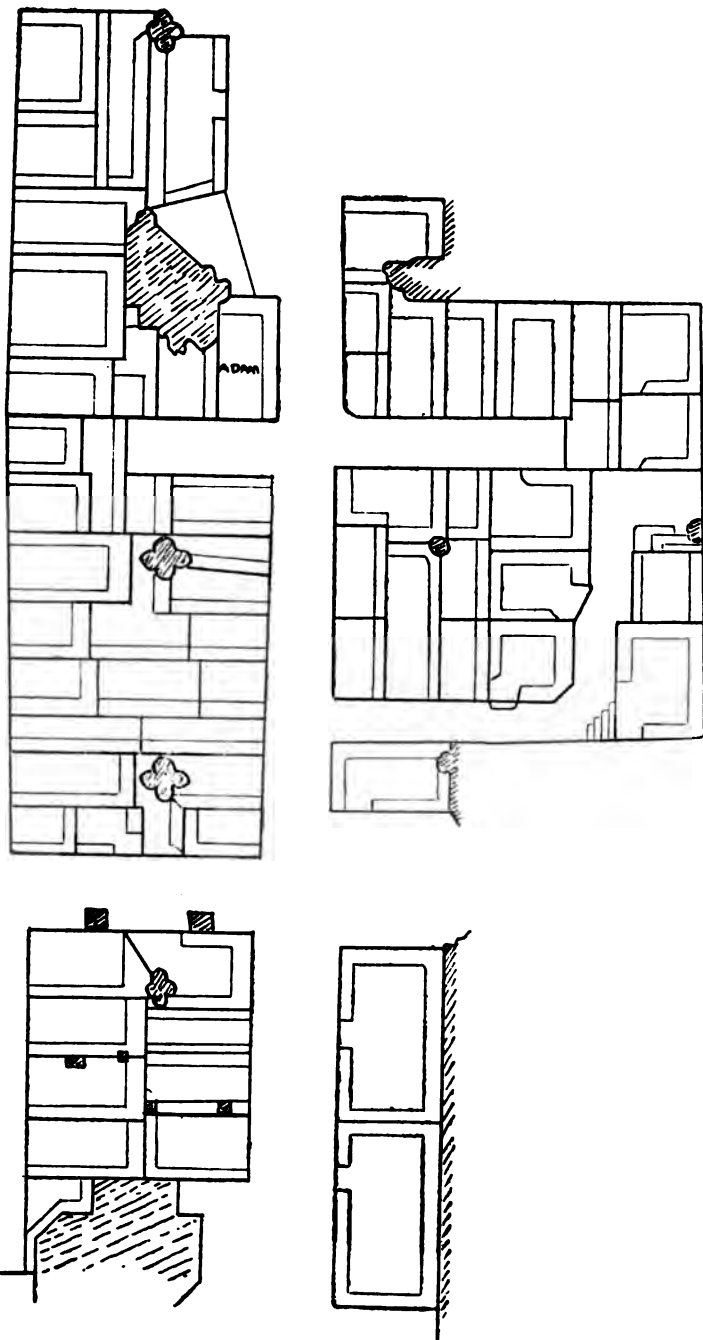


FOR a very considerable period prior to the year 1858, the condition of the Church of All Saints', Oakham, was a subject for regret, not only to those who worshipped within its damp and dingy looking walls but to all admirers of Christian Architecture. The furniture was in a most dilapidated state. There were two galleries, one over the other at the west end, and the pulpit hangings were those said to have been put up when the church was placed in mourning for George III. (1820). There were not six pews alike, nor three of the same height or proportion, and to get at some you had to pass through two others, box within box, and each, of course, with its door and lock. (*See plan*).

At length the sum of £800 was sent, anonymously, through the hands of the Secretary of the Northampton Architectural Society, towards the much-needed restoration, and, a number of promises of subscriptions having been obtained, a meeting was held on April 30th, 1857, at the invitation of the Vicar of Oakham, the Rev. Heneage Finch, to consider what steps it would be most judicious to take in order to effect the restoration. At this meeting, at which George Finch, Esq., the patron of the living, presided, it was unanimously resolved, that "the opportunity



OAKHAM CHURCH.—Plan of Old



Pewing from drawings by the Rev. C. A. Stevens.

afforded by the munificent offer of £800 should at once be taken advantage of, and that an immediate and strenuous effort be made to restore the church to a condition befitting its high purpose."

The meeting was unanimous in electing G. G. Scott, Esq., as the Architect; and in requesting the Rev. Henage Finch, Vicar, and Mr. Rice Davies and Mr. Ratcliff, Churchwardens, to act as a Committee for the carrying out of Mr. Scott's designs, in conjunction with the following gentlemen of the County and Parish:—

George Finch, Esq., Patron; The Hon. G. H. Heathcote, M.P.; the Hon. G. J. Noel, M.P.; the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Stuart; the Rev. C. S. Ellicott, Rural Dean; the Rev. T. James, Secretary to the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry; the Rev. T. Yard, Secretary of the County Church Societies; Captain Doria; Col. the Hon. H. C. Lowther, M.P.; Mr. Adam; Mr. Hawley; Mr. Hough; Mr. Mackinder; Mr. Morris; Mr. Morton; Mr. Samson; Mr. Wellington; the Rev. W. S. Wood; the Rev. C. A. Stevens, Curate.

The Committee having requested Captain Doria and Mr. Adam to undertake the office of joint Treasurers, and the Rev. C. A. Stevens that of Honorary Secretary, a general appeal was made, which resulted in contributions to the extent of £5,778 15s. od. being obtained.

The architect, Mr. G. G. Scott, having made an inspection of the fabric, reported to the Committee as follows:—

"I have made a careful survey of your Parish Church, with a view to forming an opinion as to the extent of the reparations and restorations which are requisite to putting it into a satisfactory condition, and as to the probable cost of the work. The church is, as you are well aware, a remarkably fine one. It is the work of several different periods extending from the end of the 12th to the beginning of the 16th century. I have not been able to trace out the course of alteration and addition which has brought it to its present form, but I may mention that its earliest feature is the inner doorway of the porch, which is of the end of the 12th century. The next in date are the interior of the porch itself and the lower part of the south wall, with a blank recess or window in the east side of the south transept, which are of the first half of the 13th century. Then come the corresponding parts of the north side, with the single pillars in both transepts. The chancel arch and some minor portions, which are the beginning of the 14th century, and the tower, with perhaps the pillars and arches of the same, and some other portions, which are of the latter part of the same century, while the chancel and the clerestory, and probably the north chancel aisle are of the 15th and the south chancel aisle of the 16th centuries.

Various, however, as are the dates of these different portions of the church, they unite in forming a symmetrical and harmonious whole, having generally the aspect of a church of the 15th century.

In describing the present condition of the Church, I will commence with the roofs. The roof of the nave (which is a pretty good roof in design though so constructed as to press somewhat severely on the clerestory walls) is in a very sad state of decay; one-half of it was repaired some years ago, and means were taken to reduce the pressure upon the walls. It will be necessary to do the same throughout; but at the same time the roof will require thorough reparation. I fear it will be found that a very large portion of the timbers are decayed. These must be replaced with new oak, the boarding and lead renewed, and the whole restored to a perfect condition. The roofs of the nave aisles are ancient and in better condition than that of the nave itself, but require considerable repairs, and the lead and boarding must be re-laid. The roofs of the transepts have been repaired some thirty years since, and much of the timbers concealed by plastering. I would recommend the substitution of oak panelling for this, and such general repairs as may be found necessary. The chancel has a roof of modern date concealed by a flat plaster ceiling, which cuts across the chancel arch. The same roof extends over the north chancel aisle, thus deforming the east end, by placing two divisions under one gable. The north aisle has a most beautiful oak panelled ceiling which happily conceals its roof from within. The south aisle of the chancel has a modern roof of the very meanest description, so that in the interior of the chancel and its aisles we have first a plain flat plaster ceiling to the chancel itself; then to the north aisle a beautiful oak ceiling, showing the manner in which the ancient builders treated their work; and on the south aisle the roof of a modern hedge carpenter, such as would disgrace a cart shed. The mode of treatment I would recommend would be as follows:—

First, as the chancel roof has been originally of high pitch, I would renew it in that form, and in a manner suited to the beauty of the church. Secondly, I would thoroughly restore the ceiling of the north aisle, bringing the external roof to its original level. Thirdly, I would put over the south aisle a ceiling corresponding in some degree with that on the north aisle. The roof of the porch and vestry would also require reparation. The walls of the church seem generally pretty substantial, but have suffered much from mutilation, and require careful reparation throughout. The cusps of the windows have nearly everywhere been cut out. The east window has been renewed on a most extraordinary design. Many of the mullions are shattered and must be

renewed. Generally all mutilated and decayed parts must be renewed, the internal stonework cleaned, the plastering of the walls repaired, or renewed as the case may be, the clerestory walls, which have been thrust out of the perpendicular, must be strengthened, the parapets reset where necessary, the pinnacles restored, and the whole rendered perfect and substantial. The tower has, either through settlement or through the effects of lightning, been somewhat split down its south-eastern angle, and has some few other defects. These must be substantially repaired; and I would recommend the insertion of a tier of strong iron ties to prevent their re-appearance. The floor of the tower immediately over the church must be renewed, and the other floor and the bell timbers substantially repaired. Of the internal fittings I have but little to say. They exceed in meanness even what is usual in country churches, and there can be but one opinion about them—that they must be entirely cleared away and the whole refitted in a proper manner with good oak seats. There are numerous remnants of old screen work of very good character, and some remains of ancient seats. These will be useful guides in designing the new fittings. The floors must be almost entirely new. The doors must be new excepting that of the south porch, which is ancient and ornamental but requires restoration. The glazing should be renewed throughout, and stained glass introduced from time to time as opportunity occurs. While these reparations, &c., are in hand, it would be very desirable that the church should be efficiently warmed. I estimate the probable cost of the above-named works as follows:—Those connected with the church and tower at £2300; those of the chancel fabric, £575, fittings £225 (£800); those to the south aisle of the chancel, fabric £320, fittings £80 (£400); those to the north aisle of the chancel, fabric £257, fittings £75 (£332); making in all about £3,850. The above calculation is made on the assumption of everything being done in the best manner, the roofs and the whole executed in a manner worthy of so fine a church, and I need hardly say that the church so restored would be a most noble and beautiful structure."

The above report was dated April 21st, 1857, and the meeting held on the 30th of the same month having accepted it, a faculty was applied for, copy of the decree leading to which is here given in full.

George by divine permission Bishop of Peterborough:—
To all and singular Clerks and literate persons whomsoever in
and throughout our Diocese of Peterborough Greeting—

Whereas it hath been alleged and set forth before the
Reverend and Worshipful William Wales, Clerk Master of
Arts our Vicar General Commissary General and Official

Principal in Spiritual matters lawfully constituted on the part and behalf of the Reverend Heneage Finch Clerk Vicar of the Vicarage and Parish Church of Oakham in the County of Rutland and Diocese of Peterborough and of Rice Davies and William Ratcliff Churchwardens of the said Parish of Oakham. That the present dilapidated state of certain parts of the Parish Church of Oakham aforesaid and the inconvenient and insufficient accomodation for the parishioners therein are such as to require the immediate repair restoration and reseating of the said church. That a meeting of the inhabitants was held on the 30th day of April 1857 at which it was unanimously resolved that an immediate effort be made to restore and alter the church and to provide greater accomodation for the parishioners therein, and that application should be made to Mr. George Gilbert Scott of 20 Spring Gardens in the Liberty of Westminster to prepare plans for the repairs restoration and alterations and for the arrangement of the interior of the said church and of the church yard. That the following are the principal works some or all of which it is proposed shall be executed namely: to remove the present wood fittings partitions screens and galleries, to take up the present pavement and tombstones and relay the same or other, to place a layer of concrete over the whole surface of the floor before the new pavement is relaid, to construct new roofs to the chancel and south chapel and restore roofs of north chapel, transepts nave and aisles to be made of English oak and memel fir, the roof of the chancel to be raised to its original pitch, to repair with stone and tiles the passages and portions not occupied with fixed seats, to construct new seats of oak and to place them in the positions shown in the plan, to introduce an apparatus and to erect an apparatus building for warming the church, to introduce apparatus for lighting it with gas, to remove the monuments to more convenient places, to remove the present pulpit and erect a new pulpit in another place, to remove restore and replace the font, to complete the churchyard fence and gates, and to lower, level and otherwise arrange the graves in the churchyard as may be necessary or advisable, to repair the tower and rearrange the floors, to clean and repair internal stonework, to repair the external stonework, to repair the windows, to make proper drains.

That the estimate of the proposed works and incidental expenses amounts to the tum of £4667 which it is proposed to raise by voluntary subscription with or without a rate, and that upwards of £3800 of the said sum hath already been subscribed or promised to be paid exclusive of a rate.

That it hath been certified to our petitioners that there are no facultied pews or sittings within the church, that they believe that there are none occupied of prescriptive right, and that by the custom of the parish (as appears from documentary evidence from the year 1652 or earlier) the several sittings in the nave aisles and transepts have been appointed in accordance with the general law and recorded to the use of individual persons by the Minister and Churchwardens or by the Churchwardens with the consent of the Minister. Wherefore our petitioners humbly pray that our Licence or Faculty may be granted to the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being of the said parish of Oakham to carry into effect the before mentioned works of repair restoration and reseating of the said

church according to the plan thereunto and hereunto annexed, and of ordering of the churchyard and to remove any mural or other monumental tablets head or foot stones or any coffins deposited either within or without the walls of the said church and to replace the same in their present or some other suitable position as nearly as circumstances will admit or may require, to use in the said proposed works so much of the old material as can be used with advantage, to sell the residue and expend the money arising from such sale towards defraying the expenses of the said work, and saving to such of the inhabitants as may occupy facultied or prescriptive sittings (if any) priority of choice within the nave, to allot and distribute the several sittings in the new seating to the inhabitants of the said parish according to their several rights and interests and in particular to assign the several sittings to and for the use of such individual inhabitants within the said parish as habitually and frequent or bona fide intend habitually to use and frequent the sittings so assigned or to be assigned to his or her several use according to law and thenceforward annually to revise regulate alter or renew such assignment as may seem necessary so as best to provide from year to year for the use and accomodation of all inhabitants so habitually using and frequenting or bona fide intending habitually to use and frequent the sittings so assigned or to be assigned to his or her several use.

And whereas our Vicar General aforesaid having duly considered the premises and rightly and duly proceeding therein did at the petition of Britten the Proctor of the said Vicar and Churchwardens decree all and singular the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Oakham in special and all things in general having or pretending to have any right title or interest in the premises to be cited inpinated and called to appear in judgment on the day at the time and place in manner and form and to the effect hereinafter mentioned (justice so requiring).

We do therefore hereby authorize empower and strictly enjoin and command you jointly and severally peremptorily to cite or cause to be cited all and singular the parishioners and inhabitants of the said parish of Oakham in special and all others in general having or pretending to have any right title or interest in the premises (by affixing for sometime these presents on the outer door of the Parish Church of Oakham and leaving there affixed a full copy hereof on the Sunday morning next and immediately following the receipt hereof) to appear personally or by his her or their Proctors or Proctor duly constituted before our Vicar General aforesaid his Surrogate or some other competent judge in this behalf in the Consistory Court in or adjoining to the Parish Church of All Saints' in the town of Northampton in the County of Northampton and our said Diocese and place of indicate there, on Tuesday the twenty ninth day of September now instant, at the hour of half-past twelve of the clock in the afternoon of the same day, being the usual hour for hearing causes and doing Justice there, and there to abide if occasion require during the continuance of the sitting of the Court, then and there to show a good and sufficient cause if they or any or either of them have or know any, why our Licence or Faculty should not be granted to the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the before mentioned repairs and restora-

tion according to the plan herebefore referred to and hereunto annexed and ratifying and confirming the same when completed. And further to do and receive as unto Law and Justice shall appertain, under pain of the Law and contempt thereof, at the promotion of the said Vicar and Churchwardens.

And moreover that you intimate or cause to be intimated to all and singular the parishioners of the said parish of Oakham in special and all others in general having or pretending to have any right title or interest in the premises (and to whom we do so intimate by tenor of these presents) that if they some or one of them do or doth not appear on the day at the time and place and to the effect aforesaid or appearing to do or doth not show good and sufficient cause concludent in the law to the contrary our Vicar General aforesaid his Surrogate or some other competent Judge in his behalf doth intend to proceed and will proceed to decree and grant such our Licence or Faculty to the said Vicar and Churchwardens for the purpose to the effect and in manner aforesaid—the absence or rather contumacy of the persons so cited and intimated as aforesaid in any wise notwithstanding—And what you shall do or cause to be done in the premises you shall duly certify our said Vicar General his Surrogate or some other competent Judge in this behalf together with these presents. Given under the seal of our Vicar General which we use in this behalf this seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the nineteenth year of our consecration.

WM. GATES	}	<i>Deputy Registrars.</i>
HENRY PEARSON GATES		
W. BROOKS GATES		

It was decided, as the most judicious course, that the contract should be offered to tender among a limited number of firms who had already proved their capacity by having satisfactorily carried out works of a similar character and extent, and that of Messrs. Ruddle & Thompson, of Peterborough, was accepted, the amount of the contract being £4400. Preparations were immediately made for beginning operations, and early in September, 1857 the removal of the old galleries and pewing was accomplished.

A strong wish prevailed in the parish that the old materials of these should not be applied to any secular use. A special subscription was, therefore, raised for its purchase back from the contractors in order that it might be broken up and given to the poor for fuel.

In carrying out the work of restoration Mr. Scott strictly preserved every mediæval detail; even the triangular lines over the tower arch which show the gable form of the roof of the earlier church were not allowed to be erased, as he considered that such details show to some extent the history of the church.

A portion of the capital of the north pillar of the chancel arch was cut away, perhaps in the 15th century, to admit of

the erection of the rood screen. The carving illustrated a scriptural subject, but as there was not sufficient of the sculpture left to enable Mr. Scott to effect a faithful restoration he left the capital in its mutilated form, believing that course to be preferable to inserting that which would not be a *fac simile* of what was chiselled in the 14th century.

Among the improvements effected were the following:—The chancel was floored with Minton's encaustic tiles of a rich design, given by the Rev. Lord A. Compton; the aisles were paved with red and black tiles in pattern; the interesting Norman font was removed and refixed; the chancel gable and that of the north aisle of the chancel was taken down and rebuilt; the debased east window was replaced by a new one of five lights, having deeply sunk and moulded tracery and arches with columns of polished Derbyshire marble and moulded cups and bases; the pillars, bases, caps, arches and seats of the south porch arcade were restored. All the windows, cusplings, defective mullions, tracery, jambs, arches, &c., were carefully restored and the windows were reglazed with diamond quarries of cathedral glass. All the carvings were scraped and the whole of the internal stone dressings of the doorways and windows, pillars and arches, including tower arches, corbals, string courses, quoins and other dressings all had the mortar, whitewash, &c., taken off them. The two galleries over the tower were taken away and the arch reopened. All the piscinas, lockers, tabernacles, &c., were restored.

The new seats (towards the cost of which the Incorporated Society for Building, &c., Churches granted £200 on condition that 280 adult sittings, conveniently placed be reserved to the use of the poorer inhabitants for ever, and also that 260 children's sittings be reserved to the use of the Church Schools for ever) are plain, low and open. They are three feet high, the poppy heads are richly carved, the design being similar to several seat ends found in the church before the restoration, and probably the first introduced here after the Reformation. On the seat ends are carvings from natural foliage, including the vine, oak, holly, ivy, maple, hop, thorn, convolvulus, filbert, fig, &c. The fronts of the seats are filled with tracery, having carved spandrils, &c. The stalls in the chancel have moulded standards, with richly carved finials and arm rests of varied design and moulded fronts and book rests.

The pulpit, which is octagonal, is made of the finest wainscot, having traceried panels, the design being in perfect unison with the fittings. The screen, height 3-ft. 4-ins., dividing the nave and chancel is moulded and sunk, the cornice being moulded and filled with carved bosses.

It may be remarked that one of the most difficult arrangements, for the church restorer, is usually the position of the prayer desk. Its correct position is, without doubt, within the chancel, but this, from the narrowness of the chancel arch or from the projection of the easternmost responds of the nave into the body of the church, is often a most inconvenient position. This latter objection is the case with Oakham Church, and the difficulty was met by what seemed to be the best arrangement under the circumstances. The Ritual Chancel was brought out into the nave by retaining the level of the chancel about four feet westward of the chancel arch and enclosing that projection by the screen mentioned above, within which on each side is a prayer desk. Thus the principle of the chancel is maintained at the same time that the convenience of the congregation is consulted.

The two screens at the easternmost end, under the arches dividing the aisles from the chancel, have rich tracery heads, supported by circular shafts and moulded caps and bosses. The cornice is moulded and embattled and enriched with carved bosses, the lower part being solid moulded framing.

The altar rail and table were of wainscot and in keeping with the other fittings.

The roofs were thoroughly restored in English oak. The chancel roof was entirely new, the ceiling of which is panelled and takes the form of the pointed arch, having moulded ribs and carved bosses at the intersections, the part of the roof over the altar being filled with extremely rich wrought tracery.

The work of restoration, which proceeded somewhat slowly but steadily, although many extensions were found necessary in consequence of timbers, &c., when uncovered being found past repair, was so far completed by November 10th, 1858, being fourteen months only from the beginning of operations, that the re-opening of the church on that day was practicable, and accordingly divine worship was again solemnized in it, with very evident indications of the general satisfaction which the event had inspired.

(To be continued).

QUERY :—"DING HADES."—A portion of the farm I used to occupy under Major Wingfield, at Market Overton, consisting of six fields and containing altogether about 74 acres, goes by the name of "Ding Hades." Can anyone explain the meaning of the name?

Market Overton.

EDWARD COSTALL.

THE DUTCH OR FLEMISH TAPESTRY AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.



THIS tapestry is the most decorative and also the most valuable in the collection at Burley-on-the-Hill. It consists of nine pieces, three of which hang in the Small State Dressing Room, and the remainder in the Dutch Tapestry Room. Probably they are all after Tenier's designs, but those in the Small State Dressing Room most certainly are.

The subjects are as follows :—In the Small State Dressing Room, on the south wall, "A Rustic Scene." One woman is milking a cow, another pouring milk into a pail, while a shepherd is watching his sheep and conversing with a man who leans on the back of his horse. In the near foreground is an old sow and her young ones. Behind stands the farm or homestead, trees, etc. The beauty of this piece is its simplicity. It is a faithful portrait of nature and the quiet employment of those who work in the country. The delicacy of the colouring is marvellous, and more resembles a painting than tapestry. This piece and the eight others have plain borders after the style of a frame. The second piece in this room has, unfortunately been cut. Two portions of one having been joined to a piece of another; the result is not good. The two side pieces represent trees, grass, and a cottage. In the centre piece a man reclines on the ground playing a pipe, while a woman dances, in a very clumsy fashion, to his music. The third piece represents a game of bowls. A group of five men stand in the foreground; one is in the act of throwing his bowl. The expression of the faces is wonderfully good, doubtless a faithful reproduction of the Dutch peasant. Near to is an inn, and through the open door one sees a group of men playing cards. These two pieces have on the top, in the centre of the border, a coat of arms surmounted by a coronet. They are not English arms, but probably Dutch or Austrian.

In the Dutch Tapestry Room are the following subjects :
First panel. The outside of a Country Inn. Two wandering minstrels are playing, the one on a pipe, the other on a drum. A man sits on the ground. Two women stand listening in the doorway and two others stand on the high steps leading to the inn.

Second panel. The Beggar receiving alms. A man and a boy stand together and the former gives a penny, or if he is generous, more, to the beggar, who wears a large flat hat and is seated on the ground.



1. 2. 3.
BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.—DUTCH TAPESTRY.



The third panel is of large size. It is a typical country winter scene. Snow lies on the ground and on the thatched roof of the inn from the edge of which hang icicles. The inn sign, representing a crescent, hangs over the door. In the distance men are skating, carting wood, etc. In the foreground two men are killing a pig and two women stand in attendance with frying pans ready to catch the blood, for making black puddings. A group of men stand with brooms in their hands conversing. The whole scene is one of bustling activity.

The accompanying illustration shows the next three panels. The large piece (*see 1*) represents a fish market. A boat laden with spoil is approaching the shore, and a man advances to help unload. On the quay two men are bargaining together, others are dragging in fish, packing fish, buying and selling fish. A fishwife stands behind her stall anxious to get her money's worth. The tattered pink awning over the stall is of a colour to delight the eye of an artist. This piece is perhaps the most pleasing and characteristic of the whole series.

The next small piece (*see 2*) represents the return from shooting. The sportsman sits near a table with a friend, they are drinking wine after a hard day's sport. By his side is a gun, and on the ground the bag, consisting of a hare and some pheasants. Two women stand in the distance. The sportsman's attitude is graceful and natural, and he wears a charming blue coat.

A group of pedlars or beggars is shown in the next panel (*see 3*). The man rests on the ground, whilst the woman is seated on a large stone, in her hand she holds a bowl from which the little child who stands at her knee is drinking. Another child stands with his hand on her shoulder.

The colouring of all the Dutch tapestry at Burley is very charming and artistic. It is perhaps not as brilliant and bold as the great Raphael Cartoons, with which my next article will deal. The Dutch hangings have a distinct charm of their own, a faded, delicate, old-world tone, as if the hand of time had swept caressingly over them, and not marred but enhanced their beauty. As tapestry to live with it probably ranks next to old French in delicacy of delineation and restful quiet colouring.

At the bottom of each border is the Brussels mark, a shield and two B's, and also the maker's name, "Johanus de Vos." This fixes it as 17th century work. The de Vos were famous tapestry workers at that period. According to well-known authorities, the manufactories at Brussels had, at this time, lost some of their art.

A writer says, "since the formation of the Gobelins, Brussels has adopted a sombre and brown style for the flesh colours, and has frequently employed bad dyes."

This decline was attributed to the more frequent use of the low warp in place of the high warp. The workshops, too, had fallen into the hands of a few families only, of which the de Vos was one. Thus there was less competition, and this doubtless affected the art. They were reduced from interpreting the works of Reubens (about the middle of the century) to reproducing those of Paul Teniers, namely, rustic peasant scenes known as "Les Tenieres."

Charles Blanc made this statement concerning them—"My companions and I were shocked, on visiting the Ecurial, at the Flemish hangings there exhibited in the apartments of the Queen and the Infantas. The peasant scenes of Teniers, the point of which lies in the touch, so exquisitely delicate, of the artist who painted them in miniature, appear revoltingly vulgar when reproduced on a larger scale in tapestry. Rustics and awkward women, apparently fashioned with bill-hooks, clowns who lift their glasses too high when they drink, and their feet when they dance." This criticism seems unduly severe, and I think those who know the tapestry at Burley, to which I have referred, will not condemn but admire the art of Tenier thus reproduced.

It is highly probable that this tapestry was the property of the Honble. William Finch. The reasons for supposing so are these. William Finch was the second son of Daniel, Earl of Nottingham. In 1726 he was sent Envoy Extraordinary to the States General, to confer with States Deputies at the Hague, on the occasion of the Hanovarian Treaty. Here, I imagine, he bought the tapestry, probably at a low price, from some Dutch nobleman in financial difficulties. He would, undoubtedly, wish to bring home some memento of his visit. Another proof of the tapestry having been his, is a paragraph in the diary of his daughter, Henrietta. She refers to the sale of furniture, etc., at his death. "The sale of goods was over that day, it is a torment to think how ill some of the goods went. The fine tapestry in the bed-chamber was going for 40s. Mr. Darton bid it up to £4 and got it. Mama (Lady Charlotte Finch) finding the tapestry went so ill bought in that, that used to be in the room herself." Subsequently I imagine she either gave the tapestry or left it to her son, George, 9th Lord Winchelsea. There are no bills preserved at Burley-on-the-Hill relating to the purchase of this tapestry, so it is difficult to, otherwise, account for its presence in the house.

Old Lady Charlotte and her daughter, Henrietta, have passed to the Silent Land, but "the fine tapestry—which went so ill," is loved and appreciated by those who now own it.

PEARL FINCH.

A RUTLAND ANGLIAN CEMETERY.



IN taking a comprehensive glance over the whole wide field of Archæology, we can hardly fail to observe how large a portion of our present knowledge has been derived from, and, as it were, centres round, the graves of the dead. This is true of the Prehistoric Stone and Bronze ages and of that later pre-Roman civilization which has received the name of Late Celtic; it is true, though in a far more limited degree, in respect of the Roman period; it is pre-eminently true in the case of the Pagan Saxon age with which I propose to deal in this paper. With regard to pre-Christian Saxondom in this country it is hardly too much to say that all our knowledge of the manners, customs and industrial arts of the people has been obtained by a study of the cemeteries where the bodies or the ashes of their dead were laid to rest with all the weird ceremony so dear to the heathen mind of that, as of a later, day. It is true that most valuable side-lights are thrown on the subject by the literature of the period which has come down to us, but we seek in vain for the Anglo-Saxon counterparts of the elaborate villas "replete with modern conveniences," the baths, the temples and public buildings, the excavation of which on such sites as Silchester, Wroxeter, Bath, &c., has put into our hands such a wealth of information concerning the Roman occupation of our island. The explanation of this must be sought in the fact that the builder's art, as also that of the potter, to be noticed hereafter, underwent in this country a grievous decadence from the time of the Roman evacuation, and we need feel no surprise that the Saxon buildings of wood and wattle, though of a later date, have totally disappeared, while the more substantial stone and brick of Roman times have survived.

And yet, in spite of its inferiority in some respects, the Anglo-Saxon civilization, intervening as it does between the Roman and what we know as Medieval times, deserves more study and appreciation at the hands of the average Englishman than it would seem to have received. For is it not the fact that here we may find the rudiments of the language we speak to-day? Is not the blood of our Anglian forefathers now running in the veins of the majority of Englishmen, at any rate in our part of Britain? Is not our present reigning House able to trace its descent from the Saxon Ecgberht, King of Wessex at the beginning of the 9th century? Nay, does not the very name of England remind us daily of the Angles who bequeathed their name to our country? Who, then, it is not idle to enquire, were these Pagan ancestors of ours and what can we claim to know about them?

Four more or less kindred races, all hailing from Northern Germany, founded colonies in Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries. They were the Jutes, the Saxons, the Angles, and (less prominently) the Frisians. It may be noticed in passing that the names of all these tribes can still be traced in the names of districts at some period occupied by them namely, Jutland, Saxony, England and Friesland.

Space will not permit of a detailed account of the settlement of all these races in various parts of Britain, but we may be pardoned for dwelling for a moment on the consideration of the third in the order given above, namely the Angles, inasmuch as it was by them that the district which includes our own county of Rutland was occupied.

The Angles appear to have been previously settled in the southern part of Schleswig, and therefore to have been near neighbours of the Saxons, who took possession of the south-eastern portion of Britain. Since the Angles were under the domination of the Saxons in Britain, it may seem strange that the subservient and not the dominant race should have given its final name to the whole country, but this may probably be accounted for as being a result of the influence of Bede, who chose as the title of his great historical work dealing with Britain, *Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum*.

As regards their religion they were, of course, heathens and idolators at the outset, their worship being attended, like that of the Scandinavian and other Teutonic races, by many gross rites which even Christianity, on its introduction, was for a long time powerless to uproot. But little though there is to be said in favour of Heathenism, we cannot overlook the fact that it is to this form of religion (or absence of religion) that we owe much of our information concerning the pre-Christian races. The idea of a material life beyond the grave, approximating more or less to the life on earth, prompted the friends of a departed comrade to supply him with the necessary equipment to pursue his journey to the spirit world, with the result that the remains of the dead are usually found accompanied by weapons, ornaments, and objects of domestic use, the presence of which in the graves cannot be explained on any other hypothesis. The Christian tenet on this point, on the other hand, is concisely stated by S. Paul (1 Tim. vi., 7) "For we brought nothing into this world and it is certain we can carry nothing out."

The sites chosen for the cemeteries of this period were usually on elevated ground in the vicinity of the settlements, and it is probable that mounds of greater or less dimensions, in most cases, marked the spots where the dead were laid. In the case of heroes of note the tumulus was raised to a conspicuous height. We read in the poem of "Beowulf,"



1. Spearhead.

2. Ferrule.

ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.—PLATE I.

3. Knife.

4. Spearhead.

5. Sword.

6. Sword.

7. Fragment of Vase

8. Vase or Urn.



which is assigned to the 6th century, how the dying hero requests his people to

“ . . . command the war chiefs
to make a mound,
bright after the funeral fire,
upon the nose of the promontory ;
which shall for a memorial
to my people
rise high aloft
on Hronesness ;
that the sea-sailors
may afterwards call it
Beowulf's barrow,
when the Brentings
over the darkness of the floods
shall sail afar.”

In many cases, however, there are at present no signs of mounds over the graves, and it has therefore been doubted whether they have ever existed in such instances ; on the other hand it has been frequently observed that the bodies have been found disposed with a regularity of spacing which could only have been achieved if the positions of the previous interments were visible. Akerman (who from his wide experience in excavating Anglo-Saxon sites, is one of our leading authorities) maintains that the mound was an invariable feature of the graves of this period, the practice being one which has survived to our day ; while the very word “bury” is of Anglo-Saxon origin and connotes the “tumulus” idea.

In our own county of Rutland I have only been able to ascertain the existence of one Pagan Anglo-Saxon site, though finds which have occurred close to the boundary in Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire tend to show that the district as a whole was fairly extensively occupied.

The Rutland site, which appears to have been a cemetery of considerable size, was brought into public notice as long ago as 1863, and finds have occurred at intervals since that time up to quite a recent date. The situation of the cemetery accords with the rule alluded to above, for it is on a considerable eminence, though it is not, of course, like Beowulf's barrow, visible from the sea. With regard to the methods of disposing of the bodies of the dead, both cremation and inhumation were practised. In Kent and Sussex inhumation appears to have been the almost universal custom, while cremation was the sole observance in Derbyshire. The more common usage among the Anglians was to burn the dead, but in many cemeteries, including that now under consideration, the two methods were used concurrently. We have records of cinerary urns having been found on this site, and one of them may be seen in the Leicester Museum. By the courtesy of Mrs. Morris, in whose possession they

are, I recently had the privilege of examining a fine series of cinerary urns from this cemetery, of which illustrations will be given in a future number. On the other hand, I myself had the good fortune to be present on two occasions, in 1901, when graves were unearthed, where the bodies had been buried and not cremated, and I have also on several other occasions found bones and skulls, so that there seems ample evidence to shew that both methods of dealing with the dead were here employed. As these graves are fairly typical of Anglo-Saxon interments generally, a description of them, from notes made on the spot, is here given. In the first grave "the skeleton itself was almost entirely gone, such portions of bone as remained being so decomposed as to be incapable of being handled. As has frequently been observed before, the enamel crowns of the teeth showed in this case their superior capability of withstanding the ravages of time. The body had been buried at full length, with the head pointing nearly due west. Along the left side of the body had lain the warrior's spear, the pointed ferrule¹ of which was found near the feet, and the socketted head² about level with the skull. Between the spear and the body, or possibly overlying the latter, was an iron sword³ of typical Anglo-Saxon shape, and over the hilt of the sword lay the iron *Umbo*⁴ of a shield. Near the left arm was a large variegated glass bead [or spindle-whorl, which may possibly have served as a pendent ornament to the sword]. A small pair of bronze tweezers was found near the right shoulder. Slightly beyond the head and to the south-west of it, I unearthed a bronze-mounted *Situla*⁵ or bucket, the wooden staves and bottom being singularly perfect when removed, though owing to warping and shrinkage in the course of drying it now presents a more dilapidated appearance. . . . A few days later another grave was reached lying a few feet to the west of that previously described. The body was similarly disposed with the head to the west. The weapons in this grave were of the same character as those in the first, though differing slightly in form. The spear,⁶ however, lay on the right of the body, the sword⁷ resting diagonally on the breast, the hilt being near the right arm and the point near the left knee. The *Umbo* lay upon the sword and a small iron knife⁸ was near the right hand. On the right or south side of the head was a bronze mounted bucket, as well as an urn⁹ of elegant make, and displaying the protuberances and incised decorations characteristic of Anglo-Saxon fictile vessels. This urn was broken into small pieces by the weight of the superincumbent soil, though it retained its original form as it lay in its earthy matrix. Neither the urn nor the two *Situlae* appeared to contain anything but earth. A small

(1) Pl. I., fig. 2. (2) Pl. I., fig. 1. (3) Pl. I., fig. 5. (4) Pl. II., fig. 2. (5) Pl. II., fig. 1.
 (6) Pl. I., fig. 4. (7) Pl. I., fig. 6. (8) Pl. I., fig. 3. (9) Pl. I., fig. 8.

pair of bronze tweezers and what appears to have been the handle of a small iron implement also accompanied the interment." (*Vide* Paper read before the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. *Associated Architectural Societies' Reports*, Vol. xxvi., Pt. i., p. 250).

It will be observed that the relics accompanying sheet, interments are strikingly similar in each case, the most notable exception being that the former contained no vase or urn. Nearly two years after the date of the excavations described above, I was lucky enough to light upon the fragments of another urn, which, when pieced together, produced a vessel so nearly resembling the former example both in general style and in detail that it may be with tolerable certainty attributed to the same potter's hand employing the same tools. The position in which I found this vase was close to the site of the first grave, and I have very little doubt that this vessel accompanied the interment in question, the excavations on the former occasion having stopped just short of it.

Another characteristic feature of Anglo-Saxon burials, of which I have noticed evidences in the Rutland graves, is the occurrence of broken fragments of pottery among the soil used for filling in the graves. An explanation of these broken sherds is found in the custom which then prevailed, for the friends of the deceased to throw into the grave at the time of the burial, old way-worn or water-worn fragments of pottery, which, apparently, had some superstitious significance in Pagan times. Here again, as in the case of the grave-mounds, we may trace a survival of an old pre-Christian custom for many centuries after the commencement of our era. Readers of Shakespeare will readily recall the words spoken by the Priest in reference to the dead Ophelia (*Hamlet Act. V., Sc. 1.*)

" Her death was doubtful ;
And, but that great command o'ersways the order,
She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd,
Till the last trump. For charitable prayers,
Sherds, flints and pebbles should be thrown on her."

The practice I have alluded to was therefore evidently known to the Elizabethan poet, as one which from its connection with Paganism, was considered appropriate to the case of those who, by committing suicide, had put themselves outside the pale of the Church.

The number of swords which have been found in the Rutland cemetery is not a little remarkable. In addition to the two already spoken of, there are two examples preserved at Normanton, and Mrs. Morris's collection from the same site contains the fragments of at least five others. The occurrence of swords in graves of this period is not very usual, and has been held to denote that the owner was above the

ordinary rank, for Kemble ("*Horæ ferales*") remarks that only those who ranked above the Royal Vassals were privileged to wear this weapon. When excavations have been systematically carried out at other places for archaeological purposes (which has never been the case hitherto on the Rutland site), the proportion of swords to the number of graves examined seems to have varied from two to four per cent., while at one place (Harnham Hill, Salisbury, explored by Akerman) seventy graves were opened without a single sword being discovered. Unfortunately I have no means of ascertaining the precise number of graves which have been opened in our county, but I opine that the average stated above would be found to be considerably exceeded, had we the materials necessary for making the calculation.

I have only examined one perfect skull (now in my possession) from these graves, as the soil does not seem favourable to the preservation of bones, and the skeletons appear to have mostly crumbled to dust with the exception of the teeth. The skull in question is somewhat dolicho-cephalic in type, but in the absence of other specimens for comparison, it would be idle to generalise from a single example. The teeth, however, display a soundness which is comparatively rare among us at the present day, in spite of the advances of science.

In the next number of the Magazine I propose to describe in greater detail the various objects which have been found in the Rutland graves, having had an opportunity of examining the relics in the possession of Lord Ancaster and of Mrs. Morris, which, together with the urn now in the Leicester museum and the objects in my own collection, represent, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the total "output" of Anglo-Saxon remains from the County of Rutland.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON.

(*To be continued*).

HORSESHOE CUSTOM.—Oakham being noted for its unique display of horseshoes, it is interesting to compare those in vogue in other places.

In a number of the *Preston Pilot*, dated 1834, it is stated that a large assembly congregated for the purpose of witnessing the renewing of the horseshoe at the Horse Shoe Corner, Lancaster; when the old shoe was taken up and a new one put down, with "1834" engraved on it. Those who assembled to witness the ceremony were entertained with nut brown ale, etc. Afterwards they had a merry charring and then retired. In the evening they were again entertained with a good substantial supper. This custom is supposed to have originated at the time John O'Gaunt came into the town upon a noble charger which lost its shoe at this place. The shoe was taken up and fixed in the middle of the street, and has ever since been replaced with a new one every seventh year, at the expense of the townsmen who reside near the place.



ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.—PLATE II.

1.—Situla or Bucket.

2.—Umbo or Shield-boss.

RUTLAND BIRDS: ARE THEY INCREASING OR DECREASING.



(Reprinted by permission from the "Field Naturalists' Quarterly").

ONLY when the complete set of Victorian County Histories has come out shall we be able to form a map of the fauna of England, and perhaps take a census of all our wild animals and birds. In the meanwhile it will be instructive to sum up such results as it has been possible to obtain in the case of one county at least, albeit a very Zoar among counties.

Rutland is very much the smallest of the English counties proper. Its natural features present nothing striking, nor do they show any great diversity. Out of nearly 98,000 acres, which represent its area, not 100 are waste or heath land, and not 200 are water. There are no fenny districts, and no really large sheets of water. There are scarcely 4000 acres of woodland, and even the hedgerow trees have been much thinned of late years. Thirteen or fourteen thousand acres are under grass, 20,000 under cereals, and 8000 under roots and leguminous crops. Characteristic of the district are stretches of open undulating country with small villages scattered at considerable distances from one another. The rivers and streams are small, and apparently diminishing in volume.

All this being so, it is not surprising to find that the total number of species of birds found in Rutland is not large. Less than 200 have been recorded in all. Some of these rest upon but a single observation, and can only be regarded as the merest stragglers. Such are the Eagle Owl (1879) and Bonaparte's Gull (1900), if the instances recorded are admitted as authentic, and the Bee-Eater, which bird seems actually to have nested in Rutland (see Lord Lilford's 'Birds of Northamptonshire').

But the real bird population of Rutland consists of

1. *Residents* that remain all the year and nest in regular course. These number fifty-eight, if the Heron be included, which nests close to the county boundaries.
2. *Migratory Summer birds* that
 - (a) nest regularly. These are thirty-one in number, if the Wood-Wren be included;
 - (b) nest occasionally. These are the Quail, the Teal, the Pied Flycatcher, the Snipe, the Water-rail, and the Redshank, the last, a bird which has only just added itself to our nesting species.

3. *Migratory visitors on passage*, such as the Ring-Ouzel, Osprey, and Sandpiper; and the *Winter visitors*. These together amount to about thirty.

The total comes out at about 125, of which less than 100 breed in the county.

Many interesting species that used to nest in Rutland have long ceased to do so, such as the Kite, the Buzzard, and the Raven. Less than a hundred years ago all these used to be quite common, the Kite more especially so, but none of the three has been known to breed since 1840. There are still at least three Kite's eggs in existence, which were taken in this district. It would be no very difficult matter, with the co-operation of the farmers and landowners, to reinstate the Kite in its ancient haunts. The county is over-run with rats, moles and mice, which would afford them plenty of food. Such a beautiful and majestic bird would add much to the charm of the landscape. Another most interesting species has become extinct as a nesting species in the last forty years, and that is the Norfolk or Thick-kneed Plover. Ryhall Heath, its last habitat, has proved no longer fitted to its requirements.

The Peregrine and Merlin still appear regularly as winter visitors, and the Sparrow-Hawk and Kestrel hold their own fairly well in spite of the efforts of gamekeepers to exterminate them. The White Owl is common, but the Wood Owl is scarcely holding its own, partly owing to the iniquitous poletrap, which works great havoc in this species. To the late Lord Lilford we owe the acclimatisation of the Little Owl (*Athene noctua*), which is now found as a breeding species all over the county. It is a most engaging little bird, and extremely useful to the farmer, but one that stinks in the nostrils of the gamekeeper. As it is not so nocturnal as its congeners, it suffers more from their persecution. Lord Lilford, besides introducing this species, urged the introduction of the continental Stork, a bird which adds so much to the interest of many foreign cities.

The only other successful acclimatisation of species has been in the case of game-birds. The French Partridge, introduced about 1850 by Sir Gilbert Heathcote into this country, has thriven so well, that on some estates its nest and eggs are purposely destroyed. Though not really such a fine game-bird as our own Partridge, it serves the sportsman better when driven. By some it is supposed to quarrel with the indigenous breed and drive it out, but this is very doubtful. It runs a better chance of survival in the contest for life, because in this fox-ridden county it has learnt to build in safer places than the English breed, making its nest sometimes even above the ground, in haystacks and byres.

An attempt to introduce the "Virginian Colin" failed. Our severe winters are too cold for them.

But the ordinary Quail deserves more attention than it has received. In common with the rest of England, Rutland has to lament the increasing scarcity, if not the approaching extinction, of this very esculent and altogether admirable bird. Opinions differ as to the causes of the diminution in the numbers of the Quail that come to our shores. This may partially be accounted for by the new methods of cultivation now in use, that render the country-side less suited to their habits; but the main reason, no doubt, is the hideous slaughter of this species, while on migration, in Italy and elsewhere. Where 150,000 used to be taken at Capri in Italy, only 60,000 are now obtained. Can we be surprised that but a few stragglers escape to our shores? However, it is still met with here and there in Rutland every year, most probably breeding in suitable places. The last record of a nest was in 1897. At least one has been shot this year, in this case at Ridlington. Experiments carried on in America point to the possibility of breeding Quails that would remain with us all the year round. This would be well worth doing if it were possible.

A bird we would gladly entice back in greater numbers to the Welland Valley is the Wild Goose. There was a time when boys had to be hired to "shoo" off the Wild Geese from the Gretton meadows, where their appetite and excrement did much mischief. Now it is a rare event for a "gaggle" of any of the Wild Geese—the Bean, the Pink-footed, or the White-fronted—to settle in the meadows. Those that fall to the gunner are mostly Canadian or Egyptian geese from some ornamental water. The various Ducks are, if anything, commoner, the ordinary Wild Duck breeding in numbers, and the Teal occasionally. But the records of rare Ducks come almost entirely from the ponds at Burley and Exton. Snipe are still quite common, and the full Snipe not uncommonly breeds with us.

Among the smaller birds the Wheatear, though still a breeding species, has certainly decreased in numbers, as it has elsewhere, and the Stonechat is far more uncommon than it used to be. The Nuthatch, a handsome and interesting bird, though plentiful in certain localities of the county, is entirely absent in others, and does not seem to spread at all.

Four species which could ill be spared, but which want very careful protection, are the Hobby, which nests regularly; the Pied Flycatcher, which certainly occurs; the Wood-Wren, which is only found round Exton; and the Woodlark. The last-named, considered by some, among them the late Lord Lilford, as the queen of our songsters, is extremely rare and local. There seems to be nothing to account for its

scarcity, which is to be deplored but cannot be remedied. It does not seem to undergo any particular persecution, nor is its nest, though one of the very earliest in the year, particularly liable to destruction.

Against the above cases of stationary or decreasing species can be set many that have certainly become far more numerous of late years.

The Turtle-Dove, for instance, has much extended its range. It scarcely appeared in this part of England till the middle of last century, and the first nest on record was not found till 1859.

The Missel-Thrush a hundred years ago was comparatively rare in this as in many parts of England. T. Barker, Esq., of Lyndon, in his phenological observations from 1735 to 1800 does not mention it at all.

The most recent addition to our migratory breeding birds has been the Redshank, which has lately selected a nesting site in the county.

A very handsome species that has quite lately become a common nesting species in this as in other parts of England is the Great Crested Grebe. It has no doubt taken advantage of the protection afforded it by the owners of the larger pieces of water. Most landowners seem ready enough to extend their ægis over any bird that is not credited with designs on their precious partridges and pheasants. But I believe one of the causes of the increase of the Great Crested Grebe, as of the Ducks, to be the multiplication of large reservoirs. These also attract such birds as the Greenshank, the Dunlin, the Sanderling, and others, which we may expect to see somewhat oftener now than heretofore.

Another bird that has increased very considerably is the Hawfinch. Before 1850 it was very rare, and a nest was not found till after 1860. Now a nest may be looked for in any orchard in the county. It is not, however, a very desirable acquisition, as it is destructive in orchards and gardens, and, moreover, is very wary and skulking in its habits, so much so that in twelve years' observation I have never yet seen one in a wild state in the neighbourhood of Uppingham.

The Great Tit, the Blue Tit, and some of the Warblers have more than held their own, in consequence, no doubt, of the vigorous destruction of the birds of prey. The same cause has probably contributed to the increase of three very attractive birds—the Redpoll, the Bullfinch, and the Goldfinch. The first of these is not only a winter visitant, but it also breeds regularly though not in any great numbers. The Bullfinch is one of our common birds, and is especially conspicuous in winter. The universal favourite, the Goldfinch, has undoubtedly profited by the Bird Protection Acts. It

has, however, always been commoner than generally supposed, though it escaped notice owing to its habit of frequenting the tops of trees. It is so common now that it is no unusual thing for one small orchard of an acre or less to have 100 young birds reared in it. The Tree-Sparrow, an uninteresting species, has always been common in Rutland.

The Moorhen has thriven exceedingly in the last fifty years, and probably there is a nest for every hundred yards on the Rutland streams and dykes, and this in spite of the inordinate increase of that odious pest, the common rat.

Perhaps the most striking example of the survival of the fittest, that is of the most assertive, is afforded by the Starling. Before 1850 it was by no means abundant, now it is no unusual thing to see it in flocks of 1000 at a time. Though a most useful bird to the farmer, it has a bad habit of dispossessing other more desirable birds of their nesting-places, and we can have too much even of so good a thing as the Starling. Another bird which has multiplied as much, and has none of the good points of the Starling, is the House-Sparrow. The Avian Rat, as it has been called, requires to be kept vigorously down, and county councils would do well to offer rewards for sparrow heads at so much a hundred. The thinning of the birds of prey has no doubt aided the Sparrow enormously.

It is a moot-point whether the Lark, the Swallow and the Peewit are as numerous as they used to be. The Swallow tribe seem to be less common than they were, but they certainly vary a good deal in different seasons, and the range of the Sand-Martin especially is restricted by the destruction of its nesting-sites. The Peewit suffers from the traffic in its eggs, and also from the egg-eating propensities of the Carrion Crow, the Jackdaw, the Rook, the Magpie, and the Jay. All these birds are very numerous, and increasing rather than diminishing. In a radius of four miles round Uppingham the population of Carrion Crows at the end of the breeding season must be at least 400, and probably many more. No one can take a walk round the neighbourhood of Uppingham without seeing a pair of Magpies, and their numbers must be at least half that of the Crows. Every coppice or spinney has its pair of Jays and every wood its colony of them. The Rooks must number four times as many as the Crows, and the Jackdaws probably nearly twice as many. We would not wish to see the Magpie and Jay exterminated—far from it,—but the whole tribe of Corvidæ should be sternly thinned down. We could do well with a fifth of their present numbers. At least one out of every three nests of Blackbirds, Thrushes, &c., is destroyed by one or other of the Corvidæ, as I believe, though the damage is by some laid at the door of the Weasels and Squirrels.

The Lark undergoes terrible havoc at the hand of bird-catchers. Hundreds of thousands have been taken on the Sussex downs. In the Rutland district they are still common, though not too much so.

It remains to mention the Kingfisher and the Green Woodpecker, two of our loveliest species. No one who has seen the wave of glorious green and gold made by the latter as it undulates through the air, when startled from its feast on an appetising anthill, will readily forget it, or its strange yaffle or laugh. Fortunately Rutland seems to suit it, and it has become very common. The Kingfisher, our only other bird of tropical plumage, generally seen as a flash of most beautiful azure and the richest brown, has profited by the Bird Protection Acts, and also by a series of mild winters. To show how numerous it really is, and how terribly it suffered from the predatory gunner, it will be sufficient to say that in a hotel adjoining the Leicestershire cricket-ground there was to be seen in May, 1899, a case of seventy-five Kingfishers, all shot during the preceding six months, their proprietor boasting of them as a fine winter's bag.

We can now sum up the results of the facts mentioned. About six species resident in comparatively recent times have disappeared, and half a dozen others have become considerably scarcer. Among these dozen or so species are naturally the more interesting and striking forms. Such a result is inevitable from the march of humanity, armed with weapons of precision. Even the advancement of knowledge is used as a pretext for the destruction of rare birds, and the ineradicable *amor habendi* causes many a priceless nest to be rifled.

Nearly a score of species have, on the other hand, become commoner, some strikingly so. Some of the Gulls, for instance, are increasing their range and follow the floods in the Welland Valley in large numbers. The success which has attended the introduction of two or three species encourages further experiments in the same direction.

The cause of the decrease of species, where they have decreased, may be traced to (1) drainage, high farming, and the cultivation of waste lands; (2) the destruction of birds supposed to be prejudicial to game; (3) the sportsman and the lout with a gun, who both say, "What a divine day! let us go and shoot something"; (4) the ornithologist, who wants skins and specimens, and to the egg collector, who wants British-taken eggs; (5) the destruction of migratory species by our own bird-catchers at Brighton, Beachy Head, and elsewhere, and more especially by foreign bird exterminators at Heligoland, in Italy, Sicily, and France.

It must be remembered that what is detrimental to some species of birds is beneficial to others. For instance, game-preserving kills off our finer and more conspicuous birds, but it conserves and shelters our Warblers in two ways—by giving them quiet precincts, where trespassers are forbidden to enter, for their nesting operations, and by destroying their ruthless feathered enemies. Consequently Chaffinches, Linnets, Yellow-Hammers, Whitethroats, Willow-Wrens, and the Warblers generally abound in every covert. It would be interesting to estimate their numbers, but it is impossible. For instance, in respect to the Linnets alone, every patch of gorse may be expected to have a nest to every three bushes, and each nest has five eggs. There may be thirty patches of gorse in a radius of four miles, with (say) 150 nests in these and 500 young that come to maturity. It is easier to make a guess at the numbers of another more important bird, the Nightingale. Three or four pairs build yearly in the town of Uppingham itself, and there will probably be 100 pairs in the immediate neighbourhood.

Among the causes of increase in our birds, besides the causes already mentioned, such as the shelter afforded by game-preserves, and the Bird Protection Acts, and the actual introduction of new species, there is undoubtedly the spread of a general knowledge of birds and a greater interest in them. More people know a hawk from a hernshaw than used to.

A few words, in conclusion, about the Birds Protection Acts. These have been drawn up and enforced on radically wrong principles. They are at present most confused and confusing. There is one schedule for birds protected, another for eggs. Then each county has a different set of both. In these lists birds appear which are never seen in that particular county, sometimes that are never seen in England. The same birds also appear under different names in the same list. Again, the penalty, when it is enforced (which is seldom), is ludicrously inadequate, and the offender is allowed to keep the bird. Say he shoots an osprey. He is fined 5s. and sells the bird for £2. The only satisfactory plan would be to ask the ornithological authorities to draw up a list of birds that do *not* require protection, such as the Sparrow, Sparrow-Hawk, Carrion Crow, Rook, Jackdaw, Magpie, and Jay. Forbid every other bird to be shot or molested in breeding time, with a possible exception in the case of Plover's eggs, which might be taken up to a certain date. Birds like Larks should not be killed at any time. But in order to make this protection effective the liberty of the landowners on their own estates would have to be curtailed—there's the rub! It is useless to forbid the ordinary citizen, who generally has no gun or any murderous pro-

clivities, to shoot specified birds or rob their nests, when an owner can destroy any bird on his own land. Special legislation should be made against ornithologists, egg-collectors, and such persons as under the cover of science do an infinity of harm to our birds. A country-side, however lovely, would be, without birds, but a lifeless and a mournful paradise.

REGINALD HAINES, M.A., M.B.O.U.

CROMWELL'S ARTISTIC TASTE: A COMMENT.—On reading the interesting article in your April number on 'English Tapestry,' I was sorry to see that the writer revived old prejudices about Cromwell which one hoped had died out, and which apart from being in themselves misleading cannot fail to mar the historical setting of such a narrative. The writer says 'his lack of artistic taste, or in fact any kind of taste, was simply deplorable, for he seems to have imagined that all beautiful objects were works of the devil,' and also states that on Charles I.'s execution Cromwell had his tapestry and other treasures sold. One had thought that Cromwell's taste for music, at least, was a matter of common knowledge. His love for horses and other animals, and his 'delight in armour bright,' are known from contemporary evidence (there is reason for thinking that the collection of specimens at Hampton Court may have been in great part the result of his personal taste, cf. Waylen, *The House of Cromwell and the Story of Dunkirk*, p. 331). The highest authorities on numismatics say of the coins struck during his rule and under his supervision, 'they have never been surpassed by any productions of the English Mint. Perhaps, we might say, they have never been equalled' (Nightingale); and again—'The great Protector's coins are unequalled in our whole series for the beauty and fitness of every portion of the work' (R. S. Poole). As to his taste for art, at the sale of Charles I.'s pictures Cromwell himself secured for the nation the priceless cartoons of Raphael, which, it may be added, Charles II. tried to sell to Louis XIV., a sale only prevented at the last moment by the interference of the Lord Treasurer. A contemporary letter of a Royalist speaks of the interest with which Cromwell studied the paintings of Titian, brought over to Whitehall by the Dutch envoys in 1653. And the writer of your article should at least feel some of her criticism disarmed by the £150 paid out of the Exchequer accounts for 1657-8 'to Mr. Francis Clyne for the designing of two stories by the tapestry men.'

With regard to the sale of Charles I.'s pictures, etc., the boot is, I think, on the other foot. It was Cromwell himself, then Lieut.-General, not yet Lord Protector, who on 22nd Feb., 1649, reported 'That divers goods belonging to the State are in danger of being embezzled,' whereupon it is ordered 'that the care of the public library at St. James' and of the statues and pictures there be committed to the Council of State to be preserved by them.' The sale of these, the personal estate of the late King, at once ordered by the Parliament, can therefore hardly be charged upon Cromwell. Indeed, as soon as he obtained supreme power, he put a stop to the sale, and even went so far as to attempt to recover some of the articles already sold.

I trust that in the interest of historical accuracy you may find a place for this comment.

Yours sincerely,

Northampton.

H. N. DIXON.

UPPINGHAM MSS.—I have an old MS. which runs as follows :

Wee whose names are und^r written, Inhabitants of (Rutl^d *erased*) Uppingham in the County Rutl^d doe humbly Certifie that Edward Halles Ush^r of o^r ffree-Schoole in Uppingham afores^d is of an unquestioned life & Conversation; Diligent and painfull in his Place, where he hath continued about three yeares; One well-Affected to the Parliament, and such an one as, wee doubt not, may make a fruitful (Minist^r in the Church *erased and altered to*) Instrument for the Publike if employed as formerly.

Then follow some seventy-seven signatures. This MS. was sent to me somewhere about 1882-3 by an Old Boy of Uppingham School, now dead, as having been found at Northampton.

There is a watermark to the paper but no maker's name nor any date. The paper is about 12-in. by 8-in., and has been folded to about 4-in. by 3-in. On the back there is (if I remember right) "Uppingham, Rutl^d" and nothing more. There is no date of any kind in writing, nor any address or direction to shew to whom the memorial was to be sent.

There is some interest about the names and signatures. About thirty of them (not less) are "marks," of those, presumably, who could not write. But only three are the ordinary cross (X). The rest of these are letters of the alphabet, chiefly the initial letter of the Christian name or surname; or else of the nature of a rude monogram, or significant mark of some kind, apparently at least.

It is interesting to find several names which are still extant in Uppingham. About individual names the following notes may be of interest :—

Edward Halles. The "Uppingham School Roll" (Stanford; London, 1894) has "1646. — Halles." (The date is that of *appointment*). "1646. Thomas Childeston, M.A." If this is Edward Halles of the above MS., there is a disagreement between this date and the statement that Edward Halles had continued in his place "about three years."

One name signed to the memorial is "Fran: Meres, schoolmaster" (*sic*). The Uppingham School Roll gives Francis Meres, as Headmaster of Uppingham from 1641-1669.

Another name is "John Beaver." There is in Uppingham Churchyard, on the left of the path up to the South door, an old displaced headstone with the following quaint inscription :—"Here | lies John Beaver | That honest Man | Which stood up for | the Common of Uppingham | Died November | the 11. 1682."

Two other names are "Lion^l ffalkener" and "Everard ffalkner." (The spelling is their own). In 1884 a Mr. Falkener, of St. Clears, Langharne, told me that these were names of ancestors of his family who were once (I think he said) Lords of the Manor of Uppingham. The name of one of these is recorded in Uppingham Church, and in connection with "The Hall" at Uppingham, as having been Sheriff about this date.

OAKHAM CHURCH WEATHERCOCK.—As a native of Rutland, born at Lyddington House, and knowing the county well, I send you what I think may be a useful item for the Magazine." I was Curate of Oakham from 1862-66 under the late Vicar, Heneage Finch. As stated in the Magazine, the finial of the spire was struck by lightning; I was Secretary to the restoration fund. The weathercock, of brass, was taken down and placed in the Vicarage garden, where I lived at the time. I took down the names thereon, and herewith send them for insertion in the Magazine.

HUGH BRYAN,

Vicar of Stoke Golding-cum-Dudlington.

Oakham Weathercock when taken down in 1864 had on it the following:—

	1632	
	Thomas Garyar (or Carver)	
	Francis Stii	
	Church	
	Tho Cave	
	Wiilm Robt. Lows	
	Churchwardens	
	1737	
J. Pennestone	J. Hillam	
J. Pitts	1811	
MDCCCXI	D. Butt	
J. Pitts	1811	
A.M.A.A.		

Okeham September 12 1811
 The Rev^d Richard Williams Vicar
 Thomas Adcock Parishes Churchwardens
 William Adcock Vicars
 John Wright Mason
 John Pennestone : : . Gilder
 Thomas . . . Sellers : Brazier

The following names were put on before it was replaced:—
 1864. Rev^d Heneage Finch, Vicar, M.A.
 Rev^d Hugh Bryan, Curate, M.L.
 Rice Davis } Churchwardens
 John Brown } James Cave
 Mason

THE ALTAR RAILS AT LYDDINGTON CHURCH.—Mr. Wynne is no doubt right about the rails. I was only thinking about *the general arrangement*; and had in my mind when I wrote the passage from Parker's *Glossary*, which I herewith copy:—"The Communion Table was at first placed by the Reformers in the same situation which the Stone Altar had occupied, *attached* to an eastern wall, which appears clearly to have been the English custom, whatever may have been that of foreign countries. This position gave great umbrage to the Puritans, and caused much altercation during the period of their triumph under Cromwell, the Communion Table was placed in the middle of the Chancel, with seats all round it for the Communicants; at the Restoration it seems to have been almost universally replaced in its original position, but in a few rare instances *the Puritan arrangement was suffered to remain* (the italics are mine) as at Deerhurst, Glos.; Langley Chapel, near Acton Burnell, Salop; Shillingford, Berks; Lyddington, Rutland (shire), &c. In Jersey this puritanical position of the table is still very common."—*Glossary of Architecture*, p. 19, s.v., *Altar*. I learn from the late Sir Henry Dryden's papers that this arrangement continued at Lyddington undisturbed till 1889. In a "restoration" of 1890 it was taken away at the repair of the chancel, but it has since been replaced as before.

R. P. BRERETON.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



THE Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at Oakham on May 23rd, the business being chiefly of a formal nature. The day of the ordinary meetings was changed, by an unanimous vote, from Thursday to Saturday, owing to the inconvenience of the former day to the county members. After the business was over an adjournment was made to the Castle, and MR. G. PHILLIPS kindly read an interesting account of the history and architecture of the building, and also exhibited his collection of prints and illustrations of the Castle, and of many of the celebrities who have "left their mark" in the shape of a horse-shoe on the walls of the building.

The first of the Summer Excursions was carried out under most enjoyable conditions on June 6th. The places chosen for our inspection were Essendine and Ryhall and at each place much of antiquarian interest was found. Under the capable guidance of the REV. G. STEER, the party was shown the site of the very ancient castle of Essendine, founded in Saxon times, but of which the only remains in existence at the present time are the moats, the area formerly occupied by the buildings being entirely overgrown and hidden by the accumulated soil. The Church of Essendine, which stands close to the Castle of which it was originally the Chapel, was visited next, and its many interesting features duly noted. The Tympanum over the South Porch, representing our Saviour with adoring angels on either hand, is a curious and very early piece of stone carving of Saxon date, and some portions of the stones now forming the jambs of the South door also show some remarkable carvings of hunting scenes.

Leaving Essendine, a mile of pleasant country is traversed to reach Ryhall, and here the party was joined by a contingent of the members of the Uppingham School Natural Science Society, this being the first opportunity for taking advantage of an arrangement of affiliation recently made between the School and County Societies. At Ryhall, MR. STEER pointed out the buildings which formerly were part of the old manor of Pagan, among them being the present "Green Dragon" Inn, where the cellar now used as a dairy, has a fine vaulted ceiling dating from the 13th century.

The Church of St. John the Evangelist has a particularly fine tower, surmounted by a broach, and other interesting features of the building are the remains, at North-west end, of the Chapel of St. Tibba, a chamber or parvise over the South Porch, and a decorated string course running round the exterior nave walls.

St. Tibba's body was first buried at Ryhall, where much of her saintly life was spent, but owing to the jealousy of the monks of Medehamstead (Peterborough) her remains were subsequently removed to the latter Abbey.

The second excursion, on June 20th, embraced the Churches of North Luffenham, Edith Weston and Manton. At the first of these the Rector, the REV. E. A. IRONS, gave an interesting account of the principal features of the building, as well as of the history of the parish. The Church is one of the few in the County which contains any remains of old glass. That at North Luffenham, which is now placed in one of the North windows in the Chancel, originally formed the upper part of the glazing of the East window, and owes its preservation from the ruthless hands of the Puritan soldiery to

the fact of its having been sufficiently high above the ground to be out of reach. The three figures represented are St. Mary Magdalene, St. Barbara and St. Edward the Confessor, while a number of heraldic shields occupy the remainder of the window, these being the arms of various families who have been connected with the parish. The architectural features of the building are also well worthy of study, among the more striking being the Sedilia on the South side of the chancel, the foliated caps on some of the South arcade pillars, a window in the north side of the chancel, having tracery of a type only known to exist in two other churches—and last, though certainly not least, as fine a specimen of a "broach" spire as any Rutland Church can show.

Proceeding to Edith Weston Church, a description of the building was read by MR. CROWTHER-BEYNON, drawing attention, among other points, to the fine Romanesque Norman caps of the chancel arch, the design being a reproduction of some caps in the Benedictine Monastic Church at Bocheville in Normandy, to which the original Church at Edith Weston was established as a "cell" in the reign of Henry I. The site of the Priory is not known, but it is very probable it stood a little westward of the Mansion in the Park on the slope of the valley of the Gwash, there being the remains of fish-ponds and other evidences showing that what was once a smooth surface has been disturbed to receive buildings.

The north arcade of the Church has a series of singularly beautiful, deeply moulded arches of Transitional date, the arches of both arcades being semi-circular in form, though the south arcade is slightly later. The chancel was entirely rebuilt about 40 years ago. The reredos erected still more recently is of carved oak, with three panels inserted, the figure of Christ in Glory forming the centre. These panels are by Mr. George Frampton, R.A. After an examination of the Church the party was entertained to tea at the Grange, and a move afterwards made to Manton, three miles away. Here they were met by the Vicar, the REV. C. J. B. SCRIVEN, who conducted them over the small though interesting Church which, like that at Edith Weston, is dedicated to St. Mary. The west front of this Church is figured in Brandon's *Parish Churches* as a typical Norman structure. The gable is flanked by two round turrets, each surmounted by a conical cap, and at the apex of the roof is a bell turret containing two bells. The sanctus bell cot also remains at the juncture of nave and chancel. The three windows in the west wall are lancet-shaped, the centre one having a splay of unusual size. The north transept was erected as a chantry by the brothers Wade in the 14th century; it contains a beautiful piscina supported by a panelled shaft, the inner face of the arch communicating with the north aisle being likewise enriched with panelling. The font is Norman, the bowl ornamented with arcading and supported on five columns. Another interesting relic is the old wooden alms-box, fixed near the south door and bearing date 1637.

The above, is at the moment of writing, the last excursion which has been carried out by the Society, but the Botanical Sub-Secretary, Miss H. Trollope, is organizing a Botanical Field Day at Ketton Pits and arrangements are also being made for visits to Ketton and Tixover (two widely different though exceptionally interesting Churches); and, on July 25th, to Peterborough Cathedral, on which occasion the BISHOP OF LEICESTER has most kindly consented to act as guide. This last will furnish an exceptional opportunity which, we have no doubt, will be welcomed and taken advantage of by many members and other friends, and we fully expect that the attendance (which at both the excursions described has been very good—over thirty each day), will, on this occasion, be a record one.



From a Photo.

САНХЯН СЪУРЪУ: ТЪЕ РЕРЕДОС.

H. P. Holt. Outburn.





THE
RUTLAND MAGAZINE
AND
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

OAKHAM CHURCH (*concluded*).



THE year 1898 was remarkable in the history of the Church as marking the completion of several alterations and additions to the noble edifice, the outcome, for the most part, of private munificence. Chief among these was the new Reredos, the sole gift of MR. C. K. MORRIS, of Oakham, as a memorial to his brother, the late MR. W. C. MORRIS.

The work was executed by MR. JAMES FORSYTH, from the designs of MR. W. A. FORSYTH, A.R.I.B.A., and extends along the entire length of the east end of the chancel, which measures twenty-two feet. The architectural portions are in pink and the figures in white alabaster, the whole being polished, except the carved work. The central subject is the Resurrection, and on each side is a niche containing an angel in the attitude of prayer. On either side of these are panels in which are placed representations of the Evangelists, St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. These panels have a back-ground of marble, which throws the figures into greater relief. The general design of the work is distinctly Gothic, in keeping with the architectural features of the church. The footpace of the altar is of Devonshire marble, and was included in MR. MORRIS'S gift; while the lower step and that of the communion rails, of the same material, were

inserted at the expense of an anonymous donor. The pavement inside the Sanctuary is laid with various coloured marble. The altar rails are of polished brass. They were presented by the EARL OF LONSDALE, and replaced the previous wooden structure.

CHURCH PLATE.—This consists of two cups, five patens, and a flagon. One cup is silver gilt, 8 ins. in height; the diameter of the bowl is 4 ins., and of the foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the depth of the bowl is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. It is rather square, with a narrow rim projecting about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, above which is a leaf pattern, interlacing four times. The stem is angular, perfectly plain, with a small knob in the centre. Egg and tongue ornamentation occurs at the foot. There are four Hall marks: A in a pointed shield (the London date letter for 1578); crowned leopard; lion and ? in a pointed shield.

The other cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height, the diameter of the bowl is 4 ins., and of the foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. On the bowl, which is otherwise plain, is the inscription: "Ex dono Wilhelm Gibson der Barlythorp Armigeri, 1638." On the stem, half-an-inch below the bowl, is a thin flat circular plate, a quarter of an inch wider than the stem at this part, in lieu of a knob; from this plate the foot splays out acutely. There are four Hall marks: a heart; crowned leopard; a lion and V, the London date letter for 1637.

Two of the patens are alike, and fit the cups as covers. They are each $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter, are perfectly plain, and have no Hall marks.

The other paten is one inch in height and $9\frac{1}{8}$ ins. diameter at the top. It is quite plain, and is inscribed beneath: "The gift of Mary, daughter of John Warburton, late Vicar of Oakham, 1742." There are four Hall marks: G in shaped shield (the London date letter for 1742), Cr leap, lion, and BS in an oval.

The flagon is $12\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high, the diameter of the top is $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and at the base $7\frac{1}{2}$ ins. It is a plain tankard shape, with lid, handle, and thumb-piece. It is inscribed: "To the honour of the Ever Blessed Undivided Incomprehensible Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, three Persons one God. For the more decent communion of the blood of God our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ within the Parish Church of Oakham in Rutland this Flagon is offer'd by H. W. in the year of our Redeemer MDCCXX5." There are four Hall marks: One, indistinct, is that of John Bignall, entered 1720, or Thomas Ffarrer, entered 1720, Cr leap, lion and K in pointed shield (the London date letter for 1725).

The remaining patens were presented by the present Vicar, the Rev. Canon Baggallay, one in 1897 and the other in 1903. They are both 5½ inches diameter, and quite plain.

LECTERN.—This is a handsome gold brass eagle, standing on a sphere, which rests on a massive circular pillar, with double circular base and claw feet. The pillar, which is chased and studded with porphyry, is supported by three buttresses of volute form, with foliated finials. It has on it the following inscription:—

“To the glory of God, and in ever-loving memory of Benjamin and Sara Adam. This Lectern is given by their children and their sister, Harriet Baker Olding. Easter, 1897.”

ORGAN.—The organ, which was built by Messrs. Brindley and Foster, of Sheffield, in 1872, is contained in a plain oak case. The original cost was £750, but during the last 25 years about £500, in addition, has been spent on it. Large alterations were made in the year 1896, when Lord Lonsdale gave the Vox Humana stop, Mr. D. N. Royce the Aeoline and Unda Maris, and Messrs. Johnson, Story, Clark, and Grist, Masters at Oakham School, provided the Hohl Flute stop. The total cost of the alterations, including the cost to the above-named donors, amounted to about £380. The organ contains 1,816 pipes.

The following is a specification, from which it will be seen that the instrument is worthy of the Church:—

GREAT ORGAN.

CC to A, 58 Notes.

1. Double Stopped Diapason 8 ft.
2. Large Open Diapason 8 ft.
3. Open Diapason 8 ft.
4. Gamba 8 ft.
5. Hohl Flute..... 8 ft.
6. Principal 4 ft.
7. Wald Flute 4 ft.
8. Fifteenth 2 ft.
9. Cornet 5 ranks.
10. Trumpet 8 ft.

SWELL ORGAN.

CC to A, 58 Notes.

11. Bourdon16 ft.
12. Open Diapason 8 ft.
13. Aeoline 8 ft.
14. Unda Maris 8 ft.
15. Lieblich Flöte 4 ft.
16. Piccolo 2 ft.
17. Mixture.....4 ranks.
18. Horn 8 ft.
19. Oboe 8 ft.
20. Clarion 4 ft.
21. Contra Posaune16 ft.
22. Vox Humana 8 ft.

CHOIR ORGAN.

CC to A, 58 Notes.

23. Dulciana 8 ft.
24. Clarionet 8 ft.
25. Flageolet 2 ft.
26. Harmonic Flute 4 ft.
27. Keraulophon 8 ft.
28. Claribel Flute 8 ft.

PEDAL ORGAN.

CC to F, 32 Notes.

29. Open Diapason.....16 ft.
30. Sub. Bass16 ft.
31. Principal Bass.....16 ft.
32. Flute Bass 8 ft.
33. Trombone16 ft.
34. Trumpet 8 ft.

COUPLERS.

35. Swell to Great.
36. Great to Pedals.
37. Swell to Pedals.
38. Choir to Pedals.
39. Great Super Octave.
40. Swell Sub. to Great.

THREE MANUALS.

Four Composition Pedals and Tremulant.

STAINED GLASS.—There is no old glass in the Church. The window, of five lights, at the east end of the north chantry represents "The Adoration of the Magi." All the figures are under canopies. The central light contains the Holy Virgin, seated on a throne, holding the infant Christ. The Magi present their gifts in golden shrines. One of the kings, an old man with a grey beard and head uncovered, kneels and gazes on the Christ, and proffers his gift, and also his crown, which lies at his feet. Another stands behind with his gift, while a third kneels in supplication. This one is represented as a negro, with thick lips and flat nose. Joseph stands in the attitude of wonder, holding a large white lily. Camels and servants carrying gifts are on each side, and an angel holding a blazing star floats over Joseph. There are twenty figures in the tracery, representing the Apostles and others. The colouring is excellent, the drawing will bear minute inspection, and the general effect is exceedingly good. The following inscription is placed under the window:—"To the glory of God, in memory of Colonel the Honourable Henry Cecil Lowther, Barleythorpe, M.P., by his friends and neighbours. Born July 27, 1790. Died Dec. 6, 1867."

The chancel window, also of five lights, represents "The Ascension," and was given by Mrs. Doria in remembrance of her husband, Alex. Doria, who died April 1, 1859.

The central figure represents Christ with hands uplifted. The Virgin Mother kneels, and eleven figures of the Apostles stand round in various attitudes. St. Peter has a prominent position, holding in one hand a book, and in the other two immense keys.

Both composition, colouring, and drawing are bad, and the window is in no way worthy of the place it occupies.

A small double light window over the west door, given by Mr. Newton in memory of his wife, is an exquisite piece of work. One light represents "Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene," and the other "The Presentation." In this St. Simeon holds the infant Christ in his arms, the Virgin stands near, while Joseph stands in the background, carrying two doves in a cage. Underneath appear the words: "Then took he Him into his arms, and blessed God."

MONUMENTS.—There are no monuments of ancient date of any antiquarian importance, but many are connected with the history of Oakham. When the Church was restored it would appear that an indiscriminate use was made of the monumental slabs in place of tiles, and many of them are now so foot-worn as to be indecipherable. The following are on the walls:—

Under a kneeling figure on a bracket at the west end :—

" Anne the daughter of Andrew Burton of Okeham Esquire. Fellow of Grayes Inne, departed this lyfe June xix A^o D^mi. 1642 *Ætat xv.*"

" Reader, stand back, dull not this marble shrine
With irreligious breath, the stone's divine,
And does inclose a wonder, Beautie, Witt,
Devotion and Virginitie with it:
Which lyke a lillie faynting in its prime,
Wither'd and left the world. Deceitfull Tyme
Crop't it too soone, and earth, ye selfe same wombe,
From whence it sprung, is now become its tombe.
Whose sweeter sowle, a flower of matchlesse price,
Transplanted is from hence to Paradice."

" Near this place are Interr'd the Remains of the Rev'd Bartin Burton who died the 27 of August 1764. Aged 64 years. Also Mary Burton his wife who died the 8 of November 1750 aged 47 years. Also Bartin Burton their son who died the 18 of April 1756 aged 28 years."

" In memory of John Bullivant Esqr. late Lieutenant in the 70th Reg^t who served under Gen. Sir John Moore and was engag'd at the Battle of Corunna, He died May 2nd 1825. Aged 40 years."

" Sacred to the Memory of L^t Colonel William Gardner Freer K. H. who died at Corfu commanding H. B. M. tenth regiment of infantry on the 2nd of August 1836. Aged 45 years. He served in the 43rd (or Monmouthshire) Light Infantry (one of the regiments of the light division of the army) in all the campaigns of the Peninsular War from 1808 to 1814. He was present during that eventful period in the battles and sieges of Vimiera—Corunna—Buscaco—Fuentes D'onor—Cuidad Rodrigo—Badajos—Vittoria—Nivelle—Nive—Toulouse and lost his right arm at the storming of Badajos. This tribute to the memory of a distinguished soldier and sincere friend is erected by his brother officers by whom a monument has been placed over his remains which were interred at Corfu."

" Sacred to the Memory of Thomas Stimson who was born May 20th 1756 and died May 9th 1810.

Also Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Jane Stimson who was born November 23. 1788 and died April 9th, 1832.

Also of Jane, relict of Thomas Stimson who was born June 19. 1760 and died November 14. 1835."

" Near this place are deposited the remains of the late William Keal. Surgeon. who died March 13. 1823 Aged 59 years.

Also Sarah Keal. his wife who died July 4. 1825. Aged 55 years."

" Near this place are deposited the remains of Evan Jones many years surgeon and apothecary in this town who died 25th of January 1814 Aged 74 years."

" Sacred to the Memory of Ann, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Freer Esqr. M.D. who departed this life Feb. 6. 1841. Aged 40 years. whose remains are interred in a vault near this spot.

Also Thomas, fourth son of the above Thomas Freer who died Feb 20. 1834. Aged 38 years. His remains are interred in a vault in St. Margaret's Church, Leicester.

Also Martha, eldest daughter of the above Thomas Freer. Esqr. M.D. who departed this life 13th May 1855 aged 57 years. her remains are interred in the same vault with her sister."

"Sacred to the Memory of Martha, wife of Thomas Freer M.D. who died Nov. 25. 1827. Aged 57.

Also Edward Gardner Freer, Lieut 43rd Light Infantry (third son of the above) who fell in action in the Pyrennees Nov. 10. 1813. Aged 20.

Also the above Thomas Freer M.D. who died May 22nd 1835 Aged 79. whose remains with those of Martha his wife repose in a vault near this spot."

"Erected to the Memory of the Revd. John Williams. Died November, 1781, aged 73 years.

Also the Revd. Richard Williams (son of the above John). Died July 1805. Aged 57 years.

Likewise the Revd. Richard Williams (son of the aforesaid Richard). Died June, 1815. Aged 37 years. All Vicars of this Church."

"P. M. S. Prope jacet corpus venerabilis Abraham Wright M.A. quondam hujus Ecclesie Vicarij, nata Londinensis, eruditione Oxoniensis, and olim Collegij d. Johan Baptista, in celebeuima ista Academia Socij.: qui nons die Maij Ann Salutis Christianæ 1690, ætatis sua 79, Vicariatus 30, pie et tranquille expiravit. Beati mortui qui in domino moriuntur, amodo jam dicit spiritus, ut requiescant a laboribus suis."

The above was the father of James Wright, author of "The History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland," published 1684.

One of the oldest monuments recorded was on the south side of the chancel, to the memory of William Waryn, a resident of Oakham, and a merchant of the staple at Calais. A slight sketch of his will, dated in 1499, will serve to throw light on the customs of the times. He first bequeaths some five pounds to the high altar of the Parish Church, for tythes and duties forgotten, besides the sums to be paid to the officiating priests at his funeral, and to the poor who should say prayers for his soul. His next most anxious care seems to have been for the souls of himself, his father and mother, and, in short, "all Christian souls in the Parish Church of Oakham" for twenty years to come; and thus to secure their comfort for that period at least, he bequeaths £200 for the purpose of finding two priests who should be able and willing to offer up prayers for their benefit. Having thus taken care of the souls of his townsmen, he endeavours to mend their ways while alive by leaving ten marks for the repair of the highways and bridges of Oakham, also forty shillings to the Guilds of the Holy Trinity, and of Our Lady, of both of which he was a member.

He then leaves his lands and tenements in Oakham to his wife Agnes, and to his children after her; and concludes with a bequest of his dwelling-house to the Vicar and Churchwardens, provided that the said Vicar and his successors shall, during the Mass on every Sunday throughout the year, commemorate his soul, and the souls of his father and mother; but should this be neglected, then the house to be sold, and the money to be distributed in works of mercy, and deeds of charity, for the welfare of his soul.

BRASSES.—

"Erected to commemorate the celebration of the Sunday School Centenary, when the people of Oakham and adjoining parishes harmoniously united to glorify God for the great blessings of Sunday Schools and to honour the memory of Robert Raikes the pious founder of them at Gloucester 1780. in this church scholars and teachers about 1000 attended a centenary service 11 July 1880."

"In loving memory of our dear parents Benjamin Adam born 1808. fell asleep 1890 and Sara Adam born 1816, fell asleep 1895. They were worshippers in this Church for about 50 years. He was Clerk of the Peace for the County for over 40 years and held other important offices. Also in affectionate remembrance of their son Reginald Brookes Adam born 1846 died at Hampstead 1871. 'We look for the Resurrection of the dead and the life of world to come.'"

On the floor, at the west end of the south aisle, there is a circle and floriated quatrefoil cross, with a base of steps. The inscription runs as follows:—

"Here lieth the body of John Ellingworth Jones who departed this life the second day of Nov. A.D. MDCCLIV. also of Jane his wife who departed the thirtieth day of July A.D. MDCCXXXIII."

BELLS.—There are eight bells and a priest's bell. The following details are extracted from "North's Church Bells of Rutland":—

1. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. AGO GRATIAS HUMILLIME R.F. 1860. (Diam. 30 in.)
2. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. 1860. (Diam. 31 in.)
3. [x26] GOD SAVE THE KING. T MEKINGS TOBIE NORRIS CAST ME. 1677. (Diam. 32½ in.)
- 4 and 5. G. MEARS, FOUNDER, LONDON. 1858. (Diams. 34 and 36 in.)
6. I H'S : NAZARENVS REX : IVDEORVM FILI : DEI MISERERE : MEI. 1618. [Ū 3] (Diam. 38½ in.)
7. FRANCIS CLEEVE : WILL. MAIDWELL : CHURCHWARDENS. HENRY PENN MADE ME. 1723. O O O (Diam. 42 in.)
8. J. TAYLOR & CO., BELL FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. 1875. (Diam. 48½ in.)

The priest's bell is inscribed:—

H. STIMSON }
J. RUDKIN } Churchwardens, 1840.

The initials H. F. on the treble bell are those of the Rev. Heneage Finch, the then Vicar.

Mr. Robert Blackburn, who died early in the 16th century, left by his Will 3s. 4d. to the bells of Oakham Church.

The tenor bell was previously inscribed "God Save the King. Tobie Norris cast me in 1677."

The Curfew is rung from Old Michaelmas Day to Old Lady Day.

The Gleaning bell is rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. during harvest.

The Pancake bell is rung on Shrove Tuesday.

The 7th bell is called "The Meeting Bell," being rung to call town's meetings.

At the Death-knell thrice three tolls are given for a male, twice two for a female, both before and after the knell.

On Sunday the 3rd bell is rung at 9 a.m., and again after morning service. For Divine Service the bells are chimed for twenty minutes, the sermon bell is rung for seven minutes, and after that the priest's bell for three minutes.

Peals are rung on the Eves of Christmas and the New Year.

There are "quarter-jacks" which strike the quarters.

The *Curfew*, which still "tolls the knell of parting day," is one of the most ancient bell customs of the country. The curfew bell was introduced by King Alfred at Oxford, and William the Conqueror made it a law that on the ringing of the curfew, at eight o'clock each night, all lights were to be extinguished. Houses were mostly built of wood and light materials at that time, hence this safeguard against conflagrations. The law was abolished by Henry I. in 1100, but the old custom is still continued at Oakham.

The Gleaning bell is rung during harvest to give warning when gleaning may begin and when it must stop for the day. This is done in order to give old and young, active and feeble an equal chance of a fair start.

The Pancake bell. In olden times the week preceding Lent was specially set apart for the confession of sins to the priest. Hence it was called Shrove-tide, and the Tuesday in it is called Shrove or Confession Tuesday. In order that all might be reminded of this duty, a bell was rung calling them to Church. This was the origin of the ringing of the bell on Shrove Tuesday. But in those times Lent was more strictly observed than it is now with respect to abstinence from flesh meat (as will be seen by the reference under Parish Registers), and, as a writer in *Notes and Queries* tells us, the housewives, in order to use up all the grease, lard, dripping, etc., made pancakes, to eat which the apprentices and others were summoned when the bell rang. Hence the origin of the name "Pancake bell." This custom of ringing the bell on Shrove Tuesday is still continued at Oakham.

The Meeting bell has, to a certain extent, been discontinued. It is now rung only for Vestry meetings.

The bell at 9 a.m. on Sunday, mentioned by Mr. North, is now discontinued, as also the one after morning service, popularly called the "Pudding Bell." This bell was said to be intended to give notice to the housewives at home, so that they might have the dinner on the table by the time the congregation reached their homes.

PARISH REGISTERS.—It is to be regretted that no Churchwardens' accounts are to be found. Every scrap of paper seems to have disappeared, and nothing remains beyond the Registers, otherwise some very interesting and curious information might have been given relating to the customs of a by-gone age. The Registers, which are in a good state of preservation, date back from 1564. In the year 1642 a severe epidemic appears to have visited Oakham. In that year there were 167 burials. In 1641 there were 30, and in 1643 only 32. Up to 1753 the marriages, baptisms, and burials were recorded in the same book, but in that year a note appears under marriages: "Separate book, as by Act of Parliament."

On the fly-leaf of the 1564-1743 Register appear two memos. relating to licenses to eat flesh in Lent:—

March 20th, 1633.

"Memorandum the 20th day of March. A license to eat flesh not prohibited by law was granted to Elizabeth Tory the wife of Steven Tory being in a course of physic and troubled with infirmities for eight days, and it is now recorded with the knowledge of Thomas Carrier one of the Churchwardens that this license shall further continue during her weakness.

By me JOSIAH PEACHIE
Minister."

This curious item was the result of an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Edward VI. (1546-53), "for the encouragement of the fisheries and the increase of cattle," and enacted that no person shall eat any manner of flesh on any Friday or Saturday, or the embering days, or in Lent, nor on any other day commonly reputed a fish day, on pain of forfeiting 20/-, or being imprisoned for one month. But any person having the King's license, or being in great age and weakness thereby, or sick, or notably hurt, were exempted on payment, if he were a lord of 26/8, a knight 13/4, and all others 6/8. Sick persons were to be licensed by the bishop of the diocese, or by the parson, vicar, or curate of the parish, and if the sickness continued above eight days, the license was to be registered in the church book, with the knowledge of a churchwarden, and the curate was to have 4d. for

entry. No license could extend to the eating of beef at any time of the year, nor veal from September 29 to May 1, and persons licensed (except for sickness) for every dish of flesh at their table were to have one dish of sea fish.

CHARITY BEQUESTS.—On a board secured to the wall in the Vestry is painted the following :—

“Anne Barroness Harrington by indenture bearing date 20th June 1616 assion'd a Rent charge upon the Manor of Cottesmore in perpetuity for the annual payment of Thirty two pounds to the Vicar of the parish church of Oakham and the Overseers of the poor of the said parish being Tenants or under Tenants of any of the lands parcel of the manor of the said Lady Harrington in Oakham Lord's Hold payable at the four usual quarterly days in the south porch of the said parish church of Oakham.—The said Lady Harrington gave a small Library for the use of the Vicar.”

The above-named Library, which is contained in an oak case in the Vestry, consists of about one hundred Latin and Greek folios, principally consisting of the Fathers, Councils, Schoolmen, and Divines, printed in London, Paris, and Geneva early in the 17th century.

THE CHURCHYARD.—About the year 1860 the Churchyard underwent considerable levelling and lowering, a number of the graves were disturbed, and the stones, or as many of them as could be conveniently got in, were laid flat. This piece of what might be termed “churchwarden work” has resulted in spoiling that picturesque beauty one always associates with a country churchyard. A writer in the *Leicestershire Gleaner*, in a note, says: “I had a conversation with a man who was employed as a labourer on the occasion. He told me extraordinary tales of what he saw. In one grave the occupant was fully dressed, with a penny in one hand. In another the corpse lay on its face; and in another that of a young lady, whose jewellery had been buried with her. They found, with other valuables, a gold watch. A travelling cloth hawker passing by bid them £5 for it, which they accepted, he giving two gallons of ale in addition.”

We cannot bring this history to a close without thanking those who have kindly assisted us, by the loan of notes and information, without which the compilation would have been impossible. We have to thank the Rev. Canon Baggallay for the list of Vicars and many other notes; Mr. Hodge for loan of notes on the early history of the Church, which were evidently written by Thomas Blore; Mr. C. K. Morris for permission to take notes from his copy of Wright's “History of Rutland,” which was annotated by Thomas Blore; and Mr. Nicholson for the specification of the organ.

The following works, etc., have also been put under contribution:—Smith's translation of "Domesday Book," Dugdale's "Monasticon Anglicanum," Wright's "History of Rutland," Cottonian MSS. and Calenders of State Papers (British Museum), "Taxatio Ecclesiastica and Charters" (Public Record Office), Diocesan Registers (Lincoln and Peterborough), Documents in Lambeth Palace Library, Paper by the Rev. G. A. Poole (Northampton Arch. Soc. Trans.), Files of "Stamford Mercury" and "Grantham Journal," Cox's "Magna Britannica," Laird's "History of Rutland," North's "Church Bells of Rutland," Hope's "Church Plate of Rutland," "Notes and Queries," and The Associated Architectural Societies' Reports.

THE EDITOR.

DING HADES. There are several meanings for the word "Ding," or "Ting," which is another form of spelling the word, but taken in conjunction with the word "Hade" (a ridge of land), it would appear from the explanation given by the Rev. Isaac Taylor in his "Words and Places" to denote a place of meeting. He says: "The most noticeable traditions of ancient liberties are associated with the places where the *Things* (from the Old Norse *tinga*, to speak), the judicial and legislative assemblies of the Scandinavian nations, were wont to meet. The *Thing* usually met on some island, hill, or promontory, where its deliberations could be carried on secure from lawless disturbance."

The Northmen introduced their *Things* into England, and thus certain places, where the colonists assembled, probably became identified by name with the exercise of local jurisdiction. In Ross-shire we find Dingwall, in Cheshire Thingwall. Near Wrabness, in Essex, Dengewell indicates the place where the people assembled. In Northamptonshire we have Finedon, which was anciently written Thingdon, and there is a place called Dingley near Market Harborough. Tinwell in Rutland is another example.

In all probability, therefore, "Ding Hades" was the name of the place where, in bygone days, the people of the district met to discuss local matters, and from which some form of self-government was organised.

THE EDITOR.

The portion of land in Market Overton known as "Ding Hades" derives its name, I think, from Ding, an old form of Dinky, meaning foul, dirty; and Hade, a ridge of land.—*Halliwell's Dictionary*.

W. H. WING, Market Overton.

MAZES IN RUTLAND.—I have waited for some answer to Query by "A" as to another maze like that at Wing, which was supposed to be at Lyddington. There is another maze just where the Trent joins the Humber, on the corner of land above the angle in which the two rivers meet. It is very similar to the Wing maze. Is there any other in England of the kind well preserved?

ANOTHER A.

[The subject will be dealt with in the next issue.—ED.]

A RUTLAND ANGLIAN CEMETERY *(continued)*.

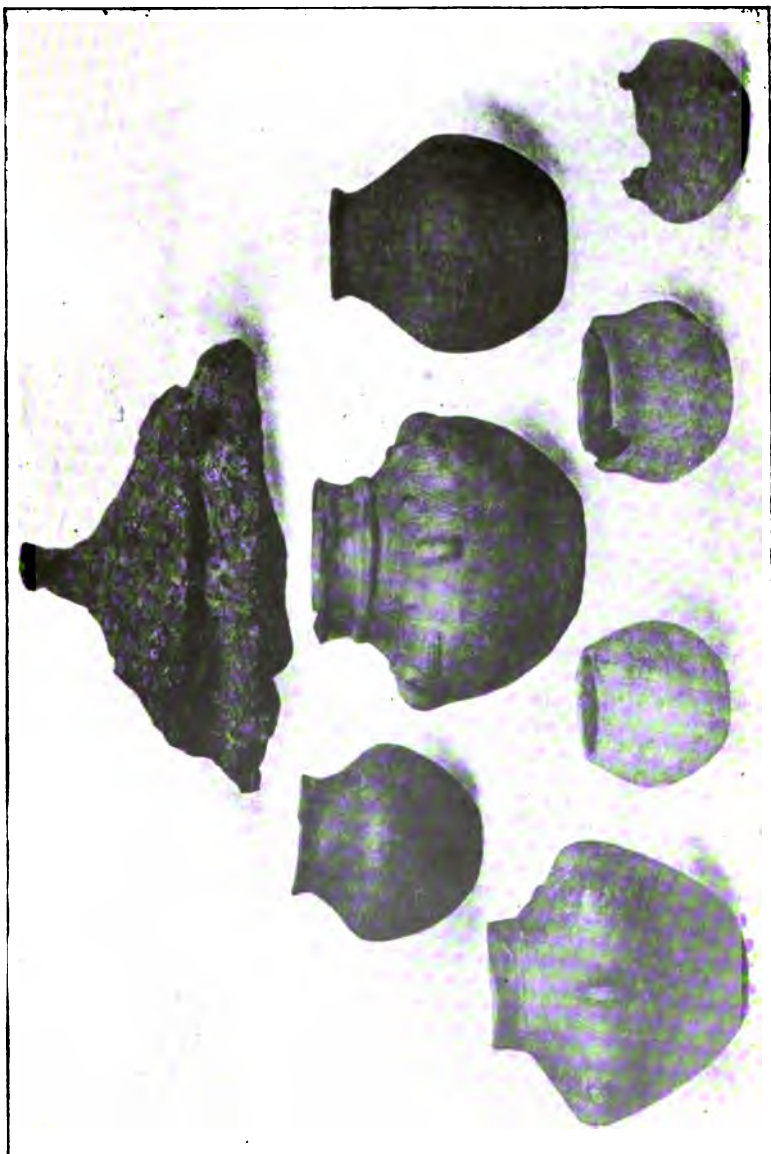


HAVING in the last number of the Magazine given some general account of the Saxon graves, I propose now to describe briefly some of the objects which have been found therein. We may begin with noticing the weapons.

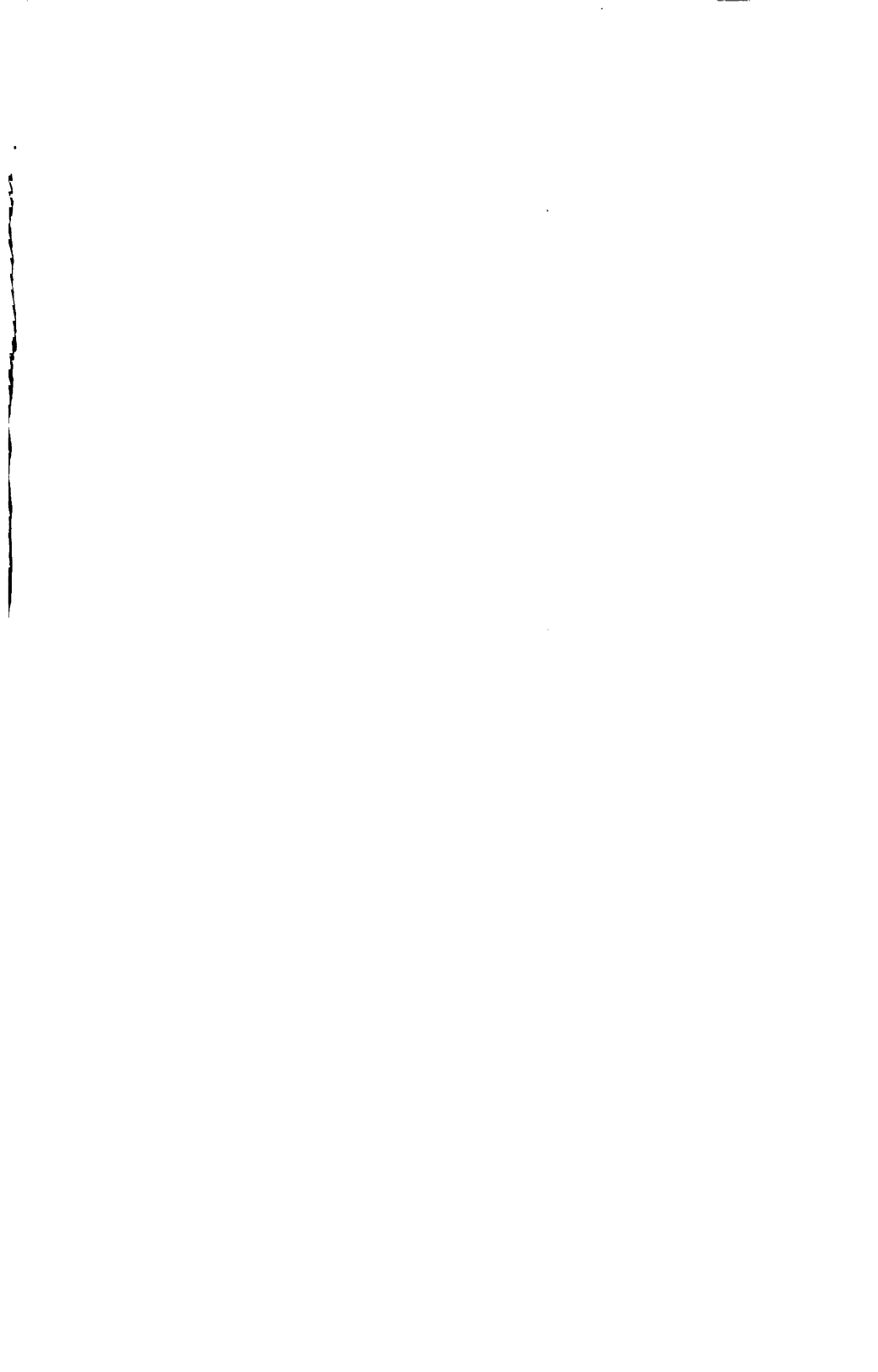
Among the arms used by the Anglo-Saxons were the Sword, Spear, Angon, Scramasaxe, Battle-axe, and Shield. Of the angon (which was a long, slender, and deeply-barbed spear-like weapon of very rare occurrence in this country), and of the scramasaxe (a large knife or dagger), no examples have, I believe, occurred in the Rutland Cemetery. The account appearing in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (1863) refers to a battle-axe having been found here about his time, but I have not ascertained its present whereabouts. Of the other weapons named, however, we have no lack of specimens, the sword, as already pointed out, being more than usually common.

The swords which have come under my notice are about 36 ins. long, the double-edged blade being 2½ ins. wide, and having at the hilt a fang which sometimes terminates in a short cross-piece. The material of the blade is iron, and the scabbard was most frequently made of wood, traces of which can often be detected adhering to the metal. The hilt was of wood or ivory, the weapon being in some instances richly ornamented with bronze or even more precious metals. A small triangular bronze socket preserved at Normanton has probably formed part of a sword-hilt, or may possibly have been the chape at the extremity of the scabbard. Illustrations of two typical swords appeared in the last number of the Magazine (Pl. 1., figs. 5, 6).

The spear-heads, which are also of iron, and fitted with a cleft socket, show a far greater variety of forms, and the two specimens figured (Pl. 1., figs. 1, 4) differ widely in appearance. The former has a long, knife-like blade, 6 ins. in length, and a socket measuring 4½ ins. The other has a long neck and socket 7½ ins. in length, the triangular head measuring 3 ins. only. Some of the spear-heads in Mrs. Morris's possession are again of quite different types, and an almost infinite number of variations in shape may be seen by reference to illustrated works on the subject. It will be remembered that a pointed ferrule of iron was found associated with one of the spear-heads (Pl. 1., fig. 2). These iron-shod spear-shafts are supposed to have been thus made to enable them to be



ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS. - PLATE III.
Umbo or Shield-boss.
Pottery.



planted obliquely in the ground to withstand a cavalry charge. In Mrs. Morris's collection are several small barbed heads of iron which at first sight might be assumed to be arrow-heads. It is very doubtful whether the bow and arrow were in general use among the Anglo-Saxons in this country, and although the size of the heads referred to (about 2½ in. in length) hardly seems to admit of their being classed as spear-heads, it is most probable that they belonged to the light javelins, or *spicula*, which are frequently found with the bodies of boys and young men.

The Saxon shield was of wicker-work or wood, with a covering of hide; it was oval or circular in shape, and was carried in the hand, and not on the arm, as was the case with the Roman shield. To the centre of the exterior of the shield was attached the iron *umbo*, or boss, which is usually the only part of the shield remaining. This, roughly speaking, resembles an inverted bowl, the hollow of which admitted the fighter's hand, which grasped a brace or cross-piece fixed across the cavity, the wooden part of the shield being pierced with an opening corresponding in size to that of the *umbo*. On the other side of the boss, facing outwards, there was a knob, or spike, which itself proved an effective offensive weapon when fighting at close quarters. These bosses also display a great variety in their shapes. The specimen figured in Pl. II., fig. 2, is armed with a flat stud. Two others in my collection, of one of which an illustration is given in the present number (Pl. III., fig. 1) have a blunt point in the same position. The shields, as well as the swords, were frequently embellished by ornament. Two small silver discs, which I found among Mrs. Morris's relics, were probably attached to the knobs of two of the shield-bosses in her possession. The two examples of which illustrations are given are about 7 ins. in diameter (measuring to the extreme edges of the flange by which the *umbo* was rivetted to the shield), and 3 ins. in height.

The small iron knife, which is an almost invariable accompaniment to a Saxon interment, whether of man, woman, or child, is largely represented in the various collections from this site. The precise use of these small knives, which measure only 3 or 4 ins., is not very clear; probably they were merely for domestic use. A specimen may be noticed in Pl. I., fig. 3. Another example in my possession is of more than ordinary interest, as it has, in the course of oxidation, received a most perfect cast or impression of the textile fabric or shroud enveloping the body with which it was buried. The texture of the material can hardly fail to excite our admiration by its extreme fineness and regularity.

We will now take a glance at the Pottery of this period, and the first thing that strikes us, on comparing (either actually or in our mind's eye) a Saxon urn with a Roman vase of Samian, Durobrivian, or even a commoner ware, is the vast inferiority both in design and execution of the Saxon as compared with the Roman, albeit of later date. The use of the lathe or potter's wheel is unknown, or has been suffered to pass into disuse, and the ware is nearly always either merely sun-dried or badly baked. The ornamentation, which consists mainly of incised lines, or small, simple devices applied with a punch, is chiefly of geometrical patterns, zig-zags, circles, and the like. The most characteristic feature of the fictile vessels of this period consists in the protuberances which project at intervals round many of the vessels, and which were doubtless produced by pressure of the hands from within while the clay was soft. The urn figured in Pl. I., fig. 8, has no less than sixteen of these excrescences, the dimensions of this vessel being as follows:—Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. : diameter of mouth, 3 ins. ; greatest diameter of urn, 6 ins. In the fine group of Anglo-Saxon pottery in Mrs. Morris's possession, of which an illustration is given in the present number (Pl. III.), the same protuberances may be observed in several of the specimens, notably the large cinerary urn in the centre, which measures 12 ins. in height, and is in admirably perfect condition. It is not easy to see the purpose for which the small non-cinerary urns or vases were buried with the bodies, but we may perhaps suppose that they were intended to contain food for the departed.

Few matters connected with the archæological study of Anglo-Saxon industrial arts have excited more controversy than the *situla*, or buckets, which are peculiar to, and of frequent occurrence in, the graves of this period, and of which the Rutland example shewn in Pl. II., fig. 1, is a good and typical specimen. Space will not allow of enumerating all the various theories on the subject which have been propounded by recognised authorities, and the matter seems still to await a final solution. I will, therefore, content myself with describing the bucket figured, this being one of two in my own collection, while the existence of two more specimens, in a somewhat dilapidated condition, at Normanton, and the remains of at least one other example among Mrs. Morris's relics, may be noted. The height of the present specimen is 4 ins., the diameter being the same; this is about the usual size, though larger buckets have been found in other cemeteries, of which examples may be seen in the British Museum. The staves are of wood (probably ash), and are in a state of preservation which is truly remarkable after a sojourn of at least twelve centuries in the soil. The vessel is supported by four hoops of thin bronze (the top one being turned over

the staves to form a rim), and a similar number of straight, vertical bands. At the top of each of the latter appears the bi-cornute ornament which is so characteristic a feature in the ornamentation of these *situlae*. A bronze handle, a short piece of which is missing, has worked on pivots or hinges like that of the modern bucket, and this, as well as the hoops and bands, is decorated with a series of small incuse annulets. The second specimen in my possession resembles the above in size and general character, but the ends of the bi-cornute ornaments are cloven, and, with the rivets forming the eyes, bear a resemblance, whether intentional or not, to serpents' heads. The handle of this bucket has disappeared, and it is altogether in a far less perfect state than that in the illustration.

I propose to conclude this account of the Rutland Anglian Cemetery in the next number of the Magazine by a description of the personal ornaments, fibulae, beads, and other small articles which have been found in the graves.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A.

WALCHELIN DE FERRERS.—In the second number of the "Rutland Magazine," p. 52, the first owner of Oakham Castle is said to have been "*Walchelin de Ferrers, son of Robert Ferrers, created first earl in 1137.*" I use this to refer to Robert Ferrers, *first Earl of Derby*, created so by Stephen for services at Northallerton against David of Scotland. This Robert was born before 1083, and died 1139, and was certainly married to Hawise de Vitré, and not to Margaret Peverel. He could hardly have been father of Walchelin, who is said in the same paragraph to have died in 1201, though no date is given for his birth. As men did not live long on an average in those days, about 1145 would be the probable date of his birth, when Robert was certainly dead some years. Robert de Ferrers, first Earl of Derby, was succeeded by his surviving son, *Robert*, born before 1101. We have no evidence as to the date of his marriage, but he became a monk before 1150, was living 1161, and died before 1163. *William de Ferrers* succeeded his father as *third Earl of Derby*, living 1167. Burke, in his "Extinct Peerage," asserts that he married Margaret, daughter and heiress of William Peverel, by whom he had Robert, his successor, and *Walcheline*. Probably Burke made this assertion on the authority of Dugdale's Bar: Angl:—which is the authority cited by Wright for the same statement.

This is traversed by other pedigree makers, some of whom make Walkeline to be son of Robert II., the second Earl of Derby. There is, indeed, much obscurity as to these Earls of Derby, and it is almost impossible to say whether Walcheline was son of Robert second or William third Earl, as there is no direct evidence. But at any rate we may reject the statement that he was the son of Robert, first Earl of Derby. There is also very little support of the assertion that the heiress of the Peverels married either Robert second or William third Earls of Derby.

MORDAUNT BARTON.

THE TAPESTRY AFTER RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.



THIS tapestry forms by far the greater part of the collection at Burley. There are nine pieces, but this is not a complete set, for there should be twelve, although, according to authorities, there were never more than ten. Pope Leo X., about 1515, commanded Raphael to design cartoons, which were to be reproduced in tapestry, for the Sistine Chapel. The subjects were to be the "Acts of the Apostles, Peter and Paul, and the foundation of Christ's Kingdom upon earth." When the cartoons were finished they were sent to Flanders to be reproduced in tapestry. Of the series three were afterwards lost—"The Stoning of Stephen," "The Conversion of St. Paul and his Escape from the Prison at Philippi"—and it is probable that another, representing "The Massacre of the Innocents," was lost at the same time. The remaining seven were purchased in 1630 by Charles I., on the advice of Rubens, and they now hang in the South Kensington Museum.

A set of the tapestries woven from the original cartoons hangs in the Vatican at the present day, and it is probably the only place where the complete set is to be seen.

So popular were these cartoons at one time that there are few great houses in England which do not possess reproductions of one or two pieces. Burghley House, Belvoir, Petworth, Buckminster, and many others have them. Those at Burley-on-the-Hill were made especially for Daniel, second Earl of Nottingham, and each piece bears his arms in the centre, on the top.

Among the MSS. in the house are many measurements referring to this tapestry, but they are too numerous to be given here. A few will suffice. Thus, in Lord Nottingham's writing, we find:—

"Measure of St. Paul's sleeve and ye head inclusively to one inch beyond ye ear of ye Sea Greene Man inclusively and from ye hinder part of St. Paul's garment to ye end, and note that ye border is to be on ye left hand as you look upon the tapestry when hung up. And let ye coat of arms be in ye middle of ye piece."

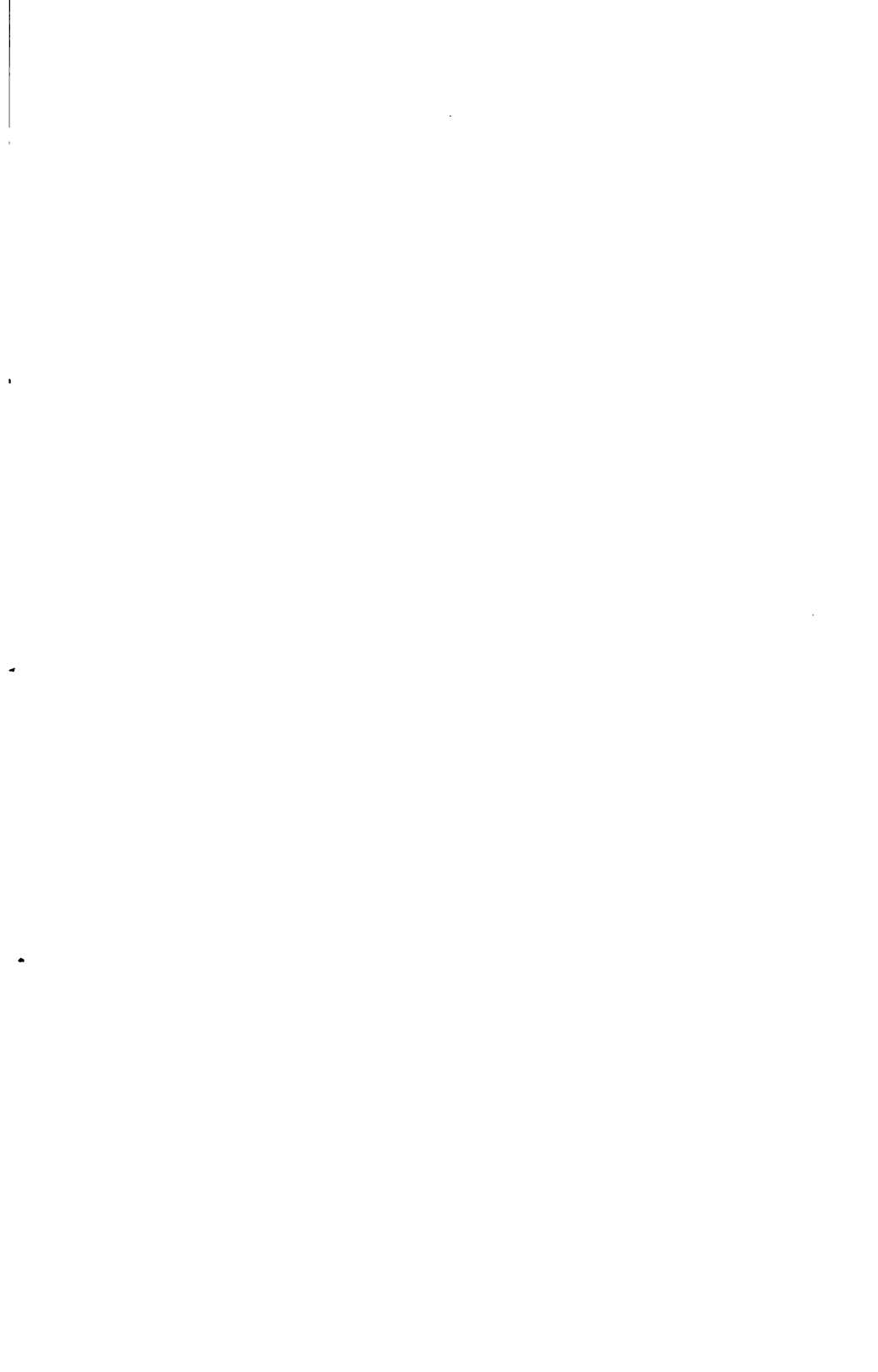
*Letter from Lord Nottingham concerning his tapestries,
unsigned:—*

"August 23rd, 1700.

"These three pieces following must be enlarged, in which care must be taken first that the Coat of Arms in ye upper border and ye Blank space in ye bottom border be placed in ye middle of each piece when enlarged to ye following dimensions.



BURLEY-OR-THE-HILL: RAPHAEL'S CARTOONS.



Secondly ye adition to each piece must be taken out of ye cartoon of ye same piece, if there be enough in ye cartoon to enlarge to ye dimensions herein after directed, and in this case either add all that yt is wanting to make up the dimensions, to one side of ye piece of hangings or part of one side and ye rest on ye other according as you find best, taking ye border part of ye Cartoon which is not yet in ye hangings, for such adition ; but if there should be enough in any of ye three Cartoons to make up ye piece of hangings to ye dimensions required, choose out of ye other cartoons such figures as will best quit with ye piece wch. is to be enlarged. To the piece of the Sacrifice sow on a piece of girt web, one half loose from ye hanging to ye middle in ye corner of ye room at ye distance of 8-7 from ye left hand."

Two Letters from "Demay, the Tapestry Maker."

"My Lord.—According to your Lordship's order I went on Thursday last to ye Inn to fetch ye hangings for fear they should receive any damage by the weate, but the Carrier did not come till last Saturday. I went againe this Saturday and had them brought home. I found they were damaged. I put them upon the Looms and had them thoroughly dry they are now very well come to themselves. If your Lordship would be pleased to send me the Dimensions of the Months ⁽¹⁾ for I have several men that play for want of work which is a charge to me."

"My Lord your Lordship's most humble servant. London
ye 7th of September 1701. "STEPHEN DEMAY."

"My Lord,—I make bold to acquaint your Lordship that ye Cartoons are done according to your Lordship's Dimensions. If his Lordship would be pleased to send me how I must start them down I shall follow your Lordship's order accordingly. I have got ye scratches of ye fine French Roles, and if your Ldsp. will be pleased to have them sent down with ye hangings it shall be done. The piece of ye Blind, three aditions to four ells and half a quarter. The adition of Paul's preaching comes to eleven ells a quarter and half a quarter. The adition of ye piece of Sacrifice comes to thirteen ells and three quarters, in all twenty nine ells and one quarter, at two pounds per ell, comes to fifty eight pounds ten shillings for fourteen days of three mens labour, or joining them at two shillings a day per man, four pounds four shillings wch. in all comes to sixty-two pounds fourteen shillings which with ye fore bill comes to £142 14s. wch I begg ye favour of your Lordship to be so kind as to send it to me I being in soe great want of it that I am forced to send mans away for wanting of money therefore I hope your Lordship will have pittie on me.

"I am, with great respect to your Lordship, your most humble and most obedient Servant to command,

"STEPHEN DEMAY."

(1)—This set of Tapestry is not at Burley now.

Extracts from Accounts.

"Paid Mr. Demay in full for ten pieces of Apostles hangings £700. Paid Mr. Demay for twenty nine ells added to the Apostle hangings in full of all demands £58. Total £758."

This is equal to about £2,440 now. I will now describe the Tapestry, and name the rooms in which it hangs :—

SCARLET AND TAPESTRY ROOM.

1.—St. Paul at Lystra (Acts xiv., 8-19).—In this piece St. Paul and Barnabas are depicted as rending their clothes, in their anxiety to stop the people from offering sacrifice to them. The executioner is in the act of slaying the bull; the lame man, recently cured, has dropped his crutches, and is walking. A crowd of people stand round.

2.—St. Paul before Sergius Paulus (Acts xiii., 4-13).—Sergius Paulus is seated upon his throne; near him stand the Roman Licitors. In front, clothed in a red robe, stands St. Paul, with his arms uplifted, pointing to Elymas the Sorcerer, who is depicted smitten with "mist and darkness, not seeing the sun for a season." In the tapestry there are none who "lead him by the hand"; those standing round only point at him.

RED ROOM.

3.—St. Paul Preaching in Athens (Acts xvii., 16-34).—This famous subject is familiar to most persons, for it is frequently represented in print, and it is certainly worthy of reproduction. St. Paul stands "in the midst of Mars Hill," with his arms uplifted, and pours forth his mighty eloquence to those who listen gladly. So realistic is this picture, you seem almost to hear him speak as you look, and the faces of the listeners are very striking. Some are stolid, some amazed, some ashamed, and some filled with joy.

STATE ROOM.

4.—The Death of Sapphira (Acts v., 1-12).—The reason why Raphael chose this sad story is perhaps not quite plain to us; perhaps he thought the world still needed the lesson. Certainly the love of gold has not diminished. Sapphira lies dead on the ground, the money is heaped on a step near; scoffing and surprised persons point at her. (Why does one always become so self-righteous at another's fault?) The Apostles stand in a shocked group on the top of the steps, Peter in the centre, with his hand uplifted. In the distance the body of Ananias is being carried away.

5.—The Death of Ananias.—This piece is partly hidden by the large State bed. Here again the disciples stand in a shocked group about Ananias, who lies dying on the ground. More astonished and mocking persons stand and kneel about.

LARGE STATE DRESSING ROOM.

6.—The Impotent Man "at the Gate of the Temple which is called Beautiful" (Acts iii., 1-26).—The Beautiful Gate is represented with rows of curiously sculptured pillars. There is a crowd of people round, and two are lame. In the centre sits the Impotent Man; his limbs are twisted and his face distorted. He gazes up at St. Peter, who holds his hand. St. John stands near.

7.—The Apostles (St. John xxi., 15-19).—This piece is usually represented with the figure of our Lord as "The Good

Shepherd." In this case there are two separate pieces. Only seven of the Apostles are represented. It is difficult to understand exactly what Raphael meant. It seems probable he wished to portray our Saviour's famous charge to St. Peter. Some suppose it to be Christ handing the keys to St. Peter. The Apostles are represented as looking eagerly at their Lord and Master. St. Peter kneels, and in his hands he clasps "the keys of Heaven" (Matthew xvi., 13-20). Were the cartoon correct he would be kneeling at the feet of his Lord.

8.—The Good Shepherd (St. John xxi., 15-19).—This figure, as aforesaid, is given by itself, and perhaps it makes it more impressive. It probably represents our Lord when He gave His command to Peter, "Feed My sheep." He is shown standing in a field near a stream of water, around Him a flock of sheep. The face is very fine in its calm serenity. In the old MSS. at Burley this piece is called "The Faithful Shepherd," a more expressive and beautiful term than our more modern "Good Shepherd."—(*See Illustration.*)

9.—The Miraculous Draught of Fishes (Luke v., 1-12).—This piece is again one of best known of Raphael's cartoons. It will always be a mystery why he made the boats so small and the figures so large. In one boat two disciples are pulling in a net laden with fish. In the other boat sits our Saviour, with His hand uplifted. At His feet, with his hands clasped, kneels St. Peter. James stands at the end of the boat.—(*See Illustration.*)

The borders on each of these pieces are very handsome, those on the side being a Corinthian pillar, with a Cupid at the foot and grapes up the column. At the top are festoons of different kinds of fruit, and in the centre the Nottingham arms. Taken as a whole, this tapestry is not so pleasing to the eye as the smaller Dutch. It is, however, singularly impressive, and the colouring magnificent. Every shade of blue, green, yellow, red, brown, pink, and mauve, yet no colour disagrees with another. It speaks well for the dyes employed, for, though they are now two hundred years old, they have lost little, if any, of their pristine freshness.

The grand and simple design, and the subjects, too, are all worthy of notice and admiration. We know not how much prayer and thought the great artist spent on them, nor the lesson he meant them to teach. But though our hearts may be less simple and our eyes more blind than those of a bygone age, who shall say there are none now who "see with their eyes and understand with their hearts" the truths that are eternal?

"Oh! how I love the sacred pages
From which such tidings flow,
As monarchs, patriarchs, poets, sages
Have long'd in vain to know."

PEARL FINCH.

THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA IN RUTLAND.



FEW women have inspired in their contemporaries so strong an interest as Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. and Anne of Denmark, and sister of Charles I. She was the mother, among other children, of the celebrated cavalier Princes, Rupert and Maurice, and of the Electress Sophia, mother of George I.

Of her have been written many memoirs, and round her story have multiplied many romantic traditions. Soldiers bled for her whom they called "The Queen of Hearts," and men of letters were no less devoted to her service. Lord Orford allows her a niche among his "Royal Authors," and inserts a metrical composition addressed by her to Lord Harrington of Exton, while Donne, Daniel, and other poets sang her praises.

She was the lady known to history as the Queen of Bohemia, who, born on the steps of one throne, and elevated to another, endowed with a noble understanding, gifted with the rarest accomplishments, and ornamented with every feminine charm and every domestic virtue, was fated to experience the extreme vicissitudes of fortune, and to figure as the original cause, though not the reason, for those most extraordinary and long-protracted wars, which, while they plunged Germany for thirty years into misery and devastation, purchased for her sons toleration and freedom.

It is, however, her connection with Rutland that here attracts our interest. Those curious as to the rest of her history, and that of those stirring times, can easily find it elsewhere. She was born at Falkland Palace on the 19th August, 1595, her father being then James VI. of Scotland. When he became King of England, in 1603, he, in conformity to the plan of education adopted for the Royal Family, consigned her to the exclusive care of Sir John Harrington, recently created Lord Harrington of Exton, in Rutland, to be by him educated and maintained.

This nobleman was of an ancient family, of which it had been observed that from Sir James Harrington, and Lucy his wife, had been descended, or nearly allied to their descendants, no less than eight Dukes, three Marquises, seventy Earls, nine Counts, twenty-seven Viscounts, and thirty-six Barons, among which were numbered sixteen Knights of the Garter.

Lord Harrington of Exton had largely added to his patrimony by his marriage with Anne, daughter of Robert Keylwey, sometimes called Kelway, or Kelsaway, to whom there is a noble monument in Exton Church, by whom Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, and the large estates appended thereto, passed to the Harrington family.



THE QUEEN OF BOHEMIA'S CABINET.



These estates were afterwards alienated by Lord Harrington's daughter, Lucia, who married Russel, Earl of Bedford. The Exton estates were conveyed to the Noel family, one of whom, Sir Andrew Noel, had married Mabel, Lord Harrington's sister, and to the present Earl of Gainsborough, the head of that family, they now belong.

Elizabeth Stuart had a separate establishment maintained for her at Combe Abbey by Lord Harrington, for which he was never paid, and divided her time between that place and Exton, where is still to be seen the fine avenue known as the Queen of Bohemia's ride, and many relics of her now remain in the Noel family. Among others are two large state bedsteads, one with crimson and the other with yellow velvet hangings, richly laced with embroidery, shewing the rose, shamrock, and thistle; a pair of her gloves, white kid to the elbow; a carved ivory stay-bone; portraits of herself, Prince Rupert, and Prince Maurice, by Mirevelt; a full-length portrait of her by an unknown artist, and a magnificent Flemish cabinet given to her on her marriage, among many other superb gifts by the States Palatine, and afterwards presented by her to the celebrated Sir Philibert Vernatti, her Chamberlain at the Hague. (*See illustration.*)

This Sir Philibert Vernatti was a personage of great wealth, and undertook, under a charter of Charles I., a great part of the Lincolnshire Fens drainage. His name survives in the Vernatt drain, near Spalding. His great-neice, Anna Margaretta Vernatti, married Mr. Francis Edwards, of Welham Grove, Leicestershire, and their grandson married Lady Jane Noel, of Exton, and eventual heir of Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough.

At Exton Park the little Princess passed her time till she reached the age of eighteen.

Lord Harrington's only son, John, was the bosom friend and companion of Prince Henry, Elizabeth's eldest and favourite brother. The intimacy between these distinguished young men was founded on a similarity of views on the moral and religious questions of the period, and mutual esteem, for otherwise their tastes held little in common.

Henry, the hope of the nation, and held up as a paragon of princely promise and accomplishments, was devoted to military exercises and sporting pursuits, while John had already discovered high literary abilities, and rather resembled in character Henry VI. than Prince Henry. Their fates shew a melancholy resemblance, both blasted in the spring of life, before either had time to verify the promise of his youth.

In 1613 the Princess Elizabeth turned her back on the old house at Exton, the house of her girlhood, and went to London, where, on the 14th February, she was married to Frederic V.,

Count Palatine of the Rhine, Elector and Duke of Bavaria and Silesia, and afterwards for a long time King of Bohemia. The expenses of this most sumptuous wedding have been put as high as £300,000, many times her nominal dowry of £40,000. These tremendous festivities lasted for months, and were celebrated by State entries, entertainments of all sorts, and immense feasts, in every city from London to Prague.

Among other presents, Frederick gave Lord and Lady Harrington plate valued at £2,000, and to Elizabeth's favourite companion, Anne Dudley, who was Lord Harrington's neice, he gave a chain of pearls and diamonds valued at £500.

Lord and Lady Harrington accompanied the young couple throughout their bridal tour, and these almost parental friends remained to cheer the first year of her residence in Germany. They then started to return to England, but Lord Harrington died at Worms. His son, John, her playmate as a child at Exton, and the friend and companion of her favourite brother, Prince Henry, who had died in 1612, survived but a few months, and Lady Harrington passed the remainder of her days in retirement. Thus of all the friends of Elizabeth's girlhood, Anne Dudley, who married Count Schomberg, afterwards killed with her champion, Gustavus Adolphus, at Lutzen, alone remained.

The rest of the life of the Queen of Bohemia pertains to general history.

Her husband was crowned King of Bohemia on the 6th November, 1619, but was driven from his throne by the Emperor Ferdinand after losing the Battle of Prague, on the 19th November, 1620.

He and his Queen retired to Lorraine, and afterwards to Holland, where at times they experienced the pinch of poverty.

After his death at Mayence, 29th November, 1632, she remained at the Hague, educating her children, and there, on the failure of the Royal cause in England, most of her relations joined her.

After the Restoration she returned to England, and having survived so many misfortunes to her family, died on the 13th February, 1662, aged 66, at Leicester House, the seat of Lord Craven, the most devoted, chivalrous, and constant of that band of gallant and noble English gentlemen who served the unfortunate King of Bohemia, from a spirit of romantic attachment to his beautiful consort.

W. F. N. NOEL.

SOME RUTLAND GHOSTS.



AS a ghost-county Rutland is certainly not prolific ; there are the usual tales of hair-raising apparitions, but genuine "authentic" ghost stories are hard to come by.

Clipsham, however, possesses one which might rank as such. In the year 1880 there still existed in Clipsham an ancient building rejoicing in the quaint name of "Nob Hall." Formerly it had been the chantry house, where resided the priest who served the altar of St. Nicholas in the parish church, and acted as private chaplain to the Lord of the Manor. A vague tradition of this must have lingered in the village, for the five-windowed garret at the top of the old house was still called "the Study," and had the reputation of being haunted. About seventy or eighty years ago Nob Hall was inhabited by a very honest, respectable working man and his family. One Sunday evening father, mother, and elder children had all gone out, leaving the youngest son, a boy of ten, safely tucked up in bed. As he was lying there quietly he heard footsteps descending the garret stairs, and presently, looking up, he saw a man standing in the doorway of his room. It was the figure of a "parson"—so says his daughter, who told me the story—in a surplice and little white bands, which showed up on the black strap of a "sort of cape thing." He was grey, very grey, and he carried a book in his hand. Naturally the boy was frightened, and hid his face in the bedclothes, but before long he plucked up courage and peeped out. The "parson" was still there. In a few moments, however, the figure turned and disappeared, and nothing more was ever seen of the ghost. The old house is now demolished; and only its quaint stone nobbs, which now adorn the gardener's cottage, remain to tell the tale of the chantry house and its ghost.

There is another spot in Clipsham parish which was supposed to be haunted. On the way to Castle Bytham there stood, a few years ago, an old oak, beside the road, overhanging a small pond, and it was said that some unfortunate woman had hung herself thereon. Whether this be true or false, certainly there were many ghostly rumours, and the village folk were afraid to pass the spot by night; accordingly the tree was felled, and the ghost supposed to be "laid" at the same time. Nevertheless, one good fellow, on his return from Castle Bytham one evening, made the somewhat extraordinary statement that he had seen the ghost hanging in mid-air over the pond, though the tree had been cut down! Whether this vision was the result of Castle Bytham festivities or not, history does not condescend to relate.

There are so many shadowy—one might say “shady”—rumours of ghosts that it is difficult to weed out the likely from the unlikely. One ghost is supposed to frequent the North Road between Tickencote and Great Casterton, and another is said to promenade Teigh Hill, like the robin in the nursery rhyme, “with her head tucked under her wing, poor thing.” There is also a legend that “the wild Lord Lonsdale” still drives his coach and four o’ nights down Love Lane, between Market Overton and Edmondthorpe.

Edith Weston, however, in December, 1896, boasted of a genuine ghost, a most active ghost, possessing vigorous knuckles, which it utilized upon the doors, floors, and cupboards of the estate bailiff’s house. Mr. Crowther-Beynon, who most kindly provided me with full particulars of the case, himself heard the knockings in a manner calculated to remove all suspicion of trickery from the most sceptical mind. The knockings lasted from a Friday night to the following Wednesday, and consisted of four separate knocks in rhythmic succession. At first the knocks were loud enough to be heard at the other end of the street, a distance of about a hundred yards, and were of such violence that the family feared the woodwork of the doors would be shattered; nevertheless, not a mark or scratch could be observed. Trickery it obviously was not. One day Mr. G., the estate bailiff, and H., the keeper, were standing one inside and the other just outside a room in the house, so that H. obtained a full view of one side of the door, while Mr. G. had a full view of the other. The knocks occurred on the door while they were standing in this position. On another occasion the keeper was examining the cellar to see if there was anything to account for the sounds. He found it empty, except for a few potatoes. He came out, locked the door, and was hanging up the key on the outside, when the knocks sounded on the other side of the door with such force and noise that he opened it again, expecting to find the wood splintered. Not a mark was visible. Every sort of suggestion was offered to account for this extraordinary phenomenon, but the affair remains a mystery to this day.

At Stocken Hall there are three supernatural visitants, for the account of which I am indebted to the present occupant.

Number one is the figure of a woman, draped in black, with touches of white. Her face is never seen, as she either flits down the corridor in front of the spectator or passes with lowered head. The members of the present occupant’s family and many guests have seen her in various parts of the house. In July, 1900, a visitor in whose room she appeared, taking her for one of the servants, spoke to her, saying: “Why, N., what do you want?” whereupon she vanished. This apparition does not seem connected with any special date, nor is there any definite cause alleged for it beyond a

vague legend of a girl strangled in one of the attics, nor does any evil befall those who see this figure. She was last seen January 18th, 1903.

Number two is the shade of a little white dog, just like one of those wire-haired terriers, who in the flesh reside at Stocken. It was first seen in January, 1900, and for eighteen months everybody saw this dog-ghost, and many people, including myself, have opened a door for it to pass through, and then found it had disappeared. My first view of it was in March, 1901, as I held open a door in the glass corridor for a lady to pass through. I noticed that she was followed by a white dog, but when it got to the other side of the door it vanished before my eyes! At this time I had never heard of the phantom-dog, and, greatly mystified, I duly reported the occurrence, which I then found to be an almost daily event. It is a harmless little shade, and frightens nobody. Of late its visits have almost ceased. One evening, about Christmas time, 1900, as the present occupier of Stocken and her daughter were going up a narrow staircase, leading from morning room to boudoir, it passed them, touching both, and pressing tightly between them and the jamb of a door on the top of the stairs, but it was *invisible*. For hours afterwards both ladies experienced a "burning chill" where it had touched them.

The third apparition has only been seen once. On Dec. 22nd, 1897, the three elder daughters of the present occupier of Stocken were crossing the park towards Clipsham, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, when the terrier who was with them pricked up his ears and stiffened his bristles as if he saw something. The girls then noticed a figure in the distance, and, supposing it to be one of their brothers coming to meet them, walked towards it. As they got nearer the dog became more excited, and then, looking up, the three girls saw the figure of a man apparently hanging from the bough of an oak tree in front of them. He was dressed in a kind of brown smock, with something white over his face; his shoulders drooped forward and his arms dangled, while the rails of the fence could be seen distinctly through the body. They approached to within forty yards of the apparition, which then entirely disappeared.

The tree is some eighty years old, and there is a curious large mound behind it. There is a rumour of a sheep-stealer having been hanged somewhere in the neighbourhood, and a murder is known to have been committed somewhere in the Park or fields beyond. Nothing, however, has been authenticated, and though the spot has been revisited each 22nd of December nothing further has been seen. Like so many other Rutland ghost-stories, this vision remains a mystery.

MARY A. CHERRY.

AN ELIZABETHAN TITHE DISPUTE.

(continued.)



THIS way of paying these tithes prevailed in many parishes, and was at last kept up as a legal custom, only that as time went on 1s. or some such sum was paid by the owner instead of the canonical halfpenny. The custom at North Luffenham, as founded on the principle stated in the above canon, was: "That for any lambes or sheepe sold by the inhabitants of the same parrishe before shearing time outenest the saide parrishe to any partes dwelling ellswhere, the parrisshener or inhabitant of North Luffnam which doth sell the said Lambes or Sheepe shall pay no tythe therefore but only for every Lambe an halfpenny and for every Sheepe so sold *ob.* and the same to be paid at shearing tyme and not before." There is no doubt that in resisting the demands of the Rector Thomas Hunte had the whole parish at his back, for a document was drawn up, which still exists in original, signed by the chief landowners and all the husbandmen of the parish (nineteen signatures in all), laying down the rules on which tythe had been heretofore paid in this respect. The opening part of the statement is imperfect, and deals with the tythe on wool; the next paragraph states that "Shepe bought before candlemes (are to) be paid for full tythe yf we clepe them yf (they are) sold after candlemes then we are to paye the *ob.* apece according to our coustomes: shepe bought aftere candlemes we paye no tythe at all but Ratt tythe;" next with regard to "Youes and lames to be sold after candlemes and before clipping day are to paye *ob.* a pece by our coustomes;" and "the tenth lame is to by tythe at clipping day, yf ther wante of tenne then yt is to by paid at sevne and upward and the parsonne to alowe *ob.* apece that shall wante of tenne and yf he have but sixe and aundare then we are to paye the parsonne *ob.* a pace. Childrin Lames are to be by the ly themselles and not wythe ther parants and to paye the tythe according to the costome aforesayd." Also, "For calves yf we have tenne wythein the yere we are to pay the tenth calfe and yf we have not tenne then for as many as we sell we pay the tenth apenye as we sell them for and yf we wane or kill them we paye a *ob.* apece to the parsonne for so many as we wene or kill." Fortified with this declaration, Thomas Hunte went on steadily in his opposition to the Rector, who for his part made it no secret "that he dothe not beleve that there is or hath bin suche a custome of payment of money for wooll and lambes."

Matters were getting rather serious, as the Rector was now opposed by all his leading parishioners in the question of tythe paying, and therefore, in 1587, he brought a civil suit against Thomas Hunte before S^r. Andrewe Nowell Knight High Sheriffe of Rutlande, and Mr. Roger Smythe Esquire Justice of the peace, with a view of compelling Hunte to

perform the order referred to above regarding the "tythe willowes," but the only result was that "the saide Hunt would not nor did not allowe or approve for his parte but did gainesaye yt and refused to abide and performe the same," so that unless tithes were to cease being paid in North Luffenham more strenuous methods had to be adopted. The Rector therefore determined to institute a suit for the recovery of the tithes in the Court of Arches, and took as a first step (although this does not seem to have been absolutely necessary before commencing such a suit in this Court) the precaution to send a messenger named Henrie Lacie (perhaps a relation of his own, for Lacye was his mother's maiden name) to Thomas Hunte with a demand for payment in full, but the only result of the application was that Lacie was "grevouslie beaten as yt semed" by Daniell Hunte, a son of Thomas. No doubt this behaviour rendered the Rector more determined to see the matter through, and Thomas himself felt it necessary to justify his position, and, therefore, he drew up a formal statement, signed by four witnesses, shewing how he had been willing to pay the sum of 8s. 6½d. in full payment of the Rector's claim. He adds: "These Reckings above written I did offere pemente by my brother John Hunt unto the tytheman which dothe take the ester Recking for his master the jx day of november Laste and in the yere of our Lord god 1587 which Reckinigs are above written and in the syghte of these men whose name are undare written.

" JOHN HUNT, ROWLAND WAYSTERS,

" WILLIAM YEARLE, EVERETE FFOOTE.

" I the sayd thomes hunt did siend these my Recking for iiij yeres by my brother John hunt the xij day of marche which is in the yere of our Lord God 1586 and he would nott Resseve them and the laste estere which were 1587 I sente the ester Reckings by my son to the parsonage and he would not Resseve them, and this yere I sennt my Reckings downe to the churche on estere eve by on of my sonnes and he would nott Resseve them and therefore he dothe not mene any good towards my as your worshepes may se, so I did offere them iiij tymes by brother and my sonne."

But the time for compromise was now past, and whoever the authorities were before whom this document was placed, they had no power to prevent the Rector from going on with his suit, which was definitely stated in 1588 by a complaint containing twenty articles, which stated the Rector's case completely. This was in turn traversed by Thomas Hunte, who at the very beginning challenges the Rector's position, declaring that "Jonson is not nor never was lawfully parson of North lufnam he beleveth that the same Jonson has wrongfully held and possessed the same with the rights and appurtenances belonging and so doth holde and possess at present and no otherwise." Further on he declares

that Johnson, although he received tythes, "had no lawfull right or Title to the same or to any part thereof," and he applies similar observations to the claim for Easter offerings and the Rector's offering.

There is no record of the date at which the suit was commenced, but it must have been some time before June 19th, 1588, as this is the date of Hunte's Answers to the Articles of Complaint. At this stage of the proceedings, either because he had enough of the law or that he desired to cause delay, Hunte made an application on June 25th, 1588, to compromise matters by the payment of 9s. 7½d., and half the legal expenses already incurred, but on November 12th the defendant withdrew from this offer because, although the Rector was willing to receive the said sum in part payment, he would not do so in full satisfaction of the claim. And so the case was proceeded with.

The next step being for Thomas Hunte to state his complaint for the Rector to answer, this he did in six articles, laying great stress on the fact that Mr. Johnson had received no tythes on the "loppinge and plantings of willowes and other hedging wood Thornes or ffurres" from any of the chief tenants in the parish (the Rector admits the truth of this in his reply), that he had already made a fair offer of composition for all that was due, and that the mode of paying tithe of sheep and lambs at North Luffenham had been customary there during the time of all and singular Robert Johnson's predecessors in the incumbency right up to the day when the present suit was started. The Rector's answers to these articles were given in on November 28th, 1588, and the law was left to take its course.

The Court, at the instance of Thomas Hunte, determined to deal with the question of custom by issuing a Commission, before which ten witnesses were summoned. This Commission, whose members are not named, began its sittings on January 24th 1588-9, and after obtaining the opinion of each on the six articles which formed the basis of Thomas Hunte's complaint, administered eighteen interrogations to each witness with the view of testing their trustworthiness in various respects. By the method thus adopted a good deal of interesting information was elicited, so that perhaps an abstract of each witness's evidence may not be unacceptable:—

1.—THOMAS BLACKBURNE, husbandman, born at Preston, (near Uppingham) in 1518, came to live at North Luffenham in 1541 as servant, first to Mr. Symon Digbye and then to Mr. John Wymarke. In 1561 he went to live at Ketton (near Stamford), and in 1565 to Eston juxta, Stamford, where he resided in 1588. When dwelling at North Luffenham he served his master as "chiefe baylie of his husbandrye," and "had at that tyme the oversight and husbandinge as well of all matters concerninge his sheepe and other Cattell, as well as concerninge all other matters of husbandrye." He very well

remembered the custom called in question of paying a halfpenny for every lamb and a halfpenny for every sheep sold before shearing time; he had, in fact, made this payment to one Mr. Gibson, who was then "parson of the towne," and he quotes the testimony of "divers old men Skulthorpe old Wilkinson old John Atilton . . . which were before him . . . in age and yeares at least fiftie or some lx yeares," in favour of this custom. He also knew that the custom was well recognised in the time of "one Mr. Parker who were parson att North Luffenham aforesaid sithence parson Gibson," by "one Mr. Corbytt whoe was ffarmer unto him." He states that in the time of his abode at North Luffenham "a tythe comonie was worth but v^d and that he himself hath bought in that tyme a lambe for iiij^d." Thomas Blackburne estimates that after paying all his debts his private property would be worth £40.

2.—WILLIAM WALKER, husbandman, born at Witheham, in Lincolnshire, in 1508, came to North Luffenham in 1540, and for the past two years has lived at Linden (near Oakham). When he first came to Luffenham "he was servant at husbandrie with one Mr. John Wymarke," and during the period of 48 years when he lived in the village "he never knewe or harde of the demandinge of any tythe of loppinge or plosshinges of willowes or other hedginge wood thornes or fures." He remembered that he was once present when parson Gibson and his master, Mr. Wymarke, "at Sheepe shearinge did Reccon concerninge the . . . tythes of sheepe and lambes solde and that they agreed to the payment thereof," according to the custom already referred to. William Walker estimates that he is worth £10, and states that while he lived at Luffenham "he could have bought an indifferent good lambe for vj^d."

3.—JOHN SHARMAN, wool stapler, born at Glington (near Market Deeping) in 1525, became "a Stapler and factor for divers merchants att Callice and Bridges beyond seas" in 1553 until 1568, when he came to live at North Luffenham. He offers a cautious opinion that Thomas Hunte ought to pay his tithe willows "yf Mr. Johnson did evicte Mr. herendyne Mr. Digbye Edward Wymarke and other the principall Tennaunts in North Luffenham for such tythes." He has heard of the ancient custom regarding tithe payments for wool and lambs, but states that Mr. Johnson has refused to accede to the arrangement "withiin these ij or three yeares last past," and therefore he has paid tithe "in kynde" according to the Rector's wishes, "because he would not stand in contencion with him for such a matter," but he admits that "he hath harde of the auncient men of the towne that there was such a Custome." John Sharman stated that he is worth £20.

4.—WILLIAM OLIVER, husbandman, born at Geeson, by Ketton, came to North Luffenham in 1571, and in 1576 became "baylie of his husbandrie" to Mr. Johnson, in whose

service he remained until 1581, when he went to live at Witteringe, or Wittrington (near Wansford). He remembers that during his time Thomas Hunte always paid his tithe wool regularly, but can say nothing as to the tithe sheep and lambs, as he always "sett the divers inhabitants to Recon with his master" when these were concerned. He is worth £20, and on the whole gives somewhat inconclusive evidence.

5.—ROBERT SCULTHORN, husbandman, was born at North Luffenham in 1539, and in 1561, together with his brother Jasper, "by the space of five yeares . . . did occupy a ffarme together" in his native village. In 1566 he went to live at Langham (near Oakham), where he now resides. He has never heard of such a thing as "tythe of willowes or other hedginge wood and furies untill this present." He well remembers that in 1555, when "he dwelt with his ffather and mother," the custom of paying fixed amounts for the tithe of sheep and lambs was observed under parson Gibson, as he has heard "his ffather and other old men of the towne saie." Also that while in partnership with his brother Jasper they "often tymes solde some of their sheepe and some of their lambes . . . and that one Mr. Corbie who was farmer of the parsonage unto one Mr. Parker then parson of North Luffenham did receive their tythe of woolle and lambe accordinge to the saide custome," and in confirmation of this he mentions that "in the last yeare he dwelt in North Luffenham vz when he went from thence to dwell at Langham, he solde tenne lambe hogges for the tythe whereof the aforesaide Mr. Corby . . . came to this dep^t to langham and received *ob.* a peece and no more" in full satisfaction. And he further deposes that he has never heard of anything contrary to the custom in question, but that all the old people whom he remembers, including "one old . . . Wilkinson and other Auncient" men observed this custom, for in his younger days the "old men in that tyme were directors of the inferior sorte in performinge and answeringe for auncient Customes." Robert Sculthorp states that after paying all his debts he is worth £26 6s. 8d., and that he remembers Mr. Johnson speaking "at the time of his production in this cause of an order that should be sett downe by certen gentlemen but what the same should be this deponent cannot answer." This witness is clearly a *laudator temporis acti*.

6.—JASPER SCULTHORN, husbandman, was born at North Luffenham in 1538, where he seems to have spent most of his life, except five years (1566-71), during which he lived in Northamptonshire, but a defect in the MSS. renders it impossible to trace his movements accurately. He corroborates all that his brother Robert has previously stated, especially as to the payment of a halfpenny each for sheep and lambs sold before "Shearinge tyme when they reconed with the parson or his deputie for their tythe wolle." He remembers very well that one Mr. Corby was farmer of the parsonage of

North Luffenham under one parson Parker, and that this Corby always recognised the custom in question. He has also heard his father-in-law, John Odam, "beinge an old manne and dwelling at Northe luffenham a longe tyme before him saie and reporte that the custome . . . was and had been continuallie observed and kept in Northeluffenham for his tyme," and he states further that he has seen his father-in-law pay tithes in this way to Mr. Corbye; also that he believes that this custom has been observed in North Luffenham time out of mind, and that he has never heard anything to the contrary thereof. Jasper Sculthorp is worth £10.

7.—**ROLAND WYMARKE**, gentleman, of Glaston, was born at Coldorton, near Oakham, in 1524. In 1536 he went to live at North Luffenham, where he stayed until 1576, when he settled down at Glaston, so that he had had a forty years' knowledge of the village. He remembers three Rectors—"parson Gibson, parson Parker and Mr. Johnson nowe parson of Northeluffenham," and deposes that during his time the custom of paying a halfpenny for every sheep and for every lamb sold to anyone "dwelling elsewhere" was strictly observed, and that this payment was always made at shearing time, and not before. The reason that he is so confident of this fact is that he followed the occupation of farmer at North Luffenham during the forty years he lived there, and he swore that all this time there was no manner of contradiction or gainsaying on anybody's part regarding the custom in question. He is also of opinion that "the same Custome hath bin generallie observed betwixt the inhabitants and parsons of Northeluffenham for the tyme beinge without any controversie or deniall, tyme out of minde for . . . he never hard anything to the contrarie thereof untill this suite beganne." Roland Wymarke states that he is worth £50, and that he has "hard that Thomas Hunte his son did beate the articulate Lacye but upon what occasion this deponent hath not hard."

(to be continued).

E. A. IRONS.

THISTILTON A PLACE OF REFUGE.—The late Mr. T. G. Bennett, of Market Overton, told me that Thistilton at one time was a place of refuge. By a curious coincidence I made my first visit to the Public Record Office on the day of his death, 10th February, 1902, and the first document dealing with this part of the county was a Lay Subsidy Roll, of which the following is a translation:—

"This Indenture testifies that William de Benfo and William Flemmyng de Egelton collectors of tithes and fifteenths in the county of Roteland have delivered to Thomas Hockoum and John Son of Thomas of Thistilton subcollectors in the village of Thistilton 13.s. 4.d for distributing among the men of the village aforesaid where they shall stand more in need of it on account of the escapes of robbers and felons and chattles of felons and fugitives according to the tenor and effect of a certain brief of the king directed to us according to the consideration of the guardians of the peace and other tried and loyal men of the said county. Dated at Thistilton Saturday the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the 32nd year of King Edward III. after the conquest and 19th year of his reign over France. W. H. WING, Market Overton.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

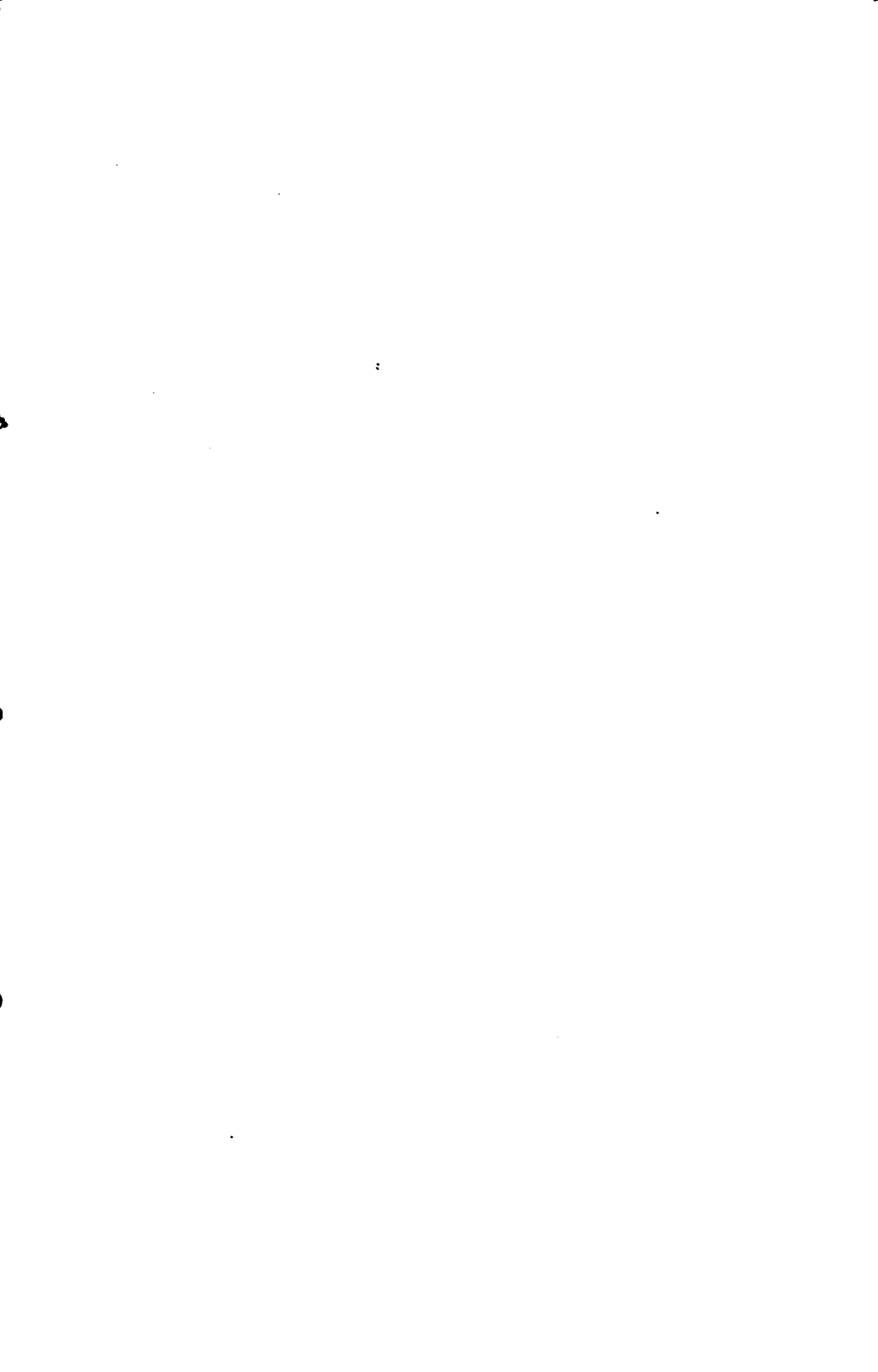


SINCE the issue of our last number there have been three excursions of the Society, with the last of which a highly successful season has been brought to a close. In the course of the six out-door meetings during the Summer no less than eleven churches have been examined, not to mention visits to several other sites of archæological interest. On July 25th the Cathedral of Peterborough was the objective, and here the Society enjoyed the privilege of hearing a most interesting account of the building from the BISHOP OF LEICESTER, who kindly acted as guide. The Cathedral was explored both inside and out with as much thoroughness as time would allow, and visits were also paid to the various remains of the monastic buildings standing in the Palace Grounds and Precincts. After being hospitably entertained to tea at Canonry House and The Deanery, the party repaired to the Museum of the Peterborough Natural History Society, where a profitable hour was spent in examining the many treasures of the collection. MR. J. W. BODGER, the Hon. Sec. of the Peterborough Society, was kind enough to meet our Members here, and gave a great deal of interesting information connected with many of the exhibits.

On August 17th, two of the churches of Stamford were visited, namely, St. George's and All Saints'. On this occasion the services of MR. C. T. TRAYLEN had been secured, and with his intimate knowledge of the architectural features of Stamford, a better guide could hardly have been found. Not only did he describe the buildings themselves, but he also imparted a wealth of historical lore suggested by an examination of the churches and monuments, etc., therein. It is hardly necessary to point out that the above two churches represent only a fraction of the architectural treasures of Stamford, and it is hoped that several subsequent visits to this most interesting town may be arranged for future seasons, when we trust MR. TRAYLEN may again be induced to give us his most efficient help in the capacity of guide.

The closing fixture of the summer was arranged for September 18th, at Market Overton, and it is pleasing to be able to report a "record" attendance and an unqualified success in every way. This is an especially gratifying state of affairs, as shewing that the enthusiasm and interest of our members display no symptoms of waning, and giving great encouragement to those who have the active management of the Society in their hands. MR. W. H. WING proved himself an excellent *cicerone*, and had taken infinite pains in organising the excursion. The Roman Camp was the first object of attention, after which the Church was examined, and described by MR. WING. It has several features rare, if not unique, among Rutland Churches, as, for example, the Saxon arch between the nave and tower, and the Font, which is believed to have been made out of a Roman Capital.

An exhibition of Roman remains, chiefly local finds, brought together from various sources, were admirably displayed in the Village Hall, consisting of domestic articles of Samian, Castor, and other pottery, and of iron; silver and bronze fibulæ, armillæ, as well as a large number of coins. MR. WING has lately found some foundations of supposed Roman date, in a field near the village, which were inspected by the party. Tea was most kindly provided by the MRSSES WINGFIELD before the party dispersed. We must not omit to offer to MR. W. H. WING an expression of hearty thanks for having, in the absence of the General Secretary, most energetically and successfully managed the affairs of the Society during August and September.



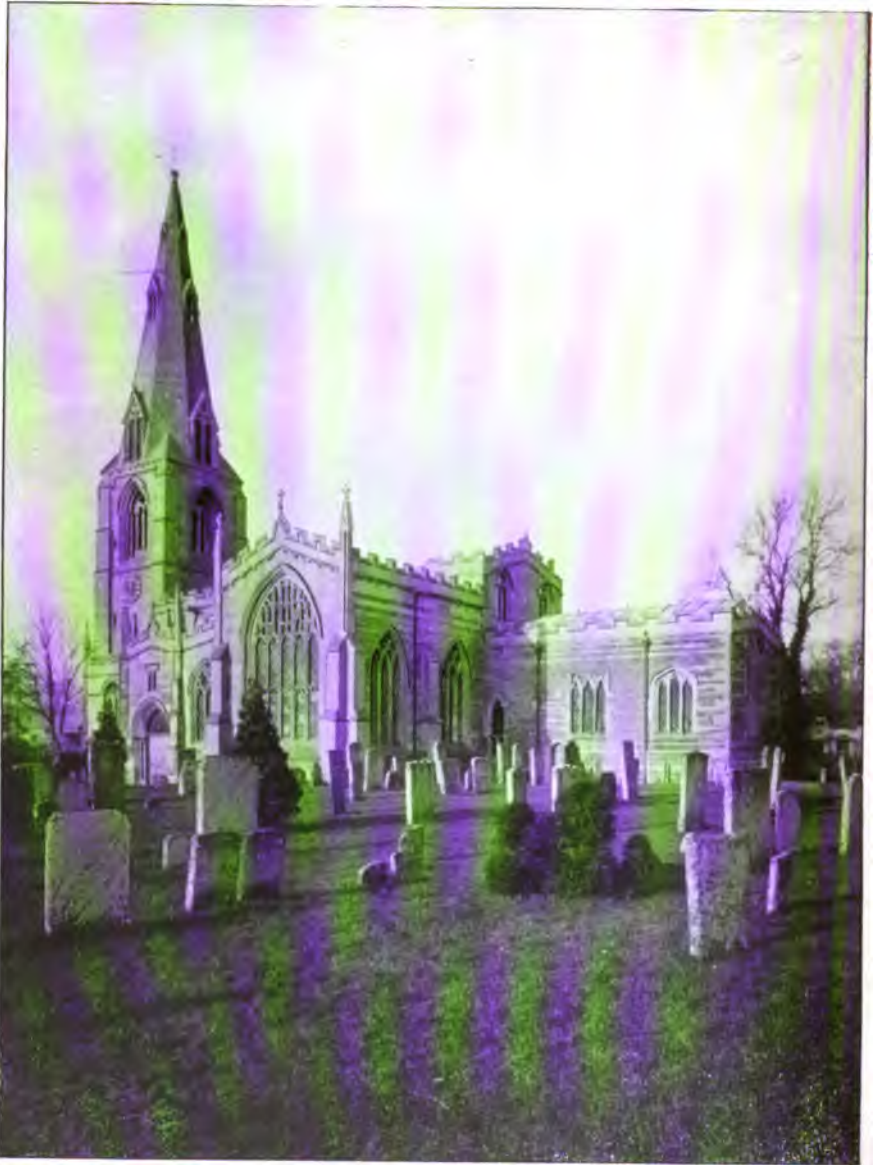


Photo by

LANGHAM CHURCH.

G. Phillips.



THE
RUTLAND MAGAZINE
AND
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

LANGHAM.

THE name of this parish may be traced to Anglo-Saxon times. *Lang* (long) *ham* (village), *i.e.*, the long village, from which we may infer that previous to the Conquest its habitations occupied considerable space.

In Domesday Book, it is found as a "Berew" or hamlet to Oakham, and the manor appears to have had the same owners with Oakham to the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Edward I. (1300) Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall and Senchia, his wife, died seized of this manor, with Oakham and Egleton and the shrievalty of the county, without heirs. After his death it was settled in dowry upon the Lady Margaret, his widow, for life, who afterwards married Piers de Gaveston, and on his death, Hugh, Lord Audley. After her decease nothing is known of the owners of the manor until the 7th year of the reign of Henry V. (1420), when it appears that Sir William Bouchier and Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas, Duke of Gloucester, held of the King in capite, fifty-five messuages, fifty-five yard lands, fifty-one cottages, sixty-five acres, three roods and a-half of meadow, forty-two acres, two roods and a-half of pasture, valued then at seven shillings and one pound of pepper, of free rents in Langham, as parcels and members of the Manor of Oakham, by the service

of one third part of a Knight's fee. But the Manor itself was held by the Crown, and continued to be so held until the reign of Richard III., when that king, in the year 1483, granted it, with those of Oakham and Eggleton to Henry de Gray, Lord Codnor, "to be held by himself and heirs male of his body lawfully begotten"; but the grant ended with his life because he left no legitimate issue, and it again reverted to the Crown, and there seems to have remained until the reign of Henry VIII.

And now, we find the Manor with an owner in the person of Thomas Cromwell, of whom it has been said that "in the whole line of English statesmen there is no one of whom we would willingly know so much, no one of whom we know so little." The ten years following the fall of Wolsey are among the most momentous in our history—the history of a great revolution, for it was nothing else—the history of a single man—so writes John R. Green, in his "Short History of the English People." We, therefore, introduce a few biographical details of this often adduced example of the instability of wealth and royal favour.

Son of a blacksmith, who subsequently became a brewer, Thomas Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex and Lord High Chamberlain of England, was born at Putney about the year 1498. There he received the whole of his education, being taught reading and writing at a local school and so much Latin as enabled him to understand his Creed and Pater-noster. He was of a roving disposition, and when he grew up visited many foreign countries, becoming for some time a common soldier in the wars in Italy, and, as he owned afterwards to Cranmer, a "ruffian" in the most unscrupulous school the world contained. He made himself master of the German, French and Italian languages and could both speak and write them with the utmost correctness. He not only mastered the Italian language but saturated himself with the manners and tone of the Italy of the time, the Italy of the Borgias and the Medici. It is not certain that he was ever in Florence, but his statemanship was modelled on that of the "Prince" of Machiavelli, a book which was constantly in his hand.

While a clerk, or secretary, to an English factory at Antwerp, he engaged with some persons, sent from London, to proceed to Rome to procure indulgences from Pope Julian, and so ingratiated himself with that Pontiff that the required indulgences were immediately granted.

Returning to England, Cromwell took up the trade of scrivener—something between a banker and attorney—and amassed considerable wealth by advancing money to the

poorer nobles, and a little later we find him an influential member of the House of Commons. His accomplishments probably recommended him to the notice of Cardinal Wolsey, who needed a man of business for conducting affairs of great delicacy and importance, and he was the principal instrument in founding Wolsey's two colleges at Oxford and Ipswich, as also, in suppressing the smaller monasteries, the revenues of which were transferred to the above-named foundations. Nothing does so much honour to the memory of Cromwell as his devoted attachment to his master when he fell into disgrace. Of the hundreds of dependents who waited on the Cardinal's nod, Cromwell was the only one who clung to him faithfully to the last. It was to his efforts in Parliament, that a bill disqualifying Wolsey from all after employment was defeated, and to him may be attributed the negotiations which afterwards permitted the fallen minister to retire to York. It is said that his fidelity to Wolsey attracted the notice of Henry, who, upon the dissolution of the Cardinal's household, received Cromwell into his service; but, the more likely cause was the boldly tendered advice to the King, who wanted to divorce his queen, to simply exercise his own supremacy in the matter and set the Pope and all the ecclesiastics at defiance. Whether or not this was the cause of royal favour, the advice struck the keynote of the later policy by which the daring councillor changed the whole face of Church and State.

Cromwell soon afterwards had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him, was made master of the Jewel Office and member of the Privy Council. In 1534, he was appointed principal Secretary of State, was Master of the Rolls, and elected chancellor of Cambridge. In 1536, he was rewarded for his diligence with the custody of the Privy Seal and in the same year was created a peer. He encouraged the translation of the Bible into English, and ordered a copy of it to be placed in every parish church.

He was afterwards successively raised to the dignities of Earl of Essex and Lord High Chamberlain of England. To secure his power, which he had felt to totter while Jane Seymour retained an influence over the mind of Henry, he strenuously exerted his influence to promote that monarch's marriage with Anne of Cleves, but the king's disgust, on their first interview, at the coarse features and unwieldy form of his new bride, sealed Cromwell's fate.

Encouraged by the Duke of Norfolk and the Bishop of Winchester, Henry, who was now courting their favour with a view to marrying the Duke's niece, Catharine Howard, if he could procure a divorce, resolved to sacrifice his minister, and accordingly a bill of attainder was brought into the

House of Lords. The nobles sprang on him with a fierceness that told of their long-hoarded hate. Taunts and execrations burst from the Lords at the Council table, as the Duke of Norfolk, who was charged with the ministers' arrest, tore the Ensign of the Garter from his neck. Without being permitted to plead in his own defence, he was condemned, and telling his foes to "make quick work and not leave me to languish in prison," he was executed on Tower Hill, July 28th, 1540.

Resuming our notice of the owners of the manor, we find that Gregory Cromwell, who was then in the service of the King and in favour, obtained a new grant of his father's honour, and many of the lands were saved from the forfeitures incurred by his father's attainder, among them being the Manor of Langham. He died in 1551, and left it to Henry, his son and heir, who left two sons, Edward, Lord Cromwell, and Sir Gregory Cromwell, and, in order to provide for his younger son Gregory, the Manor of Langham was separated from Oakham, and it was settled on his marriage upon him and his wife.

On Sept. 2nd, 1601, Gregory Cromwell and Francis his wife obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth to alienate the manor to Sir Andrew Noel. The document gives the following particulars:—

"The Manor of Langham, 50 messuages, 50 cottages, 40 tofts, 2 mills, 2 dove cotes, 100 gardens, 100 orchards, 1400 acres of land, 500 acres of meadow, 1300 acres of pasture, 20 acres of wood, 200 acres of furze and heath, 20 shillings rent and rent of one pound of pepper, with appurtenances in Langham, in the County of Rutland. To Andrew Noel, knt., in fee."

The following is interesting:—

"20th Oct., 42^o Eliz.—Indenture of Bargain and sale. (inrolled in Banco) between Gregory Cromwell of Langham, in the County of Rutland, and Francis his wife, of the one part, and Sir Andrew Noell of Brooke, in the County of Rutland, of the other part, whereby said Cromwell and wife in consideration of £5600 (equal to about £180,000 now), paid to Gregory Cromwell by Noell, did grant, bargain, sell, alien, *en feoff* and confirm said Noell his heirs and assigns for ever, all that manor and lordship of Langham, in the County of Rutland, and all and singular messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, &c., in Langham aforesaid belonging to said manor to hold the same to the use of said Andrew Noell his heirs and assigns for ever."

Sir Andrew Noel died on Oct. 9th, 1607, and the manor than passed to his eldest son, Sir Edward Noel, Knight, of Brooke, who was created a baronet 29th June, 1611, and advanced to the peerage as Baron Noel of Ridlington, 23rd March, 1616-17. He married Julian, eldest daughter and co-heir of Sir Baptist Hicks, Bart., who was subsequently

(5th May, 1628) created Baron Hicks of Ilmington and Viscount Campden, with remainder to his son-in-law, Lord Noel, and dying the following October those honours so descended.

Lord Noel died Mar. 10th, 1643, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Baptist Noel, 2nd Lord Noel and 3rd Viscount Campden. He had issue by his third wife, Hester, daughter and co-heir of Thomas, Lord Wootton, Edward (who was created in 1681, Baron Noel with remainder in default of male issue to his brother), whose eldest son Baptist, of Luffenham, who was returned M.P. for the County of Rutland twice in the reign of Charles I., married Susannah, daughter of Sir Thomas Fanshaw of Cottesmore, and left an only son, Baptist, who eventually inherited the honours of the family. Baptist died 20th Oct, 1682, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir Edward Noel, 3rd Lord Noel and 4th Viscount Campden, who was created, Dec. 1st, 1682, Earl of Gainsborough. The manor passed successively to the 6th Earl, who died unmarried 9th April, 1798, when all the honours, including the Baronetcy, became extinct. The estates devolved upon his nephew, Gerard Edwards, Esq., who assumed the surname and arms of Noel, and having inherited a Baronetcy in 1813, became Sir Gerard Noel, Bart, of Exton. In his eldest son Charles, Noel-Noel, the Earldom of Gainsborough was revived in 1841. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles George Noel-Noel, who died Aug. 13th, 1881, hence the Manor of Langham has descended to the present owner, Charles William Francis Noel 3rd Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden of Campden, Baron Barham of Barham Court and Teston and Baron Noel of Ridlington.

Langham was the birth-place of Simon de Langham, Archbishop of Canterbury. This eminent prelate became a monk at St. Peter's, Westminster, possibly about 1335, but is not mentioned until 1346, when he represented his house in the triennial chapter of the Benedictines held at Northampton.

In April, 1349, he was made prior of Westminster, and on the death of Abbot Byrcheston on the 15th of May following, succeeded him as Abbot. He paid his first visit to Avignon when he went to obtain the papal confirmation of his election, but refused the customary presents to a new abbot from the monks, and discharged out of his own means the debts which his predecessors had incurred. In conjunction with Nicholas Littleton, his successor as prior and afterwards an abbot, he carried out various important works in the Abbey, the chief of which was the completion of the cloisters. The skill which Langham displayed in the rule of his Abbey led

to his appointment as treasurer of England, on Nov. 21st, 1360, and, the See of Ely falling vacant, he was elected to it in June, 1361. Before the appointment was completed, London also, fell vacant, and he was elected to this See also, but refused to change and was appointed to Ely by a Papal Bull on 10th Jan., 1362. He was consecrated on March 20th of the same year at St. Paul's Cathedral by William Edenson, bishop of Winchester. He was also appointed Lord Chancellor of England by the King, (Edward III.) Feb. 19th, 1363, and opened the Parliaments of 1363, 1365 and 1367, his speeches on the two former occasions being the first of their kind delivered in English.

On 24th July, 1366, Langham was chosen Archbishop of Canterbury. As Primate, he exerted himself in correcting the abuses of pluralities. Having received strict orders from Pope Urban V., to make enquiries, it was found that some clerks (clergyman) "had no less than twenty benefices, with privileges, over and above, to increase their number as far as their interest would reach." One incident of his primacy which has received considerable notice was his removal of John Wiclif from the headship of Canterbury Hall, which his predecessor, Simon Islip, had founded at Oxford. It has been argued that this was not the famous reformer, but his namesake, John Wicliffe of Mayfield; the contrary opinion is, however, now generally accepted.

On 27th Sept., 1368, Pope Urban V., created Langham, Cardinal-priest, by the title of St. Sixtus. His acceptance of this preferment without the Royal permission offended Edward III. who, arguing that the See of Canterbury was consequently void, took the revenues into his own hands. Langham formerly resigned his Archbishopric, on 27th Nov., and after some trouble obtained permission to leave the country which he did on Feb. 28th., 1369.

He went to the Papal Court at Avignon, where he was styled the Cardinal of Canterbury. Quickly recovering whatever Royal favour he had lost, he was allowed to hold a variety of perferments in England. He became Treasurer of Wells, and afterwards Archdeacon of Taunton. He also received the prebends of Wistow at York, 11th Feb., 1370, and Brampton at Lincoln, 19th Aug., 1372, and was Archdeacon of the West Riding, from 1374 to 1376. When, in 1376, the return of the Papal Court to Rome was proposed, Langham obtained permission to return to England, but died before reaching its shores, July 22nd. His body was interred in the Church of the Carthusians at Avignon, but three years later the remains were conveyed to the Abbey Church of Westminster; in which great convent he had been successively

monk, prior, and abbot, and where, in the chapel of St. Benedict, his grey marble tomb, with effigy of alabaster—the oldest and most remarkable ecclesiastical monument in the Abbey—remains to this day.

Langham was undoubtedly a man of remarkable ability and a skilful administrator, but his rule was so stern that he appears to have inspired little affection. An epigram on his translation to Canterbury runs as follows:—

“ Exultent cœli quia Simon transit ab Ely,
Cujus in adventum flet in Kent millia centum.”

To Westminster Abbey he was a most munificent benefactor, and has been called, not unjustly, its second founder. In addition to considerable presents during his lifetime, he bequeathed to the Abbey his residuary estates; his benefactions amounting altogether to about £200,000 in modern reckoning.

It has been said that as a considerable portion of Langham Church was re-built in the 14th century, in all probability this eminent native of the place contributed handsomely towards the cost, but nothing is recorded. In his will, dated 28th June, 1375 (printed in the appendix to Widmore's "History of the Church of St. Peter") he left to Langham Church a vestment of blue cloth and an altar cloth of the same material. "*Item lego parochiali ecclesiæ de Langham Lincolnensis diocesis unam vestimentum de plunket cum altari ejusdem sectae.*"

THE CHURCH, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is one of the largest and most beautifully proportioned churches in the County. The plan consists of spacious nave, north and south aisles, south transept, chancel, south porch (with parvise over), and tower and spire at the west end. The north transept no longer remains, having been taken down in 1802, previously to which it had been used as a schoolroom. Doubtless in the church of the 13th century the aisles were much narrower. When rebuilding churches in the Middle Ages it was not unusual to leave the lower stages of the earlier church standing, the walls being very massive.

The oldest portion of the church now standing is the tower arch, the capitals and half columns being of transitional Norman style, as denoted by the band of nail-head ornament in the capitals, the moulded base being of the "hold-water" kind which was peculiar to the later style, the Early English.

The next in point of age are the chancel, tower and spire. The former possesses on the north side a single light lancet-headed window, and also one of the same character at the south-west corner which has had subsequent alteration.

The tower is Early English or 13th century in style, and is of three stages, the first pierced with a lancet, the second blank, and the third containing a two-light window in each face, deeply recessed, richly moulded, with engaged shafts once banded, exhibiting trails of dog-tooth, and very bold tracery.

The buttresses are set square at the angles, the staircase is less prominent in this tower than is the case in many others, and does not detract from the symmetrical arrangement of the belfry windows.

The spire is in excellent proportion to the tower, and has on each cardinal face three tiers of windows of two lights each shewing the dog-tooth enrichment all under triangular-shaped crocketed heads. The lower windows have had new tracery inserted, of the curvilinear character associated with the second half of the 14th century or Decorated period.

In the 14th century the two nave arcades and aisles were rebuilt as denoted by the character of the moulding on the arches.

The arcades are of five bays each, with octagonal piers, and moulded capitals and bases, the richly moulded arches being under hood moulds with good head terminations, the style of wearing the hair affording an indication of the date of the work.

The south transept and its aisle, together with its roof, are both of the same date as the nave arcades. The roof consists of four low-pitch moulded principal trusses, moulded intermediate principals which exhibit richly carved bosses at their junction with the other members of the roof, the whole supported by unusually well carved corbels shewing the head dress of the period. In the 15th century the roofs of the nave, chancel and aisles were taken down.

The chancel screen existed in 1862, and was interesting as shewing a specimen of the 14th century carving. The rood loft is no longer visible, but the stone steps by which it was reached are still to be seen from outside the church at the north-west angle of the chancel.

Two altar brackets behind the organ point to the existence of a chapel at the east end of the north aisle, and probably the transept, now obliterated, contained others. The south transept contained two chapels, and the remains of a screen existed here in 1862.

The easternmost chapel contains tabernacles, a trefoil-headed piscina, and other richly carved details.

From the westernmost chapel in this transept the parvise over the porch is entered, the stone steps still remaining. This apartment would probably be occupied by the priest who served a chantry here.



Photo by

LANGHAM CHURCH.

G. Phillips.

In the north-east angle of the porch is a triangular-headed recess which probably contained a figure of the patron saint.

The porch is of Decorated character, (14th century), and has richly moulded caps and bases to the outer doorway. These latter were much mutilated in 1734, as is shewn by the date and the initials of the churchwardens, placed thereon when the south doors were put up.

The octagonal font is plain on all its faces and is supported by four short filleted columns.

The north doorway has very richly moulded and filleted arch and jambs of the 14th century style. The west end of the north aisle is lighted by a 14th century window of three lights, having good net tracery in the arch.

Other features of this period are the window, in the south transept aisle (which is enriched with the "ball flower" in the jambs, and hollows of the hood mould, the tracery being of the "net" or "reticulated" kind), and the square-headed window in the chancel. The chancel contains a circular-headed piscina and an aumbrye, and two low side windows in the usual position just east of the chancel arch. The use of these windows is a vexed question among archæologists, various theories being advanced respecting them, *vis.*, that they were exterior confessionals, that they were openings for lepers to assist at mass, that they were used for watching the Pasch light, that they were offertory windows, etc.

We come now to the 15th century, or Perpendicular period. Of this date are the five light transomed, east window in the chancel, and the three light window in the south wall of the chancel.

The windows of the aisles are early 15th century. A very fine window is that in the south end of the south transept. The Perpendicular tracery is very elaborate, the notch head terminations to the hood mould denoting that it is an insertion in a 14th century arch.

The clerestory and aisle parapets are embattled, and below each is a cornice, rich with a profusion of 15th century treatment of the dog-tooth, ball-flower, nail-head, the four-leaved flower and other ornaments.

The windows of the clerestory are five in number on each side, consisting of two lights under a depressed four centred arch. A peculiar feature is that the clerestory and two of its windows are returned round the east end of the nave. The windows inserted in place of the north transept are, of course, modern.

Coming now to later restorations and alterations, the nave was restored under the direction of Messrs. Bodley and Garner, architects of London, and the chancel by Mr. Christian. A board in the church records the names of the

donors, and the amounts given towards this restoration. It is headed by a donation of £1200 given by Henry, Earl of Lonsdale, the total amount being about £2000.

In 1890 the care of the church was taken in hand by Lt.-Col. Sir H. Clarke Jervoise, who took up his residence in Langham in that year, and by whose munificence the church has greatly benefited, among his gifts being the following: the entire renewal of the flooring under the seating and the substitution of wood blocks for boarding in 1890; an entirely new heating apparatus in 1892; and a new reredos.

In 1898 the church-yard was enclosed by a new wall, a concrete pathway from the north gate to the south porch was formed, and in the following year a similar pathway from the south entrance to the south porch. When in 1899 the roof of the north aisle became dangerous, the same generous hand gave the necessary funds to entirely renew it. The lead covering of the south aisle, south transept, and transept aisle were found to be in a bad condition in 1902, allowing water to percolate into the church below. They have now all been restored in a substantial manner with cast lead and good sound oak woodwork by the same donor.

No mediæval remains being discovered the spirit of the period, as denoted in the windows, has been followed in the mouldings and general design.

The aisle roof bears the date 1767, with the names of William Sharrad and John Smith churchwardens. The transept bears the initials "H.H., and the date 1725," in raised letters, and also 1772, and the names of William Sharrad and John Smith, churchwardens. A cast lead tablet in the roof records the restorations just completed.

In 1896 the same benefactor provided a yew hedge for the church-yard, the levelling of the ground of which he carried out in the year following, while in the same year he provided a new blue brick dry area for the church, adding much to the dryness of it. In 1901, the spire was re-pointed and a lightning conductor erected. Various other gifts have from time to time been presented to the church such as the altar table, chairs, etc., their donors' names may be found engraved on each.

THE BELLS.—In 1900, attention was called to the damage being done to the tower by the state of the old wooden bell frame, which was wedged between the walls. The ring consisted of six bells, which were removed to Messrs. Taylor's bell foundry, Loughboro'. Four were re-tuned and the two smaller ones re-cast. They were re-hung in an entirely new iron frame at a cost of £239. A brass plate in the church holds the following record.

"To the Glory of God and in loving memory of a dear sister, these bells were restored, December, 1900, by H. Clarke Jervoise.

Janet Small of Dirnanean.

The two small bells were recast and the whole re-hung on metal frames."

The inscriptions on the bells are as follows :—

1. J. TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. 1900.

This bell was originally inscribed :—

GRATA SIT ARGUTA RESONANS CAMPANULA VOCE
THOS EAYRE. FECIT O O 1754 O

2. J. TAYLOR & CO., FOUNDERS, LOUGHBOROUGH. 1900.

This bell was originally inscribed :—

THOMAS NORRIS MADE MEE. 1660.

It was previously re-cast by Messrs. Taylor in 1874.

3. THOMAS NORRIS MADE MEE. 1636.
4. Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum.
5. THE CHURCHIS PRAIS I SOUND ALLWAYS.
THOMAS HEDDERLY, FOUNDER, NOTTINGM. 1771.
6. THOMAS NORRIS, MADE MEE. 1660. I. N.

When the second bell was re-cast in 1874, the whole ring was re-hung. At the same time a new clock was given to the church by the late Vicar of Oakham, the Rev. John Mould.

Part of an oak beam from the belfry which was restored to the church by Mr. Thos. Swingler, Dec. 1895, has the following initials inscribed on it, E C : H H : C W : 1662.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.—The Churchwardens accounts of Langham, dating from 1750, have fortunately been preserved and some interesting items are to be found with respect to bells and bellringing. The bell ropes required renewing every year, at a cost of, from 19s. od. to 22s. od. A few items will suffice to indicate the events to commemorate which the bells were rung.

1801. Oct. 3	Paid for ringing the Peace	...	...	...	10	0
1812. June 4	Paid ringers King's Birthday	...	...	...	5	0
— Nov. 5	Paid ringers Gunpowder Plot	...	...	...	5	0
1813. Jan. 1	Paid ringers New year's Day	...	...	...	7	6
—	Paid ringers King Charles' Restoration	...	...	...	5	0

We shall, in a future issue, give some copious extracts from the Churchwardens accounts. In many places these interesting books, which give us an insight into the life and customs of our forefathers, have been ruthlessly destroyed. But owing to the foresight of the churchwardens, particularly Mr. Thomas Swingler, who at present has the custody of these books, those of Langham have been preserved. A few items are here given to indicate what may be leant from such records.

1783.	Paid Mr. Williams Hay Silver	6	8
1786.	Expenses for putting up the King's Arms ...	10	0
	King's Arms and articles	4	9 0
1786.	Church Grass fetching and ale... ..	2	0
1796.	Paid for cap of lead for the Maypole ...	1	6
1800.	July 12. To a mop for the Church when flooded	1	0
1801.	Oct. 16. Paid to the faculty for Church ...	10	17 2
1807.	A new Bassoon	3	15 0
1810.	Aug. 3. Paid to J. Wright & Dickens for putting up the weather cock and pointing the steeple	7	3 0
	Paid for Ale	11	4
1819.	Aug. 28. <i>Memo.</i> Received from the hands of Mr. Dain, of Cottesmore, this churchwardens book belong- ing to the parish of Langham, after having been returned from London, where it has been for evidence before Sir Richard Richards, respecting the 6/8 paid in lieu of hay tythe as a modus due to the vicar who has abandoned any other claim for hay than the 6/8.		

AMOS BUTT.

1823.	Mar. 26. Paid Mr. Parkins bill for musick books and instruments	2	11 0
1830.	Paid for 2 Bassoon Reeds	3	6
	2 Base Viol strings	2	6

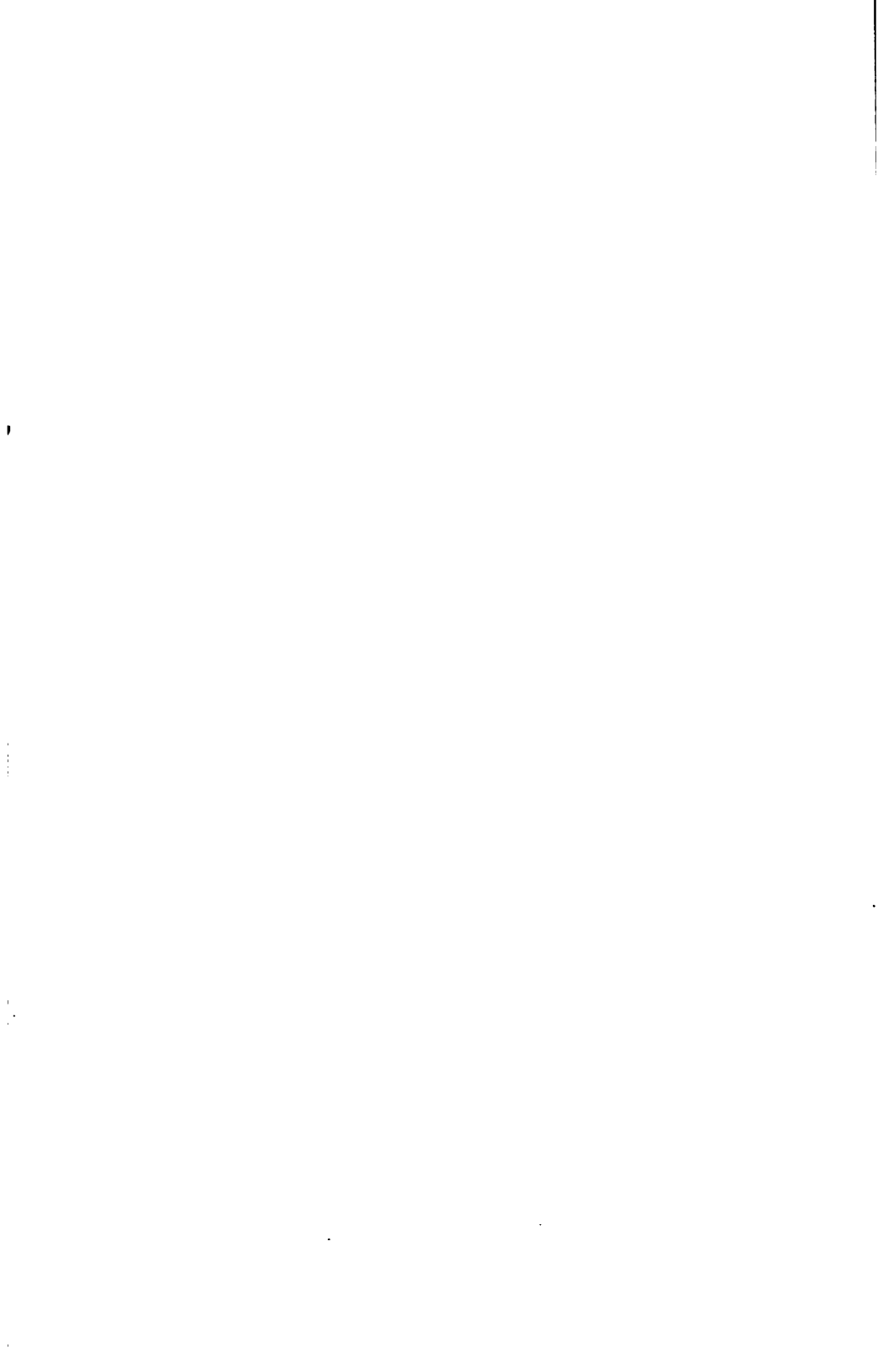
Memo.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish of Langham, held on the 9th of April, 1828, for appointing churchwardens for the ensuing year, it was agreed that the £5 a year given by the parish for teaching the Sunday School should be discontinued on account of the depression of the times, also ringers fees and singers salary.

Henry John Rudkin
Amos Butt
Sharpe Barfoot
John Riley
W. M. Mantle
Wm. Smith
Edward Hubbard
John Chapman.

STAINED GLASS.—When Wright (Author of the History of Rutland) visited this church, in the reign of Charles II., some of the windows contained armorial glass. The arms of the following are mentioned:—William, Lord Hastings. He was appointed constable of Oakham Castle, steward of the Manor, and forester of the County of Rutland and the Manor of Leyfield, Nov. 25th, 1461, and was murdered by command of the Duke of Gloucester, 13th June, 1483.

The Earl of Clare and Gloucester, the Kings of the East Angles and Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The last-named was a considerable landowner in Rutland, his arms are on the tower of South Luffenham church. Camden says that Thomas Beauchamp held South Luffenham and other lands in the county of Rutland by service to the King's (Richard III.), Chamberlain in the Exchequer.

Nothing of this glass now remains, it having been removed in the restoration of 1876. The only stained glass in





MONUMENTAL SLAB
IN
LANGHAM CHURCH.

the church is a three-light window in the south wall of the nave. The inscription is as follows:—"For the House of my God and in affectionate memory of Henry John Rudkin, who died, 16th March, 1866, aged 72 years. This window is erected by his widow, Augusta Rudkin."

The light to the left represents Christ, Mary and Martha. Mary is kneeling at the feet of Jesus while Martha carries an urn—"cumbered about much serving." "One thing is needful" is the title. The middle light represent the saying of our Lord, "I am the Good Shepherd" and is depicted in the usual manner, Christ carrying a lamb in his arms. The third light, "Go thou and do likewise," shows the Good Samaritan binding up the wounds of the man who "fell among thieves." The priest and Levite are depicted "passing by on the other side," while the Good Samaritan's "beast" is shown patiently waiting to convey the wounded man to the inn.

MONUMENTS.—The only interesting monument (see illustration opposite), was formerly on the floor of the south aisle, northward of the transept. It was removed by order of the present warden and placed in an upright position against the east wall of the transept. It is an alabaster slab bearing the effigies of those whom the legend on the border records and of their eight children. "Of youre charyte pray for theye solls of John Clarke, Jone and Anys, hys wyvys, the whiche John decessyd the iii day of February, in the yere of owre Lord God 1532, of whose solls Jesus have mercy. Amen."

There were formerly in the floor of the chancel several slabs recording the deaths of members of the Cheselden family; they are of the latter part of the 17th century. The slabs were removed and relaid near the font.

ORGAN.—The organ was built by Messrs. Brindley and Foster, and presented to the church as indicated by an inscription on a brass plate, which is as follows:—"To the Glory of God this organ was presented to Langham Church, by Lt.-Col. H. Clarke Jervoise, 30 Oct, 1895.

It contains 644 pipes. The following is a specification:—

GREAT ORGAN.		SWELL ORGAN.	
CC to A, 58 Notes.		CC to A, 58 Notes.	
Harmonic Flute	4 ft.	Voix Celestes.....	8 ft.
Open Diapason	8 ft.	Vox Angelica.....	8 ft.
Dulciana.....	8 ft.	Violin Diapason.....	8 ft.
Rhor Flôte.....	8 ft.	Oboe.....	8 ft.
		Piccolo.....	2 ft.
		Salicet.....	4 ft.
PEDAL ORGAN.		COUPLERS.	
CC to F, 32 Notes.		Swell to Great.	
Bourdon.....	16 ft.	Great to Pedals.	
Bass Flute.....	8 ft.	Swell to Pedals.	
		TWO MANUALS.	

CHURCH PLATE.—This consists of a cup, paten and flagon. The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., of the foot $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins., and the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins. There are four Hall marks: R. L., with three feathers below in a shaped shield, the mark of the maker, Leeke, a leopard, a lion and b, (the London date letter for 1679.) It is a plain, bell shaped cup, without a knob, the stem sloping outwards to the foot, which is very shallow. On the cup is inscribed:—

“N. Moysey, Curate. Thos. Hubbard, } Churchwardens
Will. White, } Anno Dni 1679.”

The paten is three-quarters of an inch in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in diameter at the top, and 2 ins. at the foot. The same Hall marks as on the cup are stamped on it, with the maker's mark repeated on the foot. It is perfectly plain, and fits the cup as a cover. The flagon is $10\frac{1}{4}$ ins. in height, the diameter of the mouth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ ins., and of the base 6 ins. There are four Hall marks: Cr leop, lion, I, in shield, (the London date letter for 1724). It is of a plain tankard shape, with handle, thumb piece, and domed lid. On it is inscribed: “Langham. The gift of Hannah Willes, Widdow of Wm. Willes, Esq., daughter of Doct Cotton who was formerly curat of this Town.”

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—On the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter in each year the floor of this church is strewed with grass. The item, for example, “1786 Church grass fetching and ale 2/-,” in the Churchwardens' Accounts has reference to this, but, unlike the custom at Barrowden church, where the grass remains six weeks commencing with the feast, it remains here only on the feast Sunday. There is a small piece of land in the parish that was left for the purpose of supplying the grass for the church floor. The origin of the bequest is not known, but it was faithfully performed, probably for several hundred years, until, owing to the non-residence of the minister and the supineness of the churchwardens, the land was allowed to be retained by those who had no right to it whatever. It had always been held by the sexton for the time being, but the descendent of one of them refused to give up possession, as he alleged it had been in the family for many years.

In the year 1846, the churchwarden, Mr. Thomas Swingler, determined to regain possession of the land for its original purpose, and with this object brought the matter before the notice of the magistrates sitting in Petty Sessions at Empingham, but in consequence of the question of tithe being raised, they had no Jurisdiction. A search through the county records has not revealed anything relating to the matter and although the churchwardens have not the land in their possession at the present time, the old custom is still kept up.

Similar bequests are attached to others parishes. At Clee the church is strewed with grass on Trinity Sunday, when the feast is held, the grass used being mown from the church-yard. There is a tradition in the parish that an old lady left a little field from which rushes should be mown (not grass) for the purpose of strewing the floor of the church. The land there has been misappropriated at some remote period, as is the case at Langham. At Old Weston, Hunts., there is about a rood of land, which is enjoyed by the parish clerk on condition of his strewing the hay from it over the church floor on feast Sunday, and letting it remain until service is ended.

There are a number of places where the custom prevails so that while being a peculiar custom, possibly the outcome of the use of straw or rushes when places of worship had nothing but mud floors, it is not confined to Langham, but is one which should be preserved.

We have to thank Sir H. Clarke Jervoise for permission to use Mr. Traylen's revision of Mr. Thos. Paradise's "Architectural Notes on the Church," Mr. C. K. Morris for excerpts from his copy of Wright's "History of Rutland," Miss Marshall for the specification of the organ, Messrs. Taylor & Sons for notes on the bells, Mr. Thos. Swingler, Senior and Junior, for voluminous notes from the old churchwardens' accounts. The following works have also been put under contribution:—Smith's translation of "Domesday Book," "Dict. of National Biography," Green's "Short History of the English People," Widmore's "History of the Church of St. Peter," Stanley's "Memorials of Westminister," Dugdale's "Monasticon," North's "Church Bells of Rutland," Hope's "Church Plate of Rutland," "Notes and Queries," Cox's "Magna Britannica," Wright's "History of Rutland," Debrett's "Peerage" Le Neve's "Fasti Eccl. Anglia," and "The Stamford Mercury."

THE EDITOR.

THE BLORE MSS.—Our attention has been drawn to a statement made in No. 2 of this Magazine to the effect that the Blore MSS. was sent to the sale at Stamford by Mr. Baker, of Langham. A subsequent searching enquiry has elicited the fact that the incident should have been attributed to Mr. W. H. Baker, who was the brother of Mr. (E. G.) Baker, of Langham.

We very much regret the error and, for the annoyance caused to the relatives of the late Mr. E. G. Baker, tender our sincere apologies.

THE EDITOR.

A RUTLAND ANGLIAN CEMETERY *(concluded).*



IN this concluding article on the Rutland Anglo-Saxon relics, I propose to deal with the personal ornaments which have been discovered with the interments.

That the Saxon jeweller was an artificer of no ordinary skill, will be readily admitted by anyone who has studied the exquisite specimens of his handiwork in the National collection at the British Museum and elsewhere. Perhaps the highest degree of excellence is reached by the jewels and ornaments found in the South East of England, some of the Kentish gold brooches, adorned with delicate filigree work and embellished with precious stones and enamels, being veritable masterpieces.

Although necklaces, buckles, pendants, clasps, ornamental pins and other personal articles are met with, the most common class of ornament and that most largely represented in the Rutland collections is the Brooch or Fibula, which appears to have been commonly worn by men and women alike. From the fact that these are usually found about the upper part of the skeleton, we may assume that they were used for fastening the cloak or other garment at the shoulder, in a somewhat similar position to the brooch of the Highlander.

The fibulae of this period are capable of a fairly well-defined classification, as follows:—(1) Radiated, (2) S-shaped, (3) Bird-shaped, (4) Cruciform, (5) Square-headed, (6) Cupelliform or Saucer-shaped, (7) Annular, (8) Circular. Of these eight types, five are represented among the Rutland finds, but a few words of description even of the types locally unknown may not be out of place.

(1) **RADIATED.**—These fibulae have a fan-shaped head with a series (most frequently five) of projecting points or fingers. They are rare in England, and though they have occurred in Cambs., Lincs. and Hunts., they are more often met with in Kent. Three of these radiated fibulae found near Peterborough, have been described in a paper by Dr. Walker of that place, published in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, December, 1899. No specimen has occurred in the Rutland cemetery.

(2) **S-SHAPED**, (3) **BIRD-SHAPED.**—These names explain themselves, and here again we have comparatively few British-found examples to point to, and these mostly from the South of England.

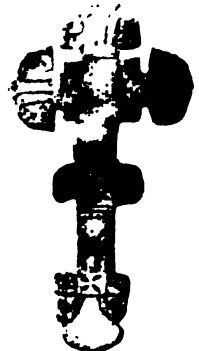
The three foregoing classes are generally considered to be early continental types, which were not adopted by the local workers in metals in our own country—we come now to the:—



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which it was cast. In figs. 16, 17 and 18, however, we have examples of more highly developed and elaborated fibulae, the first being indeed a very striking specimen of its class. They probably represent a period somewhat later than that of the preceding forms, and in the case of all these three brooches, it is likely that the graving-tool was employed to embellish the surface with various devices. The general character of the ornament is more or less similar in the case of each of these specimens, and it will perhaps be sufficient to describe only the largest of the three (fig. 16) which measures 7 ins. in length and $4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. across the arms. I have already referred to the device known as the "bird-beak," which figures largely in the decoration of this example, as well as in that of figs. 17 and 18. This was doubtless originally suggested by the eye and hooked-beak of some raptorial bird, but as the designer gave his fancy more and more freedom, the device at length assumed almost the appearance of a purely conventional design. In the lower part of the fibula, at the point where the fan-shaped base begins to expand, will be observed another device, clearly originating in the features of the human face, though this again has been much conventionalized. This figure is of frequent occurrence on these cruciform fibulae, appearing on the example found at Sleaford, and now in the British Museum, as well as on the Rothley Temple (Leicestershire) fibulae now in the collection of the Society of Antiquaries, both of which specimens have many points of resemblance to that now under discussion. The device is thought by some to represent the Scandinavian deity, Thor, a somewhat similar figure being found on some of the hammer-shaped ornaments sacred to the god of thunder. The triangular compartment in the base of the fibula as well as the two squares immediately above and below the bow, are filled with figures zoomorphic in character but entirely unintelligible. A large part of the surface of this brooch has been overlaid with gilding, which has kept its colour and brilliancy in a surprising degree. At the extreme top of the fibula will be observed an object resembling a headless-bird with outspread wings. This is a thin plate of silver which, though detached from the fibula when found, was evidently intended to occupy this position, and it seems more than probable that similar silver plates adorned the corresponding compartments at the ends of the arms of the cross. Nor does this exhaust the noteworthy features of this interesting relic. I had originally formed the opinion that this brooch, like that shewn in fig. 21, had been broken and repaired in Saxon times, as several plates and rivets appeared on the reverse side at the junction of the head with the cross-arms. When, however, it was exhibited at a meeting of the London Society of Antiquaries, the opinion was expressed by several Archæologists of distinction, that the positions representing

the head and the two arms were not originally intended to form part of this or any fibula at all, but were clasps or girdle-fasteners, of which we have an example in fig. 25, (from Lord Ancaster's collection). These girdle-clasps, we may therefore presume, had been ingeniously adapted to their present use by some cunning Saxon craftsman to replace the original parts of the fibula. Some double loops or eyes, attached to the back of each of the portions referred to, become, in this latter view of the case, as simple of explanation as they were difficult in the former. I have been tempted to dwell at some length on the description of this archaeological treasure, in the belief that an object which has already succeeded in arousing no ordinary interest both at the British Museum and Burlington House, may claim at least as much attention in the County where it was discovered.

(5) SQUARE-HEADED—Figs. 2, 3, 6, 19 and 20, must be assigned to this class, examples of which are also met with in France, Italy, Germany and Scandinavia. They are generally assigned to a somewhat later period than the cruciform and in this country are not so strictly localized as the latter, being found in all parts of England, though more rarely in the North and in Kent than elsewhere. Of those found in Rutland the specimen (fig. 3) from Mrs. Morris's collection, though unfortunately imperfect, is the most noteworthy, as being more highly finished and ornamented than the rest.

(6) CUPELLIFORM or SAUCER-SHAPED.—These circular brooches, unlike the 8th class to be noticed below, are concave above (hence the name) and are stated by Baron de Baye ("Industrial arts of the Anglo Saxons") to be confined to Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Bucks. We have, however, in fig. 27, one of a pair of brooches which I think may with some confidence be claimed as belonging to this class. They are in the Normanton collection but the illustration represents the underneath surface and does not therefore show the characteristic hollow upper side. The cupelliform fibulæ, according to de Baye, were made in two ways; in the first the brooch was cast in one piece and subsequently decorated with incised work; in the second the ornamentation was produced by attaching to the surface of the brooch a thin layer of copper, enriched with gilding or decorated with what we should now call *repoussé* work. It is to this second class that the two Normanton fibulæ belong, though in the one case the decorated layer has altogether disappeared, and in the other it is only represented by a small fragment still adhering to the surface. It is interesting to note, also, that in Dr. Walker's account of the Peterborough finds, mention is made of an example of this type found on this site, for the presence of which the writer suggests the explanation that it may have been part of the spoil from an

intertribal war or perhaps due to an intermarriage between an Anglian and a West Saxon. These brooches are usually found in pairs, and Mrs. Morris's collection contains two objects which may possibly fall into the category, but, which are not sufficiently characteristic of the type to justify any definite classification.

(7) ANNULAR or QUOIT-SHAPED.—These are fairly widely distributed over the country and we have examples from the Rutland Cemetery, in figs. 8 and 9, (evidently a pair) in Mrs. Morris's possession, and fig. 26 in my own. The latter is the ordinary type of annular brooch and this specimen has apparently been tinned or silvered. Mrs. Morris's pair represent a variety of which other examples have occurred in Cambs., Lincs. and Oxon. The central space in the case of these fibulæ is occupied by a cross of peculiar form. A very beautiful specimen of an annular brooch found at Castle Bytham, near the Rutland border, in 1850, is figured in Akerman's "Remains of Saxondom." (Pl. xvii fig. 2). It is of white metal, gilt and set with four gems resembling carbuncles and is further decorated with an interlacing pattern.

(8) CIRCULAR.—The brooches which are known by this convenient but not very distinctive name are peculiar to Kent, the County *par-excellence* of Saxon jewellery. They are perhaps the most choice and beautiful of the whole series and are chiefly of gold or silver, and richly embellished with gems, the designs, moreover, being in many instances of the most graceful and artistic kind while the workmanship is equally admirable.

Having now disposed of the fibulæ, which represent the greater proportion of the personal ornaments to be described, we may briefly notice fig. 25, the girdle-clasp which has already been mentioned in connection with the large cruciform fibula. It is in the Normanton collection and is decorated with typical Saxon ornament. These objects were doubtless employed to fasten the girdle of the ordinary individual or the sword-belt of the warrior. They exist in a number of forms, some being exquisite examples of the art of the period. Fig. 7, may perhaps be another example, though the shape suggests the possibility of its being a book-clasp. Fig. 24, represents one of a pair of small bronze studs ornamented with gilding and embossed decoration. One has the back quite plain, the other is furnished with a small rivet-like projection in the centre. Their purpose is somewhat obscure, but they may probably have served as ornaments of some larger object, such as horse trappings or some part of a warrior's accoutrements. Figs. 11 and 12 are small bronze tweezers, used, it is supposed, for extracting superfluous hairs, while in fig. 13, we have a pair of tweezers and an ear-pick strung together on a ring. These objects, which also occur among Roman remains, are frequently



ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.—PLATE IV.



found in Saxon graves, and it may be remembered that a pair of tweezers occurred with each of the two interments I have already described (ante pp. 90, 91.). It only remains to add a few words on the subject of the beads of which a large and varied collection are shewn in fig. 14, from the collection of Mrs. Morris. The material of most of these is glass of various colours, but jet and porcelain are also represented. It is perhaps interesting to note that the fifth head counting downwards and to the right from the central festoon is undoubtedly of Roman manufacture having survived, by some chance, from the time of the Roman occupation. Fig. 10, is a large perforated disc of dark coloured amber, nearly 2 ins. in diameter. Such amber beads have been found hung round the necks of the dead and were held in superstitious reverence as talismans against danger or witchcraft. Fig. 23, is a variegated glass-bead, with a radiated pattern in white, on a brown or reddish ground. It was found in one of the male graves at the excavation of which I was present and has already been referred to as being most probably a pendent ornament to the sword.

I have confined my description to such of the Rutland finds as have, from their typical character or artistic merit, been selected for illustration in the magazine. These, however, by no means exhaust the list of the relics which have been found in this cemetery, and it will therefore be seen that the Rutland Anglian graves have yielded a large and varied series of remains, affording a valuable insight into the Industrial arts of this interesting period. There are, however, one or two classes of objects which, so far as I am able to learn, are entirely absent from our local list. No glass vessels are in existence from this site, though many and beautiful specimens have occurred elsewhere, as the British Museum collection abundantly testifies. Combs, chiefly of bone, are again of not infrequent occurrence in graves of this period, but have not been found here; nor do I know of any examples of ear-rings, Crystal balls (pierced or mounted for suspension, and used for occult purposes as is generally supposed) or the mysterious objects which have been variously termed "châtelaine suspenders," "girdle-hangers," or "purse-frames." In spite of these omissions, the site must be considered a prolific one, and in certain respects (notably the large number of swords which have been found) not a little remarkable. Moreover, taking into consideration the fact that no scientific excavations have ever been carried out on this site, the finds having occurred in a more or less haphazard fashion and at various times during a space of forty years in the course of digging for sand by (archæologically speaking) unskilled workmen, we may, I think, congratulate ourselves and our County that so many interesting and valuable relics have been preserved from loss and destruction.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A.

FOOTPRINTS OF HISTORY ON THE SOIL OF RUTLAND.



FROM Stocken in our county, to the field of Waterloo is a rather far cry, and possibly there are some readers—there may be many—who will not at first appreciate the nature of the link which connects the two. It is however a matter of local history that Copenhagen, the celebrated charger of a more celebrated man, the Duke of Wellington, was native to this county, it having been the property of General Grosvenor, who lived at Stocken many years ago. When Waterloo was fought, that

“first and last of fields, king-making victory!”

as Byron sings, the horse was seven years old, and it is left to the reader, imbued with a faculty for speculative inquiry, to ponder on what might have been the issue of that tremendous struggle, if the steed which bore the Duke throughout the day had not “had his first run to grass in Exton Park,” Rutland. The words are from the entertaining volume of reminiscences having the title, “Memory’s Harkback,” by the Rev. F. E. Gretton who was at one time a Rutland parson. It is interesting also to note that there once existed a possibility of the Iron Duke himself coming to live in our midst.

It is, again, germane to the subject to here mention, that being at Strathfieldsaye several years ago, the present writer was shown the burial spot of the famous equine son of Rutland, and further was informed that the Duchess of Wellington kept, with her own hands, the inscription in good order and readable. Here are the words, which are inscribed on a plain sandstone slab:—

Here lies Copenhagen,
the charger ridden by the
Duke of Wellington
the entire day at the
Battle of Waterloo.
Born 1808, died 1836.

God’s humble instrument, though meaner clay,
Should share the glory of that glorious day.

Properly speaking the foot marks of history on the soil of Rutland have been imprinted thereon from a time somewhere about the 12th cent. a period when, as a collective authority tells us, it was probable that Rutland became an independent county having formerly been a part of Mercia, though the fact that the Saxons called, by the name of Roteland, the land hereabout, should be mentioned.

The 15th century battle, popularly known as “Losecoat Field,” when Edward IV. defeated and routed the Lancas-

trians will, we make bold to declare, loom largely in the minds of many, as one of the chief local historical events.

Cut off their country's coats to haste their speed away
Which 'Loose-coat Field' is called e'en to this day.

[*Polyolbion*].

But the subject has been already treated by the Rev. M. Barton, who has recently placed before us for our delectation, an interesting account of the fight. There are other matters which having been dealt with in the last twelve months will receive no mention here. It may even be expected that we shall be found frequenting the byways, rather than the highways of our subject. Neither is it part of our plan go back to a period so remote as the Glacial Age when, as Lord Avebury tells us in his valuable work on "The Scenery of England" [1902], a huge mass of chalk, green sand and gault, taken up and carried by the ice, was deposited 200,000 years ago on the spot where now is situate the pleasant village of Ridlington, Rutland. Concerning the reference to the glacial deposits of Rutland the Rector of Ridlington, the Rev. P. Stocks, has been good enough to inform me that there is little or no present-day indication of any surface deposits, as from a glacier, in that parish.

The Right Hon. Lord Avebury after referring to the description of the glacial deposits of Rutland, to be found in Judd's Memoir on the Geology of the county, (Mem: Geol: Survey, p. 245) writes, "I had another reference specially about Ridlington on which however for the moment I cannot lay my hands." It would be interesting to follow up this subject.

It is also not proposed to notice those Worthies of Rutland, *natives* of the county; on that branch of the subject a book could be, and should be some day written by a capable and painstaking hand, in love with the work.

The "*provinciola minima*," as Camden, the learned antiquary, styled the county of Rutland, of course includes within its N.E. boundary a portion of the ancient road known as the Ermyn Street. The still air of this part of the county has no doubt often rung with the tramp of the Roman soldier, and to the clank of armour, as the mailed legionaries passed along that stone paved highway. A familiar sight to the inhabitants of this island, was that of the Romans, soldiers at all times, on march with their big shields, heavy javelins, and short trusty swords, whilst the eagles shone and reshone and blazed again overhead. This warlike but civilizing people had a station at Great Casterton, and the remains of their camp at that place are highly interesting and well repay a visit to the spot. In the churchyard of this parish, there were discovered, a dozen years ago, the foundations of a Roman villa and other finds hereabout, have shown that "many a fragment still remains to shadow forth the

past." In the year 1814 a woman found, in a wood near Uppingham, a Roman vase which contained 600 silver coins of various Emperors.

Following the Casterton churchyard discovery the [late] Rector wrote to the *Morning Post*, and other letters on the same subject appeared in that journal and were reprinted in the *Stamford Mercury*. Concerning the Roman camp here, it was, we believe, some time ago proposed to excavate on the site; perhaps the project has been abandoned. It seems to us that such excavations are sometimes injudicious and frequently they have not been productive of much result. In any case, however, work of this nature should be more carefully executed than was the case in one instance which occurs to us. The writer was a couple of years since at Silbury Hill, Wilts., said to be the largest artificial mound in the country. Some time before our visit a tunnel had been driven to the centre, and the spot where entrance had been effected was yet plainly to be seen in the shape of a large whitish patch and sunken ground, which robbed that aspect of the old Druidic monument, of some of its beauty. And it was understood that nothing of much interest resulted from the work. But this discourse must not become too discursive.

It will, it is expected, be at once yielded that the fact of the presence, within the smallest county, of a stretch of the North Road with its abounding memories of the old coaching days, is the material factor which brings about the connection, though often of a fleeting kind, of a whole troop of famous folk and incident, with Rutland.

How the impressions crowd jostling on the mind, recalling the manner, in which took place, the disintegration of the "Wonderful One-Hoss Shay," which

Went to pieces all at once,—
All at once, and nothing first,—
Just as bubbles do when they burst.

[*Oliver Wendell Holmes*].

Latinising a certain popular cry we would say, "*Ut veniant omnes*," but space is a tyrant and will not permit. So we must choose, and that at random, from many incidents jotted down for mention.

For instance, how many local readers of Sir Walter have given thought to the fact of Helen Walker, the prototype of the better known Jeanie Deans ["Heart of Midlothian"] crossing the soil of Rutland on her long walk to London to plead for her half-sister Effie? At least this heroine is generally supposed to have trudged on foot all the way, but it would seem that she got on the coach at Stamford and so completed her long journey. Macaulay compared this journey with the progress of Elizabeth from Siberia to Moscow, and with

Pilgrims Progress. I do not know that Sir Walter Scott ever visited in the county, but he has certainly travelled across it more than once.

Lord Macaulay mentions in his history, one John William Nevison [whom Charles II. called "Swift Nick"], the most daring robber and highwayman of the age in which he lived; *temp.* 17th century. This man having committed a bold robbery near Chatham in 1676, took to horse and rode to York, by the North Road, at a rate so incredibly swift that on his trial afterwards he established an alibi. Relays of horses were used, and the 230 miles were covered in 15 hours, starting about 4-0 a.m.

This feat has been erroneously associated with the name of another notorious knight of the road—Dick Turpin [and the apocryphal Black Bess], who on one occasion rode away from the door of the Bull and Swan at Stamford, after "heartily drinking a quart of ale and putting the silver tankard in his pocket, to the wonder and vexation of the landlord, Mr. Turtle."

We have referred to the old coaching days. These of course began to decline on the growth of the railways, but Rutland as though desirous not be relegated to the backwater of progress, as though unwilling to be far from the madding crowd, still manages to embrace within its N.E. boundary a mile or two of one of the trunk lines of the English railway system. But the coaches died hard and an old tale may aptly be here introduced to show the contempt the whip had for the iron horse. "Railways!" cried the red-faced Jehu in high scorn; "railways! who'd trust hisself to the likes of them? Why, suppose there's an accident, where are you? while if there's an accident with a coach, why, there you are." Just about the spot where the main line of the Great Northern Railway crosses the county, some of the fastest train-speeds in the world have been recorded. It may interest readers to learn that a year ago a speed equal to 88½ miles an hour was attained near Essendine. Compare this with the leisurely ten or twelve miles an hour of, let us say, the coach which gloried in the name of the York Highflyer.

A minor footmark of history relates to one of those devastating visitations which from time to time disturb the repose of our delightful English villages. On a Saturday afternoon about thirty years ago a fire broke out at South Luffenham and was not subdued before a number of houses, together with farm premises and produce had been consumed. Traces of the action of the flames are still to be seen on some walls in the village. This event is the more worthy of note because we do not happen to know of a more destructive conflagration which has occurred in Rutland.

At the neighbouring village of Lyndon is buried William Whiston, a celebrated divine and mathematician, who died in 1752, and whom Matthew Prior has gone somewhat out of his

way to call "ungodly Whiston." Whiston succeeded Newton in the Lucasian Professorship in the university of Cambridge. Newton's mother, it is interesting to note, was a daughter of James Ayscough of Market Overton. Mention of a poet reminds us that John Dyer, author of "The Fleece," and a Lincolnshire parson wrote of "beauteous Normanton", and that Michael Drayton sang in *Polyolbion* [the words means Many-ways-Happy] of the charms of Catmos vale, and with a full measure of reason for so doing, we think.

But the poet who has had the closest relations with Rutland was, of course, John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant Poet. Clare while ascending the slippery ladder to fame and fortune, earned his daily bread by working as a lime burner, first at Great Casterton, then at Ryhall and afterwards at Pickworth. From the first named village,

"Where winding Gwash whirls round its wildest scene,"

Clare married his wife,

"Sweet Patty of the vale."

This true poet put into elegiac verse his thoughts on the "Ruins of Pickworth;" ruins of a former church, a pointed arch, with decorated capitals, which is yet standing. In a note on this poem, the author says, "The Elegy on the Ruins of Pickworth was written one Sunday morning, after I had been helping to dig the hole for a lime-kiln, where the many payments of mortality and perished ruins inspired me with thoughts of other times, and warmed me into song." Clare died in 1864.

From Pickworth to Empingham it is not far and concerning the church at the latter place, the late Bishop Magee once remarked of the Prependicular window in the N. transept that it was the finest he had ever seen in a village church.

John Wesley was once beset in the smallest county. Travelling northward in February, 1767, he was compelled, owing to a heavy snowstorm, to spend a night at Great Casterton. There, the only place at which he could stay was a small inn, the swinging sign of which, creaking on its hinges the night through, just outside the bedroom window, prevented him sleeping in peace. The next morning, however, despite the fact of the road being all but impassable, Wesley set out, and "a-foot or on horseback, till we came to the 'White Lion' at Grantham."

What has been called the "long arm of coincidence" is seen in connection with the parish of Ashwell. For there have been two rectors of that place who achieved distinction in the field, namely Thomas Mason, Rector *temp.* Charles I. and the Rev. James Adams, the only clergyman ever entitled to wear the Victoria Cross, recently deceased. The former suffered for his loyalty to Charles I., but "became at length so much of the church militant, that he actually got

the command of an independent company at Belvoir Castle ; and once escorted his royal master from Newark to Banbury." Jeremy Taylor, who has been styled the "Chrysostom of the English Church," and who held the Rectory of Uppingham until driven thence by the growing success of the Parliamentary party, also attended Charles I. in both court and camp. Another Rutland Cleric, the Rev. Peter Gunning, a 17th century Rector of Cottesmore, was a celebrated preacher in his day. In the time of Cromwell he was a sturdy upholder of the principles of the church of England ; in the reign of Charles II. he received preferment and became the Bishop of Ely.

"Thring of Uppingham." Edward Thring, it is safe to assert, will not soon be forgotten, nor the temporary removal during his headmastership, of an important public school, scholars, staff and plant, to Borth ["Uppingham by the Sea"] a little place on the Welsh coast, when the town of Uppingham was in the throes of an outbreak of enteric fever, 1876-7.

The Rev. Rowland Hill preached at Oakham in 1822. Elihu Burritt, the "American Blacksmith Poet," tramped across Rutland on his journey from London to John O'Groats, forty years ago. A score years since Weston, the famous American walker, was here on the occasion of the performance of one of his long distance feats. In more recent years Mr. Hissey has given us "Over Fen and Wold," a book of considerable charm and interest, as the result of a journey from the metropolis into Lincolnshire and in the course of which Oakham, Uppingham and Langham were visited.

We are reminded by the mention of Oakham, that this, the county town, has not yet been particularly alluded to here. With every desire to repair such an omission we hasten to lay before those readers, who have been patient enough to follow us so far, a short account of an extraordinary incident which occurred at the Assizes, held here, a good many years ago. Mr. Justice Maul was presiding, when he found the Court so intolerably hot that he ordered the windows to be opened. These, it seems, were made on a principle which did not admit of their being opened, and on being informed "in the blandest manner by the high sheriff's most bland deputy" that the order could not be obeyed, "My Lord Judge" directed the sheriff's men (there were twelve) to poke their javelins through the panes so that fresh air might enter. Recovering from the astonishment which the nature of the order threw them into, the "javelins" went to work with right good will and their hands were not stayed until about three dozen panes of glass had been smashed, the interrupted business of the court being then proceeded with. All this took place, to the great gratification of the audience with the exception of one individual who contracted with the county yearly for the repairs.

A. J. WATERFIELD.

AN ELIZABETHAN TITHE DISPUTE.

(concluded).



The evidence of the witnesses was continued as follows :

8.—WILLIAM JARMAN, of North Luffenham, labourer, was born in the village in 1523, so that he is sixty-five years of age, and as he has lived in his native place all his life his remembrance goes back some sixty years. He remembers the custom of paying a half-penny for every sheep and every lamb sold out of the parish to any dwelling elsewhere, as having been continually and generally observed and kept by the inhabitants during his time. The money was usually paid to the parson's farmer or deputy for the time being at shearing time and not before : his memory recalls " parson Stookesley, parson Ratcliffe, parson Gibson, parson Parker and nowe Mr. Johnson." During parson Gibson's time he was ' parson Gibson his man for the space of five years together ' and during this period he was often present when the tithe was paid and indeed it was his duty to bring the tythe wool and lamb home for his master : he has thus often heard parson Gibson " reccon with his parishioners for sheepe and lambes before shearing tyme and hath seene the saide Mr. Gibson's reccon onelie for sheepe and lambe solde before shearinge to any ellswere out of the saide parishe a obolus a peece and no more and that the same were alwares paide by the inhabitaunts and received by the same parson at shearing tyme and not before " and he adds that this custome was followed even by Mr. Johnson until within the last eight years " without question or contradiction " : he believes in his conscience that the custom has been time out of mind in North Luffenham kept used " for he never heard to the contrary hereof until of late years. He admits that he is worth £6 13s. 4d. and states that he never heard of any composition or order having been made regarding the payment of tithe until Mr. Johnson shewed the same to him, about 17th January, 1584 when the production of witnesses in the cause began. He has heard that Lacie was beaten by Daniel Hunte, but knows nothing further.

9.—WILLIAM CROWESON, of Morcott, labourer, was born at Br[auns]ton near Oakham, in 1552, and went to live at North Luffenham in 1573, where he stayed till 1586 when he removed to Morcott : he dwelt with Thomas Hunte as his servant from 1576 to 1580, *i.e.*, for two years during which time he knows that Mr. Johnson and Thomas Hunte were " verie great " " especiall ffreindes and is assured in his conscience that saide Thomas Hunte cannot owe unto the saide Mr. Johnson anythinge for tythe eyther of wooll or lambe of these yeares before . . . mentioned of " because at various times in the years 1583-85, Mr. Johnson met him " once, twice or thrice at the least " and willed him to put

his master Mr. Thomas Hunte in mynde to sende unto him suche money as was behind for recconinge betwixte them two for his Easter booke for ii or iii yeares, before that . . . but made no mention unto him of any tythe woll or Recconinge for sheepe, to be behinde nor for any other thinge, but for the Easter booke. William Croweson is quite certain as to the observance of the custom of compounding for the tithe or sheep, because he himself hath had sheep of his own, being a servant there, and sold sometimes a coople or two of them and paide for them only a obolus a piece usually at shearing time, and so likewise did for his lambes . . . and that this was a general custom amongst the inhabitants of North Luffenham in his time, and that Mr. Johnson or his deputy always did receive for every sheep or lamb sold obolus, accordingly without contradiction, saving at one time when he, William Croweson and another Thomas Homer being partners and having sheep together and selling their sheep before shearing time, did offer unto the said Mr. Johnson . . . obolus a piece and that then Mr. Johnson would have refused to accept . . . whereupon Thomas Homer saide he should have that were custom and no more, and that thereupon Mr. Johnson was contented to take ob. a piece for every sheep sold by them according to the custom. William Croweson states that he is worth £6 13s. 4d., and that he has heard that Daniel Hunte did beat Lacie.—A very clear and straight-forward witness.

10.—WILLIAM LEVEREKE, servant of Thomas Hunte, of North Luffenham, was born in the village at Michaelmas in 1562, and began to serve Thomas Hunte in 1573, at the age of eleven years. At Michaelmas 1583 he went to live at Bisbrooke, whence however he returned to his former service 1587, where he will have been working a twelve months and a half come our Lady next. He states that he has a perfect remembrance of all that concerns the tithe paying of Thos. Hunte during the time of his service, and in particular he recalls the fact that when in 1581 his master paid tythe wool to William Oliver, the Rector's deputy, there were some speeches betwixt his master Thomas Hunte and the said Oliver about tything of the said wool and that yet the same time before they parted they were both well pleased and agreed, as yt very well appeared to the witness, for during the next fifteen months he never heard of any further controversie or question regarding this matter on either side. This witness adds that before the episode of 1581, Mr. Johnson and his Master were such friends and such peaceable and quite paying and receiving of tithe betwixt them, that his Master, Thomas Hunte could not owe Master Johnson any tithe wool: for Mr. Johnson always used to send for his tythe wool at tything day, which was at shearing time commonly, and that his Master was as ready to deliver it at the same time, and he

never heard of any disagreement or discontentment taking place. As regards the tithing custom so much discussed, he have heard divers old men in North Lufferham, as one old Jarman and divers others say that the custom has been time out of mind observed and kept within the parish, and that he has never heard anything to the contrary thereof until this suit began. William Levereke is worth £3, and he has heard of Daniel Hunte beating Lacie but knows nothing further about it.

All the materials for forming a judgment were now before the Court, and so on Feb. 13th, 1584 being the morrow of Ash Wednesday, the following Saturday was fixed for a final hearing at which it may be presumed all the evidence given by the ten witnesses examined was formally produced. This hearing took place between the hours of seven and nine in the morning, rather earlier than courts open now-a-days, and it would appear that judgement was reserved: for there is a note at the end of the copy of the judgment that it was read by Master Binge, the Surrogate in the church of the Arches on the morrow of the Ascension, May 9th, 1589.

The judgment itself, as may be expected is very wordy and does not reach the points at issue until the end of the very lengthy preamble: the following, however, is the decision at which the judge arrived:—

(a) That Thomas Hunte had not paid tithes on twenty loads of firewood obtained from loppinges, plashinges and willows, each load being worth 20d., during the years 1574 to 1580 inclusive.

(b) Nor upon three loads of ffurres each load being worth 2s. 6d., during the years 1576 to 1581.

(c) Nor upon sixteen lambes, the offspring of sixteen sheep who had also been shorn of sixteen fleeces on which tithe was payable in 1586, each lamb being worth 3s. od., and each fleece being worth 18d.

(d) Nor upon the milk of six milch cows giving milk during the years 1582 to 1584, on which the tithe reckoned at 2d. for each cow for each year amounted to 3s. od.

(e) And finally the Easter Offerings due for Thomas Hunte and his wife, during the years 1583 to 1585, and which had not been paid amounted to 6d. that is one penny each for each of the three years.

The actual amount which the judge decided should be paid came to 11s. 7d. and costs, but there is no record of the sum at which these were taxed. And so the matter ended, so far as one can tell at the present time. Thomas Hunte apparently (for there were several of this name in the family) was buried on May 21st., 1618, more than seven years before Archdeacon Johnson: his name appears as a Trustee of the North Luffenham Town Estate in 1572, and he signs third in order, without making a mark, in the declaration of Parish Custom, as regards tithe paying so that he must have

been one the influential residents of the village. Other than these particulars I have not been able to find anything about him.

The whole dispute seems on the surface to have been a mere squabble about the payment of money, which the debtor would rather retain in is own hands, but the smallness of the amount involved (11s. 7d.) which would only mean a few pounds, probably not more than three, in our currency, and the fact that eighteen other leading parishioners supported Thomas in his obduracy, shew that there must have been some principal involved. Let us glance at the few particulars we have regarding the other signatories in whose company Thomas Hunte is found :—

JAMES DIGBYE, one of the Chief men in the village, was in strong sympathy with the ancient form of worship, as is shown by the fact that by 1594, he had quite ceased to attend the form of puritan worship, which then abounded and was accordingly deprived of two-thirds of his property by the Elizabethan government.

JOHN BASSETT, in company with two others, made an attempt to retain the services of a chaplain in the Chapel of St. Mary, by presenting to a vacancy, which occurred in 1570 : but the puritan faction, in the person of a Ralph Barker, informed against him and his efforts were thwarted by a bill filed against him and his colleagues by the Attorney General. John Bassett was the representative of a family which had lived in Luffenham since cent. xiii.

THOMAS HUNTE is the third signatory.

GEORGE LYON and JOHN OLDHAM, connected with Jasper Sculthorp one of Thos. Hunte's witnesses, two others who signed the memorial had joined John Bassett in his efforts to continue the office of La Guylde Priest (as he was called) in North Luffenham.

It does not therefore seem an unfair inference from the facts as we know them that Thomas Hunte and his friends and supporters numbering the nineteen most influential folk in the village, represented the public opinion of the small community in which they lived, which though somewhat uninstructed clung tenaciously to the old order of things in matters social as well as religious, but were unable to achieve their objects owing to the exigences of the times caused by the violent changes forced upon the country in the course of the century.

On the other hand Robert Johnson, had very definite views as to the sums which he and his friends wished to realise, and as these views were only in partial conflict with the Elizabethan Government and were a natural outcome of the new religious teaching, their due development in the succeeding century produced inconvenient results not entirely confined to North Luffenham.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



THE October number of the Magazine gave an account of the last three of the Society's summer excursions, and we have now only to chronicle the proceedings at the first two of the Bi-monthly winter meetings. The fixture of October 3rd, held in the Victoria Hall, Oakham, produced papers by the Secretary and the REV. M. BARTON. The former dealt with "The evidences of Pre-historic Man in Rutland," and gave a general outline of the subject of early man of the Stone, Bronze and Early Iron Ages in Britain. The amount of evidence of a local character was shown to be very small, but additions to the list of Rutland finds of the Pre-historic period may be confidently hoped for as the subject becomes (as it undoubtedly is becoming) more generally understood and appreciated. MR. CROWTHER-BEYNON exhibited, in connection with his paper, a small but fairly representative collection of Pre-historic objects: celts, hammer-stones, arrow heads, etc., in stone; bronze celts, and a few articles of bone and horn, as well as a human jaw (probably of Neolithic age) found between Edith Weston and Ketton.

MR. BARTON'S paper was entitled "An unnoticed Battle," and gave a most interesting account of the Battle of Empingham or Horn Field, the site of which is still commemorated in the name of the famous fox covert known as Bloody Oaks. The events leading up to the eventful fight of March 12th, 1470, were traced by MR. BARTON in a succinct and attractive manner, while his account of the battle itself, and the attendant execution of the veteran Lord Willoughby before the eyes of his son, was most clear and vivid. A carefully prepared plan of the scene of action also served to make this episode of the Wars of the Roses entirely intelligible to the audience.

On December the 5th the Society was privileged to meet in the Audit Room of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, which was most kindly placed at their disposal by CANON WILLIAMS, the Warden. A most interesting hour was spent in listening to an informal lecture on "Insects," by the REV. A. H. SNOWDEN, an enthusiastic entomologist, the satisfaction afforded by this most pleasant and chatty discourse being all the greater from the fact that it afforded an opportunity of bringing into prominence the "Natural History" side of the Society, which, it is to be feared, is in danger of languishing if the Naturalists among the members of the Society cannot be prevailed upon to let their voices be heard at the meetings. MR. SNOWDEN'S lecture embraced not only the life history of several familiar insects in their various stages of development, but also the contrivances employed for catching and preserving specimens. We doubt not that MR. SNOWDEN has plenty more to tell us about his hobby, and we look forward with pleasurable anticipation to a further lecture at some future date. The next meeting will take place at Oakham on February 6th.

QUERY: BISBROOKE TREE.—There is an old "saying" in this neighbourhood when speaking of anything that is in a dilapidated state, "Ah, yes! Its gone and a-going like Bisbrooke Tree." It would be interesting to know what particular tree at Bisbrooke this refers to—and also whether the saying is known at Bisbrooke.

EDWARD COSTALL, Market Overton.



G. Phillips

EGLESTON CHURCH.

Photo 25

accounted for in the Court of Augmentations by Robert Harebottell, the King's Receiver, "for rents and profits of Egleton, *perquisit de* Anthony Brown, milite."

Anthony Brown served the office of Sheriff of the County in the 37th of Henry VIII., the 5th of Mary and the 13th Elizabeth, and died in the year 1590.

The manor has had the same owners with that of Oakham since the time of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

In ancient times there was a Guild here. The word is derived from the Saxon word "Geld," which means money or "to pay," and signified that each member subscribed something towards the common fund of an association, which in return conferred certain advantages on each member. These Guilds were the precursor of the modern Friendly or Benefit Society, but paid special attention to the claims of religion and morality. Each member was a "brother" or "sister," and was treated as one of a large family. If he became ill or poor, or infirm, he was supported by the Guild. If he suffered any loss by fire or flood, had his house blown down, or lost his cattle by theft or disease, the Guild would come to his rescue, and supply his needs and replace the loss.

When any "good girl of the Guild" wanted to be married, the Guild provided a dowry for her, and when any brother or sister died, the Guild paid the funeral expenses.

But in addition to the many benefits conferred upon the members, the Guild also took in hand the repair of the Parish Church and the expense of public worship. Each Guild had a chaplain, who was paid for taking the services and for praying for the souls of the members. Just as our churches are dedicated to some patron Saint, so each Guild had a patron Saint, with a separate altar, and before it a light was kept continuously burning. The object of the light was to drive away evil spirits.

Sometimes, members and others left money in their will to support the light, as did William Dalby, who is buried in Oakham Church, and by his will dated Oct. 8, 1404, left money for this purpose to the Guilds of S. Trinity, Egleton, and S. Mary and S. Michael, Oakham. The festivities of Plough Monday, when Old Bess rattled her money box, while the ploughmen dragged their plough from village to village, owe their origin to the same source. The money collected on this occasion was devoted, in pre-Reformation times, to the support of the ploughmen's light, which burned before the altar of the ploughmen's guild. The Reformation put out the light, but could not extinguish the custom.

The Guild at Egleton was dedicated to S. Trinity. In Willis's "History of Abbies," it is said to have paid £3 19s. 6d. to Sir Thomas Kelso in 1553. It appears, however, that this *Knight* was simply the Guild priest, who is then stated to be seventy years of age, unable to serve a cure, poor, but of good repute among his neighbours. In a survey made in the reign of Edward VI. it is stated that this Guild was founded for the maintenance of one priest to sing mass for ever, and it had an endowment of lands in various parts of the county of the value of £5 8s. 6d., out of which £1 9s. 0d. was paid annually to different persons, and the remainder to the priest. At that time Egleton is said to have had only four "housling people," or communicants. The King's Commissioners, Richard Cicyl, Esq., and Thomas Hays, who enquired into the affairs of the Guild, certified as follows :—

"There remaineth in the hands of Redmayle, of Egleton, husbandman, and Nowel Lloyd, of Burley, late wardens of the said Guild of Egleton, in stock of ready money delivered to them by Sir Edward Sapcotts, Knight, Robert Harbottle, Thomas Malson and Thomas King, late wardens of the said Guild, such money as they had collected and gathered of the devotion of the people in the several townships adjoining to the house of the said Guild in the 31st year of the reign of Henry VIII., which, before this certificate was taken, they meant to have distributed to the poor folks boxes in the parish churches of the said towns where it was collected, £3 12s. 0d."

Particulars of the estate belonging to the Guild are set forth in an account made by Thomas Astwood, the King's Receiver in the 3rd year of Edward VI., now in the books of the Augmentation Office at the Public Record Office. They are as follows :—

One cottage with a small meadow situated against the cross in the High Street of Egleton, then in the tenure of Thomas Kelsoo, valued at 8s. per annum.

One cottage situated in the High Street of the town of Egleton, near the bridge there, then in the tenure of Thomas Seyton, valued at 16s. per annum. (The descendants of this Thomas Seyton still live in the village.)

One tenement, new built, situated upon Smythe Green, called the slatehouse, then in the tenure of Robert Harbottel, at 2s. per annum.

One messuage with a small meadow situate in the High Street of Egleton, with certain lands in the field there, then in the tenure of Robert Browne, at 16s. per annum.

One messuage in West Street, Oakham, with two yard lands in the common fields there, then in the tenure of Thomas Symer, at 33s. 4d. per annum.

One cottage situate opposite the Cross in the Market at Oakham, then in the tenure of Miles King, at 14s. per annum.

One void piece of ground containing by estimation half a rod, adjoining to the east end of the stone wall of the said tenement of Miles King, then in the tenure of William Harve, at 2s. per annum.

One small piece of ground in Oakham, 30-ft. long and 6-ft. wide, adjoining the east end of the orchard of the tenement of Miles King, then in the tenure of Richard Cutt, at 4s. per annum.

The Guild was at this time dissolved for by Letters Patent dated Feb. 16th, 1548-9, King Edward VI. granted the estates to Edward Warner and John Gosnolde, of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, and on Feb. 20th of the same year they conveyed the whole to Robert Harebottell and his heirs and assigns for ever.

On the next page will be found a facsimile of a curious document found among the churchwarden's accounts, relating to the payment of tythe by Edward Harebottell, a descendant of the Robert Harebottell mentioned above, for which we are indebted to the present churchwarden, Mr. R. L. Bradshaw. It gives an insight into the ancient method of paying tythe in kind. The following is a translation:—

The 8th day of May, 1620.

**Rutland
Tithe Toll
in Egleton.**

Received of Edward Harebottell and other farmers of the portion of Tythes aforesaid for their halfyear's rent thereof due unto the Dean and Chapter of Westminster at the Feast of the Annunciation of Our Lady now last past £3 13s. 4d. towards the provision of twenty capons due at the said feast, the sum of three pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence.

GEORGE LEMETAYER,
Receiver.

THE CHURCH, which is dedicated to St. Edmund, is described as "a Chapel of Ease belonging to Okeham," it being, together with Langham and Brook, one of the three chapelries under the care of the Vicar of Oakham.

The fabric consists, now, simply of a west tower and spire, nave and chancel. It has a south doorway, chancel arch and font which are all of Norman workmanship, and of uncommon interest. The exterior of the church presents few features worthy of special observation, except the south doorway, within a porch, which is a highly enriched specimen of Norman work. This has a hoodmould or dripstone moulding, two receding orders and a tympanum in the head of the arch. The hoodmould is grooved, and terminates on heads; on the outer arch moulding is a band of the ornamental star, and a bold raised zigzag, assimilating to the double cone on the angle. The inner order encloses the tympanum and is plain, with the exception of a monster head inserted on either side. On the tympanum, in the centre, within a circular cable border, is a six-leaved rose or star, the petals or rays being formed by continuous interlacing loops or sections of irregular shaped ovals, touching the circular border with the outer points, the inner connecting lines being enclosed within a small inner circle; a series of shallow concentric circles further ornament the



space within the cable border. Over the top of the circle is stretched a cable band, at the east end of which is a dragon and on the west end another animal, not winged, each holding an end in its mouth and with claws fixed on the cable border, as though in the act of tugging one against the other. On the lintel is a bold scroll foliage pattern, with a small cable band above and a wavy line below.

The abacus, which supports the arch and lintel on each side, is very massive and has not, as is usually the case, the underside chamfered off. The east side of the arch is ornamented with the guilloche pattern, on the west side it has the bold interlaced scroll foliage similar to that on the lintel. There is a cylindrical shaft on each side with large cushion capital, that on the east is ornamented with a series of horizontal chevrons and on the capital are carved four concentric semicircles with small zigzag edging and foliage within and below the outer semicircles. The shaft on the west side has no less than five different designs of ornamentation. The chevron in the upper part, then trellis, then wavy line, then chain or guilloche, and then a wide interlacing pattern. The capital is ornamented with foliage and a series of oblique lines below.

The symbolism of the sculpture on the tympanum is very obscure. The rose or star with the cable band is probably a development of the Chi-Rho monogram intended to portray the Infinite Deity, and in conjunction with the beasts on each side, possibly designed to convey the lesson of the never-ending conflict in this world between good and evil.

A similar example occurs on the tympanum on the north doorway at Salford, in Oxfordshire. Two animals are placed on either side of a medallion enclosing a Maltese cross. At Aston, in Herefordshire, and Pen Selwood, in Somersetshire, the Agnus Dei, supporting a cross within a circle, is also guarded by, or the objects of contention between, two similar animals. There is a tympanum somewhat resembling the Egleton one at Ridlington though the arrangement of the details is different.

The church was formerly much larger than at present, as is proved by an arcade of four decorated arches with continuous hoodmoulds on heads and two chamfered ribs resting on somewhat slender columns, now walled up on the north side, thus indicating the existence of a north aisle.

The chancel arch is Norman with two plain recessed orders resting on a highly enriched abacus, and, as is the case of that of the south doorway, not chamfered off on the under side. That on the north side is ornamented with the cable, scroll foliage and billet mouldings; that on the south with cable, interlacing lines enclosing beads or small pellets

and a kind of lozenge pattern. There is a large cylindrical shaft on each side. That on the north is ornamented with beaded chevrons, and has cable and interlacing semicircles on the base and foliage, cable, and interlacing foliage on the capital, with cable band below. That on the south is ornamented with a cross ribbed or trellis pattern enclosing nailheads, and has beaded semicircles on the base and foliage on the capital with cable band below.

The doorway to the rood loft, which is now walled up, is on the north side of the chancel arch, and on the same side is a large squint pierced through the wall to the chancel.

In the east wall of the chancel are two stone image brackets, and in the usual position in the south wall is a plain piscina with projecting semi-octagonal basin.

In the north wall is a late perpendicular arched recess for the Easter sepulchre. Among the dramatic ceremonies, by which the ancient church appealed to the imagination of worshippers, was a symbolical representation, on Good Friday, of the burial of Our Saviour. On that evening a consecrated Host, contained in a Pyx, a vessel of precious metal in which was anciently kept the consecrated bread reserved for the communion of the sick and infirm at other times and places than at the general communion in church, was laid on a structure erected on the north side of the chancel, which represented the sepulchre, and remained there until it was taken out again—representing the resurrection—on Easter morning. The Easter sepulchre was usually a temporary structure of wood, hung with rich cloths, usually with an angel watching at its door. Lights were kept burning around it, and people paid their devotions at it from Friday evening to Easter morning. Sometimes an altar tomb was used as the base of the Easter sepulchre. There are very few instances of permanent stone sepulchres in existence. Those at Hawton and Heckington, in Lincolnshire, are very richly and appropriately ornamented. The one at Egleton is quite plain.

The tower arch is of the Decorated period, but the windows and clerestory are of later date, and additions of the 15th century. A row of grotesque stone corbel heads, which supported the earlier roof, still remain in the walls of the nave.

Near the south door stands a very large Norman font. The bowl was found in the church wall and placed in its present position when the church was restored in 1872. It is square and has had sculpture on all four sides, but what was evidently a large circle on one side has been chipped away. On one side is a large Maltese cross, with six limbs within a circle, on another is a plain Latin cross on a calvary, and on

the third side is a floriated cross also on a calvary, with an eight-rayed wheel within a circle on either side of it.

Beneath the tower arch is now placed the rood-screen of wood. It is an excellent specimen of the Perpendicular period, having two divisions, each of three ogee trefoiled lights, with fleur-de-lys for cusps. Over the door are five trefoiled lights. A band of heads and flowers alternate runs on each side of the upper beam.

On the pews on either side of the nave at the west end are some nicely carved poppy-heads, originally on the chancel stalls.

The tower and spire are modern, the original structure having been destroyed by fire. There is a very good specimen of a Decorated two-light window at the west side of the tower, and a Perpendicular three-light on the north side of the chancel.

CHURCH PLATE.—This consists of a cup, a cover (used as a paten), a porringer, and two pewter plates.

The cup is $7\frac{1}{2}$ -in. in height, the diameter of the bowl is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., and the depth 4 in. There are four Hall marks: M., the London date letter for 1569; leopard's paw; lion and a bunch of grapes hanging from a branch, in an oval. A band with four interlacings runs round the bowl. Round both ends of the stem of the cup is a plain lozenge ornamentation with the egg and tongue pattern running round the foot.

The paten, which also serves as a cover to the cup, is $3\frac{5}{8}$ in. in diameter, with the same Hall marks as the cup.

In place of a flagon, a porringer is used. The diameter of the mouth is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of the foot $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in., the depth of $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., and it weighs over 8 ozs. There are four Hall marks D, the London date letter for 1719, Brit. lion and P.A. It has a narrow band with flutes alternately concave and convex, running round underneath where the tops of the handles join the bowl; the same pattern, but deeper, runs round the lower portion, commencing just above where the lower ends of the handles join the bowl. On one side the bowl is an oval, surrounded by foliage, on which is unevenly engraved the letters E.V., probably the initials of a former owner, or of the donor. On either side of the narrow band, and also just above the lower ornamentation, are engraved a row of crosses with splayed ends. The handles are half-an-inch in width; two concave flutes run down the back of each. The pewter plates are quite plain. One is $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. and the other $9\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter. The large one has on it five imitation Hall marks, viz.: (1) X; (2) London; (3) a crowned rose in an oval; (4) an animal passant, a name indistinct, above

and below in an oval; (5) E. The smaller one has four imitation Hall marks, viz.: (1) X crowned; (2) ducal crown, fleur-de-lys between two crosses pattée above, a cross pattée between two sprays of foliage below "Joseph" above, "Packman" below; (3) a crowned rose "made in" above "London" below; (4) "Cornhill, London," on a scroll.

MONUMENTS.—On the walls in the chancel.

"Near this place lieth interr'd the body of Thomas Crofts, of Gunthorpe, who died Oct. ye 27th, 1756. Aged 73 years.

Also near this place lieth interr'd the body of Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Crofts, of Gunthorpe, who departed this life April the 8th, 1778. Aged 77 years."

"Near this place lieth interr'd the body of Thomas Tomson, who died Mar. ye 27th, 1779. Aged 70 years.

Also the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Tomson, who died July ye 26th, 1774. Aged 63 years."

"Beneath lie deposited the remains of Mary Dain, wife of John Dain. She died September the 16th, 1768. Aged 54 years."

On the walls in the nave.

"Near this place lieth interr'd ye body of Nicholas Towell, senior, who died March the 31st, 1767, in the 87th year of his age.

Also near this place lieth the body of Nicholas Towell, junior, son of Nicholas and Sarah Towell, who died Feb. 23rd, 1—6. Aged 58 years."

"Near this place lieth intered the body of Sarah, the wife of Nicholas Towell, who died Feb. 10th, 1755. Aged 64 years.

Also Anne, daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Towell, who died in her infancy.

Also Thomas, son of Nicholas and Sarah Towell, who died Jan. 18th, 1763. Aged 38 years."

BELLS.—There are two, but both are blank.

STAINED GLASS.—The east window of five lights contains representations of the following miracles. Water made wine, Curing the sick of the palsy, Feeding the five thousand, Healing the blind and the Raising of Lazarus. The tracery contains angels, underneath foliage, then the representations of the miracles, and the lower part is filled with diaper work.

The inscription is as follows:—

"For the House of God and in memory of Joseph Tirrell and family, by his son, Joseph Tirrell, 1875."

Our thanks are due to Mr. R. L. Bradshaw, the present churchwarden, for affording an opportunity of examining the churchwarden's books and the church plate.

THE EDITOR.



Photos by

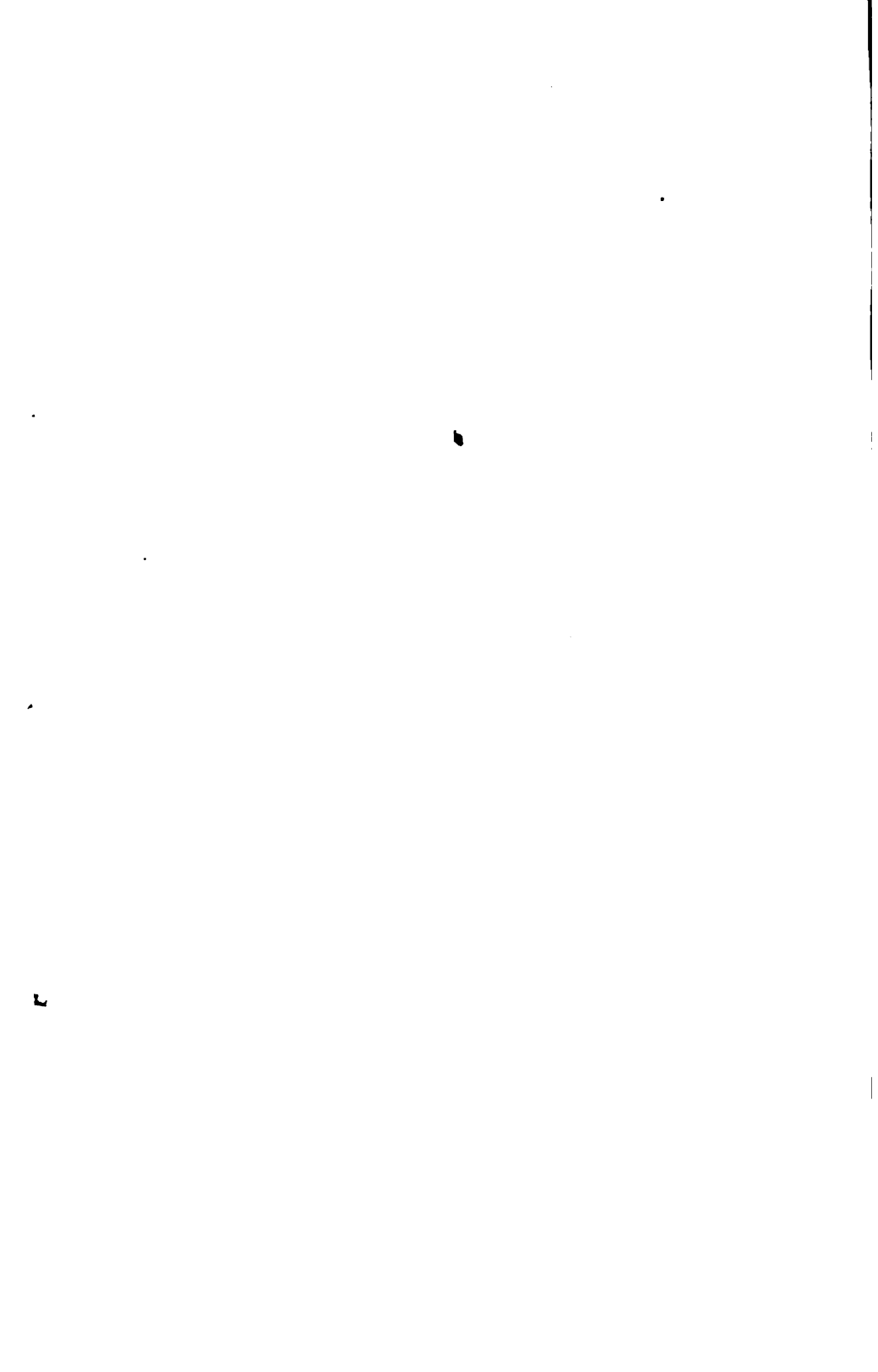
EXTERIOR.

EGLETOR CHURCH.



NORMAN DOORWAY.

G. Phillips.



THE FAMILY OF FERRERS OF FERRIERES, ST. HILAIRE, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH OAKHAM.



THE relationship of Ferrers of Oakham to the rest of the family has long remained a matter of uncertainty. Genealogists, headed by Dugdale, have agreed in making Walkelin de Ferrers, who died in 1201, the son of one of the Earls of Derby, but there the agreement ends; different writers have affiliated him to each of the first three earls, in every case without adducing contemporary evidence in support of their theory. In this paper I hope to show that so far from being cadets of the house of Derby they were the senior branch of the family still seated at their ancestral home in Normandy. I must preface my remarks by saying that this is not a new discovery, the true pedigree having been pointed out by Stapleton in the introduction to the second volume of his *Rotuli Scaccarii Normanniæ*, and I wish to make a general acknowledgment of my indebtedness to him in many passages in which he is not specifically referred to.

Henry de Ferrers, son of Walkelin lord of Ferrières-St.-Hilaire near Bernay in Normandy, accompanied the Conqueror on his invasion of England, was present at the battle of Hastings, and was living at the time of the Domesday Survey, when we find him holding lands in many counties. He had three sons William, Engenulf, and Robert.¹ Engenulf succeeded to Tutbury and the greater part of his father's lands in England, but dying without issue before 1136 was succeeded by his brother Robert, who in 1138 was created earl of Derby.² It is, however, with William that we are concerned. Probably the eldest son, he succeeded to his father's possessions in Normandy. In 1090 we learn from Ordericus Vitalis that, at the siege of the castle of Courci, William de Ferrers was taken prisoner by the besieged and afterwards ransomed.³ In 1097 he accompanied Duke Robert of Normandy on the Crusade,⁴ and between the years 1101 and 1105, he witnessed a charter of Robert in favour of the Abbey of St. Stephen at Caen.⁵ Finally, in 1106, we find him on the side of the Duke, of whom he seems to have been a faithful adherent, at the disastrous battle of Tinchebrai.⁶ After his defeat, the

1. Mon. Angl. III 389.

2. The complete Peerage by G. E. C., sub Derby.

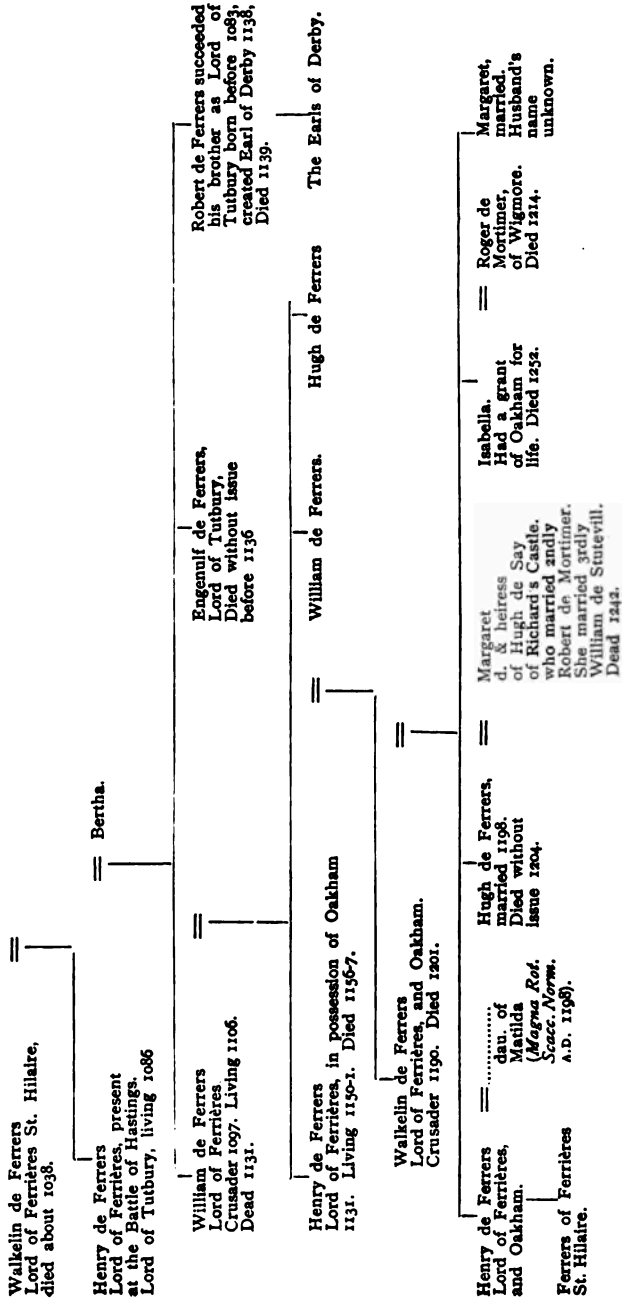
3. Ord. Vit. Bk. viii ch. 16.

4. Ibid. Bk. ix ch. 8.

5. Round J. H. Calendar of Documents preserved in France, &c. I. 155.

6. Ord. Vit. Bk. xi ch. 20.

PEDIGREE OF THE FERRERS OF OAKHAM.



captive duke advised his victorious brother Henry to send William de Ferrers to procure the surrender of the castle of Falaise which was held for the duke and which, he said, would only surrender to one of his faithful followers. He was accordingly sent and succeeded in his mission. This is the last that we hear of William, but from the career of his son, we may presume that the services he rendered in the cause of peace, after the battle of Tinchebrai, stood him in good stead with King Henry I.

The son and heir of William was probably Henry. Of this fact we have no actual statement, but everything points to this being the case. On the Pipe Roll of 31 Hen. I. (1131),⁷ we find numerous mentions of Henry de Ferrers; in Oxfordshire he had remitted to him 4s. of Danegeld, in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire 2s., in Gloucestershire 18s., in Leicestershire 11s., in Buckinghamshire 2s., and in Rutland 12s. In all these counties, except Rutland, land had been held by his grandfather, Henry, at the time of Domesday. It therefore seems that on the death of the first Henry a partition of his lands took place between his sons William and Engenulf, William taking the Norman possessions and some of the English, and Engenulf the bulk of the English. For us, however, the chief interest lies in the Rutland entry, as showing that Henry was possessed of Oakham. At the time of Domesday, Oakham was part of the Ancient Demesne of the Crown.⁸ It may be, therefore, that it was granted by Henry I., either to this Henry or his father William: at any rate, Henry de Ferrers was lord of Oakham a generation earlier than the beginning of the list in the second number of this Magazine.

The rest of our information as to Henry de Ferrers is scanty enough. In 1136 he suffered his father's fate, being taken prisoner at Exmes, in Normandy, in a battle between Gilbert of Clare and William Talvas, of Bellême.⁹ In 1150-1 he witnessed a charter of Henry, duke of Normandy (afterwards Henry II.), dated at Rouen.¹⁰

Henry de Ferrers died before 1156-7, and was succeeded by his son Walkelin, for in that year Henry II. grants to the monks of St. Mary of Bernay, all that Gachelin de Ferrariis and others hold of the Priory of Eye co. Suffolk.¹¹ In the same year, we find a charter of Henry II. confirming to the monastery of St. Evroul among other things the gifts of Walquelin de Ferrariis.¹² At the time of his father's death Walkelin was a minor: this we gather from three charters

7. Pipe Roll of Henry I. ed. by Hunter.

8. I speak with considerable diffidence as to the early history of Oakham. Dugdale in his "Antiquities of Warwickshire" speaks of it as having belonged to the Neufbourgs. See also note B at the end of this article.

9. Ord. Vit. Bk. xiii. ch. 23.

10. Round J. H. Op. cit. I. 34.

11. Ibid. I. 137.

12. Ibid. I. 224.

of the Priory of Brooke co. Rutland, a cell of Kenilworth, which enable us to expand the pedigree.¹³ In the first Walkelin de Ferrers and his guardian, [Robert] de Neufbourg, concede the gift of land in 'Broc' which his uncle, Hugh de Ferrers, had made to the canons of Kenilworth. In the second, William de Ferrers concedes the same gift of his brother Hugh. The third is a charter of Henry II. confirming the gift: it is not earlier than 1163, being witnessed by Archbishop Thomas and Geoffrey Ridel, archdeacon of Canterbury. Walkelin appears on the Pipe Rolls of 7 Hen. II., under Hampshire; of 9 and 10 Hen. II., under Oxfordshire; of 10 and 12 Hen. II., under Gloucestershire; and of 13 and 16 Hen. II., under Rutland.¹⁴ In 1166, we read:—

"Rotelande-Hocham. Walkelinus de Ferrariis defendit per unum militem et dimidium,"¹⁵
and in 1196-7 he pays 30s. of scutage in the same county.¹⁶

Turning to Normandy, we find in the year 1172:—

"Normannia—Wakelinus de Ferariis v. milites: et ad servitium suum xlij milites et tres quartas, et quatuor milites cum planis armis."¹⁷

On January 20, 1174, he is sitting in the court of Henry Fitz Empress at Caen, when a fine was levied between Joan abbess of Caen and Robert, son of Richard of Scrotonia,¹⁸ and in 1184, we come across him in an extract of the Rolls of the Norman exchequer:—

"Walchelinus de Ferariis debet 100 libr. pro duello latrocinii male servato in curia sua."¹⁹

Walkelin de Ferrers was one of the personal following of Richard I. In August, 1189, he witnessed a charter of Richard's at Barfleur, whence the king was preparing to cross to England for his coronation.²⁰ In 1190, he accompanied Richard on the Crusade. On the tenth of July they are at Lyons,²¹ and during that month arrive in the Holy Land. Later on, we read that "vir ille nobilis Walkelinus de Ferrariis" and others assisted the bishops of Salisbury, Verona and Fano, to make a collection for the poorer crusaders. The last mention of him on the Crusade is at the battle of Arsáf, on Sept. 7, 1191.²² He seems to have visited the King during his captivity, for in 1195 he renders account to the Norman Exchequer for, among other sums, £140 which he had from the treasury at Caen to carry to the King in Germany.²³

13. Mon. Angl. vol. VI. part I. p. 233. See also Stapleton. Op. cit.

14. All these rolls have been printed by the Pipe Roll Society.

15. Red Book of the Exchequer. (Rolls series.) I 336.

16. Ibidem. I. 103.

17. Ibidem. I. 690.

18. Round. J. H. Op. cit. I. 145.

19. Mem. de la Soc. des Antiq. de la Normandie xv. 38.

20. Pipe Roll Society. vol. X. [Ancient charters by J. H. Round.] p. 91.

21. Round. J. H., Op. cit. I. 454.

22. Memorials of Richard I. [Rolls series], vol. I. Itinerarium.

23. Mem. de la Soc. des Antiq. de la Norm. xv. 76.

After his return from the Crusade, Walkelin probably spent most of his time abroad in the retinue of Cœur-de-Lion: his name occurs as witness to royal charters, in 1194, at Spires, in 1195 at Vandreuil, and in 1197 at the Château Gaillard.²⁴ In 1201 he makes a payment of scutage on his lands in Rutland,²⁵ but died that year.

Walkelin de Ferrers left two sons, Henry and Hugh, and two daughters, Isabella and Margaret. The eldest son, Henry, inherited the lands both in England and Normandy, of which his father died seised. For the English possessions he paid a fine of 300 marks in 1201:—

"Angl.—Henricus de Ferrariis dat domino Regi ccc marcas argenti pro fine terrae suae. Et dominus Rex illas ccc marcas ei dedit ad firmandum castrum suum de Cambesio."²⁶

The "castrum de Cambesio" is the castle of Chambrais in Normandy, which belonged to the Lords of Ferrières,²⁷ a fact which corroborates the identification of the Norman and Oakham Ferrerses. The severance of the connection of the family of Ferrers with Oakham, came not by failure of heirs, but through political events. On the conquest of Normandy by Philip Augustus, those who held lands both there and in England were forced to choose between a French and an English allegiance, and consequently forfeit their lands in one of the two countries. Henry chose to remain in Normandy, and his English estates, including Oakham, were forfeited to the Crown. As to Oakham, we find the following entry under the years 1210-12:—

"Rotelande—De Terris Normannorum.

Rogierus de Mortuo Mari, Okham que fuit Henrici de Ferrariis per j militem.

Hamo Falconarius, dimidium militem de terra ejusdem H[enrici]."²⁸

thus making up the one-and-a-half knights' fees held by Walkelin de Ferrers. It will be seen from the foregoing, that the last Ferrers of Oakham was Henry—and not as often stated, Hugh,—who was his younger brother. Henry de Ferrers appears in a list of knights "ferentium bannerias" in Normandy, in the time of Philip Augustus,²⁹ and there the family continued to flourish and increase in power for several centuries.

Hugh de Ferrers, Walkelin's younger son, died without

24. Round, J. H. Op. cit. I. 106, 195, 469.

25. Rot. Cancellaris vel Antigaphum Magni Rot. Pipae p. 33

26. Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus. p. 178.

27. For some account of the family of Ferrers in Normandy, see Mem. de la Soc. des Antiq., de la Norm., lv. 434.—Memoire sur quelques monuments de l' Eure par M. A. Le Prevost § viii. Ferrières et Chambrais. Also Ibid., x. 117. See also note A at the end of this article.

28. Red Book of the Exchequer II., 535.

29. Duchesne Hist. Franc. Script. v., 262.

issue in 1204, in which year there appear many entries on the records dealing with the custody of his lands.³⁰ From his father he had as a gift the manor of Lechlade in Gloucestershire, which after his death was granted by the King to Isabella de Mortimer, as heir "ut dicit" to her brother Hugh, she paying a fine of 300 marks.³¹ The meaning of "ut dicit" is that she was not in reality the heir-at-law as her brother Henry was alive, but as above stated he was adhering to the French King and was accordingly passed over.³² Further interest is given to this entry inasmuch as, at the time of Domesday, Lechlade was held by Henry de Ferrers, and the fact that it was afterwards in the possession of Walkelin accordingly supports the substantial correctness of this pedigree. Hugh also held lands in Normandy, for in October, 1204, the French King, Philip Augustus, made a grant to John de Mont-Gombert of the land which had belonged to Hugh de Ferrers at St. Aubin-le-Fanci. As St. Aubin was a dependency of the barony of Ferrières this also may have been a gift by Walkelin to his son Hugh.³³ Hugh de Ferrers married Margaret, daughter and heir of Hugh de Say, of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford by Mabel, daughter of Robert Marmion.³⁴ She held lands in the counties of Hereford, Northampton, Worcester, Gloucester, Warwick, Oxford, Berkshire and Salop,³⁵ and after the death of her first husband married Robert de Mortimer, from whom descended the line of Mortimer of Richard's Castle.

Margaret, daughter of Walkelin, remained in Normandy, where we find her making a grant to the Priory of Val-de-Friardel out of lands "in prepositacum de Cambrcio" [Chambrais] which her father had given her on her marriage.³⁶

The other daughter Isabella married Roger de Mortimer of Wigmore. We have already seen that she succeeded to the lands of her brother Hugh in Gloucestershire; in 1207 she and her husband gave the King 700 marks and seven palfreys for the manor of Oakham, which was granted to Isabella for her life.³⁷

After the death of her first husband in 1214 and before 1225 Isabella married Peter, son of Herbert, for on the Fine Roll of 9 Hen. III. is entered a writ, dated 12th April, addressed to the Barons of the Exchequer for respite of a

30. Rot. Litt. Claus. I., 5 and elsewhere.

31. Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus, p. 209.

32. See Stapleton Op. cit.

33. Mem. de Soc. des Antig. de la Norm., suppl. to vol. 16, pp. 17 and 284.

34. Abbrevatio Placitorum, p. 34.

35. Rot. Litt. Claus. I., 394-395.

36. Mem. de Soc. des Antig. de la Norm. vii., 403.

37. Rot. de Oblatis et Finibus, p. 398.

claim for 15 marks which they had made upon Peter, son of Herbert and Isabella his wife, of the debt of Henry de Ferrers, brother of the said Isabella, until the Octaves of the Holy Trinity in that year,³⁸ and in 1228 the said Peter was granted a licence to erect a gate on the causeway of the bridge near the Hospital which he had built at Lechlade.³⁹ On the Patent Roll of the year 1232 occurs an entry of considerable interest:—

“The King to Peter son of Herbert and Isabella his wife, greeting. Henry de Fraxneto has come to us and shown us that if it pleased us you would restore to him the land which belonged to Reginald de Fraxneto his father, a Norman, whose heir he is, as he says, in Belton, and which is of the fee of Oakham. And therefore we signify to you that it pleases us well that you should restore that land to him.”⁴⁰

Turning to Normandy we find that in 1210 Reginald de Fresne (or Fraxneto), the father of this Henry, held one knight's fee beside Chambrais of the lord of Ferrieres.⁴¹ From this it may be gathered that Reginald was an under-tenant of Henry de Ferrers, both in England and Normandy, that like his lord he chose to remain in Normandy and forfeit his English lands, but that at a later date his son returned to England, made his peace with the King and recovered his father's lands.

Peter, son of Herbert, died early in the year 1235, for by a writ entered on the Close Roll of that year Herbert, son of Peter, is commanded to cause reasonable dower to be assigned to his father's widow, and also Isabella is put in seisin of the manors of Oakham and Lechlade which her late husband had held of her inheritance.⁴² Isabella was still living in 1251,⁴³ but died at a great age early in 1252,⁴⁴ in which year both Oakham and Lechlade, which had reverted to the Crown on her death, were granted to Richard, earl of Cornwall, Oakham being extended at £106 15s. 5d., and Lechlade at £48 1s. 2½d.⁴⁵ After the death of Isabella, her grandson, Roger de Mortimer, brought an assize for the recovery of two parts of the manor of Lechlade from the earl of Cornwall.⁴⁶ The pleadings are interesting, but do not fall within the scope of this paper, which ends with the reversion of Oakham to the Crown.

38. Stapleton, *Op. cit.* II., lxi.

39. Close Rolls. Henry III. [1227-1231], p. 82.

40. Patent Rolls. Henry III. [1225-1232], p. 478.

41. *Mém. de la Soc. des Antig. de la Norm.* xv., 187. *Registrum Regis Philippi de Feodia*, A. D. 1210.

42. Close Rolls. 19 Hen. III., m. 10.

43. Close Rolls. 35 Hen. III., m. 6.

44. Close Rolls. 36 Hen. III., m. 18.

45. Close Rolls. 36 Hen. III., m. 16. In this and the three preceding references I have used Mr. Sharpe's MS. Calendar in the Record Office.

46. *Abbrevatio Placitorum*. 43 Hen. III., p. 145.

NOTE A.

In his article on Ferrières and Chambrais cited above, M. de Prevost states that Henry de Ferrers, of Tutbury, had an elder brother William, whom he considers was probably the father of William de Ferrers the Crusader. This is materially different from the view I have advanced in this article. The only reason M. de Prevost gives is the appearance of a William, son of Wascelin, among the witnesses to a charter of the Conqueror in favour of the Abbey of St. Evroul in 1050 (Ord. Vit., Bk. III., ch. 2), whom he takes to be the son of the first Walkelin de Ferrers. No surname appears in the charter, and this William is more likely to be William, son of Wascelin or Walkelin de Pont-Eschanfré, whom Orderic mentions as a benefactor of the Abbey at that time. In support of my version of the pedigree I would point to the descent of the manor of Lechlade, which would be inexplicable if the Norman line descended not from Henry, but from an elder brother, and also to the fact that Wace speaks of

“Henri li sire de Ferrieres” (Roman de Ron line 13498), a style which seems to preclude the possibility of an elder brother.

According to the *Itinerarium Regis Johannis*, by Hardy (Archæologia xx. pp. 124 et seq.), King John was at Chambrais on the following dates:—1199, Aug. 3rd; 1203, Jan. 3rd and 4th, March 20th and 21st, Aug. 18th and 19th.

NOTE B.

I give below the translation of an inquisition dealing with Oakham from the Hundred Rolls of 3 Edw. I. (Vol. II., p. 49). I do not pretend to offer any solution of the difficulties its earlier passages present, but the finding of a jury in the reign of Edward I. as to a grant by William the Conqueror must be received with caution. The loss of the surname of the grantee owing to the defective state of the roll is peculiarly tantalizing.

“[The jurors] say that the manor of Oakham with the castle and all its appurtenances [was?] in the hand of William the Conqueror, and the manor with the castle and appurtenances is worth a hundred pounds and more a year. And the said King William gave the aforesaid manor to Hugh de and his heirs with the castle and all its appurtenances to hold of him in chief by the service of one and a half knights' fees; who that manor held until Normandy was lost and because the successors of the said Hugh at that time rebelled against the lord John, then King of England the manor [became?]

the escheat of the lord John the aforesaid King, who granted that manor with the castle and appurtenances to the lady Isabella de Mortimer for the term of her life and to hold of him and his heirs by the same service; and after the decease of the said Isabella the said manor with that castle and appurtenances came to the hand of [the lord Henry], father of the King that now is, who afterwards granted that manor with the castle and appurtenances in frank marriage with the lady Sencha, as men give us to understand, to the lord Richard, Earl of Cornwall, father of the same Earl Edmund, who now is tenant, to hold of him in chief by the aforesaid service by what warrant they know not unless as above stated."

The charter to Richard, Earl of Cornwall, is dated 31st May, 1252; by it he also obtained the manor of Lechlade which had belonged to Isabella de Mortimer; see Calendar of the Charter Rolls I., 392.

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L. C. LOYD.

ANCIENT SPELLINGS OF THE NAME BARROW, RUTLAND.

SOME four years ago we made a curious find in an old chest, in our house at Market Overton, of 20 old title deeds relating to my farm at Barrow. Eight of these belong to the 13th century. The remainder follow on, succeeding each other at intervals into the 16th century. Among much other interesting matter contained in them the great diversity of spelling of the name of Barrow deserves notice:—

The first six have no date: but from the internal evidence I gather they were made previously to the year 1294.

The following varieties occur:—Berck', (two deeds), Ber'ke, (two deeds), Berk (two deeds), Berk 1295, Berck' 1295, Berck' 1305, Bergh' 1318, Berugh 1339, Berk' beruwe Beruke 1362, Bergh 1398, Berogh 1417, Bergh 1417, Bergh 1441, Bergh 1485, Baroh Barrow 1511, Berrowe 1518.

At first sight it seems difficult to identify the modern *Barrow* with the older forms of *Berk*, &c.

Professor Skeat kindly gave me an explanation in a letter which fully accounts for the different shapes in which the name appears at different times.

He gives me to understand that the Anglo-Saxon form was "Berh," pronounced as you would Berch in German, *i.e.* with the German *Ber* (nearly English bear) followed by the Guttural *ch*. "You have to remember that all these spellings are phonetic and represent the sounds made by the men who wrote them down. And there were two sets of scribes—*viz.*: Norman and English. The spellings with *k* and *ck* are Norman. The rest are English."

"The Normans who could not sound this *ch* actually turned it into *k*: just as English people turn Scotch *loch* into *lock*"

"Later an intrusive *u* was inserted before *ch* to make it easier—you then get *Beruch*, [Welsh would spell it *Berwch*]."

"Then *uch* became mere *u* written *uw* or (*uwe*). Some people put *o* for *u* and this gave *Beroch* written *Berogh*."

The symbols *h ch* and *gh* have all the same sounds. Later *er* became *ar* as usual: just as we write the old clerk but pronounce it clark.

Anglo-Saxon *berh* means *hill, funeral mound, or barrow*.

Market Overton.

W. H. WING.

AN UNNOTICED BATTLE.



EACH County has probably some period of English History, which is specially interesting to those who belong to it from local associations. Our own small County would seem to be specially connected with the stirring events during the wars of the Roses in the 15th cent. Part of the great road from London to York (the Ermine Street of Roman times) runs through about eight miles of the N.E. side of the County. Along this road must have marched numbers of the troops who took part in the battles, especially of Wakefield and Towton. One great Lancastrian raid after the former battle is memorable for the destruction which marked its course. This was in 1461, when the victorious forces of Queen Margaret began to roll southwards to London and sacked all the towns as they passed down Ermine Street. Grantham, Stamford, Peterborough, and Huntingdon all suffered from the reckless moss-troopers under Sir Andrew Trollope. His Coat of Arms is said to have been (in the canting heraldry of the time) "Trois Coups," and the troops under his command were suitable to his ferocious bearings, as shewn by the ravages they committed in every town and village through which they passed.

Stamford long bore the marks of his devastation and plunder.* May we not well suppose that he left marks of destruction also on Great Casterton Church, which probably necessitated the 15th century alterations and restorations we now see in that interesting 13th century Church.

For some time I supposed that the Church and village of Horn might have suffered devastation from the same destructive march. But it appears that the whole village had been destroyed long before. In an inquisition taken in 1384-5, it is stated that land held there by John de Basyns was "worth 3s. and 4d. yearly, and no more because the whole village was wasted and destroyed." It is likely that this was the result of the outbreaks in 1381—the time of Wat Tyler's rebellion, when villeins confederated against their lords; and in many places the reprisals of the owners led to the destruction of the villages. Horn remained in this ruined state to the time of Henry VI., as is shewn by an inquisition of 1445 when Ralph Nevill, the great Earl of Westmorland, was lord of the manor of Normanville.

* In the collection of pamphlets of the late Mr. Joseph Phillips will be found one describing this time of havoc. It is entitled "An Epoch in the History of Stamford;" a paper read before the Star Lane Mutual Improvement Society, Nov. 4th, 1889, by E. Bentley Wood.

But our County is not merely linked by the north road to scenes during the wars of the Roses, but it claims the site of one battle which was of the utmost importance in its results, although it is little noticed by historians.

This was the battle of Empingham or Hornfield, where Edward the IV. routed the troops led by Sir Robert Welles, in what is known as "the Lincolnshire rising," on March 12th, 1470.

Conflicting accounts are given both of the causes of the battle and its consequences. To gain a clear view of the matter it is necessary to refer very briefly to the important events which occurred in the preceding year.

The long series of insults which the great Earl of Warwick had sustained at the hands of the King, whom he had placed on the throne, were not such as a man of his temperament and resources could tamely submit to. "He was no perfect man, but he was the cleverest man of his time," says one who had observed him closely, "and his long tenure of power had made him look upon the first place in the Council of the King as his right and due."

The King had put a grievous slight upon him by his secret marriage with Elizabeth Woodville, at the very time when Warwick was negotiating on the King's behalf a marriage with Bona of Savoy. He added to this humiliation by heaping on the relatives of the Queen offices of dignity taken from the great house of Nevill. And further, while no marriage was too brilliant for the house of Rivers, the King obstinately refused his consent to the alliance between his brother, George of Clarence, and Isabel, the elder daughter of the great Earl.

The year 1469 saw the revenge which Warwick took for these insults. He matured his plans with great skill, and then withdrew with his family to Calais, where Clarence joined him, and in defiance of his brother wedded Isabel Nevill. When the moment to strike arrived he and his father-in-law returned to England to put themselves in the front of the successful retaliations on the King and the house of Rivers—notably by heading the rising of the turbulent men of Kent, who openly avowed their sympathy with the rising in the North, under Robin, of Redesdale. Then followed the battle of Edgecote, the executions of Pembroke, of Rivers, and of John Woodville; above all, the bold stroke by which George Nevill captured the King at Olney and the subsequent captivity of Edward in one or other of the great Earl's Castles, though Warwick seems to have shrunk from deposing, or putting him to death. The King maintained outwardly a cheerful appearance under these reverses and agreed to all that the powerful Earl required of him. So the year 1469 closed with apparent reconciliation between the King and his great subject.

But there is a curious letter from Sir John Paston to his Mother in those valuable "Paston letters," which shews that a feeling of insecurity was abroad as to the continuance of the truce. After describing the King's return to London in State, he adds—"The King himself hath good language of the Lords of Clarence, of Warwick, and of my Lords of York, and of Oxford, saying they be his best friends, but his household men have other language; so what shall hastily fall I cannot say." The rupture between the King and the great Earl came in a most unexpected manner in the Spring of 1470, and was made to hinge upon the Empingham fight, which apparently had nothing to do with the grievances between the King and Richard Nevill.

The sudden rising in Lincolnshire was apparently a Lancastrian outbreak, similar to two outbreaks which Warwick had with his own hands put down in the previous year. Warkworth and other chroniclers distinctly say that Sir R. Welles "bade his followers shout for King Henry." No doubt the Lancastrians were always on the watch for signs of unrest and dissatisfaction in the country, and ready to turn discontent with the government to account.

No doubt also the rising of Robin, of Redesdale, encouraged the insurgents to hope for support and success. The evil government of the country and wrongs to be redressed was the cry raised equally by the rebels in 1469 and 1470. Both began with riots and swelled into insurrection. The pardon for those who took part in the late insurrection in Yorkshire, which was so readily granted by the King, may have encouraged Lord Willoughby to hope for pardon for himself and his son. For when the insurrection broke out the King sent for the old peer to account for his son's doings, and he readily came to London. But learning how incensed the King was, he took sanctuary, from which he was decoyed by a solemn promise of safety.

Lord Willoughby was formerly Sir Richard Welles, and had become a peer in right of his wife in 1461. He was connected with several Lancastrian families. His sister Margaret was wife of Sir Thos. Dymoke, who was summoned with him to London. Another sister married Sir Thomas de la Launde, the brother in arms of Sir Robert Welles, the leader of the Lincolnshire insurgents. The latter is described as a brave and noble commander.

Only scanty information is available as to the beginning of the insurrection; but it is certain that one of the first moves of Sir Robert Welles was against Gainsborough; where he seized and destroyed the house of Sir Thomas Burgh, a trusted follower of the King. This Sir Thomas is said to have joined Sir Wm. Stanley in assisting Edward to escape from his confinement at Middleham Castle. Any

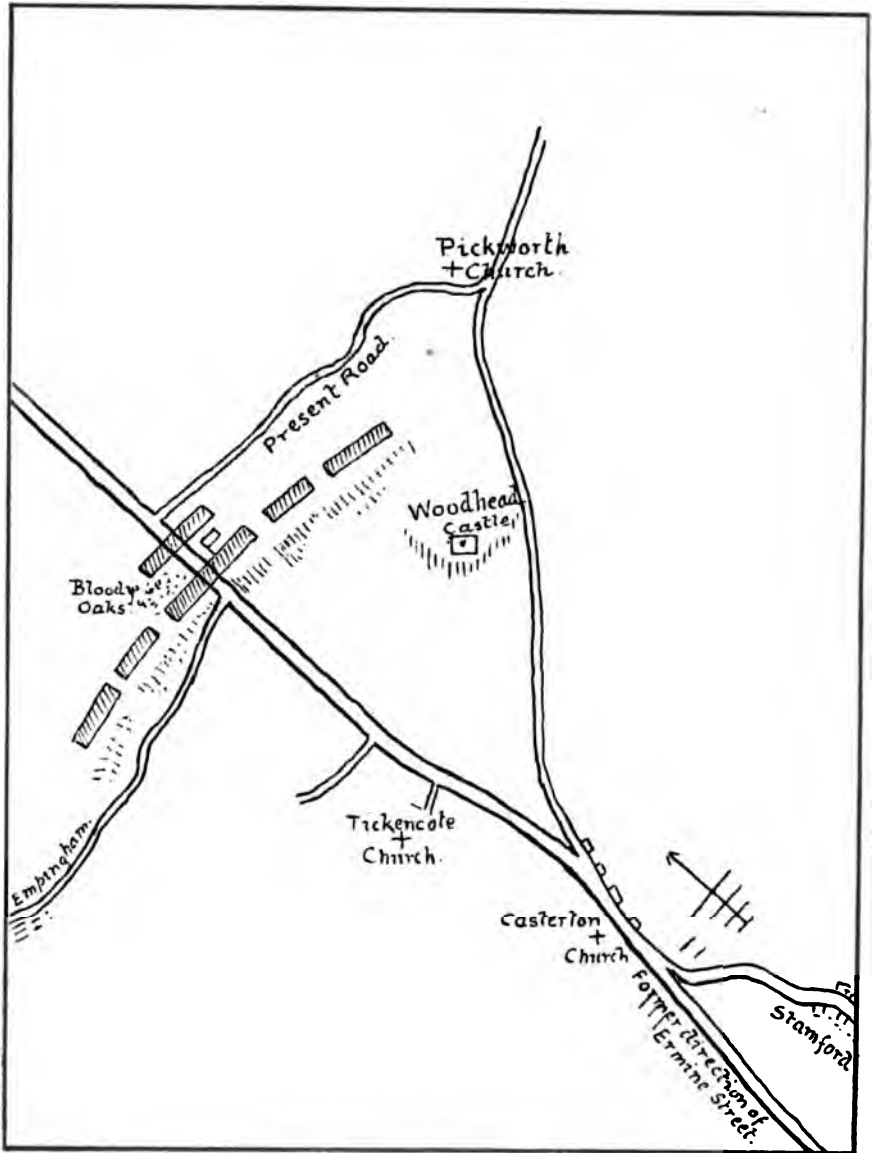
force which Sir Thomas could assemble would have at once endangered the rear of Welles's march, and therefore it was prudent to disable so active a partizan of the King before proceeding southwards. The numbers who flocked to Welles's Standard are probably exaggerated, some writers stating them to amount to 30,000 men, but the whole army of Lincolnshire was not likely to exceed above half that number. They were sufficient, however, to rouse and alarm the King in London.

He at once issued commissions of array* to all the central and eastern counties, and two commissions were addressed to Warwick and Clarence bidding them join the King in Lincolnshire with what troops they could raise. Without waiting for them the King made an impetuous march northwards, taking Lord Willoughby with him as a hostage. He left London on March 6th and reached Stamford on the 11th—quick marching for the time of year, and for soldiers armed as at that time. Moreover he is said to have dragged with him a number of unusually heavy cannon. As soon as the King arrived he bade Lord Willoughby write a letter to his son, Sir Robert, commanding him to disperse his followers, but Sir Robert refused, and bravely resolved to abide the issue of a battle.

Let us now endeavour to imagine the position which Sir Robert chose for the struggle; and what support he was likely to obtain in the County of Rutland. As to the latter it is probable that that side of the County was, like the town of Stamford, in favour of the white rose of York. At the time of the infall the Sheriff of the County was John Dale, of Tickencote, who, as the King's officer, would have to summon what forces he could in aid of his liege Lord. The families in the neighbourhood would most likely follow him: Burtons from Tolethorp; Mackworths from Empingham; and others who could supply armed men from their estates. It would be interesting to know how it fared with Browe, the owner of Woodhead Castle, which was perilously near to the position of the insurgent army.

As to the position which Sir R. Welles chose for his forces, anyone who knows the spot called Bloody Oaks would allow that it was well selected. The name has been given to designate the high ground just outside the Tickencote boundary and within that of Empingham on the great north road or Ermine Street. Across this road the army of the insurgents was drawn up. The centre would be occupied by Sir Robert himself with his retainers, under the banner

* Commissions of array were issued by the King from time to time in a form settled by Parliament 5, Henry IV, and were sent by captains appointed by the Sovereign. Subsequently to the reign of Henry VIII. Lords Lieutenant were appointed in each County as representatives of the Crown.



MAP shewing the position of the Lancastrian army at the Battle of Empingham.

of the Black Lion of Welles, with a small reserve behind him; and the lines of his allies on the right hand and left, towards Empingham on one side, and Pickworth on the other. From this position they would command a view of the approach of the royal forces for more than a mile. The ground sloping gently down towards the enemy would be in favour of the Lancastrians, and against their foes.

We may imagine then the forces of the insurgents in such a position awaiting the attack and then picture the terrible events which followed, and which were sufficient to try their courage and endurance to the utmost.

They could see the troops of the King, arrayed in all their power, advancing from Stamford. A host, of which (in the words of one of the Paston letters) "it was said that there never was seen in England, so many goodly men and so well arrayed for fight."[†] Before closing in battle the King sent forward heralds to summon the insurgents to surrender and disperse; and on their refusal there followed a terrible sight. In defiance of his solemn promise of safety to Lord Willoughby, Edward had the monstrous cruelty and perfidy to cause the aged Peer to be beheaded in front of his son's army; and Sir R. Dymocke shared the same fate. Both these victims of his vengeance were known to the Lincolnshire men; and it was plainly intended to strike terror into their ranks that so shocking and treacherous an act was perpetrated. But they were not long left to think of these things; for the heavy discharges of the King's artillery were soon spreading havoc and death among their ranks; and no doubt it was the ghastly traces of their destructive power, which gave the name of "bloody oaks" to the spot. The furious charges of the chivalry of England led by the King himself, soon completed their discomfiture; and the rout was turned into panic and hasty flight. Another local name survives to mark the entire breaking up and dispersal of the troops in the name "Lose-coat field." Blore asserts that a field so called is between Little Casterton and Stamford; the Ordnance Map places it immediately to the rear of Bloody Oaks.[‡] One of the disastrous consequences of the fight was that the two leaders were captured, and apparently other captains of note.

Such was the battle of Empingham, and I will ask your attention to the events which followed, as this part of the history is obscure and has led to conflicting accounts by various writers.

† See plate for costume of period and Note A.

‡ See Note B.

We may gather the order of events from one of the Paston letters.¹ It is addressed "to my Cousin John Paston," and is signed in a hand of the time "for truth."

(27th March.)

"The King came to Grantham and tarried Thursday² all day; and there was headed Sir Thomas de la Launde, and one John Neille, a great Captain; and upon the Monday next following³ at Doncaster; and there was headed Sir Robert Welles and another great Captain; and then the King had word that the Duke of Clarence, and the Earl of Warwick were at Easterfield, 20 miles from Doncaster; and upon Tuesday,⁴ at 9 of the bell, the King took the field, and mustered his people; and it was said that there never was seen in England so many goodly men, and so well arrayed in a field; and my Lord⁵ was worshipfully accompanied, no lord so well, wherefore the King gave my lord great thank."

It is remarkable that no mention is made in this letter of a startling announcement made by the King to his army. He issued a proclamation in which he asserted, that he had discovered that the whole rising was planned and sustained by the Earl of Warwick, with the object of dethroning himself and placing Clarence on the throne. This fact he had learnt from the dying confession of Sir Robert Welles, whom he had beheaded at Doncaster. He therefore sent a pursuivant at once to command the Duke and Earl to appear before him in humble guise, but refused to promise "safe conduct." Edward threw his army between them and York—where the Nevilles were so powerful—and compelled them to fly hastily, first to Warwick Castle, whence the Earl gathering a few valuables, and taking with him his wife and daughters continued his hasty flight to Exeter, where he seized some ships, and after being re-inforced at Dartmouth, put to sea and made for Calais, of which Warwick was Captain.

I am indebted to Professor Oman's book, on the King-maker Warwick, for the light which is thrown on this obscure part of the story.

The only first to hand documents we possess are (as he remarks) official papers drawn up by the King. These were so widely spread that we meet them word for word, even in French writers.

In his first statement, the King averred that down to the very moment of Welles's capture, he had no thought but that Warwick and Clarence were serving him faithfully. It was Welles's confession, and some treasonable papers found on the person of a squire in the Duke of Clarence's livery, who

1. The battle was fought Monday, March 12th.
 2. *i.e.*, 15th March.
 3. 19th March.
 4. 20th March.
 5. John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.



FROM A TAPESTRY AT BERNE.
LATTER PART OF THE 15TH CENTURY.



was slain in the pursuit, that revealed the plot to him. The second document published by the King was Welles's confession—a rambling effusion which may, or may not represent the whole story. "Why Welles (says the Professor) should confess at all we cannot see, unless he expected to save his life thereby, and if so, he would insert in his tale whatever names the King chose." "About Feb. 2nd, there came to him Sir John Clare, a chaplain of the Duke of Clarence, who asked him if Lincolnshire would be ready to rise, but bade him not stir till the Duke sent him word. Nevertheless, without waiting Welles raised Lincolnshire, making proclamation in the King's name as well as that of Clarence. Some days after the riots began, there came to him a squire in the Duke's livery, who told him he had provoked the King and that multitudes must die unless they bestirred themselves. So this squire (whom Welles calls only Walter) took over the guiding the host, till he was slain at Stamford." Observe, in this strange story, that Welles had never seen either Clarence or Warwick and had no definite knowledge of their purpose, only, he "understood" it was to crown Clarence. Observe, too, how conveniently all witnesses, who could be examined as to the truth of it, were either dead or unknown.

But the strongest and most convincing evidence to discredit this lame story, is the known character of the Earl of Warwick. Will anyone believe, that the man who laid his plans with such skill the year before to humble the King and avenge himself on the Rivers' faction, would be so insane as to make such a bungling plan for a far more difficult task, to seat Clarence on the throne? To begin with, what interest had he in Lincolnshire, or the family of Welles, who were his old enemies? Where were any signs of support to be brought together against the King among the Nevilles in Yorkshire, or in Kent where Warwick was paramount, or in South Wales and other counties where the great Earl might count on his retainers? So small was the army he and Clarence got together at the King's command, and with which they were marching to aid him, that a few thousand men were all they had.

Edward himself was at the head of a victorious and splendid army of 20,000 men, and by the next month would be able to double his forces.

We cannot help suspecting that these circumstances were too tempting for Edward to let them slip, and that he seized the opportunity to strike a blow at Warwick and Clarence, and avenge the deaths of his wife's relations. It was in keeping with the character of the times; and as far as the treachery and falsehood which must stain his

character are concerned, they were only also in keeping with his conduct to Lord Willoughby and Sir R. Dymocke.

Such was the use the King made of the battle of Empingham, and when we consider the momentous issues which resulted from his conduct, we must allow that the battle was of great importance.

I need hardly remind you that Warwick, driven from England, sought refuge in France. That he was welcomed by that wily fox, Lewis XI., who had the highest opinion of his talents. That it was that sovereign who brought about the amazing reconciliation between him and Margaret of Anjou. That in September following, in pursuance of this treaty, Warwick landed in England, proclaimed King Henry, and Edward was forced to flee. The return of Edward in the spring of next year, only a twelvemonth after the battle of Empingham, brought once more success to the White Rose, and with the Battle of Barnet, ended the career of that remarkable man, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, the most commanding figure on all accounts in the history of that turbulent time.

All these events followed the battle of Empingham; and we have reason, therefore, to consider this battle to be of great importance, though little noticed. And for the reasons I have stated, it may be regarded as the turning point in the history of the relations between Edward IV. and his great subject, the story of whose life has been so little understood and appreciated.

M. BARTON.

Note A—The plate and this note are extracted from Day's "Mediæval Costume." Close shaving appears to have been the order of the day for the best part of the 15th cent., high jack boots folding over the top with pointed toes, were drawn over cloth hosen and the hose itself fastened by strings and laces to the inner vest. The executioner represented has divested himself of his upper garment and exhibits this mode of fastening the hose. The kneeling knight, on whom he is about to operate, is accoutred in the plate armour of the period (Ed. IV. A.D. 1460-83) which had reached the highest degree of perfection as regarded its completeness and security.

Note B—LOSE-COAT FIELD.—Of course the name might be given to the spot where the battle was fought. "Feld" or "field" was a general term for any open track of country, which was not woodland, from the Danish and German "felt" and Dutch "velt," connected with "felled" timber. But Blore's assertion that a "field" of that name exists between Stamford and Casterton, would seem to imply that some "enclosure" bore the name. I cannot find any support in the Parish map of such a name; and it would be some distance from the scene of the actual battle. There are several inaccuracies in Blore's account of the battle, p. 142. He, for instance, says that the rising in Lincolnshire occurred after King Henry's temporary restoration to the crown; and that Sir Robert Welles was sometimes styled Lord Willoughby, while he calls the father Lord Welles.

“THE PLOUGH-MONDAY-PLAY IN RUTLAND.”

IN the extreme north-east of Rutland, bordering on Lincolnshire, lies the little village of Clipsham; and here it is that every Plough-Monday sees the representation of the ancient Plough-Boys-Play. From time immemorial the first Monday after Old Christmas Day has been sacred to the memory of “the lads that follow the plough.” The Sixteenth Century and Twentieth Century ploughboys keep the same festival; then, as now, they were wont to go from house to house receiving hospitality and coin of the realm. Mr. Ditchfield, in his interesting book “Old English Customs,” tells us that “the money was in pre-Reformation days devoted to the maintenance of the ploughmen’s light, which burned before the altar of the Ploughmen’s Guild in the chantry of the church,” mais nous avons changé tout cela!

When the play actually was conceived is hard to say, as it has never been put in writing, but is handed down by word of mouth from one generation to another. Parts of it are evidently very old, here and there one finds modern innovations, but the ground-plan closely resembles the ancient “Mummers Plays” scattered over our English counties; indeed some of the words, phrases and ideas, are identical. The obvious and natural result of a lack of education on the part of the rustic performers in olden times has led to many local differences, but still the Play itself is the same whether acted in Lincoln, Leicester, Nottingham, Rutland or any part of England. The real true home, however, of the Plough-Monday-Play is Lincolnshire, that large and essentially agricultural county. Though in parts of Yorkshire, Huntingdon and elsewhere, it may have degenerated into the formula:—“Please to remember the Ploughboys”:—yet in South Lincolnshire at any rate it flourishes exceedingly, and nearly every village has its beloved “Play” on the Monday after Epiphany.

At Clipsham, and I believe elsewhere, the characters who perform this play are eight in number. The first man (who fulfils the part of “the Greek Chorus,”) and Tom Fool, his butt, are dressed in white smocks, gorgeously decorated with odds and ends of ribbon, calico, and coloured paper, and wear tall cone-like hats gaily beribboned. The Servant-man, Thrasher and Jolly Joe, also ought to wear white smocks, but belted in with a stout leather strap; they are adorned with their horses brass ornaments, and the first named displays a cartwhip, the Thrasher, a formidable flail, and Jolly Joe, a “hopper,” from which he sows imaginary seed, but which really denotes the fact that “all contributions are thankfully received.” The Recruiting Sergeant sheepishly swaggers in a well-worn uniform, he and his tunic alike interpolations. The Doctor is most learned and awe-inspiring in top-hat and black clothes; while the Lady (who often sports a fine moustache) is simperingly bashful in short skirt, beneath which dainty hobnail boots peep forth, man’s jacket, straw bonnet and white veil which complete the array. In all things else, as truly may be observed, the characters “speak for themselves.”

I am indebted to the far-travelled Doctor for the “book of the words,” now here printed for the first time this, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of grace one thousand nine hundred and four.

THE PLOUGH-MONDAY-PLAY.

CHARACTERS:—

First Man.	Servant Man.	Recruiting Sergeant.	Doctor.
Fool.	Lady.	Thrasher.	Jolly Joe.

(Enter First Man, singing.) “ Good people give attention,
And listen to my song;
I’ll tell you of us Ploughboys
Before the time is long.

You see how we do moil and toil,
Without one dread or fear ;
You see us Ploughboys labouring
All seasons of the year.

(Enter Fool.)

First Man.

"Well, my good man, and pray what are you doing here?"

Fool.

"Come to learn the Arts of Industry."

First Man.

"Arts of Industry? And pray who are you?"

Fool.

"Why, you have heard talk of all these Bob-fools, Jack-fools, Dick-fools, and artificial fools; I'm none of them, I'm a real old *Tom-fool*."

First Man.

"Suppose we call you 'Tommy,' lad. And pray how far have you travelled this night?"

Fool.

"From my old grandmother's fire-side."

First Man.

"A funny place that! What made you leave it?"

Fool.

"Free Trade."

First Man.

"Free Trade! And what had Free Trade to do with you?"

Fool.

"A good lot to do with me. It made times hard, and not only made times hard, but made my old belly very sore."

First Man.

"Why didn't you go to the doctor and get it cured?"

Fool.

"Oh, I know a better cure than that:—a good beef-steak poultice and a quart of ale, and clap it just here! It's cured me, and many more besides me. My old grandmother had a weak constitution, and she died at the thought of it! But she didn't die without making a will neither, for she left me something very handsome."

First Man.

"What's that, Tommy, that she left you so very handsome?"

Fool.

"Why, this old top-knot of mine," (pointing to his beribboned hat.)

First Man.

"Surely you don't call that handsome?"

Fool.

"I should think now I do call it handsome! Look how all the good people in this empty room admire it. You want punishing, severely punishing."

First Man.

"How would you have me punished?"

Fool.

"Put you in the Stocks, and there let you stop till Bob Peel serves his time in Purgatory!"

(Enter Servant Man, singing.)

"In comes I, the Servant Man,
And don't you see my whip in hand?
As I do go to plough the land
I turn it upside down.

Straightway I go from end to end,
And scarcely make one balk or bend,
But to my horses I attend.

As they go gaily round the end.

Fool.

"Ah, ah! What a funny old chap this is!"

First Man.

"Why is he a funny old chap, Tommy?"

Fool.

"Because he wears his old white smock outside."

First Man.

"Where would you have him wear it?"

Fool.

"Inside, to be sure; my old grandmother always wore hers inside."

First Man.

"Ah, your old grandmother was such a funny old chap."

Fool.

"Ah, she was. She lived ninety-nine years longer than my grandfather, and then he grew a man first!"

(Enter, Lady singing.)

" Behold the Lady bright and gay,
Good fortunes and sweet charms,
How scornful she was thrown away
All in that booby's arms.
He swears if I don't wed with him,
As you may understand,
He'll 'list him for a soldier
And go to some foreign land."

Fool.

" I don't like your song, Madam."

Lady.

" You don't like the truth."

Fool.

" Do you wish me to offend you ?"

Lady.

" Do you wish me to tell you a lie ?"

Fool.

" Get out of my sight you saucy old vagabond, and let's hear what our Recruiting Sergeant's got to say."

(Enter, Recruiting Sergeant, singing or saying.)

" In comes I, the Recruiting Sergeant,
I've arrived here just now,
I've had orders from the King
To list all young men that follow cart-horse or plough,
Tinkers, tailors,
Ploughboys, sailors,
Any more at my advance,
The more I hear the fiddle play,
The better I can dance."

Fool.

Faith, lad, do you think we are all such fools as to come here and see you dance?"

Sergeant.

" I can either dance, sing, or say."

Fool.

" Well, if you begin to dance

I shall soon run away!"

Sergeant (singing.)

" Come all young men in the mind of 'listing,
List, and do not be afraid,
You shall have all kinds of liquor,
Likewise kiss that pretty fair maid."

Sergeant.

" Now young man, will you 'list ?"

Servant Man.

" Yes." (shakes hands.)

Sergeant (singing.)

" In your hand I place this shilling,
Ten bright guineas shall be your bounty
If along with me you'll go,
Your hat shall be neatly trimmed with ribbons,
Also cut the garland show."

Servant Man (singing.)

" Thank you, kind Sir, I take your offer,
Time away shall sweetly pass ;
Your sport it seems to very well suit me
Although I'm in co with the bucksome lass."

Lady (singing.)

" Oh, since my love has listed
To go as a Volunteer,
I neither mean to side with him,
Nor yet to shed one tear.
I neither mean to sigh for him
I'll let him for to know,
I'll get another sweetheart
And with him I will go."

Servant Man (singing.)

" Oh, since you've been so scornful,
The truth to you I'll tell,
I've listed for a soldier,
And I bid you all farewell."

Fool.

" Dost thou love me my pretty maid ?"

Lady.

" Yes, and to my sorrow."

Fool.

" And when's to be our wedding day ?"

Lady.

" Tommy, love, to-morrow."

- Fool.* "I'm going to ask all you rag-jacks, bob-jacks, and screw-jacks to me and my ugly wife's wedding, and I'll let you know what we're going to have for dinner:—a leg of a mouse, and a lark roasted whole; so you may bolt about and get your knives and forks sharpened, for there won't be a deal of gravy fly in your eye."
- (Enter, Jolly Joe, sowing corn and singing.)* "In comes I, Jolly Joe,
I can either plough, sow,
Reap, or mow;
I hope the Master will bestow
All he can afford us all."
- (Enter, Thrasher, singing.)* "Behold I am a thrashing blade,
Good people all doth know;
My father, he learnt me the trade,
Just ninety years ago."
- Thrasher.* "I'm old Murphy, the big thrasher. I thrashed my old Dad ninety years ago, and at last my old Dad died. Then I went down into the Battle of Waterloo, and there I thrashed old Buonaparte and all his men. I've thrashed this nation, and many other nations, and I'll thrash you, Tommy, before I go!"
- Fool.* "Oh, no you won't,
For my head is made of brass,
And my body's made of steel,
My hands are made of knuckle-bones,
No man can make me feel."
- Thrasher.* "I don't care if you are made of rub-stones, rap-sticks or fire-irons, I will make you feel."
- Fool.* "Oh, no you won't!"
- Thrasher.* "Oh, yes I will!"
- Fool.* "I should like to see you do it!"
(Thrasher fells Tom Fool with his flail.)
- First Man.* "Oh see, oh see, what hast thou done?
Thou'st slain poor Tom like the evening sun;
As he lies bleeding on this cold floor,
Faith, lad, he'll never rise no more!"
- First Man.* "Five pounds for a doctor!"
- Thrasher.* "Ten to keep away!"
- First Man.* "Fifteen to come!"
- First Man.* "Is there a doctor to be found
To cure this poor man of his mortal wound?"
- Doctor (outside).* "Yes, there's a doctor to be found
To cure that poor man of his mortal wound."
"Step in, Doctor."
- First Man.* "Here boy, hold my horse. My horse is a donkey
and very nervous at times, so mind he doesn't
kick you and I'll pay you when I come out."
- Doctor (enters).* "In comes I, the Doctor."
- First Man.* "Are you the Doctor?"
- Doctor.* "Yes, and a very clever doctor too."
- First Man.* "Pray what pains can you cure?"
- Doctor.* "Ipsy, pipsy, palsy, gout,
Pains within and aches without,
Draw a tooth, set a leg,
Cure the pain in old Tom's head."
"And how far have you travelled this night?"
- First Man.* "From my old grandmother's fire-side,
Where I've had many a piece of cold apple-pie,
And that's the truth if it aint a lie!"

- First Man.* "And where did you learn your skill and education?"
Doctor. "All round Italy, France and Spain,
 And now come back to Old England again."
First Man. "Can you tell me what is the matter with this old
 man?"
Doctor. "Yes, if you allow me to feel his pulse." (Feels Tom's
 ankle).
First Man. "His pulse don't lie there, my good man."
Doctor. "Where would you have it lie?"
First Man. "Back of his head, in his neck-hole."
Doctor. "A funny place that. It beats very slow, it beats
 nineteen times the tick of my watch goes half-
 once. This old man is in a very low way, a very
 low way too, he wont get a deal lower without you
 dig a hole and put him in it. He's been living
 hard."
First Man. "Can you tell me what he's been living on?"
Doctor. "Rub-stones, rap-sticks and fire-irons, last night he
 swallowed a young wheelbarrow for his breakfast.
 He's been shipwrecked in a turnip close; tried to
 cut his throat with a bucket of cold water; hang
 himself with a wooden iron rolling-pin; and all
 such goings on as these. He wants a few of my
 snicksnalls out of my breeches trousers lining's
 pocket, one in the morning, two at night, and
 swallow the box at dinner time.
 "If the pills don't digest the box will,
 Here, Tom, take a pill.
 Stop, stop, ladies and gentlemen
 While I put my glasses on, (puts on spectacles.)
 I'll tell you a pretty parl then;
 I see no peg upon the door
 So I hang my hat upon the floor.
 "When I went down yonder up in the east of Yorkshire,
 there came to me an old woman with her eye out,
 her nose in a sling, and I set that, and a very sure
 cure I made of it too. She's alive from that day to
 this if she's not dead, this old man's not dead,
 "He's only in a trance,
 So raise him up and we'll have a dance,
 If he cant dance, I can sing,
 So raise him up and we'll begin.

(They join hands and circle round once, then all sing
 as follows:—)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>"There's a good time coming, boys,
 Wait a little longer."
 "Good master and good mistress,
 That sits around your fire,
 Put your hands into your pockets,
 That's what we do desire.
 Put bread into our hopper,
 And beer into our can;
 Let's hope you never will despise
 Our jolly servant man.
 Success unto our Master
 And Mistress also,</p> | <p>Likewise the little children
 That round the table go.
 Let's hope they ne'er may come to
 want,
 Till nations doth provide,
 Let happiness and plenteousness
 Attend your fire-side.
 (After receiving hospitality, etc.)
 We thank you for civility,
 And what you gave us here;
 We wish you all good night
 And another happy year."</p> |
|---|---|

First Man. "A happy New Year to you all!"
 (*Exeunt omnes.*)

MARY G. CHERRY.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



SINCE the publication of the January number of the Magazine there have been two meetings of the Society, the former being held at Oakham on February 6th, 1904. The papers read on this occasion were contributed by Mr. G. PHILLIPS and the Rev. E. A. IRONS.

Mr. PHILLIPS' paper was entitled "Records of the past in Rutland place-names" and gave evidence of a very great amount of careful research into a subject of considerable difficulty. There are few matters in Archæology where finality seems less attainable than in the question of the derivation of place-names, and every honest attempt to arrive at the true elucidation of these problems must deserve our gratitude. Mr. PHILLIPS had prepared a very interesting table showing the various spellings of the names of the Rutland parishes as they appear in Domesday and in the works of the principal early topographers, and the exhibition of a collection of old maps of the County added a further acceptable feature to a paper which could not fail to be of very real local interest and value.

Mr. IRONS' paper dealt with a "North Luffenham Charity," and gave a history of the benefaction "known as Mrs. Sill's charity" and the various changes of ownership of the land on which this charity is charged. Here, again, the matter presented to the meeting was evidently the result of much painstaking research into ancient records, a branch of antiquarian study in which Mr. IRONS excels and which has already borne much fruit of great value to the cause of County Archæology.

The final meeting of the winter was held, by the courtesy of Dr. SELWYN, in the Lecture Hall of Uppingham School on March 26, when a somewhat meagre attendance of members must be recorded. The papers on this occasion were provided by Miss PEARL FINCH and the Rev. P. STOCKS. Miss FINCH's paper dealt with a curious contemporary Inventory of the property of the 2nd Duke of Buckingham, which has been preserved at Burley-on-the-Hill. From this the writer was able to extract a considerable amount of interesting matter connected with the Rutland estates of the Royal favourite and the tenants then holding under him. Special attention was drawn to the numerous instances where names occurred which are still borne by residents in the same parishes at the present day. A short account of the two Dukes of Buckingham of the Stuart period served to bring the subject still more vividly before the minds of the audience.

Mr. STOCKS' contribution consisted of a collection of historical and topographical notes concerning the parish of Ridlington, in which there is much to interest the antiquary. There is evidence of three churches having once existed here, and another feature of Archæological note is the earth-work or camp lying close to the village. Mr. STOCKS exhibited a very curious leather chalice case of Jacobean date as well as some photographs and sketches of the churches showing what has been done from time to time in the way of alteration and restoration. The Society will now soon be embarking on its summer programme of excursionists which we trust may be as successful and as well supported as those of previous seasons.



Photo by

BROOKE CHURCH.

G. Phillips.

The lands belonging to this Priory were at Brooke, Braunston, Knossington, Oakham and Langham. In the "additions" to *Wright's History of Rutland* the following estates are mentioned, particulars of which were found in certain old deeds and grants then in the author's possession. Reginald, son of Roger de Braunston, gave to God and the Society of the Church of the Blessed Mary at Brooke, the yearly rent of 12d, which the Canons there paid to him as capital lord of Braunston, for one bovate of land held by him, which said rent he appointed for the maintaining of the fourth and fifth lamp at Our Lady's vespers and matins; and in like manner for the fourth and fifth candles at high mass and at Our Lady's morning mass.

A little before the suppression of the monasteries, Roger Orwell, or Hurwell, the Prior, and the Convent of this House, by their lease dated 12th May, 23, Hen. VIII. demised to Robert Reve, John, his son and Joan his wife, dwelling in Knossington, a mese place and four yard lands, with all houses, messuages, pastures, common and liberties late in the tenure of the said Robert Reve, lying in the town and fields of Knossington and Braunston, for their several lives at the yearly rental of 43s. 4d. And besides usual covenants and leases obliged themselves to set and plant 100 ashes upon the land and ground so demised, within the space of five years next ensuing from the date of the lease. This lease was confirmed to Anthony Coope, Esq., to whom the lands belonging this Priory were granted after the suppression. The rest of the lands belonging to this house, with the reversion upon this lease, were sold and conveyed 20 Jan. 36. Hen. VIII. by Anthony Coope, Esq., of Hardwick, Oxfordshire, to John Burton of Braunston, yet some of the lands being held in capite were not alienated until 17 Oct. 13. Eliz. (1571).

Their estate at Oakham and Langham was of a very ancient grant but not of much value. Walkelinus de Ferrariis, who was lord of Oakham, Langham and Brooke, gave to God and the Church of St. Mary of Brooke, and the canons there, in pure and perpetual alms, the homage and service of Jordanus de Saxonis, and whatsoever right he had in him and his tenant, and also the tithe and profits arising from the fair at Oakham, held at the feast of the Decollation of St. John Baptist, and of the mills of the said town of Oakham, and Langham. The witnesses to this deed were Simon, the Priest of Oakham, Gilbert his brother, Hugh de Ferrariis, William de Frenes, Geoffry de Garento and Master John the Physician. This deed was afterwards confirmed by Henry de Ferrariis, son of Walkeline, and after that by Isabel de Mortimer. Long after this, namely, at the great Court of Edward, Duke of York, who was also Earl of Rutland, held at Oakham of the Wednesday next after the

feast of St. Michael, in the 6th year of Henry IV. the then Prior of Brooke, exhibited his claim to the title of the mills of Oakham and Langham, valued at 24/- per annum, which his predecessors had formerly enjoyed, except for six years last past, but whether he ever enjoyed them afterwards does not appear.

Isabel de Mortimer granted to the Prior and Canons of Brooke a tenement in Langham, which Gilbert Carecarius held of her, and directed her precept under her seal to William Hampton her bailiff at Oakham, to deliver to the said Prior, full seisen of the same.

The Priors of the House were presented by the Prior and Convent of Kenilworth. Ralph was Prior in 1180. Richard de Ludington in 1235, and is said to have been invested in his office by the delivery of the book of the Priory into his hands. John de Wotton was presented in 1249, Robert de Ledebir in 1285, Nicholas Bredon in the same year (when his predecessor resigned). Richard Merton in 1486, who was succeeded by William Unwine in the same year. Roger Orwell or Hurwell was the last Prior. He had a pension of £10 assigned to him at the dissolution. Wright and Stevens have given a letter from Walle, the last Abbot of Kenilworth but one, to Lord Cromwell, dated 17th June, 1536, concerning the conduct of Prior Orwell, in the surrender of this cell, the original of which is still preserved in the Cottonian MSS. at the British Museum.

The establishment was very small containing only three or four Canons. The clear value of the house in the 26. Hen. VIII. is stated to have been £40 by Tanner. Dugdale differs from him and Speed puts it at £43 13s. 4d. These differences may arise from the writers copying from the original *Rolls of Survey*, and others selecting their value from the *Liber Regis*. After the dissolution the site was granted 9 Sept., 28 Henry VIII. (1536) to Anthony Coope, Esq., upon a reserved rent of £4 3s. 11d. by whom the premises were sold 2. Edward VI. (1547) to Andrew Noel, Esq., of Dalby, in Leicestershire, in whose descendants it is still vested. The Noels erected a house upon the spot on which the Priory stood. At the present day only few traces of the ancient buildings now remain. Of the post Reformation residence built on the same spot only an Italian arch of the same date as portions of the church, and a pigeon house survive. No seal of this Priory has been discovered.

The certificate of the Commissioners, appointed by Hen. VIII. to view and survey the religious houses, respecting Brooke Priory, is in a book in the Chapter House, Westminster. The following is a copy :—

COM. RUTLAND.

The breiff certificate of John Harrington Esquier, George Gyfford and Robert Burgon commissioners of our Souereigne Lord the Kyng, together with Thomas Brudanell Esquier and Davyd Cecil Esquier, to viewe and survey all and all manner Monastres, Abbeis, and Piores lienge and being in the said shire under the cleire yerely value of £200 whiche now be in our seid Souereign Lorde Lande by reason of an acte of parliament thereof lately made. accordyng unto Kyng his commission unto them amonges other directed, dated the xxviij daye of Aprill in the xxviij yere of our said Souereign most noble reigne.

ARTICLES OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Question.—The names Howses of what religion to whome they been cells and of what value at their last valuation.

Answer.—The Priory of Broke blake chanons of the order of Sergnt Austen, and a hedd howse for anythng that we here to the contrary.

Question.—The clere yerely value of the same at this newe survey.

Answer.—£46 18 9¹/₂ whereof the demeanes over and beside the 10th. of the same demens valued by the commissioners of the 10th. £13 16 8 and other rents, fermes and 10ths. £33 2 1¹/₂.

Question.—The number of religious persons, with there lyffe and conversation. howe many being prest and howe many will have capacities.

Answer.—The Prior and no more, forasmuche th' abbot of Kylyngworth compelled 2 other channons being yer of late to come to Kylyngworth wher they now rem', ye seid prior of good lyvyng by reporte.

Question.—The number of serunte, hynds and other p'sons having their lyvyng of the same howse.

Answer.—II whereof serunte, 8 persons havng meate and drynge by convent seale, and other persons havng meate and drynge, 2 meales in the weke for theymselfe and their lyem' houndes, 2 beyng keepers in the forest of Lyghfeld apou an old prescription.

Question.—The value of the bells, lead, and other buyldyngs to be sold w^t thee state or ruyn of the said house.

Answer.—£23 4 10 the howse in most parte ruynous and in decaye.

Question.—The entire value of the moveable goods, stocks and store, w^t debts owyng unto the howse.

Answer.—£51 10 2 whereof in debts 20/-, and in other moveable goods and catells with the corne nott seued £50 10 2.

Question.—The woods, with age of theym, parks, forrests and commons belongyng to the howse and number of acres.

Answer.—228 acres beyng withyn the forrest of Lyghfeld, whereof in very olde wood and no good tymbre aboute the age of 200 yers 200 and 8 acres, and in woods of the age of 7 yers standing in the said forrest; the spryng wherof is destroyed, 20 acres comons in the seid forrest, with 300 shepe and 30 of other sorte of catell; parks and forrests none.

Question.—The debts owyng by the howse.

Answer.—£4 13 4 as apperth by a bok of parcells remaining w^t the commysioners.

Question.—The howses of religion and left owt at the last valuacon.

Answer.—Null.

(Indorsed).

To the Right Hon. Mr. Crumwell,
Chief Secretary unto the
King's Majesty.



Photo by

BROOKE CHURCH.

G. Phillips.



We have shown above when the present Earl of Gainsborough's ancestors purchased Brooke. Sir Andrew Noel, of Dalby, was a person of note in the time of Queen Elizabeth, "living in such magnificence as to vie with the nobility of the largest fortune." Fuller says "that for person, parentage, grace, gesture, valor and many other excellent parts including skill in music, Sir Andrew Noel was of the first rank of the Court." He was knighted by the Queen and became a favourite; but the expenses consequent on his mode of living forced him to alienate Dalby, on which his Royal mistress is said to have made the following couplet.

"The word of denial, and letter of fifty
It that gentleman's name who will never be thrifty."

Sir Andrew was Sheriff of Rutland in 1587, 1595 and 1600, and was returned Member of Parliament for the County in 1586, 1588 and 1601. He married Mabel, sixth daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knight, sister of Lord Harrington, of Exton, and died at his seat at Brooke, 9 Oct., 1607. Brooke has had the same owners as Langham from the above date. The remarks, therefore, on pages 140-1 will apply equally to Brooke.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Peter and the living is consolidated with the Vicarage of Oakham. The plan consists of nave, north aisle, chancel, north chancel chapel, south porch and tower at the west end.

The oldest portions of the fabric are Norman (12th cent.), the nave, piers and arches, font and inner doorway of the porch being of that date.

The nave is of three bays, with semi-circular headed arches, late transitional Norman, with hood-mould and a chamfered member. They rest on circular pillars, with square abacus, notched at the angles, and with varied stiff-leaved foliage on the capitals.

The font is large and square with an arcade of three semi-circular arches on each face of the bowl, with early foliated capitals to the shafts. It has a 17th. century cover.

The south porch dates from the re-building in 1600. Within it, the south doorway is fine Norman, but has been somewhat altered at a later date. On the hood-mould is a course of shallow-beaded cable on the upper part and indented on the chamfered portion. Then comes a row of shallow interlacing zigzags forming lozenges, and each enclosing a nail-head on face and soffit of the arch. Within the upper chevrons on the face of the arch are a series of leaves, an arrow head, star and other varieties of ornaments. The inner order has a plain half-round moulding carried down the jambs. The abacus has been altered and the capital on one, and the jamb shafts on both sides, destroyed. The fluted base with band round the neck is probably the capital of the shaft turned upside down.

The tower arch is Early English, with three recessed orders and two jamb shafts on each side, with bell-shaped capitals.

The east end gives the appearance of a church with twin chancels. The chapel is divided from the chancel by two bays, while arches of equal size divide the chancel and chapel from the nave and north aisle respectively. The character of this portion of the building (which underwent considerable alteration in the early part of the 17th. century) is Romanesque, a style of architecture which spring from attempts to imitate the Roman classical styles and which flourished in Europe from the period of the destruction of the Roman power until the introduction of Gothic Architecture. The arches are round and supported on pillars having traces of the classical proportions. There is a prevalence of rectangular faces and square edged projections. The members of the architecture are massive and heavy, very limited in kind and repetition; the enrichments being introduced rather by sculpturing surfaces, than by multiplying and extending the component parts. There is a predominance of horizontal lines, or at least no prominence and prolongation of vertical ones.

The details of the east end of the church amply illustrate the features of this style of architecture, and is one of those little surprises one often meets in out-of-the-way places. Its presence here may be attributed to the architect who designed the mansion erected on the site of Brooke Priory.

The tower, of three stages, is Early English with a single lancet on the lower and middle stages each with hood-mould. In the upper stage, within a containing arch, is a two-light belfry window, the arches supported on central and side-shafts, with stiff leaved foliage on the capitals. The jamb-shafts are keel-shaped. There is a corbel table of heads and a later embattled parapet. With one exception all the windows are in debased style, under square hood-moulds, date, about 1600, though unusually good specimens of this period. Eastward of the porch is a Decorated (14th. cent.) one of four lights, the tracery consisting of trefoils and the terminations of the square hood exhibiting heads showing the costume of the period.

MONUMENTS.—Against the north wall of the chapel is a handsome marble effigial monument erected to perpetuate the memory of Charles, second son of Sir James Harrington, Knight, of Exton, who died, unmarried, in 1619, aged 28. He was brother of Sir Edward, 1st. Baronet, and of Alexander Noel, of Whitwell. On the pedestal that supports the effigy, exhibiting plated armour, are two inscriptions—one in Latin and one in English. The following is a translation of the first:—

Charles, the noble offspring of Andrew Noel, occupies this tomb with his body, the sky with his soul. A man in whom nature and virtue, Mars and Minerva vied to set forth all their gifts. Virtue gave him to be pious, nature graceful, Mars brave, renounced Minerva gave him genius. He however is carried off in the early flower of youth as the young bud is wont to perish by the swift south wind.

The English inscription is as follows :—

If Giffes of minde and body might
 Make death forbear to clame his right,
 This compleat knighte had not by fate
 Enjoy'd on earth so short a date.
 But death not partiall in his power,
 Untimely cropt this blooming flower,
 Whose hopefull youth scarce in her prime
 Did provide much for future time.

On the wall at the west end of the nave is a white marble tablet containing this inscription :—

"Sacred to the memory of William Baines Syson, gentleman, late of Gunthorpe Lodge, who met with his death accidentally May 12th, 1848, in his 39th year. In the midst of life we are in death."

Mr. Syson was accidently shot while out rook shooting. A youth took up a gun which was standing against a tree and, it exploding, shot the unfortunate gentleman, causing instant death.

On the floor in the chapel is a slab containing the following inscription :—

"Here lyeth the body of Henry Rawlins who departed this life April the 8th, who was buried by his 5 wife in 1742. Aged 70 years."

Similar slabs cover the remains of the four wives :—

Elizabeth	Nov. 23,	1713,	Aged 39
Sarah	Jan. 6,	1716-17,	— 35
Mary	April 12,	1718,	— 25
Elizabeth	April 2,	1722,	— 23

The surviving widow does not appear to have been buried here.

A slab near the altar table has this inscription :—

"Here lieth the body of Wm. Forman who departed this life July ye 25, 1719. Aged 70 years."

"It was my minde to ly here
 Touch not my bones till Christ appear."

On the wall of the north aisle there are painted figures (life size) representing Our Saviour and Moses and Aaron, but they have been whitewashed over.

The once rich furniture, which was introduced in the time of the Stuarts, was in a very dilapidated state prior to the church being restored in 1880. The church was then re-seated with accommodation for 70. There is still preserved the screen and two high backed pews, one of which is now used as a robing room.

There is a curious old oak "dugout" parish chest about eight feet long in a fair state of preservation.

The Register dates from 1685. The only scrap of interest found in the parish strong box relates to the law of burying in woollen.

"Sarah Grant maketh oath y^t ye Body of Lawrence Claypole of Brooke in the County of Rutland was only wrapt up in wollen manufacture according to act of Parliament in that case provided as witness my hand."

JOHN STOKES

Curate of Oakham.

Feb. 23. 1730
1731

The object of the law was to encourage the woollen trade in England. It was founded on an Act of Parliament passed in the reign of Charles II. 1677-8 (30 Car. II., c. 3. s. 3.) which enacted that :—

"No corpse shall be buried in anything other than what is made of sheep's wool only, or be put into any coffin lined or faced with anything made of any materials but sheep's wool under a penalty of £5."

The same Act provided that :—

"Persons in holy orders, or their substitutes, shall keep a register of all persons buried in their precincts, or in such common burial places as their parishioners are commonly buried."

Two amending statutes were passed 1678 and 1680 requiring within eight days after the interment an affidavit, under the hands and seals of two witnesses, to be sworn before the clergyman that the corpse was not buried contrary to the Act. In default of such affidavit the goods of deceased were forfeit to the crown to the extent of £5, or in default a distress was to be levied on the goods of the person in whose house the party died. The Act was repealed by 54 Geo. III. (1813); although long before that time the penalties for non-compliance with the law had ceased to be enforced. During the operation of the Acts for burying in woollen, the law was sometimes evaded by covering the corpse with hay, or flowers, notification of which is sometimes met with in parish registers.

CHURCH PLATE.—The plate consists of a cup and paten, according to an entry in the parish book a "supposed gift of the Noel Family".

The cup is $9\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in height, the diameter of mouth of bowl 5 in., bottom of bowl 3 in., and the foot 5 in., the depth is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and the weight $22\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. There are four Hall marks:—m., the London date letter for 1629; lion; leap; D.W., a star and two pellets above and below. It is quite plain, with the exception of the arms of the Hicks, in a shield *or*, a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lys, within a laurel wreath, and the words "Brooke Church," one word on either side.



Photo by

G. Phillips.

**BROOKE CHURCH. NORMAN ARCH, WEST DOOR.
NOEL MONUMENT.**

THE EARLY USE OF WEIGHTS AND WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS WITH REMARKS ON SOME ANCIENT EXAMPLES FOUND IN RUTLAND.



I DO not think any apology is needed for bringing before the members of the Rutland Archæological Society the subject of Weights and Measures. Considering the matter from an Antiquarian standpoint, we are carried back almost to prehistoric times, for Josephus mentions the Jewish tradition that Cain, after his wanderings, built a city called Nod and settled there, and was the author of weights and measures. Dr. Arbuthnot, who compiled "A table of Ancient Coins" published in the year 1754 expanded the above allusion into the following:—"Josephus tells us that Cain was the first monied man, that he taught his band luxury and rapine and broke the public tranquility by introducing the use of weights and measures."

I am inclined to think there is a certain amount of humour underlying the learned doctor's remarks. Whether that is so or not, one thing is certain—it requires the services of a large body of Inspectors of Weights and Measures in this country to keep the users of such in line with the various enactments which regulate and govern the use of weights and measures.

Weights and measures must have been one of the earliest necessities of civilised life. We get our earliest reference, of course, from the Bible. Genesis XXIII. 16. "Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver." I Kings VII. 15. "Hiram cast two pillars of brass, of eighteen cubits high a piece." In the time of the prophet Isaiah, weights, measures and weighing instruments were evidently in common use, for the prophet, in that beautiful chapter familiar to all lovers of Handel's stately music, which begins "Comfort ye, Comfort ye my people," using the symbolical language peculiar to the East says:—"Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance."

Frequent attempts have been made from time to time, by scientific men and other persons who have enquired into the subject, to show that the oldest system of weights and measures of which we have most knowledge—the ancient Egyptian system—was formed on a scientific basis; that is to say, that the unit of length, from which the units of capacity and weight are admitted to have been derived, was taken from a natural constant, the ascertained length of a degree of the meridian, as was the case in establishing the metric system in France.

It is stated that the base of the Great Pyramid was made the principal standard, it being the 500th part of a degree of the meridian previously measured for that purpose. But although several authorities concur in this hypothesis, it has no valid foundation and rests on a mere coincidence discovered in the time of the Ptolemies, nearly 20 centuries after the building of the great pyramid, the date of which is generally assigned to be about 2200 B.C.

As regards the origin of standards of weight and measure, we learn from the most ancient records, that the practice was to derive all the measures, as well as weights, from a recognised standard unit measure of length; the cube of which, or a determinate aliquot part or multiple formed the unit measure of capacity, and the weight of water, or other liquid contained in this standard measure of capacity formed the unit of weight.

We learn, too, not only from ancient records, but also from the very names of the measures of length, that the proportions of the human body were taken for indicating the several measures of length, and that the cubit, or length from the point of the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger was practically adopted as the most convenient standard unit of length. Thus we have the digit, the palm, or hand-breadth, the span, the foot, the cubit, the step or single pace, the double pace and fathom which is the length of the extended arms from the tips of the fingers.

The cubit is the only measure of length mentioned in the Book of Genesis as in use before the flood. The earliest system of weights and measures of which we now have any knowledge was the analogous systems established in Chaldea, Egypt and Phœnicia. All these systems were based on the cubit as the standard unit measure of length and it is to them that the derivation of the weights and measures used in almost all civilised countries can be traced. Of these early systems the Egyptian has probably had the greatest influence upon those of other countries. It is generally admitted that the Egyptian weights and measures passed into Asia and Judea, as well as into Greece, and with some modifications extended to Italy, where they were adopted by the Romans, and subsequently by all European nations.

The most perfect of the ancient standard measures is the cubit of Amenemopht, an ancient cubit of hard wood, discovered among the ruins of Memphis in the early part of the 19th cent. by M. Drovetti, Consul General of France in Egypt. It is now deposited in the Museum of Turin. It bears date of the reign of Horus, who is believed to have become king of Egypt about 1657, B.C. and to have been the ninth Pharaoh of the 18th dynasty. The measure is an end standard royal cubit of seven palms or 28 digits, with smaller

sub-division lines. A row of hieroglyphics represents the different divinities to whom the several digits were consecrated. A second row gives the names in hieroglyphics of the several sub-divisions of the cubit viz.: the first and second palm divided into digits, the lesser and greater span, the foot, the natural cubit and the royal cubit. The third row enumerates the digits, the fractional parts of which are shown in the fourth row, the first digit being divided into halves, the 16th digit is marked as completing the foot or as being $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of the natural cubit.

There has been considerable discussion as to the relative proportion between the Royal and natural cubit, and it is conjectured that the length of the Egyptian royal cubit was not taken directly from the common cubit, but from the ancient Chaldean or Babylonian cubit with which it is identical in length.

Sir Isaac Newton has stated his opinion that the Hebrews continued to use the measures of length brought with them from Egypt, and the evidence of Ezekiel (xliii., 14), about 574 B.C., shows that like the royal cubit of Memphis, the cubit of the sanctuary consisted of "a cubit and a hand breadth."

Dr. Brandis who has investigated very closely the subject of the earliest standards of weight and measure, is of opinion that the Babylonian or Chaldean system of weights and measures was the original system from which the Egyptian as well as other nations was derived.

He calls attention to the fact of the ancient Chaldeans having used not only the decimal system of notation, which is evidently the primitive system, derived from the use of the ten digits, but also a duo-decimal system of reckoning, as shown by the division of the year into twelve months, the equinoctial day and night each into twelve hours, the zodiac into twelve signs, &c. The duo-decimal was combined with a sexagesimal system, by which the hour was divided into minutes, the signs of the zodiac into 30 parts or degrees, and the corresponding divisions of the circle into 360 degrees. He traces the origin of these two systems of reckoning to the observations of the heavenly bodies by the Chaldean astronomers, which also led to the formation of the earliest system of weights and measures, founded upon their measure of time.

The Greek foot, equal to $\frac{1}{3}$ rd. of the earliest Egyptian cubit and 12.16 English inches, was introduced from Greece into Italy, and was there divided into 12 parts or *uncia* according to the Roman duo-decimal system, by which each unit of measure or weight, termed *as* was divided into twelve *uncia*. Our English inch and ounce are thus derived from the Latin *uncia*.

The modern measure of the foot in the different countries of Europe, with its duo-decimal division of twelve inches, has been generally derived from the Greek foot and Roman foot, some modifications having been made in its length in different localities and at different periods.

No very satisfactory information exists as to the earliest system of weight in Chaldea and in Egypt. The best authorities agree that, both in these countries and in other early civilised countries, the weight of water or other liquid, contained in a measure of the cubic foot, constituted the larger standard unit of weight, the *talent*, and that a determinate aliquot part the fiftieth, sixtieth, and in later periods the 100th part, constituted the lesser unit of commercial weight the *mina*.

The modern standard unit of weight, the pound, was derived from and is identical with the ancient *mina*. It is an interesting fact that one of these *mina* weights is now deposited in the British Museum.

It is a green stone weight of conical form, found in Egypt. It bears an interesting cunieforn inscription which has been translated as follows:—One *mina* standard weight, the property of Merodach-sar-ilami, a duplicate of the weight which Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, the son of Nabopolassar, king of Babylon made in exact accordance with the deified weight of Dungi, a former king. The “*mina*” or pound used by the Babylonians, Assyrians and Phœnicians appears to be practically of the same weight as our Avoirdupois pound.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to deal with all, or in fact a tithe of, the opinions on the origin of weights and measures, but sufficient has been said, I think, to indicate their extreme antiquity and the fact that the weights and measures used to day are related directly to the earliest of which we have any record.

Turning now to our English standards of weight and measure we find that the units of length, capacity and weight, viz: the yard, gallon and pound have come down to us from the Saxons, though there have been some modifications of the two last mentioned since that time. No change was made by the Normans in the Saxon system and by a statute of William the Conqueror it was ordained that the “measures and weights shall be true and stamped in all parts of the country, as had before been ordained by law.”

It is not my intention to follow the history of the standards from that time to the present, suffice it to say that the primary standards of weight and measure which had been made legal in 1824, were destroyed by the burning of the Houses of Parliament on Oct. 16th, 1834. A Royal Commission was appointed to deal with their restoration and it was not until 21 years later, viz: in 1855, that the standards were finally reconstructed.

What is known as the "Imperial System" of weights and measures is now generally in force throughout the British Empire and is based on two units, the unit of length—the yard, and the unit of mass—the pound; the unit of capacity—the gallon, depends on the unit of weight, viz: a brass vessel which will hold ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water at a temperature of 60° Fahr. under a barometrical pressure of 30 inches.

Previous to the year 1824, and up to the present time, the statute books contain numerous enactments relating to weights and measures all in the direction of uniformity; but such is the conservative nature of the English people, such is their reverence for old customs, that we have by no means reached anything like that uniformity in our weights and measures which should characterise a nation boasting as we do of the commercial supremacy of the world.

While we can and do adjust the weights of a small shopkeeper, in the remotest village of the British Isles, to within an error in excess for a one pound weight, of two grains of the Imperial standard, we are faced by an extraordinary array of local customs, which utterly confuse the buyer or seller, as the case may be, who ventures far out of his own district.

Let me give you a few instances of this extraordinary diversity. For nautical purposes we have fathoms, knots, leagues and geographical miles differing from the common mile. The fathom of a man-of-war is 6-ft., of a merchant vessel 5½-ft., of a fishing smack 5-ft., we have also the Scotch and Irish mile and the Scotch and Irish acre. There are several sorts of acres in the United Kingdom and a great variety of roods. We have, in almost every trade, measures of length especially used in those trades; for the measurement of horses we have the hand; shoemakers use sizes; and we are compelled to adopt gauges where the French use millimetres. These gauges are entirely arbitrary. The custom of the trade is the only thing which would decide a question in case of dispute. For measures of capacity we have 20 different bushels. A bushel of wheat is 60-lbs., of barley 50-lbs., oats 38-lbs., and yet they are sold by the quarter, meaning 8 bushels, and weighed. We can scarcely tell what the hogshead means. For ale it is 54 gallons, for wine 63. Pipes of wine vary in many ways; each sort of wine seems to claim the privilege of a different sort of pipe.

For weights we have about ten different stones. A stone of wool at Darlington is 18-lbs., a stone of flax at Downpatrick is 24-lbs., a stone of flax at Belfast is 16½-lbs. A butcher's stone of meat is 8-lbs., a stone of glass is 5-lbs. The hundredweight in various places and for various commodities may mean 100-lbs., 112-lbs. or 120-lbs.

People have become so accustomed to express their ideas in a given weight or measure that it seems impossible, so confirmed is the habit, to get them to understand any other method of calculation.

An amusing instance of this occurred in Essex some time ago. At a cattle fair conversation and different opinions led to a considerable wager about the weight of a remarkable bullock. There was no means of weighing it and the disputants agreed that their wager should be determined by the majority of three opinions of good judges selected in the fair. These were an Essex grazier, a London stock salesman and a Suffolk butcher. They were not to converse but each was to write his estimate of the weight. The first could only estimate by scores, meaning scores of pounds; the second by stones of 8-lbs. each and the third by stones of 14-lbs. each. The wager was made as to the beast weighing so many cwts. of 112-lbs. each. When the opinions were announced, none of the interested parties could tell, nor could either of the three judges tell, who had won the wager, nor could they tell for a long time which of the three had estimated the beast at the greatest weight; and they each declared they could not form the least idea of the weight only in their own way. Such is the force of habit.

When I came into this County on the passing of the Weights and Measures Act, 1889, a number of curious contrivances for weighing were brought to light. I had not then acquired the taste for the acquisition and collection of old and curious items, which a residence of 12 years in this district has tended to foster and the consequence is that a large number have gone to swell the collections in local museums in various parts of the country; having been begged from time to time by those who happened to see them. Paving stones used as weights were very common, while pieces of lead, such as I have here, were used as weights.

The specimens of weights (*see illustration*) I here show you are interesting. These weights were purchased by me from a dealer who bought them at a sale by auction at a farm-house in Ridlington. You will notice there is an escutcheon in considerable relief upon which are the arms of Geo. I. We have here an instance of heraldic history on such a prosaic thing as a weight.

The Arms of Hanover, on the accession of Geo. I. were added to the shield of the United Kingdom. This was accomplished by removing the charges (England and Scotland impaled) from the fourth quarter of the shield and charging that quarter with the arms of Hanover. The marshalling on the weight is as follows:—(*see sketch*). 1 and 2, England (three lions passant guardant), impaling Scotland (a lion rampant). 3, France (three fleurs-de-lys).

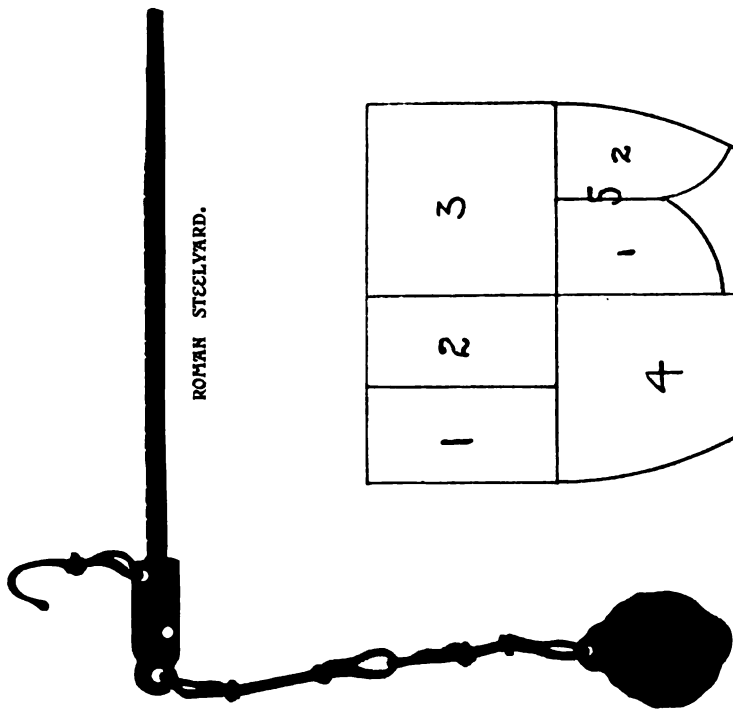
4, Ireland (the harp). 5, Hanover (1. two lions of England for Brunswick. 2. A lion rampant for Lunenburg (there should also be a semée of hearts but it does not appear). 3. A horse courant for Westphalia.

The supporters are—the *dexter*. A lion rampant guardant royally crowned, the *sinister* a unicorn rampant royally gorged and chained. Over all the Royal Crown. On the scroll is the Royal motto "*Dieu et mon Droit*". The initials G—R, appear over the supporters. Surrounding the border is stamped in several places a crowned G, an upright dagger, an A, flagons and a horseshoe over R. The crowned G, is the verification mark in the same way that we have now a crowned E.R., the dagger, A and flagons are marks of the Founder's Company, a guild which had the right of stamping all weights made in London. The R and horseshoe is the now obsolete verification mark of the County of Rutland.

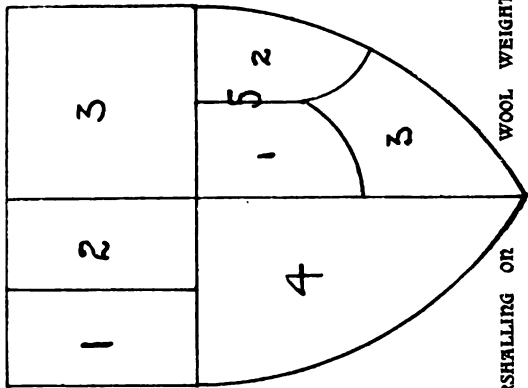
Weights of this description are very rarely met with. A pair was exhibited at a meeting of the Archæological Institute at Cambridge, Mar. 2. 1860. They were obtained from a dealer in old metal and had on them the Royal arms of France and England, quarterly. They would probably date about the time of Henry VI. There are four weights like them in the British Museum, two apparently of the reign of Queen Anne and the other of Geo. I. There are two in the Leicester Museum, one evidently of Henry VI. and the other of Geo. I. Mr. Bradshaw, of Egleton, has in his possession one of Queen Anne. Various conjectures have been made as to their use. It has been thought that this pattern was provided in accordance with the Statute of Henry VI., by which every city, borough and town, was required to have a common balance and common weights sealed; but only cities and market towns were required to have common balances, weights and measures by Statute 2 Henry VII. by which latter statute weights were to be marked by the chief officer and sealed. In my opinion this surmise will not bear investigation and we must go to other evidence. In the time of Henry VI. and down to Geo. III. there were enactments relating to the sale of wool and officials called tronators, whose duty it was to weigh the wool and receive the custom or toll termed tronage, perambulated the country for that purpose. The tod of wool is 28-lbs. so that the tronator would require two weights of 14-lbs. each to carry on his duties, unless he were satisfied to carry two sevens. In almost every village there was a pair of wool scales and I have come across, in the churchwarden's accounts of Teigh, a charge for ropes for "ye wool beam."

You will notice there is a perforation in the weights. This would enable the user to put a leather strap through them and sling them across his horse.

The probability is that these weights were once the official weights used by the tronator for this district. When



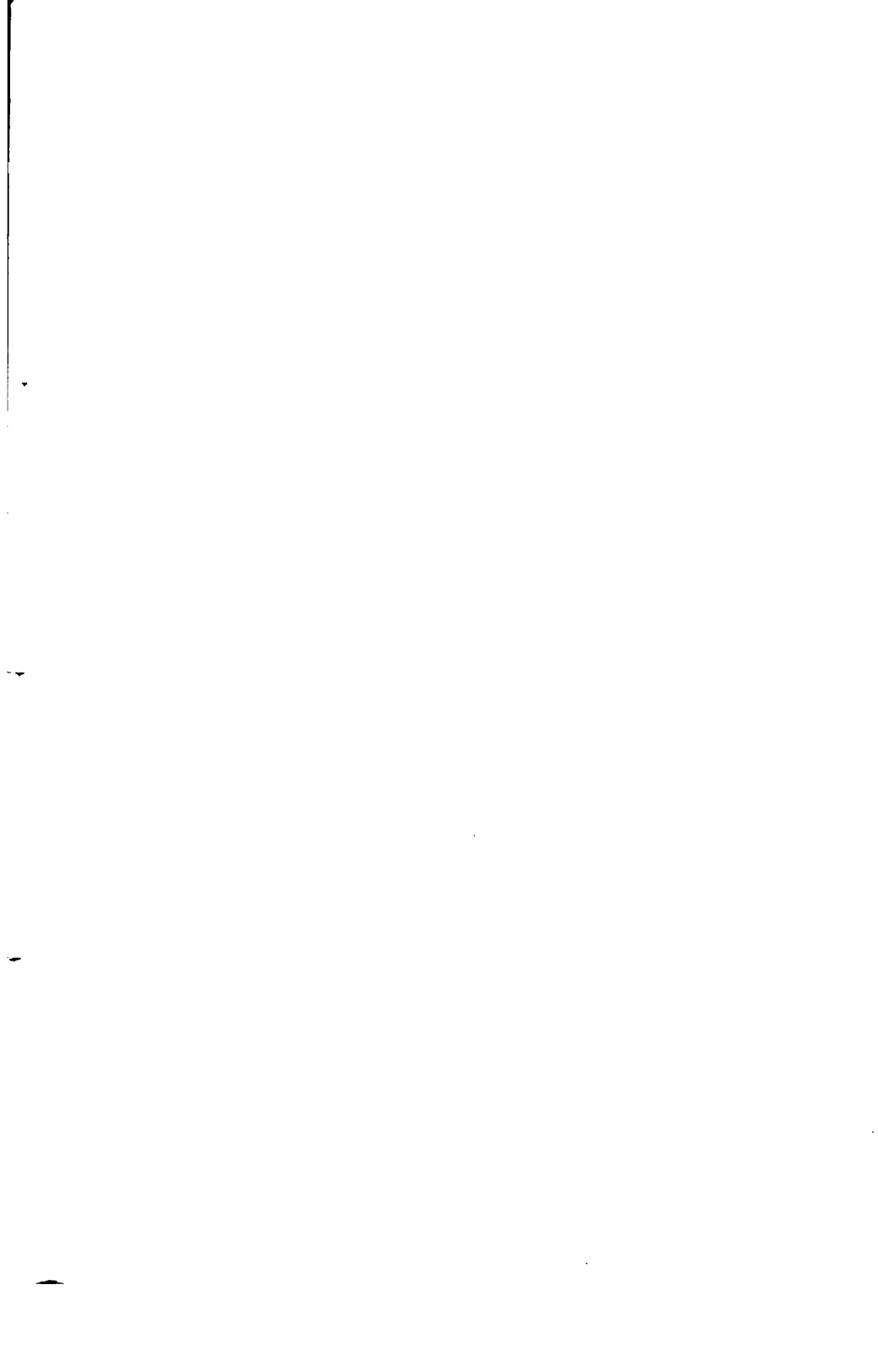
ROMAN STEELYARD.



MARSHALLING OR WOOL WEIGHT.



14 LB. WOOL WEIGHT.



the act was repealed they would be in his possession and have been handed down from generation to generation until they ultimately came to the auctioneer's hammer.

We will now turn our attention to weighing instruments. The oldest and simplest type of weighing instrument is the balance. There is a remarkable dearth of literature on these instruments, which is probably explained by the fact that they have undergone little alteration in form and absolutely none in principle since the earliest times.

The balances with which we shall deal may be divided into two classes—equal armed and unequal armed balances.

There is undoubted evidence of the use of equal armed balances by the ancient Egyptians. In a very beautiful Egyptian papyrus of Hunnifer, Superintendent of the cattle of Sati, 19th dynasty, about 1350 B.C. known as the "Ritual of the Dead" there is a representation of a well constructed equally armed balance.

The soul of the deceased is shown as being weighed down by a feather weight placed on the opposite pan. There are several similar but rougher representations of weighing the soul of a deceased person in the hall of Perfect Justice, and in the presence of Osyres, with an equal armed balance. They may be seen in the papyrus drawings on the wall of the stone staircase leading from the Egyptian sculpture gallery to the upper Egyptian room of the British Museum.

The unequal armed balance is almost universally known as the Roman Steelyard from the fact that its introduction is generally accredited to the Romans. This, however, is by no means certain as I have seen a small steelyard for weighing silk and precious metals, constructed of ivory, which had been used in China, and similar instruments have been in use there from a date unknown. The construction was exactly on the same principle.

The little instrument I have here (*see illustration*) was found at Market Overton about the year 1863, by Mr. Bennett, who made a number of excavations and discovered fragments of Samien and other pottery, bronze articles of various descriptions and a number of Roman coins.

The coins date from Claudius, who died A.D. 54 to Gratianus who was killed A.D. 383, so that we may look upon this weighing instrument as being at least 1700 or 1800 year old.

The sliding poise, usually the bust of an emperor, is missing, as also is one of the hooks and two hooks under the ball which were used for suspending the article to be weighed. It is a double action steelyard and those manufactured at present are on exactly the same principle. It is an interesting fact that we have before us to-day a

weighing instrument which links those now in use with those used 2000 years ago.

I must now bring my paper to a close. The subject is one of far reaching interest. The weighing of a pound of tea, or measuring of a yard of ribbon appear, no doubt, very commonplace matters. The tea is put into a scale against a weight representing a pound, the ribbon is measured against a brass or wooden rod indicating a yard. These methods of ascertaining the money value of such articles do not strike the observer as singular from the fact that they are operations which come into our every day life. But when we get into the domain of science it is simply astounding to find that all our knowledge is based on physical measurements in some form or other. By physical measurements is meant the measurement of quantities. There are geometrical quantities as lengths, areas, volumes, angles, &c. There are circumstances of time, motion, velocity, momentum, acceleration, force, work, horse power, temperature, heat. There are properties of bodies—mass, weight, density, specific gravity, elasticity, viscosity, porosity, surface tension, specific heat. Notwithstanding these different quantities they are all measured by reducing them to the same kind of quantity. Every quantity is measured by finding a length proportionate to the quantity and then measuring the length.

An angle, for instance, is measured by the length of the arc of a circle by which it is subtended, time by the length of the arc described by the hand over a clock face, temperature is measured by a thermometer, the pressure of the atmosphere is measured by the rise and fall of the barometer. We make standard yard measures correct to the one ten thousandth part of an inch. Balances to show a difference of the 5000th part of a grain. The minute measurements of modern science have enabled us to make the unit for the measurement of the wave lengths of light the ten-millionth of a millimetre—a quantity so small that the ordinary mind cannot grasp it. The marvellous inventions and discoveries which have been the special feature of the 19th century are mainly due to the perfection with which measurements and weighings are made. The end of the 20th century will undoubtedly see the application of the science of weighing and measuring to far reaching possibilities, of which at present we have only the very faintest idea, and thus our study of the things of the past enable us to trace the links of the chain which time and circumstance are continually forging in the evolution of mind and matter—a study which will well repay us although made under the guise of an Antiquarian Society.

G. PHILLIPS.

A NORTH LUFFENHAM CHARITY.



IN the year of our Lord 1200 or thereabouts, a certain Richard Engayue the elder, moved by a spirit of devotion, founded a Priory of Austin, or Black Canons at a place in Northamptonshire then known as Castel Hymel, near Laxton, where had stood a fortress but recently demolished: he died in 1208, but his sons confirmed and added to their father's benefaction. These canons wore a black cassock with a white rochet, over their black cloak and hood, they were unshorn, and wore caps: their seal represented the Blessed Virgin crowned and seated on a throne beneath a pointed arch, having our Lord as an Infant in her lap, the whole being surrounded by the legend S. ECCLESIE. BEATE. MARIE. DE. CASTRO. YMELIS. In 1223, Pope Hononius III. issued a grant of protection and continuation of their possessions to the Prior and Canons of St. Mary's, Castel Hymel of their rent in North Luteam, a fact which shews they held property in this parish from very early times. Incidental reference to these lands as belonging to the Prior of fyneshead (by which name this religious house had come to be commonly known) is to be found in a terriar of century xv. where they are mentioned as lying in *Lee Estfeld* and *Lee Upfeld* of North Lufferham; but no certain information about them is forthcoming until the next century when William Pyckwell held "these lands tenements and feedings with all purtenances at the will of the lord"; and on his tenancy expiring the Prior of fyneshead proceeded to lease them on 22 December 1536, to John Wymerke, gen: for a period of 22 years. But by this time Henry VIII. began to lay unholy hands upon the property of the Church, so that this lease of the Prior was set aside by the king who on 22 September, had already let them to a certain John Moreton, or more accurately Monton, for 22 years, and three months later this lease was again executed on 26 December, four days after the date of the Prior's lease, in John Monton's favour and for his greater security.

It will be of interest to record that John Wymerke, son and heir of Ralph and Johanna Wymerke, was born in 1497. The family lived in North Luffenham for many centuries, and their name is preserved in Wymerke's Spinney which lies on the south side of the old road between Pilton and South Luffenham. John Wymerke married unto the Digby family and was father of Roland Wymerke of Glaston, a witness in the Tithe Dispute of 1588, his body was buried 25 December, 1565. Of John Monton the only other record is a dispute which he and two others had with Thomas Boughton of Higham fferrers about the possession of some property

belonging to the Chantry of North Luffenham; this was about 1570, but the surname is still common in the county.

To resume, the Crown having now obtained a tight hold of the Canon's possessions, it is only necessary to state that the Fineshed lands were granted by Henry VIII. in 1542 to John, lord Russell, founder of the Bedford family, in exchange for lands in Devonshire: but four years later lord Russell passed them on to Sir Robert Kirkham whose descendants held them for a considerable period. The priory lands in North Luffenham did not however pass with the rest of the property, but continued at farm with John Monton who paid 16s. a year at the feasts of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and of St. Michael the Archangel in equal portions for them in rent until 1563, when a man named Richard Hodgson appears as the lessee. By this time however much had happened; the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Stamford, founded by Sir David Phillips held property in North Luffenham to the annual value of £2 5s. 8d. This estate had been seized by the church robbers of Edward VI's. time, and was in 1563 tacked on to the Fineshed lands, the two parcels being leased at a combined rental of £3 1s. 8d. Richard Hodgson had to pay £13 2s. 8d. for his lease, and to promise £12 6s. 8d. as a fine every four years by way of renewal, a device by which the rent was doubled, and on these terms he became the proprietor for twenty-one years. This lease however came to an end after four years, and George Tyrrell appears as lessee in 1569 at the end of whose term the Crown disposed of all its interest in the Fineshad property. The Chantry lands were separated from those belonging to the Priory, which were in turn tacked on to the advowson of North Luffenham Church, a living whose presentation the Crown had acquired in 1522 by the attainer of Edward, Duke of Buckingham; and this twin monument of Tudor confiscation and oppression, was finally conveyed by royal letters patent to Richard Braithwaite, of London, Esq., and Roger Bromley, of Bagworth Park, Leicester, Esq., on 11 February, 1588. Of these two men it is only needful to remark that they were creatures of Lord Burghley and that their names occur in other similar transactions, for *two days later*, namely, on 13 February, 1588, these lands and the advowson were re-conveyed by Braithwaite and Bromley to William Romney, citizen and haberdasher, of London.

This William Romney was a very busy and energetic member of the constructive Puritan school of the period. Besides being a London merchant, he became afterwards alderman and sheriff of the city and was ultimately knighted. He lived in Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, and married Rebecca Tailor, daughter of Robert Tailor, haberdasher, sheriff and alderman of London, whose half-sister Susannah Davers was the first wife of Robert Johnson, of

North Luffenham. Dame Rebecca Romney founded scholarships both at Emmanuel and Sydney Colleges in Cambridge.

But William Romney did not keep his newly acquired church property very long. On 1 June, 1591, he conveyed the Fineshade lands to Robert Johnson, Rector of North Luffenham, and on 3 July next ensuing, he made over the advowson of the living to Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The union of Fineshade lands with the advowson created a mistaken impression that there had been some connection in ancient days between the Priory and the Church in North Luffenham, and Robert Johnson, certainly held the notion that in acquiring these lands he also obtained the advowson; for it was then observed as a principle of Church law that an advowson could not pass without lands. The question did not arise practically until 1625 in the July of which year Robert Johnson died and his body was buried on 25 July; or 23 July, *i.e.*, *two days before*, a successor in the person of Jonathan Tooqué has been instituted and inducted on the presentation of Henry Mackworth and Isaac Johnson, Esq's., trustees of the old Rector whose body then lay unburied. These patrons had acted promptly on rights supposed to have been conveyed to them 'jointly and severally' by Robert Johnson as owner of the Priory lands with advowson appendant. The College felt that its rights had been invaded, but after taking legal opinion decided to let the matter rest, and at the next vacancy in 1640, they presented to the Rectory without dispute as indeed they have done ever since. Meanwhile the Fineshade lands remained with the representatives of Robert Johnson. Of these Isaac Johnson, his favourite grandson and residuary legatee, started for New England where he arrived on 12 June, 1630, and after becoming the virtual founder of Boston, in Massachusetts, died on 30 September, three months after his arrival. In consequence of this the Priory lands were disposed of, and we next find them in the hands of four of the children of Samuel Barker. This family name is to be found in the neighbourhood from very ancient times, but Baldwin Barker of Hambleton, ob. 1603, is the first to emerge from obscurity. He came to live at South Luffenham, where he was succeeded by his second son, Samuel. The latter died in 1658, having been a strong supporter of the Puritan cause. Of his family the eldest, Samuel, left South Luffenham and became the ancestor of the Barker family of Lyndon; Abel, Rector of Lyndon, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Elizabeth do not concern our story; but Jonathan, John, Bridget, and Dorothy, two brothers and two sisters, lived together at North Luffenham in a charming house built in 1640, still called the Manor House, whereon a sundial inscribed with the Vergilian quotation, *Omnia fert ætas* reminds the thoughtful wayfarer that

"Time bears every thing away." Jonathan Barker was buried 8 January, 1668; his brother John nearly seven years later, and an epitaph on the wall of the north aisle of their parish church tells us that:—

Neer this place lye Interred
the corps of the two loveing
BROTHERS, IONATHAN and
JOHN BARKER GENT: being y^e
4th & 5th Sonns of SAMVEL
BARKER late of SOVTH
LVFFENHAM in this County Esq:
whereof the first dyed y^e
6th of January 1668
the last the 2nd of
November 1675

The Barker arms are placed above, but have become partially obliterated. Mrs. Bridget Barker lived on with her sister Dorothy for another twelve years, when she was buried "in linnen" on September 7, 1687: her memorial, still used at Divine Service, is a silver salver for holding the bread at the Credance Table, and is inscribed: "The gift of Bridget Barker to y^e Church of North Luffenham in the County of Rutland, in the year of our Lord, 1687." Mistress Dorothy Barker was now left the sole occupant of the Manor House, and to her fell the ownership of the Fineshade lands. A Mr. Wellesbourne Sill came forward soon after to comfort her loneliness, for we find that the two were married on 28 February, 1688; with him she passed the remaining twenty three years of her life, then dying, we read that "Mrs. Dorothy Sills, wife of Wellesbourne Sill, Esq., was buried in linnen 16th Sept., 1711." But before she died the remembrance that she was the owner of Church lands did not escape her attention. We have seen that 16s. a year rent in 1536 had increased to 32s. a year in 1563 by the fall in the value of money, and by 1711 we may suppose that 100s. a year would fairly represent its value; so Mrs. Dorothy Sill resolved to found a Charity as the best means of returning this income to religious uses. Accordingly a benefaction was established on the following basis:—

MRS. SILL'S CHARITY.

Mrs. Dorothy Sill the wife of Wellesbourne Sill, Esq., has left Five Pound a year payable out of Fincet Lands for ever clear of all deductions.

Thirty Shillings thereof to be paid to the Rector of North Luffenham for three sermons to be preached on Monday after Christmas Day, Easter Monday, and Whitsun Monday.

Thirty Shillings to be distributed among the poor Widows and Maids of North Luffenham by the Rector and Churchwardens upon Preaching Days.

Forty shillings to be laid out every year in Flannels, the latter end of October, to cloath the said poor Widows and Maids.

This annuity is payable Half-yearly at Lady Day and Michaelmas, by equal portions from the Death of Wellesbourne Sill, Esq.;

In case of non-payment the Trustees (William Peak of Seaton and Thomas Peal of Edith Weston, Clerks and their Heirs) may

enter and destrain for this Annuity and all Arrears thereof.

N.B.—By poor Widows and Maids are meant Poor Widows and Lame or Old Poor Maids. S. BARKER.

William Peake was Rector of Seaton from 1686 to 1718: and Thomas Peale Rector of Edith Weston from 1687 to 1717. We find Mr. Wellesbourne Sill acting as Churchwarden in 1722-23, he was also one of the Town Trustees: facts which shew that he took an intelligent and active interest in the affairs of the village. Wellesbourne Sill, Esq., was buried 1725, Sept. 3: he had a son, Mr. Well: Sill, jun.; of whom nothing very creditable is recorded, whether the offspring of Mrs. Dorothy Sill or of a former wife does not appear. Both the Trustees died before Mr. Sill, and therefore, before the charity could be established, and there are now no records of any kind which refer to its administration in past years. It must therefore be supposed, in default of record to the contrary, that the benefaction began to be distributed at Christmas, 1726. Its present mode of disposal is to give four poor widows or maids a piece of woollen material worth 10s. once a year, and four others three doles of 2s. 6d. each, the Rector receiving 30s., according to Mrs. Sill's wish, for taking the the three services and sermons as desired; the recipients of the cloth and the half-crown are alternated year by year. It should be observed that the only service at which a sermon was ever preached in an ordinary church at the beginning of century XVIII, was a celebration of the Holy Eucharist, and therefore Dorothy Sill procured by her benefaction a memorial of herself at the highest act of Christian worship by ensuring a congregation of at least eight (if we are to take the present number of recipients) even though the churchwardens did not attend, so that there would always be a convenient number to communicate with the priest, and the Memorial Service could not therefore be omitted through want of communicants. Another point to notice is that through Mrs. Dorothy Sill bequeathing a rent charge instead of land for which rent would be due, the value of her bequest has very much decreased in the course of two centuries—£15 or £20 would represent the present value of £5 in 1726.

In any case Mrs. Sill's action is as deserving of commendation as it is worthy of imitation on the part of that large number whose representatives still cling to property formerly devoted to religious and charitable uses.

Another thought has struck me in concluding this paper. Which of the these memorials will last the longest?

- i. The stone monument to the loving brothers Jonathan and John?
- ii. The silver salver given by Bridget?
- or iii. The bequest founded by Dorothy?

All these are in evidence at the present time.

E. A. IRONS.

A TALK UPON "SOME INSECTS."



THE study of the life of Lepidoptera is most engrossing and interesting. As an amusement, it is a study which need not be pursued beyond a certain point, so that if anyone has only a limited amount of time at his disposal, it may form a very useful distraction from every-day cares; though, if any one wishes to do so, he might almost devote the whole of his time and energies to it.

It may be of interest to say something upon each stage of the insect, the "ovum" or egg, the "larva" or caterpillar, the "pupa" or chrysalis, and the "imago" or perfect insect.

The eggs of butterflies and moths are of various shapes, some like bottles or caskets, others embossed. They are of various colours and sculptured in various ways and are often very beautiful objects under the microscope. Some moths lay their eggs in rows, some singly. They are fixed upon leaves, often on the underside; some even drop them happy-go-lucky, apparently anyhow, in the hedges they frequent, while others lay them round a twig, fastening them with glue which hardens in the air, and it is possible with care to slip off the ring of eggs from the twig. Other moths cover their eggs with some of the hair from their own bodies as though it were a blanket to keep them warm.

After a certain number of days, depending on the time of year and the weather, the egg changes colour, and a little larva emerges whose first meal is often his empty egg-shell. He may eat the surface of a leaf till big enough for his mouth to grasp the edge, or he may feed upon roots, or seed vessels, or lichen, or even upon dead hair. The larva of our clothes moth no doubt fed upon the hair of a dead animal as other insects fed upon the flesh. Some larva feed, in their early stages, under a net or web of silk which they spin for themselves, no doubt as a protection. A caterpillar is not all squash but has an organism elaborately constructed.

Lepidopterous larvæ have sixteen segments and six legs; the other things, by means of which it progresses, are not legs but claspers. Its spiracles, through which it breathes, can often be seen on each side of its body. After eating considerably, the skin of the insect becomes too tight and its mandibles too blunt, so it splits its jacket up the back and obtains too a new suit of mandibles (there are no dentists in larva land) and as there has been loss of appetite for some time previous to this change, so now lost time is made up for, and the creature eats voraciously. This change takes place four times during the larval existence. Fortunately food is cheap, for a larva will eat its own weight in twenty-four

hours. Some larvæ live in the trunks of trees and one of them, which feeds upon wood, was kept for a time in a cigar box placed on a piano. History relates that he eat his way through cigar box and piano, and it is quite possible.

The eyes of a larva will only allow it to see a distance of one or one-and-a-half inches in front of it. I once watched a larva of the small elephant hawk moth, (*Chærocampa Porcellus*), eat a leaf of Galium Verum in eight seconds. But larvæ have many enemies, birds, disease, and ichneumons, each kind of which has his own parasite, and there is an ichneumon fly which lays its eggs in the flesh of the larva; the eggs hatch, and the ichneumon larva feeds upon the unfortunate moth larva as he tries to keep up his strength with green leaves or his natural food. This goes on and the larva may have strength to reach the pupa stage but it cannot come out into the moth. No doubt were it not for these ichneumons all the world would have been butterflies and moths by this time and there would hardly be room for you and me.

The shapes which larvæ take are very curious. Some are smooth, some covered with hair, some have little tufts like shaving brushes on their back, some have a horn for a tail, some are more like a lobster than a caterpillar, and others like bits of stick. Almost all are very like their food plant, and while keeping them in captivity it is often necessary to exercise the greatest care before throwing away stale food. Then larvæ are often of the most lovely colours and I have often involuntarily exclaimed with pleasure at suddenly discovering some of these. Their queer shapes and lovely colouring are usually a protective resemblance to their surroundings.

In towns some common larvæ seem to flourish even more than in the country. I believe this to be due to the paucity of birds in the towns. I don't call a sparrow a bird, but a convicted thief who gets worse as he grows older.

The final change of the skin results in the larva becoming a pupa. The larva, after a prolonged and most voracious meal, seeks a suitable place for this change. Some, among the butterflies, fasten a silken attachment to the tail, and a silken band "across the chest," and so rest perhaps all the winter. Others, among the moths, spin a cocoon on some convenient hiding place; some make, with the bark of a tree which they bite off, a gummy covering which hardens in the air, and has exactly the appearance of the bark. Others bury in the ground making a slight cocoon. Most of them have no power of movement in this stage. Some have a hook on their tail with which they can pull themselves along, they can wriggle the hinder segments of the body, but do not do so unless disturbed. It is beautiful to see the colours of the undeveloped butterfly within showing through the chrysalis skin, which is sometimes possible,

just before emergence. The insect may remain from twelve days to five years in this condition. It depends upon circumstances. Why some remain so many years is not explained. Some insects from the same batch of eggs will emerge at the end of seven months, or not until five years have elapsed.

The hard substance of some cocoons, in which the soft moth has lived all the time of its pupa-hood, would seem to be calculated to resist all efforts of the creature inside to emerge when its time comes, but it is provided with a supply of formic acid with which it burns a hole in the cocoon large enough to allow egress. Of course, when it first comes out, the butterfly or moth is moist and undeveloped, but by attaching itself firmly by its legs in a certain position a fluid is pumped from the body into the veins of the wings and soon the wings are several times the size they were, and after a sleep, the creature is ready for flight.

It seems almost as if the Creator has given us an assurance, by means of the life of these insects, of our own resurrection to a new life. There is the larva busy about the affairs of life, feeding, going through changes with difficulty, becoming a quiet pupa which buries itself, it may be, in the ground, and developing at last into the bright airy "imago" whose occupations are as different as is conceivable from those of the larva, unless it has been attacked by the fatal ichneumon, whose presence in his body prevents his emergence as a perfect insect. We are now in our larval stage; we believe that there is a quiet time of development, until the glorious resurrection, after which we may rely upon a very different existence from that which now engrosses our thoughts and cares, if we have not been consumed by sin.

A. H. SNOWDEN.

EXTRACTS FROM DOCUMENTS IN LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.

OAKHAM.—Whereas the chancel of the Parish Church of Oakham in the County of Rutland is fallen to decay which ought to be repaired by the tenants of the said Rectory. It is ordered that the said responsible tenants do forthwith put the said chancel into good and sufficient repair or show good cause before these trustees on the fourteenth of July next wherefore they should not be proceeded against for their default.

JO. THOROWGOOD. RI. LYDDNHAM. JO. POWER.
RA. HALL. R. YONG. June 24th, 1658.

Augmentations of Church Lands 980. p. 274.

Know all men by these presents that the 15th day of June 1658 there was exhibited to the Commissioners for approbation of public preachers a presentation of Mr. King minister of the Gospel at Oakham in the County of Rutland made to him by his Highness the Lord Protector the patron thereof under his seal manual. Dated at Whitehall 14th July, 1654.

JO. NYE. RGR.

Aug. of Ch. Lands 968 (121).

RUTLAND ADVOWSONS.



THE following notes on the early advowsons of the churches in the county may be of interest to readers of the magazine. The matter has been extracted from a manuscript note book containing the lists of Institutions to Rutland livings from 1220 to 1540, extracted from copies of the Episcopal Registers at Lincoln. These transcripts were obtained in 1890 by the late Rev. M. Barton from A. Gibbons, Esq., of Lincoln, with a view to supplying lists of Rectors to such of the Rutland Incumbents as were interested in the early history of their benefices. It would appear, however, that only seven replies were received in response to Mr. Barton's printed circular which he sent to the Clergy in 1892, a result which does not seem to point to the existence of a large amount of interest in matters of Parochial and Local history twelve years ago, whatever may be the state of things at the present time.

The whole of this book is in Mr. Barton's own handwriting and the following matter is selected from a page or two of notes collected by himself from various sources and prefixed, by way of introduction, to the lists of Institutions arranged under the heads of the several parishes of the County. Of the 47 parishes now existing or having had separate advowsons, only 32 are mentioned in the Domesday Survey. The patronage of the Parishes was variously bestowed.

One only belonged to an alien Abbey, viz. : Edith Weston to the Abbey of S. George de Banquerville (Bocherville, near Rouen) Normandy, and one to a Dean and Chapter, viz. : Hambleton, to the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. Three belonged to Prebends at Lincoln, viz. : Empingham, Ketton and Lyddington. Three belonged to the Hospitallers of S. John of Jerusalem, viz. : Stoke Dry, Stretton, Whitwell. Thirteen were in the hands of Monastic bodies, viz. :

- Bisbrooke, of Daventry Priory, Northants.
- Burley, of Nuneaton Priory, Warwickshire.
- Exton and Ryhall, of S. Andrew's Priory, Northampton.
- Glaston and Wardley, of Launde Abbey, Leicestershire
- Greetham, of S. Scpulchre's Priory, Northampton.
- Oakham and Uppingham, of Westminster Abbey.
- Tickencote, of Owston Abbey, Leicestershire.
- Tinwell, of Peterborough Abbey, Northants.
- Whissendine, of Lindores Abbey, Fife, and afterwards of Sempringham, Lincs.
- Wing, of S. Neot's Priory, Hunts.

The remaining 26 were in the hands of private patrons. Two churches have disappeared, viz. : Horn and Pickworth. Of the former the population decreased, till in 1501 it is described as having no parishioners, a description which was also applied in 1491 to Pickworth. In 1684, Wright speaks of the latter church as only retaining the steeple known by the name of "Mock beggar."

[N.B.—Martinsthorpe, and possibly other places, might be added to the list of sites of disappeared or disappearing churches.]

Mr. Barton concludes his introductory notes by drawing attention to the fact that only two churches in the County belonged to the Abbey of Westminster, a sad diminution of the grant of the whole County made by Edward the Confessor in his will: "I will that after the decease of Queen Eadgith, my Consort, Roteland with all its appurtenances be given to my monastery of St. Peter and be surrendered without delay to the Abbot and Monks their serving God, for ever.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON.

BISBROOKE TREE.—I have been informed in reply to my query in the January issue, on what I believe to be good authority, that many years ago there was a tree at Bisbrooke that was said to talk, and was the wonder of the neighbourhood; many people coming from quite a distance to hear it; some said that the tree said "worse and worse," but others said no, what the tree says is "gone—a-going" so that "gone and a-going like Bisbrooke tree," got to be a common expression.

Of course the talking was caused by two branches rubbing together when blown by the wind.

EDWARD COSTALL.

QUERY: THE COLEPEPER FAMILY.—(1) Who were the persons referred to in the following extract from the North Luffenham Register: 1695 July 25 Mr. Culpepper Tanner and Mrs. Mary Noel married. (2) Does an exact copy of the inscription on the Colepeper monument in South Luffenham Church exist? the family shield, "on a fesse, three crosses botonnée argent" but without other colouring, is preserved on the south wall of the chancel aisle. (3) Any *authoritative* information about this family is desired.

E. A. IRONS.

NOTE: COPENHAGEN.—The reference to Field Marshal The Duke of Wellington's horse, Copenhagen, in your January number calls to my mind a story about the old war-horse, which the number who narrated it to me, got from one who was present as a child and with other children had ridden out on their ponies accompanying the Duke, who was riding Copenhagen, to a sham fight. As soon as the troops began to move, Wellington, who was watching them, surrounded by his juvenile staff, said to them, "now you shall see where Copenhagen is accustomed to carry me," and he dropped the reins on the horse's neck. The fight began with artillery fire. At the first round, Copenhagen threw up his head. At the second, he looked about and took his bearings, at the third, he moved off in a collected canter to where the smoke was thickest.

C. NORCOTT.

IN MEMORIAM.



MORDAUNT BARTON, B.A., R.D.,

Rector of Tickencote, Rutland.

Born December 15th, 1834

Died May 20th, 1904.

IT is with unfeigned sorrow that we record the death, on Trinity Sunday, after many weeks of suffering, bravely and patiently borne, of the REV. MORDAUNT BARTON, B.A., Rector of Tickencote and Rural Dean of the Rutland II. Deanery. His loss will be severely felt throughout the neighbourhood, for his work and interests were confined within no narrow limits. His clerical labours, both Parochial and Diocesan, will assuredly receive elsewhere and at abler hands the high appreciation they so richly deserve; in the pages of the *Rutland Magazine* it seems natural to dwell rather on his connection with our County, and his contributions to the study of its historical and antiquarian associations.

Educated at Radley and Exeter College, Oxford, he was appointed Rector of Tickencote in 1885, after ten years of useful work in the large and increasing Parish of St. James', Northampton.

In none of the organizations with which he was connected, will MR. BARTON be more sorely missed than in the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society. Among the first to respond to the appeal for support of the scheme for setting it on foot, his counsel, his time and his practical help were never asked for in vain on behalf of the Society, the constitution and rules of which he was largely responsible for framing. His was a familiar figure at the excursions of the Society, and he frequently presided at the indoor meetings. It will be remembered, also, that the very first expedition organized by the Society on July 12th, 1902, included a visit to Tickencote Church, which was described by MR. BARTON with the knowledge and appreciation rendered possible by his patient researches into its past records, and a long and careful study of its unique architectural features.

His paper entitled "An unnoticed battle," and dealing with the battle of Hornfield in 1470, was read before the Society in October last, and has since been printed in the Magazine. There is little doubt that had his life been spared, this paper would have been but the precursor of many such historical studies, equally carefully compiled and pleasantly written.

His book of Tickencote historical records, which will continue the possession in perpetuity of the Rectors of the parish, will ever remain as a monument of his intense interest in the history of the Church he served faithfully for nearly twenty years.

His summer holidays were usually spent in company with his great friend, the late Bishop of St. Albans, in the study of old cathedrals and ecclesiastical buildings both at home and abroad. The result of these trips was invariably a series of water-colour sketches of the places visited, executed by MR. BARTON, whose artistic skill enabled him to bring to bear, on his study of architecture and similar subjects, a trained æsthetic taste by no means inseparable from a mere knowledge of technical details.

Of the personal charm which endeared him to a very large circle of friends, this is, perhaps, not the place to speak, but this, at least, we may say, without fear of contradiction, that no one who came in contact with him could resist the impression that here was a true, cultured, English gentleman; and higher praise than this it would be difficult to give.

REVIEWS.



OAKHAM CASTLE: By PEARL FINCH. Oakham: C. Matkin, 1904. Demy 8vo., 64 pp. 17 illustrations. Price One Shilling.

This is a second edition of a small pamphlet, published some time ago, containing a much fuller account of the castle and other items of interest in and around the ancient town of Oakham.

Printing, paper and illustrations are excellent and reflect great credit on the printer.

The book opens with an account of the Manor of Oakham and its connection with the family of the Ferrers and is followed by a good description of the architectural features of the castle. The hall, which dates from 1180 is stated, by good authorities, to be the most perfect specimen of domestic architecture of the 12th century extant.

Short interesting biographies of the thirty-six owners of the castle, is a new feature of the present issue and all that is known of the origin of the unique custom for which Oakham is noted, viz:—"that every Peer, on his first passing through the town must leave a shoe from his horse, or a piece of money to have one made to be hung in the castle" is set forth in detail.

The ancient Markets and Fairs at Oakham, the old Butter Cross, Oakham Church, the Grammar School and Our Lady's Well are dwelt upon and add another feature to this interesting production. A list of the donors and the dates of the 154 horseshoes which now grace the walls of the interior of the castle is given as also diagrams by which the visitor may easily locate any shoe for which he seeks.

The author has evidently spent considerable time and trouble on the compilation of this little work and although we notice several "slips," scarcely inseparable from a book of this character, we are sure the volume will be welcomed by all those who love to linger over the stories of the past and especially by those who are residents or natives of the smallest, but by no means the least interesting, county in England.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, 1902-3.

The members of the Rutland Archæological Society may feel extremely gratified on the issue of the first annual report. Beginning with a list of the members of the various committees which include Archæology, Architecture, Botany, Geology, Ornithology, Photography and the Archæological Survey, followed by the rules, the report details the steps taken for the formation of the Society, and the next item shows that the present membership is no less than 101—no mean number for a County of such small area.

The finances are in an excellent state, the year closing with a balance in hand of £35 19s. 4d.

The amount of work got through during the period covered by the report is indicated by ten excursions to churches and various places of interest in the neighbourhood, and six meetings at which papers, all of an extremely interesting character, were read.

The Society has made an excellent beginning and we trust this satisfactory state of things will be long maintained.

A glance over the pages of this readable epitome of the Society's work during its first year of operations reveals the fact that, in Mr. Crowther-Beynon as Secretary, the members have secured, not only an enthusiast in matters Archæological but also a past master in the art of making, what is usually considered a dry-as-dust publication, most interesting reading.

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



THE April number of the Magazine recorded the proceedings of the Society up to the last of the winter indoor meetings. We have now to chronicle the Annual General Meeting held at Oakham on May 28th. The proceedings, presided over by the Rev. C. J. B. SCRIVEN, were chiefly of a routine character and the first Annual Report of the Society was read and adopted. This has now been printed and circulated among the members and shows the Society to be in a most satisfactory condition, both as to membership and funds. After the conclusion of the business at this meeting, a short excursion was carried out, the places visited being the site of Brooke Priory and the interesting little Church of St. Peter in the same hamlet. MR. GEORGE PHILLIPS kindly gave a most interesting account of both, but as his paper is printed *in extenso* in the present number, we need only refer our readers thereto.

Our next excursion was arranged for June 15th, when an inspection was made of a few more of the many architectural treasures of Stamford. MR. J. C. TRAYLEN, A.R.I.B.A. acted as guide, and the first item on the programme was the beautiful Church of S. Mary, the tower and spire of which is such a familiar object to the inhabitants of the district and is accounted one of the architectural gems of the neighbourhood. The church, moreover, well exemplifies the results of the modification in Perpendicular times of an early English building. After viewing S. Mary's Church, the party were conducted to the cellars beneath a house in S. Mary's square adjoining the Town Hall. Here some interesting remains of 15th century vaulting were found, the effect, however, being sadly marred by modern work introduced in the course of recent building operations on the opposite side of the street, some more examples of subterranean domestic architecture were examined, by the courtesy of MR. SCOTNEY, the occupier of the house. These remains were of earlier date, being of the 13th century. The next point visited was St. John's Church, which was described as being entirely of the Perpendicular period (circa 1450). Special attention was drawn to the fine tracery of the windows the remains of beautiful contemporary glass, now sadly imperfect, and to the exceptionally good roof. On the way to the Grammar School, where the party were hospitably entertained to tea by DR. and MRS. BARNARD, a short visit was paid to yet another vaulted cellar, under a house in course of demolition in High Street. This, like the first cellar inspected, is of 15th century date.

On July 5th, the kind services of MR. TRAYLEN, were again secured and an enjoyable afternoon was spent in visiting the churches of Little Casterton and Tinwell. At the former, the chief architectural features are of the Early English period, the original ground plan having been left undisturbed, though the addition of a clerestory in the 15th century, necessitated the abolition of the original single-span roof. A fine brass to the memory of Thomas Burton and Margaret his wife (14th century) is to be found on the chancel floor, while other features of note are the remains of a 15th century rood-screen, an elegant decorated piscina and a curious ornamental drain in the floor, south of the altar, the device being a large quatre-foil. The west end of this church (exterior) has more than once been illustrated, affording as it does, a good example of its class, with twin bell-turrets and lancet window in the west wall.

Proceeding hence to Tinwell, a short halt was made near the point where the Great North Road is crossed. Here, in a stone quarry, a very good section of the old Roman road may be examined. A short description of the methods of road making employed by the Romans, was given by MR. CROWTHER-BEYNON, the several layers of material being clearly discernible. On reaching Tinwell, MR. TRAYLEN proceeded to point out the chief features of the church, the oldest portion being the west tower, which is surmounted by one of the few English examples of the "saddle-back" roof. The early English portions consist of a very beautiful chancel arch and several triple lancet windows, ornamented externally with dog-tooth decoration. The tower has evidently been constructed with an idea of being used as a place of refuge and defence and is pierced with very military-looking loop-holes. The restoration of this church, which took place in the middle of the 19th century, has unfortunately robbed the building of some of its interest.

We cannot close this report without a brief allusion to the inseparable loss the Society has sustained through the death of the REV. M. BARTON, Rector of Tickencote. No one had the welfare of the Society more at heart or showed more readiness to devote his time and energies to its service.

MEDIEVAL FINDS AT PILTON AND OTHER PLACES IN RUTLAND.

A DISCOVERY in 1881 of six jugs and other pottery first directed attention to this site. The jugs were found in an old well in Pilton brickyard.

These relics probably mark the position of the lost village of Sculthorpe, mentioned in Domesday Book. Since the discovery of the above, and during the last three years, a considerable amount of broken pottery has been found in the same spot.

A little jar (not more than 3 inches high) was turned up in digging near Oakham Station during the last year, and is now in the possession of Mr. Higgs, a builder. Mr. Crowther-Beynon suggests that it may have been one of the *ampullae* worn by medieval pilgrims.

Two querns of late British or Roman date have been discovered. The first of these found in 1900 near Oakham Station, in a trench made beyond the railway crossing, and is now in the possession of Mr. Crowther-Beynon. The second, which is very similar, was found this year in front of the Manor House, Braunston. Both were about a foot beneath the surface. The second quern is in Mr. Higgs' possession.

Mr. Wing reports the discovery in 1901 of a lancet window, which he dates approximately at 1220, in the back of a cottage at Barrow. He believes it to have belonged to a grange of Vaudey Abbey (*Valle Dei*).

There were found in 1899 in a cottage at North Luffenham some stone slabs with the Digby arms; they are now kept at the Normanton Estate Works. The chief house of the Digbys in Rutland, was at Stoke Dry, where their monuments are in the church, but a branch of the family lived at North Luffenham, the site of their hall being traceable in a field near the the churchyard, and their monuments being in the church. The excellent preservation of these stones is due to the fact that they were turned face downwards to serve as floor slabs.

Extract from Report by Reginald Haines, Esq., M.A.,

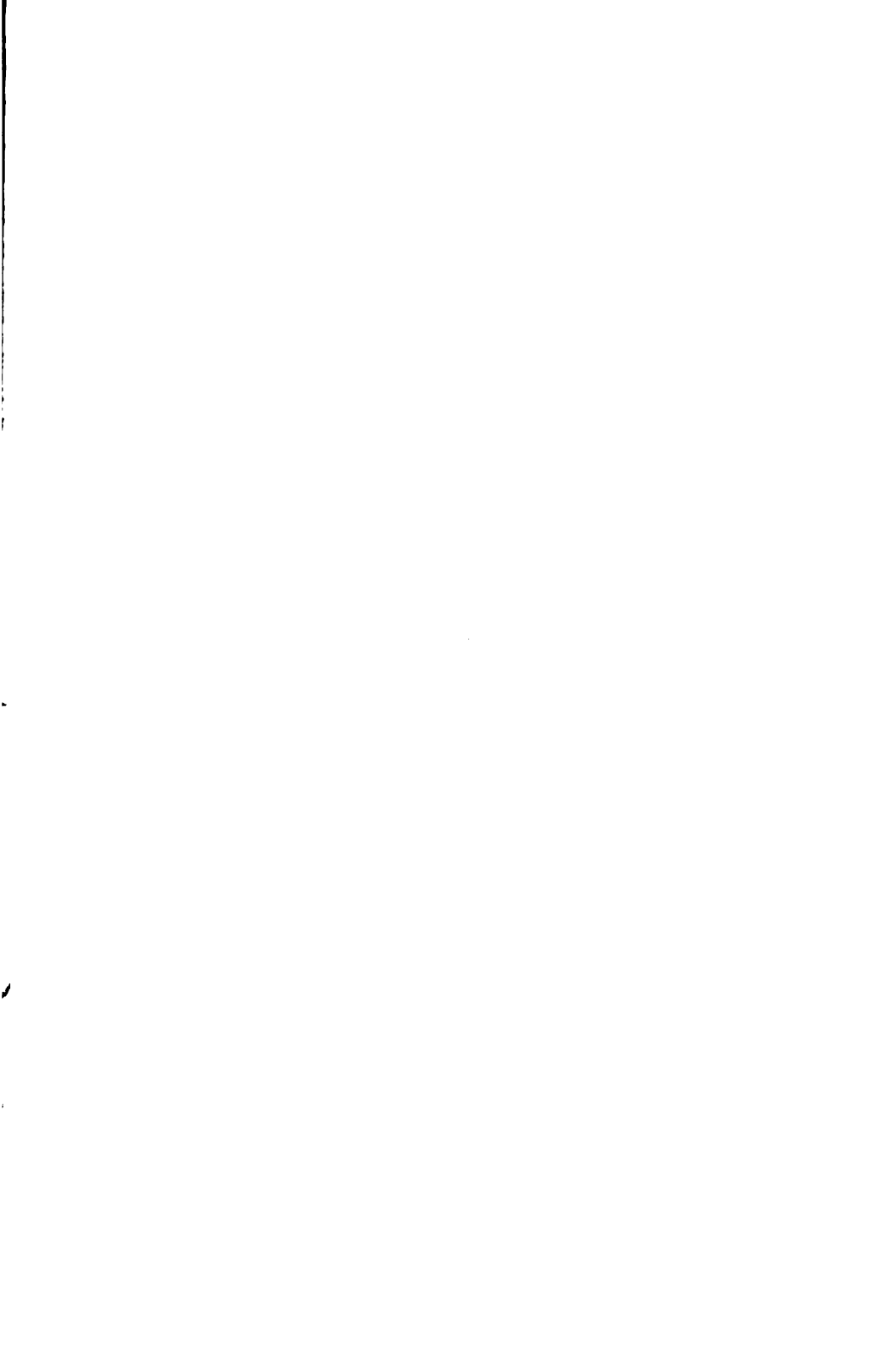
Local Secretary for Rutland to the Society of Antiquaries.
January, 1903.



Photo by

ASHWELL CHURCH.

G. Phillips.





THE
RUTLAND MAGAZINE
AND
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

ASHWELL.



THIS village is situate in the Hundred of Alstoe. It lies three miles north-east of Oakham, contains 1835 acres, and has a population of 225. The soil is about one-third redland, one-third good clay, one-third poor clay, and may roughly be divided as follows:—1400 acres pasture, 200 acres meadow and the remaining portion arable land.

In Saxon times it was called Exwelle, and seems to have been of sufficient consequence at the time of the Norman Survey as to be very particularly noticed. Earl Harold had two carucates of land here rateable to gelt (*i.e.*, land on which a tax was laid). Gozelin, a vassal of Earl Hugh, had two carucates and thirteen villeins and three bordars, who held their land on condition that they supplied their lord with poultry and eggs and other small provisions for his board or entertainment, they having between them five ploughs and sixteen acres of meadow.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the value was 100 shillings, and at the Norman survey £6. From this period there appears to be no account of the Manor until we find it in the possession of a family named Touchet, one of whom came over to this country with William the Conqueror, and the names of whose descendants frequently appear in English history. It is not known when this family became possessed of the Manor of Ashwell. In the reign of Henry II, Hugh

de Touchet gave to the Abbey of Leicester lands in Essewelle, which grant was confirmed by the King. The family had lands in Cheshire, Lincolnshire and elsewhere. Sir Richard Touchet did homage for his lands in 1314, and his son Sir Thomas Touchet was a benefactor of the Canons of Shrewsbury, and died in 1349. He was succeeded by his son, Sir John Touchet, who (according to *Wright's History of Rutland*) acknowledged that he held the Manor of Ashwell and appurtenances of Edward, the Black Prince, being part of the lands of Robert de Brus, attainted for high treason, by the service of the third part of a knight's fee.

Sir John married Joan, eldest daughter and co-heir of James, Lord Audley of Heleigh, Co. Stafford, and sister and co-heir of Nicholas, Lord Audley, from whom were descended the Earls of Castle Haven in Ireland. He was a distinguished officer in the wars in France, and having joined the Earl of Southampton in his expedition, fell in the engagement with the Spaniards at Rochelle, 1370. He was succeeded by his son, John, who left a son also Sir John, and the latter, on the death of his great uncle, Nicholas, Lord Audley, succeeded to the title and estates (1391), and was summoned to Parliament as Baron Audley. 4 Henry IV.

John Touchet, fourth Baron Audley, died December 19th, 1408, leaving his son and heir James (then about ten years old) two parts of the Manor of Ashwell. James succeeded as fifth Baron Audley in 1421, and distinguished himself in the French wars under Henry V. In 1457 he was sent by Queen Margaret to encounter Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, in his passage from Ludlow (being in arms on behalf of the House of York), where he was defeated and slain in the battle of Blore Heath, 37 Hen. VI. (1458). His first wife was Margaret, daughter of William, Lord Ross of Hamlake (whose will appears in *Gibbon's Early Lincoln Wills*, p. 136). His second wife was Eleanor, natural daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by Constance, daughter of Edmund de Langley, Duke of York (see *Gibbon's Wills*, p. 106), and by her he had three sons, Sir Humphrey, slain at Tewkesbury, Edmund, Bishop of Salisbury, and Thomas, who died unmarried; and three daughters.

John Touchet, his son by the first marriage, became sixth Baron in 1458, and changed sides in the struggle between Lancaster and York. He became an ardent supporter of Edward IV., and was chosen by that monarch one of the guardians of the infant Edward V. He seems to have been in favour with Richard III., under whom he became Lord Treasurer of England (1484), and died in 1491. His wife was Anne, daughter and heiress of SIR THOMAS ITCHINGHAM by whom he had JAMES, seventh Baron, and three daughters, one of whom (Anne) married Sir John

Wingfield, of Letheringham, Co. Suffolk, and ancestor of the Wingfields of Tickencote. James, Lord Audley, joined in the Cornish Insurrection for Perkin Warbeck, and being taken prisoner in the battle of Blackheath, was drawn from Newgate to Tower Hill, in his own coat of arms painted on paper, but reversed and torn, and then beheaded (1497). His honours were forfeited, but in 1534 his son John had restitution of the lands, the title having been restored in 1513.

Henry, the next holder of the title was in the famous battle of Zutphen, in 1586, where for his gallant conduct he was made a knight bannaret. The tenth Lord Audley was created by James I. Earl of Castlehaven for his great services in Ireland, where at the battle of Kinsale, although severely wounded, he was victorious. Mervin, the second Earl, was, in 1631, convicted of assisting in a rape on his own lady (says *Bolton's Extinct Peerage*) for which he was beheaded and two of his servants hanged. His eldest son, James, was in 19 Chas. I. (1643) restored to the title and dignity of Lord Audley and Earl of Castlehaven. He was engaged in the Irish Wars, being a commander in King Charles' forces there. The title became extinct in 1777 when George Thicknesse assumed the name of Tuchet and the title in right of his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the last Baron.

The following members of this family had summons to attend Parliament:—

William Tuchet, 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, Edward I.

John Tuchet de Audley, 6, 7, 8, Henry IV.

James Tuchet de Audley, 8 Henry V., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 33 Henry VI.

John Tuchet de Audley, 39 Henry VI., 1, 2, 6, 9, 12, 22 Edward IV., 1 Richard III.

John Tuchet de Audley, 6, 7, 14, 21, 25, 28, 31, 33, 36, 37, 38 Henry VIII., 1, 5, 6, 7, Edward VI., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Philip and Mary, 1, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23 Elizabeth.

Henry Tuchet de Audley, 31 Elizabeth.

George Tuchet de Audley, 35, 39, 43 Elizabeth, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 12 James I.

Mervyn Tuchet de Audley 19, 21 James I., 1, 3, 4 Charles I.

James Tuchet de Audley, 15 Charles I., 13, 31, 32, Charles II.

Mervyn Tuchet de Audley, 1 James II.

It has been mentioned above that the lands were forfeited in 1497, and in the reign of Henry VIII. the Manor of Ashwell passed to the King, under whom the lands were granted to Brian Palmes or Palmer. By an inquisition 7 Henry VIII. (1515) it appears that Brian Palmes held the

Manor with its appurtenances, but by what service the inquisition does not show. He fixed his residence in the village, and was succeeded by his descendants for several generations, and the presentation of the Rectory was in their hands until 1680 or thereabouts. We find Guido Palmer was High Sheriff of the County in 1607 and again in 1617 and also in 1625.

During the latter part of the reign of Charles I. the Palmers fell on troublous times. From the State Papers we cull the following:—28th July, 1644, Sir Guy Palmer is assessed at £1,500. On 9th June, 1646, he compounded on Newark articles, and is noted as ordered to bring in his particulars. The sequestration of his estate for non-payment is taken off, on giving his bond to abide the orders of the Committee. On March 9th, 1647, he was fined £3,905. Sir Bryan Palmer, his son, compounded in 1646, and is ordered to pay a fine of £681.

But in 1714 the Manor had evidently passed into the hands of the ancestors of the present patron of the Rectory—Viscount Downe—for we find Bartholomew Burton presenting in that year. He is followed by William Burton and John Christopher Burton, fifth Viscount Downe.

The seventh Viscount Downe, better known in Rutland as the Hon. William Henry Dawnay, held the Manor until his death in 1857. He contested the County in 1841 as a Conservative, against G. J. Heathcote and the Hon. C. J. Noel, who represented the Liberal interest. It was a closely contested election, and, from a glance over a collection of broadsides, squibs and other election literature in our possession, we conclude a most vituperative one on both sides. It is the only instance in which a Noel has been defeated for Rutland.

The Manor was sold by the eighth Viscount to Westley Richards, Esq., who, on his death in 1897, left it to his daughter, Lady Bromley, for life.

RECTORS OF ASHWELL.

Unless otherwise stated the Institution is on death of previous Rector.

<i>Date of Institution.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>
1244	John de Assewell, Clerk and Sub-Deacon	Lady Elizabeth Touchet de Touchet
1278	Roger de Holt	Thomas Touchet
1315	Robert, son of Robert Louet, acolyte on resignation of Roger de Holt	Sir Robert Touchet, Knt. do.
1322	Robert Louet, on resign. of Robert Louet	Sir Thomas Touchet
1349	Roger de Stowe	Edward, Prince of Wales
1361	Thomas Wyke	John, Bishop of Bath and Wells; John Harewell, Chapl. to the Black Prince; William, Bp. of St. Asaph; William Spridlington; John de Fordham and Alan de Stoke, Exors. of the Will of Edward, Prince of Wales. (The Black Prince died June 8, 1376).
1379	John de Langeford	John Dabriscouste, Knt. do.
1385	Thomas Pykewell, on resign. of John de Langeford	Lady Elizabeth Audley
1385	William Jollife on resign. of Thomas Pykewell	
1433	William Hyde	

<i>Date of Institution.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>
1458	John Yeus	John Audley, son and heir of James Lord Audley
1465	John Vernam, on resig. of John Yews	do.
1471	William Wareyn, presb. Rector of Yatesbury, dioc. Sarum, on exchange with John Vernam	do.
1471	John Vernam, on resig. William Wareyn	do.
1473	John Baret, on resig. John Vernam	do.
1482	John Dorman, on resig. John Baret	do.
1485	Henry Porter	John Vernam, Maurice Berkley, Edward Barkley and William Overton by grant <i>pro hac vice</i> from John Audley, Knt.
1486	John Vernam, on resig. of Henry Porter	John, Lord Audley
1489	Thomas Horne	do.
1493	John Haster... ..	Elizabeth, Duchess of Suffolk, by grant <i>pro hac vice</i> James, Lord Audley
1518	Miles Hagg, LL.B.	John Roclyff, Knt., John Fitz James, Esq., Brian Palmes, Jar., Nicholas Palmes and Thomas Tomlyn: feoffees of the Manor of Ashwell to the use of Guy Palmes, dead.
1529	Robert Babthorpe, M.A., on resignation of Miles Hagg	Wm. Babthorp, of Osgodbi, Esq., by grant from Bryan Palmes, Esq. Pension £13. 6. 8.
1570	9 Mar. Leonard Baitson.	Margaret Palmes
	(No record).	
1611	16 July. Daniel Cooke, on death of Stephen Beaver. Buried 21 Jan., 1644	Francis Palmes, Kt.
1644	29 Mar. Thomas Mason. This Rector was immediately ejected, according to <i>Walker's Suffering of the Clergy</i> . As a Loyalist he became obnoxious to the Puritans, was several times imprisoned, plundered and otherwise maltreated. On two different occasions he was sent prisoner to Nottingham Castle for reading the Common Prayer in private families. He became, at length, so much of the Church Militant that he actually got command of an independent company at Belvoir Castle, and once escorted the King from Newark to Banbury. RICHARD LEVETT was the intruding minister. He signs the Register as Rector from 1646 to 1660, when THOMAS MASON, after 16 years sequestration, was restored and held the Rectory 20 years. He was buried 31 Oct., 1680.	
1680	19 Nov. MATTHEW MASON.	Mary, Countess of Exeter
1714	22 Ap. JOHN ISAAC, M.A., died 5 Aug., 1743, and was buried at Whitwell	Bartholomew Burton, Esq.
1743	11 Nov. EDWARD GREGORY, M.A.	Geo. Gregory, Esq., for this turn from B. Burton, Esq.
1759	3 Nov. ROBIE SHERWIN, M.A.	William Burton.
1802	24 June ROBERT WALKER, B.A.	John Christopher Burton (5th Viscount Downe
1803	11 Dec. HON. THOMAS DAWNEY	do.
1850	23 Feb. THOMAS YARD, M.A.	Wm. Henry, 7th Viscount Downe
1875	THOMAS HENRY JONES, M.A.	Hugh Richard, Viscount Downe
1889	HENRY B. UPCHER, M.A.	do.
1899	WELBORE MACARTHY, late Archdeacon of Calcutta	do.
1902	J. W. ADAMS, V.C.	do.
1904	5 Mar. EVAN HUGHES, M.A.	do.

THE CHURCH is dedicated to St. Mary the Virgin. The living is a rectory, net yearly value of £320 with residence and including 130 acres of glebe. It is in the gift of Viscount Downe.

By the munificence of the late patron the Church, which is an ancient fabric, was thoroughly restored in 1851, under the direction of Mr. W. Butterfield, architect, and conveys some idea of the internal arrangements of a Church as it appeared in the Middle Ages, when the interior of the massive walls, pierced with deeply splayed windows, were enriched with frescoes and painted windows, and images, relics, rood-screen, chantry chapels, various altars, and costly tombs were amongst its prominent features.

The plan of the Church consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north chantry, south chantry, south porch and tower at the west end. Externally the fabric is Decorated, with the exception of the outer doorway of the porch, which is Early English. The oldest part of the fabric is the nave, the pillars and arches of which may date from the close of the 12th century or the beginning of the 13th. The nave is of four bays, and has pointed chamfered arches, all under hood-moulds having head terminations. Those on the south side are supported on octagonal pillars and those on the north side by cylindrical pillars, each capital having a band of nail-head ornament. The absence of clerestory windows, and the plain trussed rafter roofs being of a high pitch, renders the interior rather sombre.

The chancel is deserving of careful inspection. The east window is of five lights, is a good specimen of reticulated tracery, and filled with rare stained glass, to which we shall refer later. In the south wall are sedilia for three priests. The canopies are cinquefoiled, and the mouldings are enriched with the ball flower. These seats, which are non-graduated, were for the use of the priests and deacons at the administration of the Holy Eucharist. Eastward of the sedilia is a piscina of two basins under one hoodmould, having masque terminations. This water drain was a necessary appendage to the altar for pouring away the water in which the priest washed his hands. In the north wall is a wide semi-circular headed recess of considerable span. It contains a foliated canopy with Tau crosses in the soffit on each side. It originally contained the alabaster effigy of a priest described below. Since the restoration in 1851 a marble reredos, inlaid with alabaster has been erected. It is in five compartments, one containing the sacred monogram.

At the east end of the north aisle, almost hidden by the organ, is a remarkable architectural composition of much richness. It was, perhaps, the tomb of the founder of the Church. Two arched recesses, with ball flower in the mouldings, are included under a pedimented crocketed canopy terminating in a finial.

There is a trefoil-headed piscina in the wall of the south aisle, which indicates that a chapel existed there. It is under a hoodmould having a head and masque terminations.

In the north chantry, projecting from the eastern respond, is a small basin piscina. It has no recess. There is a bracket having the nail head ornament in the east wall, and also a trefoil-headed tabernacle under a hoodmould. The chantry is divided from the chancel by an oak screen, and is used as a vestry. The south chantry is divided from the aisle and chancel by oak screens, under chamfered arches springing from corbels, one of which has a band of nail head ornament, and the other consists of a head.

The floor of the nave is laid with red, blue and white encaustic tiles. Those on the chancel floor exhibit shields containing the arms of Dawnay and Bagot.

The FONT, which was presented by Viscountess Downe, is of stone, octagonal in shape, each face having a trefoil or quatrefoil under a triangular head. The PULPIT, given by the Hon. Miss Dawnay, is of carved oak resting on a stone pedestal. The LECTERN is a handsome brass eagle, and contains the following inscription:—"In Memoriam by Parishioners and Friends of Rev. Thomas Henry Jones M.A. 13 years Rector of this parish. Died at Ashwell, Mar. 15, 1889." Two handsome brass double lamp standards in the chancel were presented by the late Mrs. Ritchie.

MONUMENTS.—Three of these are ancient and of extreme interest. In the north chantry is a noble alabaster effigy of a priest, almost life size. It is supported by a freestone pedestal, a portion of the cornice of which is enriched by the ball flower, two of the sides being pierced with a quatrefoil, and the panel below the shaven crown of the recumbent figure is diapered. Mr. Bloxham assigns this monument to the reign of Henry VII. (1485-1509) or a little earlier. The effigy is dressed in chasuble, alb with its apparel, stole and maniple over the left arm. The monument has been gilded and coloured, portions of each being still visible between the folds of the sacerdotal robe; and there is a fleur-de-lis remaining. The monument has no inscription. In the south chantry there is a wooden effigy of a knight, originally painted in proper colours. This deserves notice as having been made hollow from the first, with an orifice to allow the sap to exude. A similar example of hollow effigies may be seen in the Church at Clifton Reynes, near Olney. It is probably the monument of one of the last of those bands of Crusaders, who left their native shores for the purpose of recovering the Holy Land from the infidels, under the banner of the Cross. Its date may be assigned to the latter part of the reign of Henry III. or the beginning of that of Edward I. (*circa* 1280). It is in the military costume of that period, but whether the coif de mail and hanberk ever represented mail armour cannot now be ascertained. There is no shield. The sword belt passes obliquely over the hips, and it is attached to the scabbard in a manner that gives the sword a slanting direction; the handle is gone. The hands are up-lifted, in the attitude of prayer. If the legs and feet ever appeared in chausses of mail, no trace of mail can be discovered on them now. One foot rests on the back of a lion, and the other below against its side. The head rests on two cushions, the upper one lozenge shaped, the lower one square. The surcoat part of the effigy is hollow, and as the inner surface is smooth, it would seem that the artist cut away the centre portions of the wood before it was placed upon the slab that received it.

In the same chantry under the window is also a fine incised slab, commemorating John and Rose Vernam, the parents of John Vernam, Prebendary of Salisbury and Hereford. John, who died January 20th, 1480, is vested in gown with gypciere and baselard hanging from his girdle. The two effigies are cut upon the marble slab, within a border containing the following inscription :—

✠ *Hic jacent Johannes Vernam et Rosa uxor ejus
parentes Magistri Johannis Vernam Canonici
Ecclesie Cath. Sar. et Here. qui quid Johannes
obit xx die Januarii Anno Dom. m.cccc. octogesimo.
Et Rosa memorata obit decimo septimo die mensis
Decembris Anno Domini m.cccc. septuagesimo nono
quod animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.*

The slab has been much disfigured by the irrepressible carvers of initials.

Under a handsome marble canopy, enriched with crockets and finial, is a brass on which is the following inscription :—

Honor et Amor.

Sacred to the memory of the beloved wife of Westley Richards and daughter of Vere Fane Esqr. formerly of Little Ponton, in the County of Lincoln. She was born 8 Sep. 1823 died 14 Dec. 1847 and is buried at Erdington in the County of Warwick. Also to the memory of Westley Richards of Ashwell who was born at Edgbaston in the County of Warwick on the 8 August 1814. Died at Ashwell 26 May 1897.

Two ancient brasses are affixed to the east wall of the north chantry, and contain the following curious inscriptions :

ELIZABETH WILCOCKS, SOMETIME SERVANT unto the Right Worshipful Sir John Stanhope of Elvaston, in the County of Derby, Knight, did by her last will and testament give unto the poore of the several parishes of Aswell in the County of Rutland, of Elvaston in the said County of Derby and of St. Peter's in the town of Derby, one mesuage or tenement with the appurtenances scituat and being nigh St. Peters Bridg-end in Derby aforesaid nowe or late in the tenure or occupation of one Anthony Spicer the rents issues and profits thereof yearly to be distributed amongst the poore of the said parishes upon the feast day of St. Thomas the Apostle by her executors during their lives and after their decease by the parsons and vicars and churchwardens of the said parishes tyme being for ever in manner and form following (viz) To the poor of the parish of Aswell aforesaid the one half of the yearly profits of the said mesuage or tenement and the other half of the profits of the said mesuage or tenement to be equally divided into two parts and one part thereof to the poor of the said parish of Elvaston and the other part thereof to the poor of the said parish of St. Peters. Shee died the 22 day of July anno dni. 1648.

The other plate has the following inscription :—

HERE LYETH THE BODVE OF MARGARET
THE WIFE OF FRANCIS PALMES ESQ. mother
of Sir Francis Palmes, Knight, and of Isabel wife of John
Acclome Esq.



Photo by

ASHWELL CHURCH.

G. Phillips.

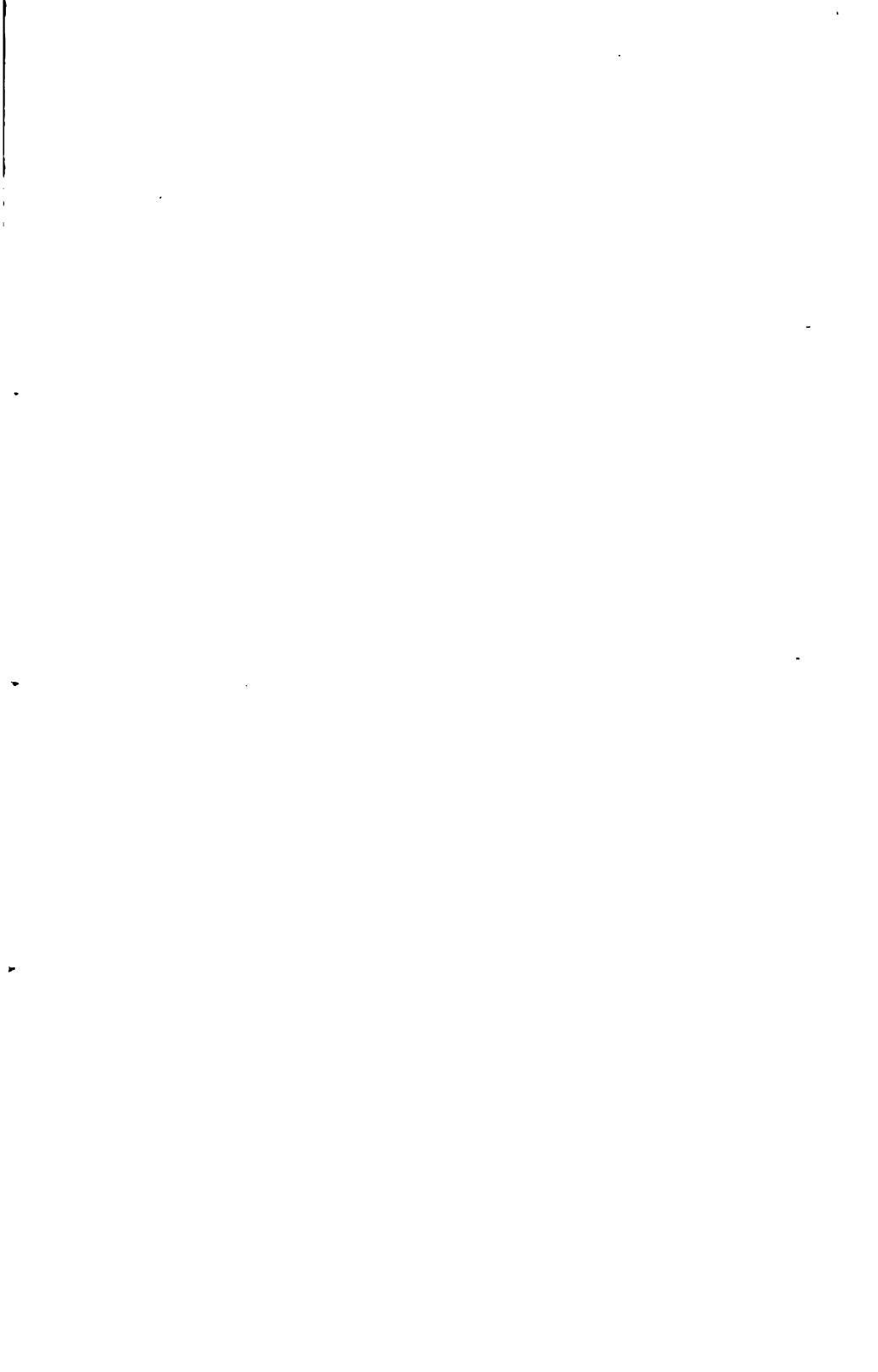




Photo by

**WOODEN EFFIGY OF KNIGHT.
ASHWELL CHURCH.**

G. Phillips.

This Margaret was dau. of Roger Corbet of Moreton Corbet in the Co. of Salop Esq. begotten of the body of Anne dau. of Andrew Lord Windsor and Elizabeth Blunt who died 30 Henry VIII. sone of Thomas Windsor and Elizabeth Andrewes 1 Hen. VII. sone of Myles Windsor and Joane Greene 1400 sonne of Richard Windsor and Christian Falconer 6 Hen. VI. sonne of Bryan Windsor and Alice Drew 22 Ric. II. son of Sir Myles Windsor Knight & Alice Windham 11 Ric. II. son of Sir James Windsor, Knight & Elizabeth Streche 45 Ed. III. son of Richard Windsor & Julyan Mullens 41 Ed III. son of Sir Rich^d Windsor Knight, & Julyan Stapleton 34 Ed I. son of William Windsor & Margaret Drockenford obit 7 Ed I. son of W^m Windsor Knight Baron Windsor, son of W^m Windsor and Editha Plantaginet Ric I. son of W^m Windsor Baron Henry II. son of Will. Windsor Baron, son of Walter Windsor Knight son of Oterus Windsor that was Guardian or Castellaine of Windsor Castle in the time of William the Conqueror.

The said Roger Corbet her father was son of Sir Robert Corbet & Elizabeth Vernon 5 Hen VIII son of Sir Richard Corbet & Elizabeth Devereux who died 8 Henry VII son of Sir Roger Corbet & Elizabeth Hopton Ed IV. son of Robert Corbet & Margaret Mallerie 8 Hen V. son of Sir Roger Corbet & Margaret Erdington 10 Ric. II. son of Sir Robert Corbet & Elizabeth 40 Ed. III. son of Sir Thomas Corbet & Amilia 1 Ed. II. son of Sir Rob^t Corbet & Mawde Tedeshall Ed. I. son of Sir Rich Corbet & Penella son of Sir Rich Corbet Joane Turret in the time of King John son of Sir Roger Corbet son of W^m Corbet son of Roger Fitz Corbet in the time of Will. the Conq. The said Margaret lived a widow XXXV yeares six months & od dayes & died here at Ashwell in Rutland in May in the first year of King James the first in the 78 year of her age Anno dni 1603.

THE EXTERIOR.—A profusion of ball flower is very noticeable, which gives the windows a very rich appearance. It runs along the string course of the nave and chancel, and decorates the soffits and drip moulds of most of the windows, the cornice, consisting of heads, the ball flower and the four-leaved flower above increasing the effect. The hollow of the hoodmould of the east chancel window, of five lights, in addition to its profusion of quatrefoils, is filled with the ball flower, and there is a continuous trail of the same ornament round the windows that light the north chantry. The other windows are mostly square headed. The tower is Decorated, with a low pyramidal roof. It is built in alternate courses of light and dark stone, a mode of constructional ornament not unfrequent in Rutland. A lych-gate and stone cross were erected in the course of the restoration in 1851. There is a 13th century coffin lid in the churchyard.

STAINED GLASS.—All the aisle windows are filled with light-coloured stained glass of a diapered pattern.

The east window of five lights is filled with very fine stained glass. The subject of the three central lights is the Transfiguration, on each side of which are angels holding scrolls with legends. The ten large quatrefoils are composed of the heavenly host, with musical instruments and crowns,

and in the eight segments of quatrefoils the arms of Dawney, Newton, Percy, Etton, Legard, Pleydell and Burton are inserted. At the base of the window are names of Dawney and an inscription in Latin, setting forth that the window was set up at the cost of three nephews to the memory of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Dawney, the late Rector of the parish. The window was designed and executed by Messrs. M. & A. O'Connor, of Berners St., London, and it is a most successful monument of their skill. The drawings throughout are very artistic, and the prevailing rich silvery hue has a beautiful effect with the brilliant colouring of the figures.

The same artists also painted the west window erected to the memory of Viscount Downe, the restorer of the Church. The design consists of two very carefully treated single subjects. Noah bearing the ark, and Solomon bearing the sceptre and model of the temple. In the top quatrefoil are the armorial bearings of Viscount Downe and this inscription runs along the base of the window:—

To the honour of God, and in memory of William Henry, 7th Viscount Downe, this window is dedicated by the parishioners of Ashwell, A.D. 1858.

The figures are richly draped and upon grisaille grounds under rich canopies.

The two windows in the south chantry are filled with stained glass, the artist being Mons. Gerenté, who also painted the east window of Preston Church in this County. The colouring does not contrast favourably with the east window, and the drawings would not obtain general approval.

CHURCH PLATE.—There are here a cup, paten, flagon, and alms-dish of silver gilt, a pewter paten, two dishes of base metal, a glass water-cruet, a gilt bronze baptismal scallop shell, a pewter gilt baptismal ewer, and a pair of brass candlesticks for use on the retable.

The cup is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and weighs 21 oz. 6 dr. The diameter of the bowl at the mouth is $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. and the depth $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. It has five Hall marks—(1) I K, John Keith; (2) lion; (3) leap; (4) old English O, the London date letter for 1840; (5) head of the Queen. On the foot, underneath, the (2) lion and (1) I K are repeated. The bowl is bell shaped; the knob is handsomely embossed and studded with six bosses; the hexagonal foot stands on knobs placed one under each of the six angles or junctions of the arcs. On the foot is incised the sacred monogram; underneath the foot are the Downe arms, surmounted by a coronet, and, below the arms, the inscription: "In honorem dei et in usum ecclesiæ parochialis de Ashwell hunc calicem dedit Gulielmus Henricus vicecomes de Downe A° dñi MDCCCL."

The paten is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. It bears five Hall marks, the same as on the cup above. There is a

slight circular depression, within which is a further depression formed by six concave arcs meeting in the centre, where is engraved the sacred monogram on a five-pointed star within a circle. A quarter of an inch from the edge is a beautiful and elaborate beading. Round the rim, in old English letters, each $\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, is engraved the following inscription:—"Per ✠ mysterium ✠ sanctæ ✠ incarnationis ✠ tuæ ✠ libra ✠ nos ✠ domine ✠." Underneath the paten occur the Downe arms, coronet, and inscription as on the cup above, with the words, "hanc patinam," in the place of "hunc calicem," and the word vicecomes is given in two words, "vice comes."

The flagon is $9\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, 1 in. in diameter at the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base, and 4 in. at the widest part. It is shaped like a jug; the lid is a cross set in a frame; it has a spout and handle ornamented with two broad bands, filled in with chased work. It bears five Hall marks, the same as on the cup and paten. Underneath the flagon, with the exception of the words "hanc ampulam" for "hunc calicem," are the Downe, coronet, and inscription as on the cup.

The water cruet is one foot in height, and has a silver-gilt stopper, and forms part of the gift of Lord Downe.

The alms-dish is of some base metal; round the edge is inscribed in old English letters, $\frac{3}{4}$ th of an inch long, each word separated by ✠ "Domine dominus noster quam admirabile est nomen tuam in univ[er]sa terra." Underneath the dish, round the edge, occurs the same inscription as on the cup, the words "hanc lancem" being substituted for the words "hunc calicem."

The above are of "modern Medieval" type.

The pewter paten is quite plain, circular in shape; it has a slight indentation, and a beading $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the edge of the rim. It is not used, but is carefully preserved.

The two dishes are 10 in. in diameter. One is inscribed, in old English lettering, "Lay up for yourselves treasures upon heaven; the other, "Lay up for yourselves treasures upon earth;" the letters are each half an inch long. Beneath each dish are the arms, inscription, etc., as on the cup, substituting the words "hanc scutullam" or "hunc calicem." A holly leaf separates each word in the inscription, excepting the first and last, which are separated by a Maltese cross. There are not any Hall marks on either of the dishes.

The Baptismal ewer is $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and the circumference at the broadest part is $18\frac{1}{2}$ in. The lid is surmounted with a Maltese cross. In the front, on the body, is inscribed the sacred monogram, below which is a chased belt edged with a beading, with a carbuncle set in the centre. It was presented to the church by Mrs. Cumberbatch, sister to a former rector, the Rev. Thomas Henry Jones, M.A. (1886).

BELLS.—There are six bells, on which are the following inscriptions:—

1. ✠ *Misericordias Domini in eternum cantabo. B.B. 1850.*
E et G Mears Londini fecerunt.
2. *EX DONO BARTHOLEMÆI BVRTON ARMIGERI ANNO DOM 1760.*
JOHN CHAMBERLAIN C. W. THO. HEDDERLY FOVNDER.
3. *GOD SAVE QVEEN ANNE ANNO DOMINI 1708.*
4. *TEMPORE JOHANNI BVLL ET NICHOLAI COALE WARDENS 1708.*
5. *EDWD ARNOLD LEICESTER 1786. O O*
6. *Hec Campana Sacra Fiat Trinitate Beata 1708.*

The donor of the 1st bell was the brother-in-law of Canon Yard, a former rector—Beckford Bevan, Esq. His initials are upon it.

The Gleaning-bell is rung at 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. during harvest.

The Pancake-bell is rung at noon on Shrove-Tuesday.

We have to thank the Rev. Evan Hughes for assistance rendered, and Mr. C. K. Morris for excerpts from his copy of Wright's "History of Rutland." The list of Rectors and Patrons has been extracted from the late Rev. M. Barton's MSS. The following works have also been put under contribution: Smith's translation of "Domesday Book," Collins's "Peerage," Palgrave's "Parliamentary Writs," "Calendars of State Papers" (British Museum), Hope's "Church Plate of Rutland," North's "Church Bells of Rutland," Cox's "Magna Britannica," Laird's "History of Rutland," "The Associated Architectural Societies Reports," and "The Stamford Mercury."

THE EDITOR.

FATAL STORM IN RUTLAND IN 1745.

THE following appeared in the *Penny London Post*, July, 1745:—

"We are advised from Market Orton (Overton) in the County of Rutland, that on Monday last they had a violent storm of thunder and lightning, whereby the upper part of a windmill at that place was quite destroyed, two of the sails broke, the axle-tree split to pieces, and John Cronfield, the master of the mill, and John Kirchen, servant of the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, minister of Market Orton, who went to shelter himself, were struck dead; and a boy who was with them had his face scorched and his hair singed, and what is more remarkable, a shilling and a sixpence in one of the men's pockets was melted all round the edges."

RECORDS OF THE PAST IN RUTLAND

PLACE NAMES.



THE origin of the name of the smallest county in England, which has taxed the inventive faculties of topographers from time to time, has given birth to at least one fable which survives to the present day. It is, therefore, fitting that in an endeavour to extract something of the history of the past from the place-names of Rutland, we should take as the starting-point the name of the County.

The early Chronicles, the Saxon Chronicle, Simeon of Durham, Florence of Worcester, and William of Malmesbury, while referring to its surrounding neighbours, make no mention of Rutland, and, although the name appears in Domesday Book, compared with Leicester, Notts. and Lincolnshire, it has quite a modern history as a shire, and would seem to have been carved out of one or more of those counties.

The early history of this county can scarcely be separated from that of the surrounding districts. In British times it was part of that tribe whom the Romans called Coritani, which included Northants., Leicester, Rutland, Derbyshire, Notts. and Lincolnshire. After the Roman legions became possessed of the greater part of the kingdom, this district being subdued by Publius Ostorius under the Emperor Claudius, Rutland was included in their division of Flavia Cæsariensis, *i.e.*, the country north of the Thames as far as the Humber and Mersey. During the Saxon Heptarchy it formed part of the kingdom of Mercia, which included the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, Chester, Stafford, Worcester, Oxford, Salop, Warwick, Derby, Bucks, Northampton, Notts., Lincoln, Beds., Rutland, part of Herts. and Huntingdon, and after the union of all the kingdoms under one monarch it appears to have been in the possession of the Crown.

Professor Maitland, in "Domesday Book and Beyond," investigating the evolution of shires in Anglo-Saxon times, says:—"The exceedingly neat and artificial scheme of political geography that we find in the Midlands, in the country of the true shires, forcibly suggests deliberate delimitation for military purposes. Each shire is to have its borough in its middle. Each shire takes its name from its borough." Following this line of argument, the county now called Rutland should have been named Oakhamshire, because there is no doubt that Oakham was a town before Rutland was made a shire.

Wright, in his "History of Rutland," says:—"The first sheriff of this county of whom I find any mention is Richard de Humet, constable of Normandy, in the time of Henry II., to whom the King granted the custody of this county, in the tenth year of his reign, and therefore it is to be presumed that Rutland was made a county of itself about that year." This would bring us to the year 1163. It is evident, however, that at the time of the Norman Conquest some portion, at least, of the lands within the present boundaries of the county went by the name of Roteland, for in Domesday Book we there find scheduled the lands held by Gilbert de Gaunt as follows:—"Likewise he holds in the same manor (Empingham) seven hides and a half and one bovate of land of the king's soke of Roteland."

It is not within the scope of this paper to enter into a discussion on the original boundaries of the shire—that subject of itself might easily form an interesting paper—but it will suffice to state that at the time of the Norman Conquest parts of Rutland now included within its boundaries were in the shires of Northampton and Notts., and really only a very small portion bore the name of Roteland.

Our present purpose is to endeavour to find the reason for the name, and before going further it would not be out of place, perhaps, to review the theories which have been advanced by historians and topographers.

We may dismiss at once the fable that a certain Mercian king, whose name, by the way, is not mentioned, having a favourite named Rut or Roet, gave him "as much land in this part of his kingdom as he could ride round in a day, and he, riding about the land now made into a county within the time appointed, had it therefore given him, and he imposed upon it the name of Rut's land now for brevity sake called Rutland."

Camden says:—"In regard, therefore, that the earth of this county is in many places so ruddy that it colours the fleeces of the sheep, and considering that the Saxons called a red colour Roet or Rud, why may we not suspect that Rutland was so named, quasi Redland."

Wright, after banishing the "Rut" fable as not probable, says:—"Another opinion (a little, and but a little, more probable) is that it took that name from the ruddy complexion of the soil, which notwithstanding I never perceived but in one part of the county, and that about Glaiston. And no doubt there is few shires in England but produce a mould of the same colour in some parts or other. To these, therefore, let me add one etymology more, which is that Rotelandia may possibly be so named from its circular form, quasi Rotunda-landia, or Rotundlandia, which by contraction, leaving out the n and d for the more easie pronunciation, makes Rotulandia."

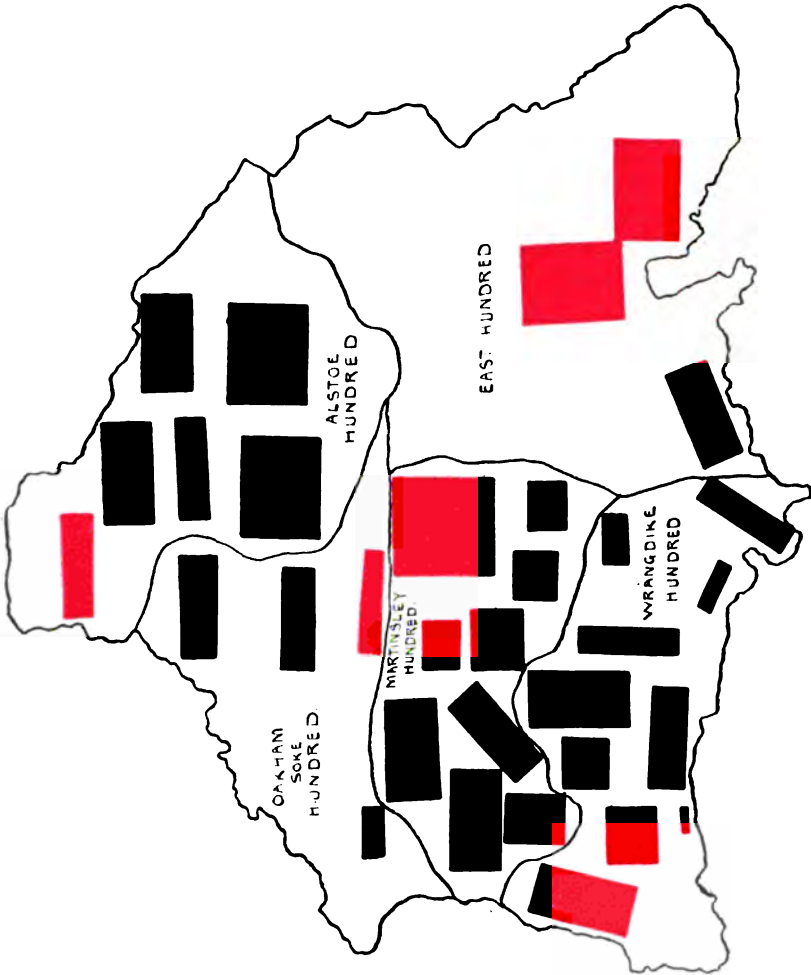
MARTINSLEY HUNDRED.				ALSTOE HUNDRED.			
Ayston	...	...	590	Ashwell	...	...	600
Edith Weston	...	...	400	Burley	...	...	1507
Hambleton	...	...	1940	Cottesmore	...	...	1597
Lyndon	...	...	450	Market Overton	...	...	900
Manton	...	...	350	Teigh	...	...	978
Preston	...	...	734	Whissendine	...	...	600
Ridlington	...	...	1013				
Uppingham...	...	...	908				---
Wing	...	...	685				
			<hr/>				
Total	...	...	7160	Total	...	...	6182

The map shown is drawn to scale—one inch to the mile—reduced for purposes of illustration. The red portions denote the number of acres of red land in the respective parishes. A glance will show how this is distributed, and I think we may safely say that there is ample evidence that this colour would be a predominant feature of the landscape.

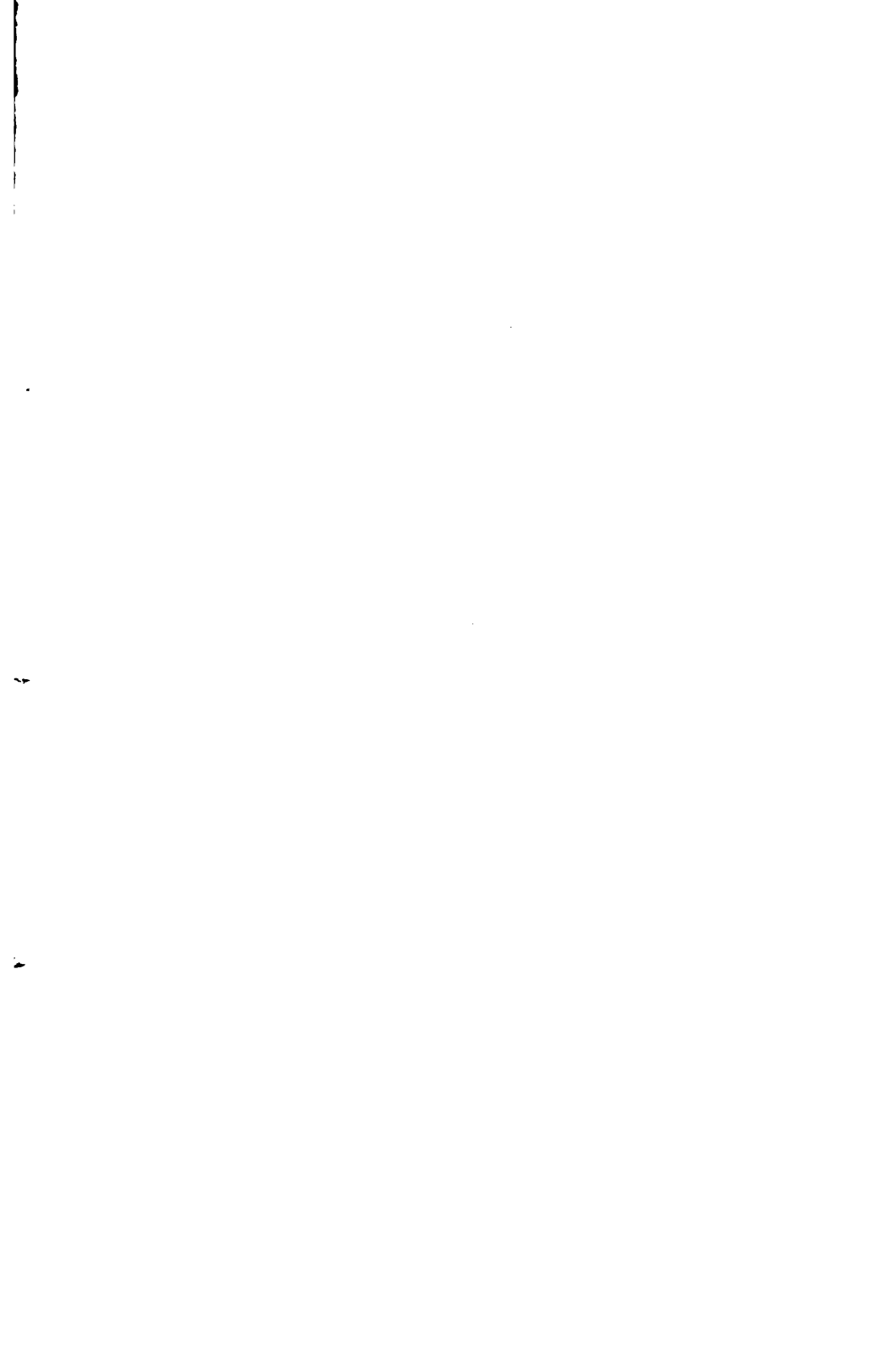
In studying local names we must bear in mind the fundamental principle that they are always ancient words, which constitute the earliest chapter in the local history of the place to which they refer. In a large number of cases we have a descriptive adjective denoting the relative magnitude, the relative position or antiquity, the excellence or sometimes the inferiority of a place, the colour or nature of its soil or its characteristic production. There are a very large number of names, the adjective element of which is derived from colour. Names of this class are very often admirably descriptive. The Northmen described a conspicuous chalk cliff, past which they steered to Normandy by the name of Cape Griznes, or the grey nose. Cape Blanc-nez, close by, is the white nose. Cape Verde is fringed with green plants. The Rio Colorado takes its name from its deep red colour. Ratby, Rugby, and, I think, after all the evidence, we may add Rutland, from their red soil.

I bring my remarks on the name of the county to a close by a quotation from Fuller's quaint description, who not only confirms the colour theory, but speaks in glowing terms of the richness of the soil and its general characteristics.

“Indeed it is but the pestle of a lark, which is better than the quarter of some bigger bird, having the more cleanly profit in it; no place so fair for the rider, being more fruitful for the abider therein. Banishing the fable of King Rott, and their fond conceit who will have Rutland so called from roet, the French word for a wheel, from the rotundity thereof (being in form almost orbicular), it is so termed quasi Red land; for as Nature kept a dye vat herein, a reddish tincture discoloureth the earth, stones, yea the very fleeces of the sheep feeding therein. If the Rabbins observation be true, who distinguish betwixt Areto, the general element of the earth, and Adamah, red ground, from



MAP SHEWING AMOUNT OF RED LAND IN RUTLAND.



which Adam was taken and named, making the latter the former refined, Rutland's soil, on the same reason, may lay claim to more than ordinary purity and perfection."

Let us now turn to the names of the towns and villages. Local names may be regarded as records of the past; in fact, they are footmarks of the races which have in early times settled in the places to which they gave names. They are never mere arbitrary sounds, devoid of meaning, and a careful research into their origin will often reward us with scraps of local history that written records have failed to commemorate, and which would be entirely lost to us were it not that the name of the place tells us something of its past history.

In Rutland place-names we have the names of early owners of the soil. The physical peculiarities, the natural productions, the quality, the colour, all find expression in the nomenclature. Vestiges of the heathenism of our forefathers, records of excursions of foreign tribes and many other matters all more or less important for elucidating the early history of the county, are to be found in its place names.

Nearly the whole of the names are of Old English origin, that is to say, they are derived from the language of the people of the pre-Danish era, viz., the Angles, or Saxons, or Jutes.

There must have been a fairly large colony in this neighbourhood as indicated by the ending *ton*, for we find no less than twenty-four places bearing this suffix, a comparatively large number for so small an area, considering that in the whole of Leicestershire, for example, there are only eighty-nine places which gives Rutland forty-two per cent. against twenty-three per cent. for Leicestershire. This may be attributed to the fact that the soil of Rutland was found to be exceeding good, and as the immigrants settled down into a purely pastoral people, they would naturally take up their quarters wherever they could find good land.

We may infer that our forefathers depended very materially for subsistence upon the herds of oxen, sheep, and especially swine, which they could feed upon the unenclosed meadows, or in the wealds of oak and beech which covered a large proportion of the land, as from the moment when we first learn anything of their domestic condition they appear to be settled upon arable land surrounded with forest pastures.

The prevalence of the word *ton* shows how, even in early times, the inhabitants were imbued with the sacred nature of property, and how eager every man was to possess some spot which he could call his own and guard from the intrusions of any other man.

CHART OF RUTLAND PLACE NAMES.

MODERN.	DOMESDAY (1086) or from Docu- ment earlier than SAXTON	SAXTON. 1576.	SPEED. 1808.	KIP. 1637.	WRIGHT. 1684.
Ashwell	Exwelle				Ashewall
Ayston	Ascetone		Aiston	Aiston	
Barleythorpe		Berbsthorp	Barlythorp	Berkthorpe	Barlythorpe
Barrow	Berk (1312)		Barowe		Barrow or Berk
Barrowden	Berchedon	Baroden	Barowhdon	Baroden	Barowden
Belmistorpe	Belmestorp		Belmistorp		Belmistorp
Belton	Belton (1325)				
Bisbrooke	Bitlesbroch	Pisbrok	Bysbrooke	Piabroke	Piabrook
Braunston	Braundeston (1312)				
Brooke	Brok (1307)	Broke	Brock	Broke	Brook
Burley	Burgalal	Durlye			
Caldecott	Caldecote (1341)	Canoot	Caldecote	Cawcott	Caldecot
Casterton Gt.	Castreton	Brig Casterton	BridgeCasterton	Brigg Casterton	Casterton Magna
Casterton Lt.	Lt. Casterton (1312)	Casterton	Little Casterton		Casterton Parva
Clipsham		Clipsham			
Cotesmore	Cotesmore	Coatsmore	Cotsmore	Cotesmore	Cotesmore
Edith Weston	Weston (1295)	Nedyweyston	Edyweston	Nidweston	Edyweston
Egleton	Eglton (1312)		Edgeton		
Empingham	Epingeham	Empinghm			
Essendine		Eaenden	Ezenden	Eaenden	Ezenden
Exton	Exentune				
Glaiston	Gladestone	Glaiyton	Glaiston	Glaiston	Glaiston
Greetham	Gretham	Grethm		Gretham	
Hambleton	Hameldune	Hamilton	Hamleyton	Hamilton	
Ketton	Chetone				
Langham		Longham			
Luffenham	Lufenuam	Luffenhm			
Liddington	Liddington (1474)	Liddington	Liddington	Liddington	Lydington
Lyndon		Lyndone	Lynden	Lindon	Lynden
Manton	Malmetune				
Market Overton	Overtune	Merginteowert- ton	Market Ouerton	MargretOuerton	
Morcott	Morecote	Mohrob	Morecote	Morcot	Morcot
Normanton	Normenton				
Oakham	Ocheham	Okehm	Oukham	Okeham	Okeham
Pickworth	Picheworde	Pickworthe	Pickeworth		
Pilton	Pilton (1296)		Pylton		
Preston					
Riddlington	Redlinctune		Riddlington		
Ryhall	Rlehale	Riall	Ryall	Riall	
Seaton	Segetone	Seyton	Seyton	Seyton	Seyton
Stoke Dry	Stoke (1311)	Dry Stoke	Stoke	Dry Stoke	
Stretton	Stratone	Stratton		Stratton	
Teigh	Tie	Tighe	Tyghe		Tighe
Tickencote	Tichecote	Tickincote		Tickingcote	
Tinwell	Tedinwelle		Tymwell		
Tixover	Tichesovre	Ticksouer	Tyxover	Ticksower	
Uppingham	Uppyngham (1325)	Uppyghin	Uppingha		
Wardley	Wardeleye (1311)	Waudley		Wardlow	
Whissendine	Wichingedene	Whitsonden	Wissenden	Whitsonden	Whissundine
Whitwell	Witewelle				
Wing	Wenge (1324)	Whing			Winge

Where no name appears the spelling is the same as the modern.

If no spelling appears under "Domesday" the village is not mentioned therein.

The primary meaning of *ton* is found in the Gothic *tains*, the old Norse *teinn*, and the Frisian *tene*, all of which mean a twig—a radical signification which survives in the phrase “the tine of a fork.” In Anglo-Saxon we have the verb *tynan*, to hedge. The phrase “hedging and tining” for hedging and ditching is called *tinetun* in law Latin. Hence a *tun* or *ton* was a place surrounded by a hedge or rudely fortified by a palisade. Originally it meant only a single homestead or farm.

In many parts of England the rickyard is called *barton*, that is, the enclosure for the bear or crop which the land bears. The sixty English villages called Barton or Burton must, at first, have been only outlying rickyards. Usually, however, the *ton* included the settler's house, and where the original features of the settlement are still preserved, as is the case with many lone farm houses, they may be regarded as monuments showing us the nature of the Saxon colonization of England. But in most cases the isolated *ton* became the nucleus of a village, then the village grew into a town, and, last stage of all, the word has come to denote, not the one small field enclosed by the first Saxon settler, but the dwelling place, in many cases, of a vast population twice as great as that of which the whole of Saxon England could boast.

The *thorps*, of which there are nine in Rutland, enable us to discriminate between the settlements of the Danes and those of the Norwegians, being confined almost exclusively to the former. It means an aggregation of men or houses—a village, being in fact the Norse form of the German word *dorf*, a village, which we have in Dusseldorf. It is very common in Denmark and East Anglia, very rare in Norway, it does not occur in Lancashire, only once in Cumberland, and very seldom in Westmoreland.

The name does not indicate a place of permanent residence, and from the list you will see that all the places in Rutland having this ending are very small. Austhorpe, Barleythorpe, Belmistorpe, Frogthorpe, Gunthorpe, Ingthorpe, Kelthorpe, Martinthorpe, Tolethorpe.

The suffix *ham*, of which we have seven examples, indicates an enclosure, that which hems in, a meaning not very different from *ton*, but the word expresses something more, viz., the sanctity of the family bond—the home. It may be said that the universal prevalence throughout England of names containing this word, gives us a clue to the real strength of the national character of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The Roman stations, an example of which we have in CASTERTON, may very frequently be recognised by the fact that their modern names contain a modification of the Latin word *Castra*. These modifications are very curious, as

exhibiting the dialectic tendencies in different parts of the country. Throughout Essex, Sussex, and Wessex, and in other purely Saxon districts, the form *chester* is universal. But as we pass from the Saxon to the Anglian kingdom we find *chester* replaced by *caster*. The distinctive usage of these two forms is very noticeable. In one place the line of demarcation is so sharply defined that it can be traced within two hundred yards. Northamptonshire, which is decisively Anglian and Danish, is divided by the Nene from Huntingdonshire, which is purely Saxon. On the Saxon side of the river we find the village of *Chesterton*, confronted on the other side by the town of *Castor*, the two names recording in different dialects the fact that the bridge was guarded by the Roman station of *Durobrivæ*. As we pass from East Anglia to Mercia, which though mainly Anglian was subject to a certain amount of Saxon influence, we find *cester*, which is intermediate in form between the Anglian *caster* and the Saxon *chester*. The *e* is retained, but the *h* is omitted; and there is a strong tendency to further elision, as in the name of *Leicester*, pronounced *Le'ster*.

In *WHISSENDINE* we have an indication of the settlement of a Slavonian tribe from *Whis*, the Saxon word for the river now called *Vistula*. *Dine* comes from the Celtic *dun*, a camp, hence the camp of the *Whis* tribe.

In dealing with place names we are at once struck with the great diversity in the spelling, and very often the original name has been changed into something totally different. This change may be attributed, in some cases, to an accidental resemblance in sounds to words in an unknown or disused language; to others to a totally different signification in the more recent vernacular tongue. No reliance can be placed on guide books or the orthography of local histories. In order to get at the root we must, in the first place, confine our choice to the three or four languages which historical and geographical considerations show to have been vernacular in the district to which the name belongs. In the next place the earliest documentary form of the name must be ascertained. Anglo Saxon Charters, Domesday Book and County Histories must be searched. When we have done this it remains to interpret the name so recovered, and having arrived at a probable interpretation we must proceed to test the result. If the name be topographic or descriptive, we must ascertain if it conforms to the physical features of the spot, if, on the other hand, the name be historic in its character, we must satisfy ourselves as to the historic possibility of its bestowal.

As an interesting example of a change in the signification take *SEATON*. The name as it stands suggests the town by the sea. But although at some time in the world's history the valley of the *Welland* may have been tidal, the physical

features preclude the possibility of such a name owing to the proximity of the sea. Hence we must resort to the proper method in order to discover the origin. Referring to Domesday Book we find it spelled *Segeton*, and a reference to the physical features gives the solution, *i.e.*, the town by the sedge. But you will notice by reference to the chart that Saxton, Speed, Kip and Wright all spell it *Seyton*, and it is interesting to discover the origin of this. Looking up the history of the place we find that in the ninth year of the reign of Edward II. (1315), Nicholas de Seyton was Lord of the Manor. In a record dated 1380, I find the name spelled *Seyton*, hence it will easily be seen how the change came about. Another example, a little more complicated, because it involves a change brought about entirely by phonetic spelling, is to be observed in the name *BARROW*. You will notice by the chart that Wright calls it *Barrow* or *Berk*, names, which at first sight seem to have no connection whatever. But *Berk* was the original name as indicated by a number of old deeds in the possession of Mr. Wing, of Market Overton, dating from the 13th to the 16th centuries. Mr. Wing has sent a short note on the spellings which appears in the Magazine. (See page 185).

Indications of owners' names are to be found in *BARLEYTHORPE*, from *Beorla* or *Beorlaf*, an Anglo-Saxon chief's name. *BRAUNSTON*, or as it is still pronounced, *Branston*, or anciently called *Brevanston*, from *Brevan*, a man's name. *BURLEY*, in Domesday Book spelled *Burgslai*, *Burg's* pastures. There are several spellings of *HAMBLETON*. In Domesday, *Hameldune*; *Saxton*, *Hamilton*; *Speed*, *Hamleyton*. In a record relating to the place, dated 1296, there is a reference to *Richard de Hameldon*, and no doubt this was the owner's name. *KETTON* gives us *Kett's-town*. *LUFFENHAM* from *Lufa*, the name of a Saxon lord. *NORMANTON* we get from the *Normanvilles*, who became possessed of it soon after the Conquest. In Saxon times *COTTESMORE* appears to have been the property of one *Goda*. The transition from *Goddasmore* to *Cottesmore* will be easily understood. The name of *RIDLINGTON* comes from a Danish chief named *Hridlan*. The name *STOKE DRY* has a peculiarity. You will notice that *Saxton* and *Kip* call it *Dry Stoke*, while *Speed* simply calls it *Stoke*. I am inclined to think that *Saxton* and *Kip* are wrong, from the fact that in a document *circa* 1315 it is called *Stoke Dry*. The point is interesting as indicating that if we did not know there had been a Norman Conquest, which changed the ruling classes, without making much impression on the great body of the people, we could read the event in such names as *Stoke Dry*, *Stoke Say*, *Stoke Lacey*, the frequency of double names, the second being a personal one, indicating the prevalence of the feudal system. In Saxon and Norse, the general descriptive word is always placed last, while the Norman lord's name is always appended

to the English descriptive word. In this we see the effects of French habits of speech upon the descendants of the Northmen. Historians and map makers are responsible for some orthographical absurdities in the name of EDITH WESTON. Saxton calls it Nedyweyston; Speed, Edyweston; Kipthesameas Saxton, and Wright follows Speed. The manor, which is not mentioned in Domesday Book, having no doubt been included in the survey of Hameldune Churchsock, was given by Edward the Confessor to his wife Edith (1307-27). In the reign of Henry II. (1154-88) it was known as Weston, for "William de Tankerville gave to the Abbey of St. George of Banquerville, in Normandy, among other lands, the town and church of Weston, County Rutland." Again in 1295 "John de Wakerli, parson of Weston was appointed to assess and collect in the County of Rutland the 11th and 7th on movables except such as were excepted from the last 10th and recently graciously granted in aid of the present war."—*Rymer Fed.* From the facts stated it will readily be seen how the place got its present name.

Examples of names denoting physical peculiarities or situation are found in CALDECOTT, from *ceald*, cold, a bleak site and *cott*, a shepherd's hut. EGLETON, which Speed calls Edgeton, thus giving a totally different meaning, *i.e.*, the town by the ridge, was originally, as in a document dated 1312, spelled Egilton, *i.e.*, the town by the stream, from *Aege*, water, and undoubtedly this is the correct solution. MANTON, in Domesday, Malmetune, comes from the British words *Maen* and *tun*, the town on the rock. MORCOTT, the shepherd's cottage on the moor. UPPINGHAM denotes the upper meadow home. In ASHWELL, EXTON (Domesday Exwelle and Exeutune) OAKHAM and THISTLETON we have examples from the flora which was evidently the predominating feature in the places when the names were given to them. EMPINGHAM (Domesday, Epingeham) from *eps*, an aspen tree, *ing*, a meadow, and *ham*, home, *i.e.*, the aspen tree meadow home. BISBROOKE (Domesday, Bitesbroch) comes from *bylges*, beans.

There are only two names in Rutland which end in den or don, *i.e.*, BARROWDEN and LYNDON. The situation of both amply illustrates the method of giving names to places. The terminations, *hurst*, *ley*, *den* and *field* all indicate forest land. The *hursts* were the denser portions of the forest; the *leys* the open forest glades where the cattle loved to lie; the *dens* were the deep wooded valleys; and *fields* were the little patches of "felled" or cleared lands in the midst of the surrounding forest. The ancient form of spelling Barrowden was Bercheden. Hence, from *berc*, a birch tree, we have the birch tree valley. Lyndon from *Lynna*, a brook and *den*, hence the wooded valley of the brook.

We have very few records of the fauna of the county in the place names. The ancient spelling of BROOKE was

Broc, a badger or polecat, an animal once probably plentiful about this place, as it was formerly part of the forest of Leighfield. The only other examples are FROGTHORPE, situate in the fork of the Chater and Welland, near Ketton, and BEE-HILL lying a little to the east between Lyddington and Caldecott. Names denoting colour are found in GLASTON, from *glais*, green, *i.e.*, the green town. WHITWELL, *i.e.*, white, the place where the white water flows. In Saxon times this place was of some importance in the county. It was the property of Besy and then called Witewelle, probably owing to the water being highly charged with lime, the geological features of the locality showing limestone in abundance.

Names indicating habitations and enclosures are found in AYSTON which denotes an enclosure, wholly or partly surrounded by water as an additional security to a palisade. TEIGH, from *teag*, an enclosure. TICKENCOTE, from *ticcen*, a goat and *cote*, a herding place, and indicates a place where goats were herded when the surrounding district was in a state of forest. WING comes from *Wang*, a separate piece of land or meadow.

In GREETHAM we have a name denoting relative magnitude. It was anciently spelled Greatham. Although a comparatively small village now, in Saxon times it was of some consequence, being valued in the reign of Edward the Confessor at £7, and consisting of eight carucates, then principally the property of Goda. LANGHAM is another example, *i.e.*, *Longham*, the long enclosure.

In PICKWORTH probably we have a record of the incursions of the Picts and Scots. You will notice that the spelling in the chart is Picheworde, but Blore thinks that this has reference to a place in Lincolnshire, and that there is no reference to this place in Domesday. The only evidence of a Pict incursion I have been able to find is in Camden, who dealing with Casterton, remarks "'tis the current belief that Casterton was demolished when the Picts and Scots ravaged the country as far as Stamford, where Hengist and his Saxons, with great pains and gallantry, stopt their progress and forced them to fly in great disorder, leaving many dead and far more prisoners behind them."

The name PILTON records a fortification, from *pill*, a small tower defended by a ditch. In WARDLEY we have an indication of a place which was guarded, from *Weardian*, a guard, and *ley*, *i.e.*, the guarded land.

TINWELL is associated with the introduction by the Northmen of *Tings* or *Things* into England. The Thing (from the Old Norse *tinga*, to speak) was a judicial and legislative assembly of the Scandinavian nations, and the meeting places probably became identified by name with the exercise of local jurisdiction.

We obtain a glimpse of the religious observances of the early inhabitants of this county in BELTON, the name having probably some connection with the worship of the Celtic god *Bel* or *Belen*, a remnant of the Syrian Baal, the sun god. Apropos to this point LYDDINGTON may be mentioned. Kemble, in *The Saxons in England*, puts this place among a long list of names in England from which, he states, it may be inferred, that the district was an ancient "Mark." The name Lyddington indicates a district occupied by the sons or descendants of some tribe, and this seems to confirm the statement. The meaning of the term "Mark" is twofold. It is not only employed to denote the whole district occupied by one small community and more especially those forests and wastes by which the arable land was enclosed, and which separated the possessions of one tribe from another, but also denoted a voluntary association of free men, who laid down for themselves and strictly maintained a system of cultivation by which the produce of the land on which they settled might be fairly and equally secured for their services and support, and from which they jealously excluded all who were not born or adopted into the association. The "Mark," although a waste, was the property of the community. It was under the safeguard of the public law, and appears to have been considered under the protection of the gods.

The forest surrounding the clearing seems to have been taboo, and in the poems and traditions preserved in Scandinavian mythology we find mention of religious ceremonies consecrating it, and in which the gods were called upon to execute punishments of the most frightful character against all those who ventured to violate its sanctity.

Kemble affirms that the names of places found in Anglo-Saxon charters and yet extant in England, in which he includes Lyddington and also Ridlington, supply no trifling links in the chain of evidence by which is demonstrated the existence, in this country, of a heathendom nearly allied to that of Scandinavia.

I have left mention of the most interesting example of Rutland place-names until the last. There has been much discussion on the origin of MARKET OVERTON, which should, apparently present little difficulty, viz., that of deciding that the name denotes a town, standing on a hill site and having received its first name from the fact that a market was held there. But tracing the name back to the earliest documentary evidence (in this case Domesday Book) we find it called simply Overton.

The question, therefore, which has to be decided is, how did it get its present name? You will notice by the chart that all the maps have got it differently, and each seems to give it a totally different signification. Saxton, Merginet-overton; Speed, Market Ouerton; and Kip, Margret Over-

ton. From these names it will be seen that Saxton (and also it may be mentioned Camden, in his first edition of the *Britannica*) attributed it to the Margidunum mentioned in the *Itinerary of Antoninus*; Speed to a market, and Kip to an owner named Margret.

Gibson, in his additions to *Camden's Britannica* says "it comes from Marga, the British name for limestone, in the fields about here being great store of it and used by them to improve their ground." Now let us examine each name and endeavour to arrive at the correct solution. We may dismiss at once the theory that the name originated in Margidunum, because Camden did not stick to this origin in his edition of 1607, but transferred the name to Belvoir Castle, which, however, was not correct, as the real Margidunum has been identified with East Bridgeford, in Nottinghamshire. Margret Ouerton is out of the question, because the parish registers which date from 1753, or over sixty years before Kip made his map, give it as Market Overton, and the Patent Rolls of 1341 name it Market Orton. Marga may also be disposed of, as the amount of limestone in the parish is insignificant, and we have left the word Market.

There is no actual proof, so far as can be ascertained at present, that a market was held here until the time of Edward II., when in the ninth year of that king's reign (1315) Lord Badlesmere obtained a charter for a weekly market and in that charter it is called Market Overton in County Rutland.

Now, a town cannot derive its name by anticipation, and, therefore, we must seek further back. Owing to the researches of Mr. Wing we have been able to obtain confirmation of the name 116 years prior to the granting of the before-mentioned charter. In Palgrave's transcription of the *Rotuli Curie Regis*, which were the records of what may be termed the first Court of Appeal, the records taking their name from the place where the Court was first held—the Hall or Court of the King's Palace—and which was constituted in the reign of Richard I. (1194), there is a document dated 1199 from which the following passage has been translated and kindly supplied to me by Mr. Wing.

"John de la Barre seeks against Walter, son of Alice, one virgate of land with belongings in Marketes Overton according to his right and requests view of this land. He has the view. Day dated the octave of St. Martinus and therefore let him have the view."

Here, then, so far back as 1199, we have evidence (in the name) of a market having been held here. This document must have escaped the eyes of all the topographers, hence the many disputes about the name. In all probability the charter granted in 1315 was simply for the renewal of a market which had fallen into disuse. Hence we see the value of the study of early documents.

In conclusion I would remark that the subject of place-names opens up a wide field in many branches of scientific, historical and archæological research. Hidden away in the original name of a village or town will very often be found the materials for elucidating its early history. A knowledge of place-names must of necessity be essential to the right understanding of the history, topography, and antiquities of a county, and if my little effort has given you some faint idea of the rich store of information which lies embedded in the place-names of Rutland, and from that fact you are induced to take an active interest in the subject, you will have found not only an intensely interesting study, but acquire a stock of knowledge in Geography, Geology, Archæology, Ethnology, Philology and History which will amply compensate for the time and labour bestowed on endeavouring to interpret these Records of the past.

G. PHILLIPS.

KENNEL ACCOUNTS OF THE EXTON FOXHOUNDS FROM 1753 TO 1789.



I HAVE here some portraits of foxhounds of the pack kept at Exton Park up to 1789. The pedigrees are given on the pictures, and shew relationship to hounds belonging to the Duke of Richmond.

I have also paintings of horses that were trained in Exton Park and raced at Newmarket, and a book in which were kept the accounts, from 1753 to 1789, of William and Arthur Abbey, the huntsmen.

Baptist Noel, the 4th Earl of Gainsborough had married Elizabeth, daughter of William Chapman, by whom he had three sons and nine daughters. His Lordship died 21st March, 1751, his eldest son, Baptist, who succeeded him being then a boy of eleven. The widowed Countess married secondly, in 1756, Tom Noel, second son of the Honourable John Noel, and grandson of Baptist, 3rd Viscount Campden, by his wife the Lady Elizabeth Bertie. Baptist Noel, the 5th Earl, died on his travels in 1759, and was succeeded by his brother Henry who never married. He and Tom Noel, who lived till 1778, kept on the hounds, as was natural to men nearly related to the Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland.

Those were spacious days in Rutlandshire, especially for such as preferred eating their cake to having it. The sign-board of the "Fox and Hounds" at Exton illustrates some incident in the eventful career of Tom Noel.

It is interesting to look through the old accounts, and try to catch some glimmer of a light that is past. These old columns seem dry and musty, but from them we can gather glimpses of times that are gone, and conjecture what manner of men they were who kept them and whose names they record.

From 1753 to 1789 there are abstracts of accounts under the different heads of expenditure, carefully ruled out in red, the headings printed by hand in Roman letters. There is no variation of the laborious writing, the accurate figures, or the colour of the ink. Whichever of the Abbeyes kept these accounts, he was a methodical and painstaking man.

From 1770 to 1789 the accounts are kept in detail and seemingly by a well-taught writer. All purchases are shewn with great care. Oats, beans, meal and so on, in quarters, bushels or stones, at so much, and accurately priced out. These accounts were a pleasure and a pride to the keeper, whoever he was.

We can read between the lines and try to speculate on the size of the establishment, and the number of horses and hounds kept, and the amount of hunting enjoyed. Then perhaps some one else with other knowledge of the facts will tell us how far we are from the truth.

Take 1753, the first year of the accounts. Oatmeal for hounds cost £140. This would mean about 160 quarters, enough for forty couples of hounds. Taking another basis for calculation, the horseflesh for the same year cost £90. The price of dead horses varies, of course, more than that of meal, and this would mean some 250 horses. This seems a great number, for one would not expect forty couple of hounds to eat more than a hundred horses in a year. Of course in those days hounds got no dog biscuits.

The hounds got about a hundred gallons of whey a month at a penny a gallon. The deduction is that hounds were fed more on meat than now, and horses were smaller and thinner.

This same year oats for hunters cost £92, which would mean 110 to 120 quarters. Horses got fewer oats in those days, probably about a quarter a month when in work. In the summer some were turned out, and those kept in got less than they did in the hunting season. At this rate the oats would be enough for 15 horses in winter and 5 in summer. Supposing horses hunted three days a fortnight, and allowing for casualties, this would give six mounts a day, three days a week. People seldom had a second horse out before 1800.

Taking hay, we cannot gather much information, for it cost only £23 10s. od., which obviously only covers the cost of making it. Some was bought occasionally. Shoeing cost £10, about a shilling a month a horse; however it's looked at this is cheap, but it was about the average for 36 years. The

total expenses for the year came to £604 7 2. I think we may fairly assume it was a three days a week pack.

Next consider the accounts of 1770, the first year in which they are given in full detail. Expenses had increased to £935 16 5. Oats for hunters came to £129 for 157 quarters, besides £22 for 12 quarters of old beans. Oatmeal for hounds cost £377 for 428 quarters. This seems a great deal, enough for 70 couple of hounds. They also ate 425 horses. This looks tremendous. The hay only cost £6, so it was evidently chiefly home-made and not charged to the kennels.

For the next ten years the expenses were about the same, and 1782 was the first year they exceeded £1,000. In that year they amounted to £1,226 11s. 6d., and in 1786 to £1,137 3s. 6d. There is nothing remarkable in the accounts except the number of horses eaten—generally more than 300, often over 400, and in 1780 no less than 572. They must have been sorry creatures, probably mostly post horses worn out on the great north road.

As regards servants' wages. John, Arthur, and William Abbey, apparently the huntsman and whips, received from 1771 £35 12s. a year each till 1784, James Abbey getting £10, gradually increased to £35 10s. By 1786 John and William were gone, and John Sutton came at the same wages. In 1788 Arthur Abbey's wages were £44 10s. Matthew Toon was kennel man from 1771 to 1789. He got six shillings a week, a frock, and an apron. John Toon got the same, and Catherine Toon sixpence a week for milking the cow. John Sneath was blacksmith the whole time, and his bill was generally a little over a pound a month. His wife succeeded to the milking.

Other hunt servants were John Christian, William Watkin, John Gray, Thomas Mason, William Peck, and Thomas Musson. They all stayed on, and there were few changes. They were paid £15 a year each.

The names of the men who did the earthstopping are recorded. They received various gratuities or were paid by the job. This item came to about £25 a year. John Bryan stopped at Exton Park, and John Skeath at Carby for the whole period, as did William White at Tilton. The names of the stoppers which are given below are recorded for Exton Park, Empingham, Pickworth, Ryhall, Carby, Mawkery, Duke's Park, Oweston, Skeffington, Egleton, Lawnd, Easton Park, Grimsthorpe, Grindle Pits, Laxton, Reddish Wood, Jenkins Spinney, Freshrib, and Glaiston.

The price of oats in 1771, varied from fourteen to eighteen shillings a quarter, but the bulk was bought from fifteen to sixteen, beans thirty-five to forty, oatmeal seventeen to eighteen. Prices fell steadily till 1782, when oats were eleven to sixteen shillings, beans twenty-four to twenty-nine,

and meal twelve to seventeen. By 1789, prices had risen again to the level of 1771. Hay cost from twenty to fifty shillings a load, whatever that meant, sometimes it was bought by the stack; always a variable quantity. Straw was always eight to nine shillings a load, turnips eight pence a stone, barley is mentioned at twenty-one shillings a quarter.

Mears was saddler up to 1786, and was succeeded by Jacob Gray. The bill gradually increased. From 1753 to 1760 it averaged £7, to 1770 £10, to 1780 about £20; after this about £25, in 1786 over £30.

The total expenses of the hunt from 1753 to 1760 averaged £622 a year; from 1761 to 1770, £591. After this they increased. From 1771 to 1780 they averaged £876, and from 1781 to 1789, £1035. The cheapest year was 1770 with £453, and the most expensive 1782 with £1226. These are the huntsman's accounts only, and there are no bills for the purchase of horses, hounds, saddlery, clothing, or boots.

In those days, as in these, fortunate people managed to get their poultry killed by foxes and their sheep worried by hounds. The reward for the latter varied from five shillings to half-a-guinea. Others enticed a hound away now and then and got a shilling or two for bringing it back.

The following, besides the cost of making it, were charged to the hay account, and were presumably levies on the land it grew on:—Tythe to Mr. Breerton, £1 10s. a year; poors' levy, £2; Church levy, 5s. 10d.; highway, 5s.; constable, 5s.; mole catcher, 5s.

There is no record of the purchase of hunters or hounds, but hounds sold fetched about £5 a couple.

The following names occur in the accounts as hunt servants, farmers and others supplying oats, hay, beans, meal, and so on, tradesmen, or workmen, and many of these persons, no doubt, have descendants still pursuing the same callings in the neighbourhood:—

Arthur Abbey, huntsman, 1770-89	Edward Beardsworth meal, 1780
John Abbey, hunt servant, 1770-84	William Bell, a stone trough, 1775
James Abbey, hunt servant, 1776-89	John Bellars, meal, coal, 1771-89
William Abbey, hunt servant, 1771-72	Antony Berridge, lamb worried, 1779
William Abbey, hunt servant, 1770-85	John Berridge, oats, meal, 1770
John Adecock, oats, 1780	William Berridge, oats, meal, 1770
Mary Addenbrooke, hay, 1781	William Bird, barley
Mr. Apsey, brazier, 1773-87	Thomas Bloodworth, meal, 1773
John Arden, earth-stopper, Grindle, 1772	Mrs. Bonsar, sheep worried, 1778
Mr. Aakren, plumber and glazier, 1780-89	Richard Branstone, oats, 1773
Edward Arnold, barley, bran, grinding, 1778	John Brearily, meal, 1770
William Atkins, bark and bellebore, 1786	John Brightman, earth stopper, Easton Park, 1770
Robert Bailey, cooper, 1776	Michael Brooks, oats, 1770
Edward Baines, meal, 1770	Thomas Eroughton, drainer, 1781
William Baines, meal, 1770	William Broom, hedger & thatcher, 1771-74
William Ball, earth-stopper, Freshrib, 1789	Charles Brown, slater, 1776-89
Thomas Banton, beans, 1788	George Burbage, lambs worried, 1780
Mr. Barretti, lamb worried, 1776	

- Mr. Bullivant, druggs, 1771-79
 Robert Burnham, oats, meal, 1770
 Amos Butt, meal, 1783
 Edward Butt, meal, 1783
 John Butteris, earth stopper, Skeffington, 1775-89
 John Bryan, earth stopper, Exton Park, 1770-89
 Thomas Carter, farrier, 1776-89
 John Chamberlain, oats, 1781
 Mrs. Chantry, sheep worried, 1782
 John Chapman, meal, 1772
 John Charity, oats, meal, 1770-84
 Thomas Charity, oats, 1771-82
 Edward Christian, oats, 1777-83
 Elizabeth Christian, groceries, 1777-89
 John Christian, hunt servant, 1770
 Robert Christian, oats, horseflesh, 1770-86
 William Christian, oats, 1770-85
 Arnold Clerk, butcher, 1798
 Edward Clerk, butcher, 1778
 William Clerk, carrier, 1753
 John Clifford, coal and coke, 1787
 Thomas Cole, meal, 1781
 Henry Collins, oats, 1782
 John Springthorpe Cook, meal, 1770
 Sarah Cook, sheep worried, 1755
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W. F. N. NOEL.

*The Great House,
 North Nibley, Gloucestershire.*

THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THOSE who have regularly availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the Society's Excursions during the present summer cannot complain of the quality or diversity of the fare provided for them. On July 23rd a visit was paid to the adjoining county of Northants. in order to inspect the churches of Spratton and Brixworth. At the former place an excellent guide was secured in MR. C. A. MARKHAM, F.S.A., of Northampton, whom we are glad to number among

the Rutland Society's members. The examples of Norman and Transitional work in Spratton Church are very fine, and the general plan and the proportions of the building are most striking. Another leading feature is the magnificent recumbent effigy of Sir John Swinford, in the chancel, the details of the dress, armour and weapons being very instructive. On reaching Brixworth the party were met by the Vicar, the REV. A. K. PAVEY, who did full justice to the absolutely unique character of this most interesting Church. Much of the material is Roman, and the building has many of the features of a basilican church. Space does not permit of speaking at length of the numberless points of interest to be found here; we can only advise those of our members who missed this opportunity of seeing Brixworth, to seize the first chance of repairing the omission. For the arrangements connected with the next two excursions, the Society has to warmly thank MR. W. H. WING, who once more temporarily assumed the duties of the Secretary (during the latter's absence) and fulfilled them with the same zeal and thoroughness as in the past. On August 18th the beautiful ruins of Kirby Hall were inspected, under the guidance of MR. J. C. TRAYLEN, who pointed out the influence of the Renaissance movement upon the ideas of the architect of the building, John Thorpe. The feelings, however, which must be uppermost in the minds of visitors to this historic mansion, are those of pity and sadness, that such a glorious pile should have been suffered to fall into such lamentable decay. On the homeward journey Corby Church was visited, with its beautiful examples of Early English foliated capitals, not to mention other characteristics. The RECTOR and MRS. CLARKE subsequently offered a kindly welcome, and an equally acceptable tea, to the party before the return train from Corby Station. The venue on Sept. 14th was the beautiful Church of S. Mary, Greetham. We are always pleased when we are able to persuade the Incumbent of any church visited by the Society to undertake the description of its architectural and historical features, and this was the case in the present instance, when the REV. E. M. MATHIAS gave a very careful and interesting account of the building. Though it would appear that a Church existed here in the 12th Century, the edifice, as it now stands, cannot be dated earlier than the 13th Century, in any part. The spire, one of the most striking of its class in the county, cannot fail to engage the attention of visitors, and the Font is also of more than usual interest. On proceeding to Stretton and before visiting the Church, a meeting was held in the Reading Room, where MR. WING imparted to his hearers much interesting information as to the early history of the parish, the name of which, like many similarly named and situated villages, has reference to its proximity to the Roman Road. The course of the Erming Street was traced with the aid of a map, and the historical events which occurred in the vicinity were duly commented on. MR. COSTALL also gave the meeting the benefit of his rich store of local reminiscences, which we hope he may be persuaded to incorporate in the form of a paper to be read at one of the Society's meetings. At the Church the duties of expositor were undertaken by MR. WING, who did full justice to this beautiful little building. It contains many essentially Rutland features such as the bell-turret and the round arches of Early English date, while a still earlier detail is the tympanum of the Norman south doorway, which is formed of a portion of a Saxon coffin lid. MR. TRAYLEN's valuable contribution to the work of explaining the architectural points noted on this occasion must not be passed over without a word of thanks, nor must we omit to mention the kindness of the RECTOR and MRS. HALL in providing tea for the party at the Rectory at the close of the proceedings. With this excursion the summer programme of the Society was brought to a successful termination, and ere these lines are in print we shall have embarked on our series of winter indoor meetings, which we hope may prove no less enjoyable.

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ERRATA.

- Page 4 line 12 for caracutes read carucates.
 " 4 " 29 for caracute read carucate.
 " 5 " 35 for 1,260 read 960.
 " 15 " 21 for predominates read predominates.
 " 15 " 27 for anticipated read anticipated.
 " 27 " 31 for flock read frock.